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Ukraine's choice for representative at Eurovision 2005 causes controversy

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine seems to be hard-pressed to hold any kind of vote without deep-rooted division or accusations of fraud. This time, heroes of the Orange Revolution, rather than the country's leaders, are the focus of protests.

Ukraine held its first national competition on February 27 to decide its representative at Eurovision 2005, Europe's premier music contest.

After 19 performing acts entertained hundreds of adoring teens on live television, viewers selected by telephone which musician or group would represent Ukraine.

The winners were Greenjolly — known here as Gryndzholy — the Ivano-Frankivsk trio who wrote the hip-hop anthem that inspired Ukrainians throughout the Orange Revolution, "Razom Nas Bahato."

The band's glee upon winning, however, was not shared by some disappointed musicians, critics and music fans, who argued the song's strong political tone and limited musical depth didn't merit an invitation to Eurovision.

Others accused the contest's organizers of using the event to advance a political agenda.

Olena Mozhova, the contest's produc-

er, made no effort to mask her disappointment.

"I don't like the group Greenjolly," Ms. Mozhova said at the press conference while sitting next to the band. "I like the singer Ani Lorak."

The dark-haired stunner from Chernivtsi finished 295 votes shy of Greenjolly's 2,247 total. Ms. Lorak performed her song "Another Little Shot" in English, and early vote tallies showed her with a commanding lead.

Ms. Lorak's Eurovision costume was a very revealing, exotic, African-themed outfit that exposed much of her firm, slender body. Her glamorous image was a stark contrast to the Greenjolly guys, who looked perfectly comfortable in sweatshirts and jeans.

However, Greenjolly votes poured in toward the end of the 20-minute tele-voting session, and, for the second consecutive year, Ms. Lorak lost the opportunity to perform in front of Europe.

Incidentally, Ms. Lorak sang at political rallies supporting former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in his failed bid for the presidency.

"I don't want to engage in politics," Ms. Lorak said in a statement released after the vote. "Everyone should engage in their own affairs: musicians — music,

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Government announces arrests in case of Gongadze murder

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Viktor Yushchenko on March 1 announced a breakthrough in the case of Heorhii Gongadze's disappearance, confirming that Ukrainian police officers murdered him in September 2000 and former President Leonid Kuchma suppressed any investigation.

"The former government not only lacked the political will to solve the case," Mr. Yushchenko said. "There wasn't merely a deficit of desire. The government gave cover to the murderers. The goal was to never solve the case."

Additionally, authorities also arrested two police officers for their direct role in Mr. Gongadze's murder, said Sviatoslav Piskun, the procurator general of Ukraine. A third officer is free but not allowed to leave Kyiv, and the fourth, Gen. Oleksii Pukach, has fled abroad, he said.

With the arrests, Mr. Yushchenko has accomplished in one month what his predecessor neglected to do in four and a half years.

Resolving the Gongadze murder was a direct mandate from Mr. Yushchenko following his election, Mr. Piskun said. The public's trust in the new administration depended on it, he noted.

"Viktor Andriyovych stated that the resolution of this crime is a matter of honor," Mr. Piskun said. "The president's task has been accomplished. The matter is solved. The perpetrators of this horrible crime are arrested."

The suspects were arrested on a solid base of evidence that proves the two men "directly executed the murders," Mr. Piskun said.

At a March 2 press conference, Mr. Piskun offered the first official description of how Mr. Gongadze was murdered.

On the night of September 16, 2000, Mr. Gongadze left the offices of the *Ukrainska Pravda* Internet newspaper and approached a parked car strategically placed by the murderers who had been stalking him. Thinking it was a taxi cab, Mr. Gongadze sat in the passenger seat.

The driver then told him the seat was broken, and he should sit in the back seat instead, Mr. Piskun said. Once Mr. Gongadze switched his place, three police officers jumped in the back seat. The assailants drove beyond Kyiv, in the direction of the town of Bila Tserkva.

"On the road, they beat him," Mr. Piskun said. "Then they brought him to their place, tied his hands, killed him, poured gasoline on his body and set it on fire."

Mr. Piskun later added that Gongadze's murderers had choked him to death.



Journalist Heorhii Gongadze, 31, who was murdered in September 2000.

To commit the crime, the officers used a sports jeep belonging to the department, which the Procurator General's Office had parked in its lot for journalists to view.

Two months after the murder, Mr. Gongadze's headless body was found in the Tarascha forest outside the city.

Many questions still remain unanswered. When asked about the murderers' motives, Mr. Piskun replied curtly, "Later."

Asked whether the murder was a political order, Mr. Piskun said, "It is difficult to say now. This is being investigated as well."

Mr. Piskun declined to say whether authorities have retrieved Mr. Gongadze's head, indicating that he would address that also on a future occasion.

Divers are currently searching for evidence, Mr. Yushchenko said, and there are hints as to the whereabouts of Mr. Gongadze's head.

As to the names of those detained, all Mr. Piskun offered was that they were all Kyiv residents. He declined to reveal the names because that would violate the law, adding, "This is a serious matter, for which there will be a serious court."

They are all leaders in the criminal reconnaissance administration of the police force, he said.

Authorities are currently engaged in an international search for Mr. Pukach, the former head of the external supervision department of Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr. Piskun said.

What remains to be seen is how many more government officials will be charged in Mr. Gongadze's murder and

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Battle over control of Dynamo heads into Ukraine's courts

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A fierce battle over control of the Dynamo Kyiv soccer club has spilled into the courts, which have frozen almost all its shares at the request of one of the feuding partners.

The Pechersk regional court ruled on February 23 that 98.71 percent of Dynamo Kyiv's shares are frozen indefinitely after Russian businessman Konstantyn Grigorishin filed a lawsuit to prevent any possible sales.

Mr. Grigorishin currently owns 0.1 percent of a share of Dynamo Kyiv, but stated he wants to take over the soccer club, or 98.71 percent of the remaining shares.

"Although I didn't have the goal of taking Dynamo Kyiv, I will take it out of principle," he said. "My goal is to return the funds that were taken under pretense of Dynamo Kyiv."

Mr. Grigorishin, who owns stock in at least a dozen of Ukraine's power distribution companies, has been in a vicious feud for many years with the Surkis brothers, Ihor and Hryhorii, who own the

largest stake in Dynamo Kyiv.

He alleges that the brothers attempted to sell their shares in Dynamo Kyiv after ignoring his request to buy them, he said. As a shareholder, he said, he has the legal right to buy the Dynamo Kyiv shares before they are sold.

At one point, Mr. Grigorishin owned 18 percent of Dynamo Kyiv's shares. His partners authorized a stock split and reduced his stake to a mere 0.1 percent.

As part of the Pechersk ruling, the court has asked that the partners submit all documents related to the stock split, their attempts to sell the stock and all their official meetings.

Hryhorii Surkis claims Mr. Grigorishin never attempted to buy those shares.

"He declared war," said Mr. Surkis. "I didn't write him a ticket for a war. Believe me, I know how to fight. But without weapons, with words. And everything will conform to law."

Ukraine's Minister of the Economy Serhii Teriokhin acknowledged on February 24 that Dynamo Kyiv's owners

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ANALYSIS

Ukraine moves a step closer to Europe

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Report

During President Viktor Yushchenko's first month in office, he visited Europe twice, appearing at the European Parliament, European Union, Council of Europe and NATO. After a month of such visits and meetings there can be no doubt that Mr. Yushchenko is serious when he spoke of "the end of multi-vectorism" (Ukrainska Pravda, February 22).

Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said that Ukraine's foreign policy will now be "consistent and predictable" and move away from the previous policy of "sending contradictory measures depending on which country he [former President Leonid Kuchma] was visiting" (Reuters, February 1).

Much has changed under President Yushchenko, but not everything. The West does view Mr. Yushchenko as genuinely committed to the domestic policies required for Euro-Atlantic integration. President Kuchma had always demanded a signal of future membership from the EU before launching reforms.

However, most Western governments did not expect a Yushchenko victory or an Orange Revolution, much less greater Ukrainian interest in joining NATO and the EU. The strains caused by his ascendancy were evident during President Yushchenko's meetings in Western Europe last week. Ukraine's allies in its quest for Euro-Atlantic integration are the United States, Canada, the post-communist new members of the EU and Scandinavia.

Of these countries, the United States is key to Ukraine's NATO membership, but Washington can lobby only indirectly for its inclusion in the EU. President George

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W. Bush mentioned Ukraine twice in his state of the union address, and Ukraine's democratic revolution certainly fits his announced plans to support democracy around the world.

Presidents Bush and Yushchenko met at NATO headquarters shortly before Mr. Bush's summit with Russian President Vladimir Putin. During their encounter, Mr. Bush compared Mr. Yushchenko to George Washington, praising him as somebody who had just led a "peaceful revolution based upon the same values that we hold dear" (Ukrainian News, nato.int, February 22).

President Bush invited President Yushchenko to visit the United States in the first week of April. Their talks contrast sharply with U.S.-Ukraine relations under the Kuchma administration. Mr. Bush refused to meet Mr. Kuchma until the June 2004 NATO summit in Istanbul, when they briefly met as part of a U.S. "thank you" for Ukraine's military contribution to Iraq.

Nevertheless, the Bush administration continues the difficult task of ideologically supporting Ukraine's democratic revolution while remaining geopolitically committed to cooperating with Russia. Since the Orange Revolution, the balance has tipped in Ukraine's favor, leaving Russia increasingly seen as autocratic, imperialist and of little further use in the campaign against international terrorism. Advocates of supporting Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration are now emerging in the U.S. Congress, leaving Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and her purported Russophilism in the minority (Washington Post, December 14, 2004, February 16, 2005; Financial Times, December 27, 2004).

The "Old Europe" countries of France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg continue to remain apathetic towards Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations. French President Jacques Chirac's early departure from the Ukraine-NATO Commission was seen by many as a diplomatic snub (International Herald

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President puts checks and balances on Tymoshenko's Cabinet of Ministers

by **Jan Maksymiuk**
RFE/RL Newswire

The approval of Yulia Tymoshenko as independent Ukraine's 13th prime minister in the Verkhovna Rada on February 4 was a remarkable political show because of several big surprises for political analysts and commentators – as well as for Ms. Tymoshenko herself.

The first surprise was the level of support Ms. Tymoshenko in particular and her Cabinet in general obtained among the parliamentarians. Her nomination was endorsed by 373 votes, that is, by virtually all parliamentary factions aside from the Communist Party. The Cabinet's program was approved by the equally astonishing number of 357 deputies. Nobody had predicted that a Tymoshenko-led government would obtain such an enthusiastic backing.

Most notably, Ms. Tymoshenko was even supported by national deputies from the parliamentary caucus of the Party of Regions headed by former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich,

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

President Viktor Yushchenko's embittered rival from the presidential race. What has become of Mr. Yanukovich's post-election pledge to switch to a "tough opposition" under the Yushchenko presidency?

Yosyp Vynskyi – a leader of the Socialist Party, which joined the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko ruling coalition after reportedly tense, last-minute negotiations – told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on February 4 that the parliamentary support by erstwhile adherents of Mr. Yanukovich for the Ms. Tymoshenko Cabinet testifies to their "complete moral downfall." Mr. Vynskyi suggested that this happened primarily because they represent in the legislature not so much the political programs or ideologies of their parties as the business interests of their leaders and sponsors.

"Business will not be in opposition, business will seek contacts with the new authorities, because our business sphere has been built on theft of state property and money," Mr. Vynskyi opined. "Evidently, they [dishonest businessmen] are now seeking contacts [with the new Cabinet] in order to preserve [their pos-

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NEWSBRIEFS**Yushchenko: Gongadze murder solved**

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said on March 1 that the murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000 has been solved and the suspected murderers have been arrested, Ukrainian media reported. "Yesterday, when we were discussing how to conduct the operation, I was made familiar with some circumstances of the last moments of the life of Giya [Heorhii] Gongadze," the Ukrainska Pravda website quoted Mr. Yushchenko as saying. "It was a horrendous death, which has been corroborated by testimonies of the murderers." President Yushchenko accused former President Leonid Kuchma's regime of lacking the "political will" to solve the murder and of protecting Gongadze's killers. "I and my team promised to solve this case, and we have done this," Mr. Yushchenko added. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Procurator general comments on case

KYIV – Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun said in a telephone interview with Channel 5 on March 1 that investigators will not only disclose those who killed Heorhii Gongadze but also those who ordered and organized this killing. "We have enough evidence to sanction the arrest of those who committed this terrible crime," he stressed. Mr. Piskun told journalists earlier the same day that two police officers the rank of colonel have been arrested in the Gongadze case. Meanwhile, quoting a "reliable source," Interfax reported on March 1 that the Security Service of Ukraine detained three people in the Gongadze case, two colonels and one general. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Melnychenko remains unconvinced

KYIV – Former presidential security officer Mykola Melnychenko told Channel 5 on March 1 that he does not believe the Gongadze murder has been solved. Mr. Melnychenko added that he does not trust Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun. "Piskun is tripping Yushchenko up," Mr. Melnychenko said. Mr. Melnychenko reportedly made hundreds of hours of secret recordings in the office of former President Leonid Kuchma. Some of these recordings suggest that President Leonid Kuchma and other former top officials, including former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko, might have had a role in Gongadze's murder. "Without taking the Melnychenko tapes as evidence [in the Gongadze case], it is improbable to pin down the person who ordered the assassination, and Ukrainian society will hardly be satisfied if the investigators limit themselves to the executors [of the crime] and

avoid touching those who ordered it," Ukrainian political scientist Dmytro Vydryn commented to the Ukrainska Pravda website. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Former president loses perks

KYIV – The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers on February 26 revoked Leonid Kuchma's state benefits as a former president, Interfax reported. A special, unpublished Cabinet decree passed on January 19 had granted Mr. Kuchma the benefits. They included a monthly pension of 8,293 hrv (\$1,560), bodyguards, personal assistants, one adviser, lifetime use of a government dacha, two cars, four drivers, one cook and two maids, as well as free medical services for himself and his wife and free travel within Ukraine. Interfax reported that as there is no law on benefits for former presidents, President Kuchma would receive those given to former President Leonid Kravchuk. Upon leaving office in 1994, Mr. Kravchuk was given a monthly pension of 4,000 hrv (\$755), free medical care, six bodyguards and a car. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Moldovan president visits Kyiv

KYIV – Moldovan President Vladimir Voronin made an unannounced visit on March 1 to Kyiv, where he met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yushchenko, Ukrainian and Moldovan media reported. President Yushchenko's press service reported that the meeting was devoted exclusively to the development of bilateral relations between the two countries and the settlement of the Transdnister conflict. The meeting reportedly did not touch upon Moldova's March 6 parliamentary elections. Mr. Voronin has visibly stepped up his international contacts in recent days by telephoning Romanian President Traian Basescu and Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili. Mr. Saakashvili was expected to visit Chisinau on March 2. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Protesters against Euro-integration

KYIV – Approximately 500 supporters of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) held demonstrations at Ukraine's Presidential Secretariat on February 21, demanding a rejection of policies Ukraine has declared for joining the European Union and NATO. About 100 faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate held a prayer service next to the protest. According to the participants of the prayer service, they also came to the secretariat building to protest NATO entry and to support a pro-Russian policy for Ukraine. The representatives of the CPU

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Radio Canada International has “abandoned Ukraine”

by Christopher Guly

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

OTTAWA – As Radio Canada International celebrated its 60th anniversary on February 25, the RCI Action Committee, which represents announcer-producers, journalists, news editors, technicians and support staff, has called for the restoration of RCI's Ukrainian-language service's daily programming schedule.

On January 28 – just five days after President Viktor Yushchenko's inauguration – the 53-year-old Ukrainian section stopped broadcasting on weekdays and now only produces a total of one hour of programming on weekends.

Announced by Montreal-based RCI a year ago, the cut was delayed until the end of the Ukrainian presidential election.

Gone is a 30-minute Ukrainian program broadcast seven days a week at 7 p.m. Ukrainian time – with daily news – and heard by an estimated audience of more than 2 million listeners.

Instead, Ukrainians only get to hear RCI's Ukrainian service for a half-hour on Saturday and for the same amount of time on Sunday. Since both shows are pre-recorded on Friday, there is also no newscast.

“The minute you break a habit of loyal listeners, you're going to have a hard time bringing those people back,” said 25-year veteran RCI announcer-producer Wojtek Gwiazda, who also serves as spokesman for the RCI Action Committee.

“On top of that, the Ukrainian programs are no longer on short wave, which means that, in effect, RCI has stopped broadcasting to Ukraine and to neighboring countries that could pick up the short-wave signal,” he explained.

Mr. Gwiazda said that Ukrainians now will have to mostly rely on either catching the RCI Ukrainian service over the Internet or on cable in major cities. But listeners will have to subscribe to the cable service, heard on National Radio Company of Ukraine's (NRCU's) Channel 3, and have a radio that supports cable transmission.

And while RCI's Ukrainian programs are also available on the airwaves, only two of the 25 regions of Ukraine (around the Kyiv area and in Chernivtsi) have transmitters that are operational.

“In effect, RCI has abandoned Ukraine. You've got a Saturday program and a Sunday program that's not heard in much of the country,” said Mr. Gwiazda.

“It appears that RCI is cutting away at the Ukrainian service until there are no listeners. “And then the question becomes: Why should we keep it?”

Even before the Ukrainian presidential election results were finalized, the Quebec Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress noted that it was “most definitely not a time to be cutting back” on RCI programming to Ukraine as the country was moving toward a new era of democracy.

“It is a time to increase such programming,” said Rev. Ihor Kutash, president of the UCC's Quebec council.

In a November 5 letter to Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew, UCC President Orysia Sushko said that Ukrainians “regard Canada as an example of a truly democratic nation that encourages freedom of speech and the nurturing of one's heritage.

“They require our constant support ... which is provided by the daily RCI Ukrainian program that miraculously keeps them from giving up in their struggle for a truly democratic nation,” she wrote.

However, in a February 7 letter to the Rev. Kutash, Robert Rabinovitch, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) and its French-language public broadcasting counterpart, Radio-Canada – which oversees RCI – said the decision to reduce the Ukrainian service's schedule is “final.”

Mr. Gwiazda, who hosts and produces the RCI's English-language news and current affairs program to India, would like to know “who's making these decisions” and “who's giving them this mandate to make changes.”

He said that since RCI is “Canada's voice to the world,” the Department of Foreign Affairs “in theory should have a say in terms of where we broadcast to,” while the Department of Canadian Heritage provides funding to the CBC, including RCI.

“Both of those departments bounce it around saying, ‘We're not really involved in RCI. CBC makes the editorial decisions,’” Mr. Gwiazda noted. “Yet, CBC is a domestic broadcaster and there's a basic lack of understanding of the concept of international broadcasting.

“Through our news and current affairs programming, somebody in another country who knows nothing about Canada can understand what's going on here. RCI is often the very first time peo-

ple hear about Canada,” he said.

Mr. Gwiazda questions whether RCI management even fully comprehends the international radio service's mission.

He said that when it was promoting its new Portuguese program to Brazil last year (launched when the cuts to the Ukrainian service were revealed), RCI announced that it was “repositioning its programming to provide listeners with a unique North American perspective.”

Two years ago, the RCI Action Committee appeared before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage and called for an



Wojtek Gwiazda, spokesman for the RCI Action Committee.

amendment to the federal Broadcasting Act that would outline RCI's mandate to, in part, develop “international awareness of Canada.”

Another example of RCI's misplaced priorities, according to Mr. Gwiazda, is a recent contest called “Rediscover the World!” The prize: a trip to one of 18 international destinations – and “not one to Canada,” the RCI Action Committee says on its website (www.geocities.com/rciaction).

“[The contest] would almost seem that the service is targeting Canadian citizens who want to travel, rather than RCI's foreign listeners who tune in to the station for Canadians news. (And yet, broadcasting to Canadians abroad is no longer part of RCI's mandate),” the Action Committee notes.

Mr. Gwiazda said that RCI's “increasingly mangled mandate” is highlighted in the cut to the Ukrainian service, which, during the 1990s, had as many as five staff members and a 60-minute daily

time slot compared to its current two staff members (announcer-producers Lina Gavrilova and Luba Demko) and 60 minutes of programming per week.

Not only are Ukrainians left with far less Canadian content, they have fewer ways to hear what little content there is since RCI's Ukrainian service is no longer available on short wave, noted Mr. Gwiazda.

“It's great that we use satellite, digital and Internet technology to have access to all kinds of audience. But there are 800 million radios capable of picking up short wave around the world,” he explained.

“Some people have this mentality that short wave is old technology and that we have to prove that we're modern, otherwise the federal government might think we're obsolete,” he continued. “Short wave is like the telephone. It's been around forever. It still works, and it's still the fastest, cheapest way to get information from one person to another. But they just don't get it.”

Mr. Gwiazda, 52, has spent more than a decade questioning whether RCI brass fully understands the international radio service's purpose. He was a member of the Coalition to Restore Full RCI Funding (renamed the RCI Action Committee four years ago), which fought attempts by the CBC to shut RCI down in 1991, 1995 and 1996.

The first round was the bloodiest.

In 1990, RCI had a \$20 million annual budget and was broadcasting in 14 languages, and reaching at least 16 million short-wave listeners worldwide, compared to the current audience of between 2 million and 6 million, said Mr. Gwiazda.

In 1991 half of RCI's language services were cut, including Polish (Mr. Gwiazda's ethnic heritage), Japanese, German and Portuguese (the latter has since been restored).

RCI currently broadcasts in nine languages, including English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Mandarin, Cantonese, Portuguese and Ukrainian.

Since 1997 its annual budget has been \$15 million (about \$12 million U.S.) in public money – a modest amount that could, without touching programming, ensure that Canada's voice to the world is heard, Mr. Gwiazda underscored. “In a country of over 30 million people, we're talking about less than 50 cents a person – or the price of a cheap cup of coffee per year.”

Hyde and McCain introduce bill to extend normal trade relations to Ukraine

WASHINGTON – Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) on February 17 introduced a bill supporting the graduation of Ukraine from the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. Bill H.R. 885, titled “To authorize the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine,” was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The measure is co-sponsored by Reps. Howard Berman (D-Calif.), Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and Christopher Smith (R-N.J.).

Rep. Smith's statement in the Congressional Record noted: “With the historic triumph of Ukraine's peaceful Orange Revolution President Viktor Yushchenko's determination to consolidate democracy in Ukraine, the time has come to graduate Ukraine from the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. Since 1992 Ukraine has been certified annually as meeting Jackson-Vanik requirements on freedom of emigration.”

He added that, as co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, “I have closely monitored developments and actively

encouraged progress in Ukraine with respect to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Since independence, Ukraine has made considerable progress as a participating state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in ensuring religious liberties and respect for national minorities. Normal trade relations status is especially warranted given Ukraine's embrace of freedom and the new government's active steps to promote reform and build a genuinely democratic future for this important partner.”

“The granting of NTR [normal trade relations] to Ukraine would represent a tangible expression of support for the new government in Ukraine as they move ahead on their important historic agenda for change. President Yushchenko and the people of Ukraine deserve our support,” Rep. Smith concluded.

The four sponsors of H.R. 885 on March 2 sent a “Dear Colleague” letter to all members of the House of Representatives seeking their support of “this timely legislation” and arguing that “Its swift passage will demonstrate strong and enduring U.S. sup-

port for the new government in Ukraine and for that country's assumption of its rightful place in the Western community of democracies.”

They noted that “Viktor Yushchenko's government now faces the enormous challenge of reforming Ukraine's political system, economy and society. Ukraine's new leaders have already reached out to the U.S. and other governments with requests for assistance.”

The House bill is identical to Senate bill 410, introduced on February 16 by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.). That bill has been referred to the Committee on Finance.

In introducing S.410, Sen. McCain said: “The recent Orange Revolution in Ukraine marked a huge victory for the advancement of democracy in the world. The Ukrainian people made clear that they would not stand idle as a corrupt regime sought to deny them their democratic rights. Now that the people of Ukraine have seized control of their destiny, the United States must stand ready to assist them as they do the hard work of consolidating democracy. The Jackson-Vanik amendment is, with respect

to Ukraine, now anachronistic and inappropriate. Therefore, I am pleased to introduce legislation that would terminate it.”

He added that, “Beyond any benefits to our bilateral trading relationship, lifting Jackson-Vanik for Ukraine constitutes an important symbol of Ukraine's new democracy and its relationship with the United States.”

Sen. McCain went on to note: “I led a delegation of four senators and six representatives to Kyiv last week, where we met with President Yushchenko, Prime Minister [Yulia] Tymoshenko, and students who led protests in Independence Square. I was struck by the great enthusiasm for democracy and freedom that has taken hold in Ukraine, and I wish the new leaders all the best as they begin the challenge of governing. I pledged to them that I would work toward the lifting of Jackson-Vanik on Ukraine, and today I am happy to take the first step toward that end.”

Earlier this year, a similar bill to extend permanent normal trade relations to Ukraine was introduced by Sens. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

Ukraine's vice prime ministers poised to implement Yushchenko's program

by **Tatiana Matviichuk**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – The new government of Ukraine headed by the dynamic 44-year-old Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, also includes a first vice prime minister and three vice prime ministers with specific portfolios. Together with the 17 ministers and the chief of the Security Service of Ukraine they make up the Cabinet of Ministers and the team that is charged with implementing President Viktor Yushchenko's vision for Ukraine.

Ukraine's first vice prime minister, Anatolii Kinakh, 50, was one of the candidates for the presidency in the recent election campaign. His campaign was notable for the fact that he, while not belonging to the Yushchenko team, was the first to say that a person with a criminal background could not become the president of Ukraine – an obvious reference to Mr. Yushchenko's chief rival in that campaign, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich.

Having received 1 percent of the vote in the first round of the presidential election, Mr. Kinakh, leader of the Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, declared that he would support the candidate who did not employ unfair methods in the political campaign. He chose Mr. Yushchenko.

Born in Bratshany, Moldova, and educated in St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. Kinakh is a construction engineer who worked in shipyards and shipbuilding plants in Estonia and Ukraine. He is president of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and was first elected to the Verkhovna Rada in 1990. He also served as the president's representative in the Mykolayiv region (1992-1994), chaired the Mykolayiv Oblast Council (1994-1995) and was vice prime minister for industrial policy (1995-1996). He again served as a national deputy in 1998-2001 and then was prime minister of Ukraine from May 2001 to November 2002.

In his new post as first vice prime minister, Mr. Kinakh stated that the new government would do its best to prove to the world that Ukraine is an attractive venue for investments; and that it would develop the manufacturing, scientific and technical potential of the country. Also at the top of his list is a reform of the tax system.

Speaking to foreign journalists in Kyiv on February 26, Mr. Kinakh said the government was working toward making "systemic and constructive amendments" to the 2005 national budget.

He cautioned the news media to avoid

the word "reprivatization," as he underlined that the new government will never allow illegal seizure of property. Mr. Kinakh added that if the law and national interests were violated during the privatization of enterprises, particularly of strategic enterprises, the government would act to restore fairness "in accordance with the law."

Mr. Kinakh also noted the dire need for resuming work toward forming a transnational gas transportation consortium. In interview with *Izvestia* he said that there is no opportunity for a price reduction for gas from Turkmenistan supplied to Ukraine in 2005 because "it reflects the trends of the world market." He noted that the price for 1,000 cubic meters of Turkmen gas for Ukraine now stands at \$58 (U.S.), which is \$14 more than previous price.

As regards Ukraine's relations with East and West, the new first vice prime minister said on February 15 that "the position of Ukraine, its president and government is that methods for protecting the national interest need to be improved, regardless of their orientation toward the West or the East." He said he supports the creation of a free trade zone within the Single Economic Space and that Ukraine seeks accession to the World Trade Organization.

The three vice-prime ministers in the Tymoshenko Cabinet all are members of the Our Ukraine bloc headed by Mr. Yushchenko.

Vice Prime Minister for European Integration Oleh Rybachuk, 46, has been a national deputy since April 2002. He said he has the "full support of President Yushchenko," and has underscored, no one will prevent him "from fulfilling his tasks – no matter who is the prime minister or the head of the Presidential Secretariat (which replaced the presidential administration).

Mr. Rybachuk was introduced to Mr. Yushchenko in 1992. When Mr. Yushchenko was chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, Mr. Rybachuk obtained an eight-month internship in the United States and Great Britain with a Georgetown University program. He holds degrees in philology and economics. During his work at the NBU, Mr. Rybachuk said he was offered a position to "head a representative office of one of the five world's biggest banks in Ukraine," but he refused. When Mr. Yushchenko served as Ukraine's prime minister (December 1999 to May 2001), Mr. Rybachuk was his chief of staff.

Most recently, during the presidential election, Mr. Rybachuk was the person who, according to *The New York Times*,



Mykola Tomenko, vice prime minister for humanitarian and social issues.

kept in touch with the intelligence services of Ukraine, in particular, the Security Service of Ukraine. It is probably as a result of those associations that he made public tapes that recorded the authorities' falsification of the presidential election.

According to Mr. Rybachuk, it was back in 2002 that Mr. Yushchenko and he came to an agreement that in the future government Mr. Rybachuk would be responsible for Euro-integration issues. During the presidential campaign he explained: "Yushchenko is becoming the president so that Ukraine could become a member of the European Union. This is the mission of his presidency."

During his visit to Brussels on February 21 Mr. Rybachuk expressed confidence that the European Union will grant Ukraine the status of a market country and that it will enter the World Trade Organization by the end of the year.

"Ukraine's tasks for this year are to obtain free-market status and membership in the WTO, and to start negotiations on creating a free trade zone with the EU," he told journalists. At the same time Mr. Rybachuk assured EU members: "Now you have a very responsible Ukrainian government, you have very responsible partners, and if we put our signatures on something, there is no way we're not going to deliver it."

Speaking about prospects for relations with Russia and Ukraine's participation in the Single Economic Space (SES), Mr. Rybachuk noted that this question is considered within the framework of removing trading barriers between the states. "Now we shall speak with Moscow as an equal," Mr. Rybachuk said in an interview with the Russian newspaper *Izvestia*. "It is necessary to tell the Russians: we are your partners, but we are going to act according to our own interests." Mr. Rybachuk also pointed out that Ukraine's dependence on Russian energy supplies does not prevent Ukraine from integration with Europe. He underlined that Ukraine buys gas from Russia at near market prices.

Mykola Tomenko, 41, who was named the vice prime minister for humanitarian and social issues, is familiar to the Ukrainian public for his appearances during the Orange Revolution on the stage of the Maidan (Independence Square). Every day he informed the tens of thousands gathered about further protest actions or the events of the day. As his colleague Volodymyr Filenko noted, he and newly appointed Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko were responsible for organiz-

ing the masses and other administrative matters related to the Maidan actions. "We were obligated to give the microphone to somebody, into reliable hands. We gave it to Mykola Tomenko," said Mr. Filenko.

A political scientist who has worked in government and research institutes, Mr. Tomenko was a history major at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv. He in 1992 he defended his doctoral thesis on "The Issue of Statehood in the Program Documents and Activities of Present-Day Parties in Ukraine: A Historic-Political Analysis." He served in Afghanistan in 1983-1985.

Since June 2002 Mr. Tomenko has headed the Parliament's Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information Issues – the only political committee whose chairmanship the Our Ukraine bloc had received. As that committee's chairman, in October 2002 Mr. Tomenko wrote the first letter to then President Leonid Kuchma regarding the "temnyky" that were sent to leading TV channels from the presidential administration. According to *Ukrainska Pravda*, Mr. Tomenko made it clear that the head of the presidential administration, Viktor Medvedchuk, was involved in issuing the temnyky (secret instructions on what themes the news media should emphasize or quash). Mr. Tomenko wrote several similar letters to Mr. Kuchma on that topic.

On December 4, 2004, Mr. Tomenko took an active part in the first parliamentary hearings on "Society, Mass Media, Power: Freedom of Speech and Censorship in Ukraine."

Vice Prime Minister Tomenko told journalists in Kyiv on February 16 that he intends to approach the Verkhovna Rada with a proposal to reduce the financing of *Holos Ukrainy*, the official newspaper of the Verkhovna Rada, and the state secretary with a proposal to discontinue funding of the *Prezidentskyi Vistnyk* (Presidential Bulletin). "The president," he said, "means to communicate with all the media on par."

Speaking about regional and municipal media, Mr. Tomenko said these must be given an opportunity for independent development. He said he has appealed to oblast administration chairmen and mayors to save the funds that were previously spent on supporting state-run and communal mass information media, and to instead transfer these funds toward the needs of the people in their constituencies.

In an interview with UT-1 television, Mr. Tomenko said the government will focus its efforts also on fighting corruption and bringing to justice those who break the law. Regarding former government officials, he said, "I think that those individuals who showed neglect of the law should be put in jail, as Ukrainian society should understand that violations of the law are punishable."

Vice Prime Minister for Administrative and Territorial Reform Roman Bezsmertnyi, 39, said on February 17 that the entire complex of problems relating to administrative and administrative-territorial reforms should be resolved before the 2006 parliamentary elections.

According to Mr. Bezsmertnyi, administrative reform's first stage is over, and Ukraine is poised for the reform's second phase. The first stage's gist, he noted, was to trim and optimize executive power bodies. This work, he said, has set the stage for the next step, which will focus on reforming local bodies of authority, whose activities and

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Oleh Rybachuk (center), who today is Ukraine's vice prime minister for European integration, in 2003 in Washington with Viktor Yushchenko, then a national deputy, and Richard Murphy of the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

OBITUARY: Daniel Slobodian, longtime leader of Kerhonkson community, Soyuzivka manager

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Daniel Slobodian, longtime leader of the Ukrainian community in Kerhonkson, N.Y., and one of the pioneers and first manager of Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, died on February 26 in Kingston, N.Y., at the age of 86.



Lt. Daniel Slobodian in a photo from his days in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Slobodian played a leading role in Ukrainian community life in Kerhonkson, a small town in the Shawangunk Mountains, and site of the Soyuzivka resort, which under his stewardship, grew into a large and vibrant Ukrainian resort, attracting summer guests from throughout North America.

In the 1950s Mr. Slobodian, working under the leadership of UNA President Dmytro Halychyn, conducted a search for a resort and senior retirement home for UNA members on the East Coast. He subsequently oversaw the conversion of Soyuzivka from a sanitarium to a resort,

culminating in Soyuzivka's grand opening in July 1952. Mr. Slobodian's affiliation with Soyuzivka spanned two decades.

As a founding trustee of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, Mr. Slobodian was instrumental in overseeing the process of building a modern church structure to meet the needs of the resort's growing number of summer guests and the area's permanent residents' community. The church's innovative design by architect Radoslav Zuk of Montreal was among those by the award-winning architect to be featured in leading international architectural journals. The church was completed in 1976.

Mr. Slobodian was born February 3, 1919, in Philadelphia, to Roman Slobodian of Nastasiv, Ukraine, and Anna Oleksa of Northampton, Pa. He was reared and schooled in Elizabeth, N.J. Mr. Slobodian graduated from New York University with a degree in business administration in 1940.

He served in the U.S. Army during World War II as a first lieutenant in the 101st Regiment, 26th Infantry Division, in Gen. George Patton's 3rd Army.

He was wounded while serving in France and subsequently was awarded a Purple Heart. He retired with the rank of captain.

Mr. Slobodian was active in various Ukrainian community organizations since his youth. He was a member of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, actively led a Ukrainian folk dance group in Elizabeth, N.J., which performed at the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940, and also was a member of the renowned Koshetz Choir during its 1940 tour.

Soon after completing his military service, Mr. Slobodian was elected president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Later he became the first manager of Soyuzivka and then co-manager with Walter Kwass.

As the Ukrainian community around

Soyuzivka grew, from a handful of permanent residents to nearly 200 families now in residence, Mr. Slobodian remained active, helping to establish local branches of the largest Ukrainian diaspora organizations such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

He was a founding trustee of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, and remained a trustee of the church for 17 years.

Mr. Slobodian was also active on the Ellenville Hospital Board and in the Lions Club, where he worked with other local resort hotel managers to keep Catskill area businesses running effectively and in cooperation with one another. A member of the Lions Club for over 35 years, he served as its treasurer, vice-president and president.

He was also a chairman of the Town of Wawarsing Zoning Board for 21 years. Even after his retirement from the board, he appeared before the town board on many occasions to propose improvements.

As noted in the Times Herald-Record obituary of February 27, Mr. Slobodian, in his almost 50 years in Kerhonkson, quickly became the English-speaking representative for the Ukrainian community, acting as a key speaker or master of ceremonies at various events, including the annual "I Love N.Y." festival. He always introduced political candidates to the Ukrainian community, and was often the speechwriter for them in presentations at the N.Y. State Capitol and at Ukrainian-related events.

In 1998 a testimonial dinner in Mr. Slobodian's honor was held at Soyuzivka on September 27, to mark his lifelong service to the Ukrainian and local communities. Among the attendees were family members, friends, colleagues and fellow UNA'ers, including UNA President Ulana Diachuk and former UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, and Rep. Maurice Hinchey



Daniel Slobodian

(D.-N.Y.).

A feature article about the tireless community activist was published in the October 3, 1998, issue of The Times-Herald Record under the headline "Ukrainian patriarch honored; Slobodian a Kerhonkson institution."

A panakhida service for Mr. Slobodian was held Sunday, February 27, at the H.B. Humiston Funeral Home. Funeral services were offered on Monday, February 28, at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Church, with the Rev. Volodymyr Piso officiating. Burial was at Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson.

Mr. Slobodian is survived by his wife of 41 years, Anna (née Lewocka) Slobodian; two daughters: Olenka Castelli and her husband, Daniel, of Portland, Conn.; and Roma L. Halatyn and her husband, Michael, of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; a brother, Harry Slobodian and his wife, Ann; and three grandchildren, Kate, Suzanna and Zoe.

ANALYSIS: Closing the book on the case of Heorhii Gongadze

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

On March 1, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko made the sensational announcement that the murderer of opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze had been apprehended (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1). Three senior Interior Affairs Ministry (known by its Ukrainian acronym as MVS) officers are in custody, but it is not clear if one of these is Oleksiy Pukach, who was in charge of Gongadze's surveillance (The Independent, March 2).

This announcement came after Mr. Yushchenko's January 25 revelation that two witnesses in the Gongadze affair had already been murdered (Ukrainska Pravda, February 23). The break in the case occurred when Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko promised clemency to any officers who came forward with evidence. Mr. Yushchenko's statement applauded the honest MVS and Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) officers who were now assisting the investigation.

President Yushchenko explained how resolving the murder of Gongadze — and of other journalists and politicians from the Kuchma era — is important evidence that the rule of law exists in Ukraine. Resolving the Gongadze case is also, "My and my team's political, moral, human responsibility before Lesia Gongadze, before my country and before the international community," he said (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1).

Investigators found the car used to kidnap Gongadze, but the SBU has refuted reports that Gongadze's head has been located. Military and Ministry of Emergency troops are searching for Gongadze's head, which likely would have a bullet wound that could help identify the murderers. Investigators believe Gongadze was shot in the head and then decapitated so that the bullet could not be traced.

President Yushchenko believes that the next — and most important — aspect of the Gongadze affair is "who organized and ordered this murder." He added, "At the moment, the investigation is moving to this stage" (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1). This is the most delicate phase, because the identity of those who ordered Gongadze to "be dealt with" has long been known.

Mr. Yushchenko pointed out that his government produced concrete results after only a month in office, while four years of "investigation" under President Leonid Kuchma led nowhere. The reason, Mr. Yushchenko stated, is that the authorities under President Kuchma had no interest in uncovering the crime. In fact, "The previous authorities provided protection [a roof] for the murderers" (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1).

Mr. Yushchenko blamed the previous prosecutor, Hennadii Vasyliiev, for dismissing the Gongadze investigative group in order to "never reveal the accomplices in this murder" (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1). Then Mr. Yushchenko paid a compliment to the current prosecu-

tor, Sviatoslav Piskun, saying he was probably dismissed in October 2003 because he came too close to resolving the Gongadze matter.

Whether this compliment is correct or misplaced is another important question, as not everyone is confident that Mr. Piskun, who was prosecutor from July 2002 to October 2003, can be trusted to complete the investigation. Gongadze's widow, Myroslava, and Mykola Melnychenko, the security guard who taped conversations in Mr. Kuchma's office, both live in exile in Washington and have no confidence in Mr. Piskun. They are wary of his past association with Mr. Kuchma and wonder why he is the only holdover in the new government.

Many suspect that President Yushchenko granted Mr. Kuchma immunity from prosecution as part of the roundtable negotiations during the Orange Revolution. Mr. Piskun might be in place to guarantee the deal. If true, this may explain Mr. Piskun's reluctance to utilize the Melnychenko tapes. The existence of the tapes was first revealed after Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz released a portion to the Verkhovna Rada on November 28, 2000, leading to the "Kuchmagate" crisis. But even if such an understanding exists, it is only a personal agreement between Messrs. Kuchma and Yushchenko with no legal validity. Parliament has not adopted a law providing rights and immunity for ex-presidents.

Mr. Moroz recently accused President

Yushchenko of wanting to exclude the tapes because they would incriminate members of his own team who did not defect to the anti-Kuchma opposition until 2001 or later (Silski Visti, February 25). The tape released by Mr. Moroz incriminates three high-ranking members of the Kuchma camp.

Former President Kuchma's alleged order to "deal with" Gongadze was given to Yuriy Kravchenko, then internal affairs minister. Mr. Kravchenko is heard bragging about a special group of "eagles" that is capable of undertaking any task. Mr. Yushchenko has stated his disgust at the torture inflicted upon Gongadze before he was killed, saying it was worthy of the "Middle Ages" (Ukrainska Pravda, March 1). Mr. Kravchenko is allied with the Party of Regions led by defeated presidential candidate and former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych. Although rumored to have fled Ukraine for Russia, he was seen

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Correction

In last week's section devoted to "Young UNA'ers" (February 27) the last name of the mother of Nestor Michael Sokhan (a new member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 134) was listed incorrectly. Little Nestor's parents are Olga Jawny Sokhan and Oleh Lev Sokhan.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Time to graduate Ukraine

A new bill introduced in both the House of Representatives and Senate seeks to "graduate," or permanently exempt, Ukraine from the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. This measure deserves the attention of both our readers and their elected officials in Washington.

Named for its principal sponsors, Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio), the amendment requires that countries wishing to conduct trade with the United States demonstrate that their citizens have freedom to emigrate. The law was directed at Communist countries – principally the Soviet Union – which restricted emigration, and was seen as a way to punish those countries for their repressive policies. Once the USSR disintegrated, the Jackson-Vanik provisions were applied to the newly independent states that arose on the territory of the former USSR, including Ukraine.

Under the Jackson-Vanik provisions, normal trade relations could be extended, on a conditional basis, if a country was certified to be in compliance with the amendment's freedom of emigration requirements. Thus, Ukraine has had to undergo this process year, after year, after year – long after the repressive policies of the Soviet era were no longer in force. To end the application of Jackson-Vanik restrictions, Congress must pass legislation to grant permanent normal trade relations to Ukraine (as was already done in the case of Georgia in 2002).

H.R. 885, which is titled "To authorize the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine," was introduced by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) and currently has three co-sponsors. An identical bill, designated S. 410, has been introduced by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.)

The bills introduced in both houses of Congress note, among other things, that Ukraine has made "progress toward respecting fundamental human rights," allows its citizens the right to emigrate and travel freely, has "made great progress toward the establishment of a genuine democracy and the creation of a free market economic system," has adopted internationally recognized labor standards, and has adopted provisions to protect the rights of national and religious minorities. The bills call for the determination that the Jackson-Vanik provisions should no longer apply to Ukraine and for the termination of the amendment's limitations on trade.

The issue of Jackson-Vanik has repeatedly been brought up by leaders of Ukraine without success. However, now more than ever before – in the wake of the Orange Revolution and with a new administration headed by President Viktor Yushchenko – Ukraine deserves to have these trade restrictions lifted.

As Rep. Hyde, joined by his co-sponsors Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) and Howard Berman (D-Calif.) wrote in a "Dear Colleague" letter, "Viktor Yushchenko's government now faces the enormous challenge of reforming Ukraine's political system, economy and society. Ukraine's new leaders have already reached out to the U.S. and other governments with requests for assistance."

Rep. Smith quite rightly told his colleagues: "The granting of NTR [normal trade relations] to Ukraine would represent a tangible expression of support for the new government in Ukraine as they move ahead on their important historic agenda for change. President Yushchenko and the people of Ukraine deserve our support."

Indeed, members of the Yushchenko administration at various meetings with U.S. officials have underscored that removing the Jackson-Vanik restrictions is a top priority. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko made this point when she met with Sens. John McCain and Hillary Clinton in Kyiv on February 11, and, most recently, a congressional delegation led by Helsinki Commission members got the same message during their trip to Ukraine.

Graduating Ukraine from the Jackson-Vanik restrictions – a relic of the Cold War period – is a move long overdue. And it will go a long way toward helping the new Ukraine achieve its goals, such as membership in the World Trade Organization and recognition as a member of the community of democratic states. We urge our legislators to support H.R. 885 in the House and S. 410 in the Senate.

March
11
1998

Turning the pages back...

Seven years ago, President Bill Clinton announced a series of measures to curb the abuse of women worldwide and especially the international trafficking of women, a problem that has plagued Ukraine and some of the other

states of that region.

Addressing a special White House ceremony on March 11, 1998, marking International Women's Day (March 8), the president outlined his plan of action, which included an expansion of U.S. efforts on behalf of women at home and overseas, and the convening of an international conference to develop new strategies to combat the international trafficking of women.

Adding their voices on behalf of women's rights at the ceremony were: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, Attorney General Janet Reno, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and Advisor to the Prime Minister of Thailand Saisuree Chutikul.

Secretary Albright, who had just returned from an international trip that began in Kyiv, said the government of Ukraine asked, and the United States agreed, to collaborate on a joint strategy to combat trafficking of women and girls to and from Ukraine. "Our goal is to make this a model of international cooperation and to mobilize people everywhere to respond to this pernicious trafficking in human beings – with a spotlight visible around the equator and from pole to pole," she added.

President Clinton said he had instructed Secretary Albright and U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Brian Atwood to expand U.S. international

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COMMENTARY

What the Orange Revolution did not revolutionize

by Roman Solchanyk

Now that the tents have been dismantled in Kyiv's Independence Square and the orange revolutionaries have gone home to attend to more mundane matters, it's time for a sober look at what Ukraine's Orange Revolution has changed and, no less importantly, what it has not changed.

At the end of last year, millions of Ukrainians took to the streets to say "no" to what must be ranked as one of Moscow's most enduring accomplishments during the past half century – a phenomenon that used to be proudly advertised from Vladivostok to Riga as the "Soviet way of life." At the heart of this schema – which was finally cast off by the East European countries with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989; then by the Baltic states, which propelled the collapse of the Soviet Union; and more recently by the Rose Revolution in Georgia – is the simple proposition that those who hold power are everything and that everyone else is nothing. It was accurately reflected in the popular Soviet aphorism: "If I'm the boss, then you're an idiot. But if you're the boss, then I'm an idiot."

In Ukraine's recent presidential elections, the poster boy for the "Soviet way of life" was the Moscow-backed prime minister, Viktor Yanukovich, a twice-convicted felon who at one point in the campaign characteristically referred to his countrymen as "goats" – Soviet prison slang for those who collaborated with their jailers. After more than a decade of so-called post-Soviet transition, the orange revolutionaries convincingly demonstrated that they no longer wished to collaborate.

Nonetheless, the Orange Revolution, far from being a revolution in the classical sense, is only the beginning of a lengthy and complex process fraught with serious problems and difficult challenges.

First, although it has a nice ring to it and is certainly quite suitable for ringing speeches in Strasbourg, the Orange Revolution did not give birth to a "new Ukrainian nation" – if only because nations are not born, but made. More to the point, if we conclude that the final round of Ukraine's elections in December 2004 was largely free and fair, then we must also recognize that nearly half of Ukraine's voters, those who cast their ballots for Mr. Yanukovich, still pine for the "Soviet way of life."

Public opinion polls conducted at the end of last year confirm the voting patterns: half of Ukrainians (and 67 percent of Russians) are saddened by the fact that the Soviet Union is no more. And when asked to choose between a union with Russia and Belarus and membership in the European Union, slightly more than half of Ukrainians opted for the "outpost of tyranny" in Mensk and Vladimir Putin's "managed democracy." In short, the nation-building project in Ukraine (and Russia) is far from over.

Oleh Rybachuk, the newly appointed vice prime minister responsible for European integration, summed up the situation nicely. Before Ukrainian-Russian relations can become normal, he recently told *Izvestia*, Russians need to abandon the notion that they are "almost Ukrainians" and Ukrainians should stop saying that they are "almost Russians."

Dr. Roman Solchanyk is an international affairs analyst in Santa Monica, Calif.

Second, the Orange Revolution has changed nothing with respect to Russian perceptions of Ukraine. The overwhelming majority of Russians are still not prepared to recognize Ukrainians as a legitimate and separate nation. According to Yuri Levada, Russia's foremost pollster, nearly 80 percent of Russians are convinced that Ukrainians (and Belarusians) are really Russians; nearly 70 percent do not think that Ukraine is a genuine country.

Mr. Putin, it is worth recalling, told a press conference in Moscow last December that Ukraine, including its western part, is "completely Russian speaking" – another way of saying "almost Russians." True, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov recently announced a "turnaround" in Moscow's approach to relations with Kyiv, asserting that it now viewed Ukraine (and Georgia) as "absolutely sovereign," and that the term "near abroad" was no longer applicable. Some commentators went so far as to say that Russia now considered Ukraine to be outside of its orbit. When asked about this by the BBC, former Ukrainian First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Oleksandr Chalyi suggested that he would feel more confident about Mr. Lavrov's statements if they were recorded in official bilateral documents governing Russia's relations with the U.S. and the European Union (EU). In less diplomatic language, what this means is that talk is cheap. Indeed, it might be recalled that assurances of mutual respect for sovereignty go as far back as the Ukrainian-Russian treaty of 1990.

And finally, there is Europe – or, more precisely, the EU – where little has changed as well. The previous leadership in Kyiv was fond of pointing out that "no one is waiting for us in Europe." They were quite right, certainly insofar as old Europe is concerned. As various high-level Eurocrats have once again made very plain, the Orange Revolution is a fine thing, but the European house is rather full at the moment and Ukrainians need not apply. From the perspective of Brussels, Albania and Turkey qualify as "European," but Ukraine does not.

The recently agreed upon Action Plan between the EU and Kyiv essentially offers Ukraine some economic concessions, which are touted as a "deepening" of relations, but pointedly omits the question of whether there is any prospect even for associate membership. Ukrainians are being asked not to pose unpleasant questions and be content with what EU Commissioner for External Relations Benita Ferrero-Waldner described as an EU door that is "neither open nor closed."

The degree to which Ukraine is seen as a nuisance in the capitals of old Europe can be gauged from the reported dissatisfaction of some European leaders with President Viktor Yushchenko's presence in Brussels during the recent NATO summit there, which, according to *Der Spiegel*, was arranged at the insistence of the White House and took the form of a spurious meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission. It might be noted that President Jacques Chirac of France abruptly walked out of the meeting directly after Mr. Yushchenko's speech. The U.S. role, if confirmed, is a welcome sign suggesting that Washington has joined forces with Warsaw and Vilnius in support of Ukraine's European aspirations.

The Orange Revolution is quickly receding into history. But it ain't over until the fat lady sings.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Let's clean up our house now

Dear Editor:

I would like to return to the question of what I consider to be anti-Jewish themes in Myron Kuropas's columns in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Several printed responses to my original letter of December 12, 2004, have suggested that my motivation in criticizing Dr. Kuropas was "political correctness." Of course, this questioning of my motives is just a polemical device. Still, let me share what is driving my interventions: I hate to see my community laboring under a moral and intellectual handicap.

The terror in the Soviet Union in the 1930s and the Famine of 1932-1933 had nothing to do with Jews. I recommend educated Ukrainians to read some of the scholarly literature on these subjects, like Hiroaki Kuromiya's "Freedom and Terror in the Donbas" or Terry Martin's "Affirmative Action Empire" or Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow." They would see that historians concentrate on other factors and have almost nothing to say about Jews or Jewish issues.

Were Jews "over-represented" in the Soviet apparatus in the 1930s, as Dr. Kuropas and his defender Bohdan Vitvitsky (December 19, 2004) and others argue? Absolutely, and that's not a troubling admission. Why Drs. Kuropas and Vitvitsky harp on it, however, is troubling. There's an ugly history in Ukrainian wartime journalism of identifying Jews and Bolsheviks to justify German policy toward Jews. This journalism grossly misrepresented the facts and used highly intemperate language. This is a history that has never been confronted, and the myths generated in that era continue to cloud the judgment of some community leaders.

Jews were also "over-represented" among physicians in Ukraine throughout the 20th century. Is this also an important fact? Why are some facts of importance to Drs. Kuropas and Vitvitsky and others not? The selection of facts is of crucial importance, as Andrew Sorokowski has so cogently argued (January 23). In spite of what Dr. Vitvitsky wrote in reply to me, the "truth" can definitely be "anti"-something. Both Dr. Vitvitsky and Leo Iwaskiw (January 23) are disturbed when a Jewish journalist strings together out-of-context facts about the mistreatment of Jews by Ukrainians. They are right to be disturbed, because the procedure is bad – one-sided "truths" can add up to a generalized falsehood.

Furthermore, this whole keeping of national scorecards – what the Russians, Poles, Jews, etc. did to the Ukrainians – is such a discredited and restricting mode of thought, that we should really make an effort to abandon it altogether. It is a mental fixture of the 1930s and 1940s that needs to be thrown out.

When Dr. Vitvitsky instructs me that "Leon Trotsky ... was Jewish" and so was Lazar Kaganovich, is this anti-Semitic? These are indeed just statements of facts, but statements are not made in a vacuum – they are part of a larger discourse. I know the historical context for these kinds of remarks by Ukrainians, and that historical context is not one to be proud of. Yet, Dr. Vitvitsky almost denies that there is such a thing as Ukrainian anti-Semitism, not only in his response to my letter, but also in the article he wrote on "Anti-Semitism" in *The Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.

I am not the only one troubled by Dr. Kuropas's writing on Jews. It has been a matter of public controversy.

Those Ukrainians in North America who are grinding an axe against the Jews should rethink both their views and what benefit they bring to our community. Do we really want to continue to nurture anti-Jewish feelings in our environment, or do we want to follow President Viktor Yushchenko's lead in Ukraine and purge ourselves of anti-Semitism and xenophobia?

I am afraid that if we don't clean our house now, it will be impossible to hide the stink.

John-Paul Himka
Edmonton

Orange Revolution is unique in history

Dear Editor:

In the article "Orange: the color for all seasons" by Andrew Fedynsky (December 26, 2004), the author brings up in one of his paragraphs the uprising of 1648. I quote: "...In 1648, an obscure Kozak captain, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, set out to redress a personal wrong. To his astonishment, an army of farmer-warriors rose up from their fields and villages. It became a revolution. Can we see shadows of that era – this time peaceful ones – in the spontaneous uprising of young people who gathered in Kyiv's Independence Square...?"

From historical and socio-political aspects, the two revolutions have little in common. In 1648, at the time of the Kozak-peasant bloody revolution, or uprising, most of Ukraine belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth, or republic, with the Polish king mostly as titular sovereign, but ruled by the Polish gentry (szlachta) who exploited the population of Ukraine and kept it in bondage. I will not go further into the history of this initially amorphous uprising, which is still a subject for critical studies and analysis by historians.

The Orange Revolution, on the other hand, happened in independent Ukraine, albeit ruled by an autocratic president and his oligarchic clique (like in Russia), and the Ukrainian people demonstrated and demanded democratic values and the rule of law.

The Orange Revolution is unique as it was not only well-organized and without any incident of violence or bloodshed, but it was admired by all of us and the Western world for its youthful, exhilarating and exuberant ambiance, where young and old were seen with happy faces in spite of the cold winter weather, with flowers, music, songs and dancing, and its energizing orange color.

The Orange Revolution also showed the world that Ukraine has a sophisticated civil society that can only be admired and/or envied by its neighbors.

The name "Orange Revolution" has earned its place, and it is already being used in the political lexicon.

Dr. Myroslaw Burbelo
Westerly, R.I.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



New Ukraine, new diaspora?

No sooner was Viktor Yushchenko inaugurated as president of Ukraine, than a group of commentators have emerged to hammer home the shortcomings of the diaspora and the need to re-invent it.

Some of the criticism centered around my selection as a representative of the Ukrainian American community to accompany former Secretary of State Colin Powell to the inauguration of Ukraine's new president. Others should have accompanied Secretary Powell, went the argument, preferably even Democrats who worked assiduously against President George W. Bush's re-election.

In a *Kyiv Post* editorial titled "Why Kuropas?" Chief Editor Andrey Slivka, was horrified that I believe that "Jews bear a share of responsibility for Soviet crimes against the Ukrainian nation," and that I have acted as a "prominent defender" of Ukrainian-born John Demjanjuk, even though Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted by the Israeli Supreme Court.

After reviewing my 50-year record of volunteer community involvement, this *Kyiv Post* editor labeled me a "caricature, the sort of right-wing throwback for whom FDR is eternally selling out to the communists, the enemies of Ukraine are eternally slandering the glorious Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and morally degraded Russian-speaking contemporary Ukrainians are eternally failing the rock-ribbed, god-fearing [sic] values the U.S. diaspora supposedly represents."

I'm sure there are people in our community who believe Franklin D. Roosevelt stood up to Stalin and saved Eastern Europe for democracy. There are probably others who believe that the exploits of OUN were not "glorious." Some Ukrainians in North America probably see no cause for concern that members of the Verkhovna Rada, ignoring the fact that Ukraine's official language is Ukrainian, communicate in Russian on principle, refusing to speak Ukrainian even though they can. I'm certain that we "rock-ribbed, God-fearing" diasporans are strangers to someone like Mr. Slivka, a former resident of New York City that no Ukrainian of consequence remembers as a community activist. People who have worked in the community have earned the right to criticize. But Mr. Slivka? What are his credentials?

Mr. Slivka is upset with the efforts of Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCLA) to curtail the Canadian sale of a wine produced in Ukraine whose label features a photo of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta. He defends the winery, Massandra, described as a "fine old Tsarist winery," and the label, which he says is "an instantly recognizable classic." He opines that the winery may have chosen to use the photo because it thought it was "at once flattering and soothing North American customers with a picture that (or so they assumed) is at once heroic and comfortingly nostalgic."

"If diasporans aren't helping their ancestral country, they should stay clear of it," he writes. "The sensitivities of the diaspora, and its symbolic gestures, are not more important than Massandra's aspirations. Nor do diaspora Ukrainians have a monopoly on proper understandings of history and politics and Ukrainian identity. It's possible, in other words, that

if a major native Ukrainian enterprise thinks a photo of the Big Three is just fine, then diaspora Ukrainians should rethink their opinion of it and be less offended."

Really? Money before principle – right, Mr. Slivka? Only someone who is totally oblivious to diaspora concerns could pen such an abhorrent assertion.

I and others have responded to Mr. Slivka's editorial and commentary, but to my knowledge the responses have not been published.

Another recent apostle of diaspora reform is Bishop Paul Peter Jessep, who is the episcopal vicar of Colombia and Venezuela in the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Sobornopravna Church of North and South America. He completed his religious studies at the Bangor Theological Seminary, which was established, interestingly enough, to train ministers for the United Church of Christ.

"The Ukrainian diaspora must be reborn or at least reformed," the good Vladyka wrote in an op-ed piece on the *Brama* website on February 11. "There must be leadership from a new generation." He informs us that in the past he's argued that the diaspora must be better equipped at getting out a coherent, sustained message to the Western media as to what it means to be Ukrainian." What have the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and *The Ukrainian Weekly* been doing all of these years?

Jed Sunden, publisher of the *Kyiv Post*, writes in a commentary in that newspaper that he believes the diaspora can play a positive role in Ukraine, with one caveat, however. No politics. He wants Katya Chumachenko Yushchenko, herself a product of the diaspora, to serve as the continental bridge. How? By working with Ukrainian cultural and educational institutions in North America – museums, Harvard, Columbia, the Ukrainian Institute of America – attending social and cultural events, and steering Ukrainian money to hospitals and schools in Ukraine. No role for Ukraine's first lady with the media, Congress, the State Department or even the White House is mentioned. Interesting.

What does all of this mean? Is it an honest attempt by friends of Ukraine to be helpful in bringing their Ukraine and our Ukraine together? The language in which their musings is framed suggests otherwise. Is it a ploy to be noticed by those who need a Ukrainian life? Perhaps. Or is it all part of an attempt to sweep the past under the rug? There are Ukrainians who would prefer to forget history and the role the diaspora played in keeping it alive. There are former Soviet officials in Ukraine today who are war criminals who participated in mass murders. I'm sure that the "let's move on and forget the past approach" is very much to their liking.

Over the years our community has had many "reformers" who arrived on the scene, attempted to remake the community into their own image at our expense, and then, after their 15 minutes of fame had expired, melted into the background, predicting we would be sorry for not heeding their wisdom. Somehow, we survived. And so we shall again.

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

Plast summer camps in Argentina held in Patagonian Andes

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO - My recent trip to Argentina began because of an open invitation from Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in Argentina to join in their summer (i.e., December/January) camps, this year to be held in the Patagonian Andes bordering Chile.

And so on December 22, 2004, I found myself in Buenos Aires with the family of my host, Xenia Baluk, involved in preparations for Sviat Vechir which was coming up in two days (according to the Gregorian calendar).

The next day we attended the Christmas service at the cathedral and in the afternoon set off westward on a 20-hour bus trip to Lanin National Park in Nauquen province. Our group included 13 campers, boys and girls, and six counselors. Another group of 12 "starshi plastuny" (young adult Plast members) were driving to the site.

Lanin National Park is one in a system of three parks in the Andean Patagonia region. Its mountainous relief is rich in lakes created by glaciers 18,000 years ago. Within the park lies the majestic, now inactive, Lanin volcano, a mountain whose almost perfect conical shape rises 3,776

meters (12,225 feet) above sea level.

This was a first trip to Lanin for the younger campers, and the camp program was to include several hiking treks in the park, including one up Lanin, although

not all the way to its summit. To reach the peak of Lanin takes two full days of hard climbing. The climbers have to be in good physical shape, have the proper equipment and clothing, and be lucky

with the weather, which is always cold and windy, often rainy and foggy. An assault on Lanin's peak was the main goal of the older campers – several of whom had attempted this in the past four



A reminder of Ukraine's elections.



The "starshi plastuny" group on the summit of Lanin.



Celebrating the new year at camp with a hat contest.



The asado, a popular supper meal.



Campers on a hike toward Lanin.

years, but failed to reach the top more times than they succeeded.

The camping "experience" was similar to what we are used to in North America – but had some unique details. As the camp took place during the

(Continued on page 9)



Varenyky were on the menu at the "sviachene."



Campers en route through snow and volcanic debris.



On the top of Lanin.

Plast summer...

(Continued from page 8)

Christmas season, "koliadky" (carols) were part of the campfire programs. After lunch, there was a mandatory one-hour siesta period – everybody had to go to their beds and be quiet, and sleep. Argentineans being great meat eaters, the asado – meat grilled on an open fire – was a frequent supper meal. Supper was eaten late – between 9 and 10 p.m.

But the biggest difference was the attitude of the young campers – or rather, the lack of "an attitude." They were very responsible in doing what was expected of them (no nagging was necessary), very enthusiastic about everything they were asked to do, and, when the unpredictable weather or unexpected obstacles in the wild necessitated last-minute changes in the program, they did not grumble.

For example: a final two-day hike to the town from which we were to take the bus back to Buenos Aires had to be reversed midway because a forest of the colihue cane* blocked the way and could be crossed only by hacking through with a machete, which meant that the group would not reach the area where camp was to be pitched before nightfall. The leader decided it was too dangerous to continue and turned back to the home campsite, which they reached at 11 p.m. (14 hours and back to square one). The campers took it all in stride.

Although valiant efforts were made by the counselors to conduct activities in Ukrainian, at the camp the actual language of communication was Spanish, as many of the campers did not understand enough Ukrainian. One of the reasons for the weak knowledge of Ukrainian is the fact that there has been no Ukrainian-language school in the city for the last few years. The Ukrainian community in Buenos Aires is shrinking, as community

organizations are battered by the periodic economic crises that hit the country, most recently (2001) with the devaluation of the peso. For a while, immigration from Ukraine was seen as a possible transfusion of Ukrainian-speaking "new blood" but, although immigration from Ukraine to Argentina continues, people who do come often immediately set about finding ways to get to North America or Europe.

We arrived back in Buenos Aires on the morning of January 8, the same day that a camp for novatstvo (children age

6-11) was to begin at the Plast campgrounds in Punta Indio, about an hour's drive from Buenos Aires. All the campers and their families met again that evening in Punta Indio to mark the end of the Christmas celebrations with a "sviachene" (a meal of blessed food) and a slide show of photographs from the Patagonia camp (thanks to the wonders of digital photography).

The colihue cane is a strange plant; it

can grow to 5 meters and is ubiquitous in Patagonia. Flowerings occur every 17 to 20 years with a massive production of seeds. With such an abundance of food, the rodent populations increase exponentially in a short time. Anya Agres told me that the year 2002 had been a year of just such a flowering and when a group had come to climb Lanin, there were rodents scurrying about everywhere. If you plan to go mountain climbing in Patagonia in the years 2019 to 2022, first check out the colihue cane situation.



Campers against the backdrop of glacier lakes.

Church known as site of Shevchenko funeral services is rebuilt

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

KYIV – The once-destroyed Church of the Nativity of Christ on Kyiv's Postal Square, famous as the site of funeral services for renowned Ukrainian poet and artist Taras Shevchenko in 1861, has been rebuilt.

It was re-consecrated on January 14 by Patriarch Filaret, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. Ukraine's President elect

Viktor Yushchenko, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko and National Deputy Ivan Plusch participated in the ceremony.

Mr. Yushchenko said in his speech that "Today, Ukrainians should not only speak of unity within the borders of the country, but of unity in spirit, history and values." Mentioning the history of the Church of the Nativity of Christ, he said that "there were attempts to erase this page of history, as many others, from our

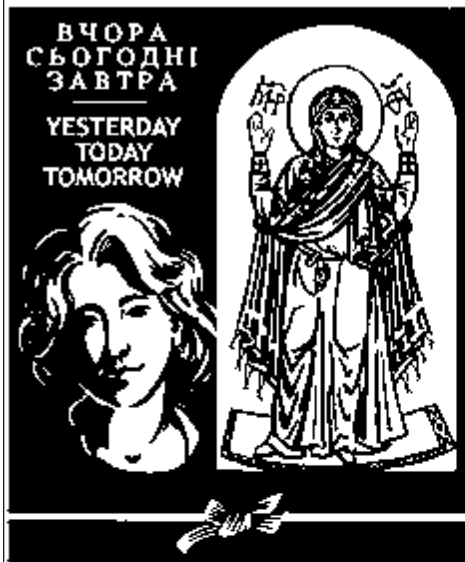
memory. But what is not preserved cannot become history."

At the end of his speech, Mr. Yushchenko thanked all who were involved with the church's renovation, and presented the church with three ancient icons. The first mention of the Church of the Nativity of Christ in Kyiv dates back to 1520. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1717, with funds from Mayor Roman Tykhonovych. The construction of a new church in the same place began

in 1744, with the old one continuing to function as part of the new one for almost 40 years. However, this church, too, was ruined by fire.

Construction of a new classical church began in 1809, architect Andrii Milenskyi. The church was painted in 1814, after which it was active for over 100 years until it was demolished in 1935 because it stood in the way of constructing a government center on St. Michael's Hill.

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Ukraine's choice...

(Continued from page 1)

politicians – politics.”

Thus, the popular enthusiasm Greenjolly enjoyed from the Revolution had begun to slacken. That sharp political overtones cast shadows on the contest was no surprise, especially considering that Kyiv will host Eurovision 2005 between May 19 and 21.

Eurovision has gained immense popularity among Ukrainians after Ruslana's victory last year, which catapulted her to international stardom.

Ukraine held no national competition last year, and Ruslana used her own funds to travel and compete in Istanbul. The television company NTU selected Ruslana internally, bypassing Ms. Lorak.

Those competing this year included a teenage boy band, heavy metal rockers, sultry singers in sequined gowns and rappers in baggy pants – a reflection of the diversity in contemporary Ukrainian pop culture.

Prior to the Orange Revolution, 75 musicians had competed in qualifying rounds and 15 made it to the finals.

After President Viktor Yushchenko's victory, the new Vice Minister of Humanitarian Policy Mykola Tomenko decided to invite four additional musicians as “wild cards” after their active roles in the Revolution.

Those four artists, including Greenjolly, bypassed the qualifying rounds of competition the other musicians had endured. That is how Mr. Tomenko's heavy hand began drawing skepticism among contestants and observers.

When the contest officials declared Greenjolly the winner, Mr. Tomenko immediately congratulated the boys and sat with them during their press conference, helping to field questions from reporters who were skeptical.

Aside from Mr. Tomenko's involvement, competitors and their managers complained about defects in the voting system.

When the 20-minute interval to vote had arrived, callers could not get through from any telephone, alleged Yurii Falosa, the president of the Ani Lorak Co. The lines were blocked or had technical problems, he said.

Pavlo Kravchuk, the technical director for the company that handled the voting, acknowledged that his company received many complaints. All the same, the overall voting trends demonstrated that Greenjolly was the winner, Mr. Kravchuk said.

Both Mr. Tomenko and Ms. Mozhova insisted the event was fair and free from tampering or falsification.

“I know for sure that Greenjolly won

because the people voted for them,” Ms. Mozhova said.

During the week, about 15 young protesters gathered outside a Greenjolly press conference to voice their support for Ms. Lorak, referring to themselves as Social Democratic Youth.

Youth groups planned a bigger demonstration for March 4 near the Presidential Secretariat building in Kyiv. Under the slogan, “We Are for an Honest Eurovision 2005,” the protesters will denounce the selection process and express their support for the runner-up, Ms. Lorak.

And Mr. Falosa called a press conference with leaders of the Christian Democratic Party to keep the issue circulating in the media.

Despite the conflicts, Greenjolly is enjoying its newfound fame and selling copies of its legendary single on compact disc.

Roman Kostyuk and Roman Kalik formed Greenjolly as students in their native Ivano-Frankivsk eight years ago. They brought on Andriy Pisetskii for keyboards after they hit it big with “Razom.”

The name Greenjolly refers to “gryndzholy,” which is the Hutsul word for a small sleigh. Their first song was about how pleasant it was riding the gryndzholy in the Carpathian Mountains, and they stuck with the name ever since.

Last year, Messrs. Kalin and Kostyuk said they were fed up with the political speeches and wanted to write a song that would convey Mr. Yushchenko's message. In four hours they wrote the unofficial anthem of the Orange Revolution.

“Razom Nas Bahato” was downloaded 100,000 times in only two days after it became available online, according to their website, www.greenjolly.com.

In preparation for Eurovision 2005, the band members said they plan to rename the song either “Pisnia Vilnykh Liudei” (Song of Free People) or “Pisnia Svobody” (Song of Freedom).

They are also considering translating some of the lyrics into English for their performance, although they said they're not sure how terms like “bydlo” (cattle) could carry over.

The chorus will remain in Ukrainian, they said.

Leading up to Eurovision 2005, the band hopes to go on a promotional tour throughout Europe, particularly in Poland, where the song has been translated into Polish and become a national hit.

Greenjolly apparently hasn't cleared all the hurdles to performing at Eurovision 2005. Eurovision officials said that they have the right to disqualify songs advocating a political message.

Perhaps Ms. Lorak may yet get her moment in Europe's spotlight.

Closing the book...

(Continued from page 5)

at a weekend congress of the Party of Regions in Crimea. Mr. Kravchenko could very easily be made the scapegoat.

The third official heard on the tape is Volodymyr Lytvyn, currently chairman of Parliament, but head of the presidential administration in 2000. Mr. Lytvyn has played a delicate balancing act during the transition from the Kuchma administration to that of Mr. Yushchenko by providing a safe haven for former Kuchma officials who were not enamored of Mr. Yanukovich's candidacy. Mr. Lytvyn is reportedly heard on the tape suggesting that President Kuchma delegate the task of “dealing with” Gongadze to Mr. Kravchenko.

Some members of the Yushchenko camp would prefer that charges be filed against Mr. Kuchma so that he is morally

denounced as having ordered the crime against Gongadze, but then allow him to move to Russia and out of Ukrainian politics. Charging Mr. Lytvyn, however, is another matter entirely, as he provides a haven for former Kuchma loyalists and sees himself as a “quiet opposition” to President Yushchenko.

Mr. Piskun admitted that resolving the Gongadze affair “is going to be a litmus test of democracy in this society” (The New York Times, February 3). Until there is closure on the Gongadze affair, Ukraine cannot move forward. The release of the first tape in November 2000 sparked the Ukraine Without Mr. Kuchma movement that exactly four years later led to the Orange Revolution. When Mr. Yushchenko was elected on December 26, Mr. Lutsenko said the “Ukraine Without Mr. Kuchma movement is over” (1+1 TV, December 26). The final break with the past will come when the Gongadze investigation is finally closed.

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5. Finale: Allegretto

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"Between Hitler and Stalin" documentary featured at film festivals

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The documentary film "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II," produced and directed by Slavko Nowytski for the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, was a finalist in the Film and Video Competition of the New York Festivals (NYF). The director attended the January 28 gala, where he was presented with a Finalist's Certificate.

The film, together with UCRDC's previous production "Harvest of Despair" was also selected for the 4th International Documentary Film Festival – Humanity

in the World. The festival will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, on March 17-20 and will feature 35 films from 15 countries, selected from 300 films considered.

The one-hour English language film, "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II," premiered in Toronto on September 23, 2003. In the last year it has been publicly screened in several cities of North America – Washington, New York, Montreal, Ottawa and Edmonton among them. It may be purchased on VHS and DVD. For information, contact Nadia Skop at 416-966-1819 or e-mail ucrdc@interlog.com.



Slavko Nowytski, Olenka Nowytsky and Michael Demetriades, executive director of the New York Festivals, Films and Video Competition.

NEWS AND ANALYSIS: Ukrainian-language version of war documentary is completed

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The Ukrainian-language version of Slavko Nowytski's documentary film "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II" has been completed and a broadcast-quality copy sent to Ukraine. The narration, speaking voices, graphics and maps were translated and redone under the supervision of the director. The Ukrainian graphics and map labels were prepared by Olenka Nowytsky through her graphic design firm, Renaissance Jane. The translation of the film was done by Halyna Korian of Montreal, formerly with the Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv.

Mr. Nowytski, who had chosen Jack Palance for the English-language version, wanted a narrator with a theatrical education and experience for the Ukrainian film and chose actor Nazar Stryhun, originally from Lviv. Six other voices for the English-speaking experts were taped for voice-overs, while the original voices of the Ukrainian-speaking witnesses were restored. Ukrainianization of the film was budgeted at \$40,000, which was collected through fund-raising, mostly at premieres, and through a mail campaign.

Although there are long-range plans to do other languages – there is a copy of the film in Argentina for translation into Spanish, and Russian and German versions are also planned – the UCRDC was very eager to get the film shown in Ukraine before the 60th anniversary celebrations of the end of World War II. Negotiations are already under way to maximize the screening and distribution

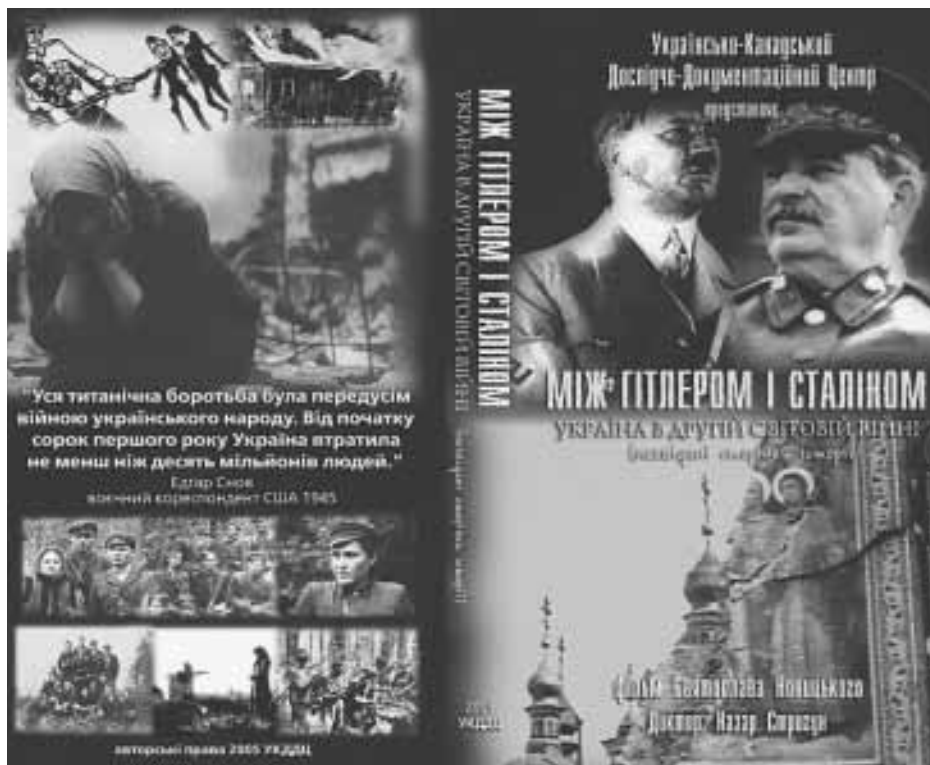
of the film in Ukraine as soon as possible.

The official international celebrations of the end of the second world war on May 9 are scheduled to be held in Moscow, with the endorsement of the United Nations. U.S. President George W. Bush, Germany's Gerhard Schroeder and many other world leaders have been invited, as has been President Viktor Yushchenko. It will be interesting to see how the celebrations handle the two year period (1939-1941) of Soviet-Nazi collaboration and explain why World War II in the Soviet Union, the so-called Great Fatherland War (Velyka Vitchyzniana Viyna, often translated, incorrectly, as The Great Patriotic War) is considered to have begun only on June 22, 1941.

The presidents of the Baltic states – which, like western Ukraine, were invaded and incorporated into the USSR at the end of World War II – have split on the question of going to Moscow. Latvian President Vaira-Vike Freiberga has agreed to participate, Estonian President Arnold Ruutel has not decided, while Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus said he does not view May 9, 1945, as a day of liberation for his country. "On that day we traded Hitler for Stalin, and we should not celebrate it," he said.

Whether President Yushchenko will go to Moscow and what will happen in Ukraine on May 9 still is not clear. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has replaced Viktor Yanukovych as head of the organizing committee of the celebrations in

(Continued on page 20)



Cassette cover for the Ukrainian-language version of "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II."

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FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Ingert Kuzych

Last stamps of hockey series feature yet another Ukrainian

For the last five years Canada Post has been issuing National Hockey League All-Star stamps, and every year but one included a player of Ukrainian background. This year's release of six stamps was announced as being the last of the series, but once again a Ukrainian Canadian is featured.

The NHL players honored are goaltender Grant Fuhr, defenseman Allan Stanley and Pierre Pilote, and forwards Henri Richard, Bryan Trottier and Johnny Bucyk. Mr. Bucyk, who went by the nickname of "Chief" because of his swarthy

complexion, was no Native American, but was of pure Ukrainian extraction.

Ironically, the stamps could not be unveiled at an NHL game this year, as was the practice each of the past five seasons. Team owners and players could not reach an agreement in an ongoing labor dispute and the 2004-2005 season has been canceled – the first time ever an entire season of a major professional sport has been suspended in North America.

This is the third consecutive year that stamps were issued in both a self-adhesive



Figure 1. Front and back of the NHL All-Stars self-adhesive stamp booklet. Johnny Bucyk appears on the lower right on both sides.



Figure 2. The NHL All-Stars souvenir sheet.



Figure 3. The "Uke Line" in Boston: Vic Stasiuk, Bronco Horvath and Johnny Bucyk.

booklet (Figure 1) or as part of a gummed souvenir sheet (Figure 2). Stamps from the first three issues were released as souvenir sheets only. Quebec native Stephane Huot, who designed four of the five previous sets of NHL All-Stars stamps, once again designed this year's issue. The stamp designs show the players in action inside what look like hockey puck frames. The labels attached to the souvenir sheet versions show head-and-shoulder portraits of the players in front of a star-shaped background.

The previous players of Ukrainian background who appeared in this series were Wayne Gretzky (2000), Terry Sawchuk (2001), Mike Bossy (2003; in two formats, self-adhesive and gummed) and Johnny Bower (2004; two formats). Since the Bucyk stamp is also in two formats, the total number of collectible stamps with Ukrainian connections comes to eight.

About Johnny Bucyk

Johnny Bucyk was born in Edmonton, Alberta, in 1935, and that is where he played his minor league hockey with the Edmonton Flyers. In 1953 he first played on a line with two fellow Ukrainians, Bronco Horvath and Vic Stasiuk. Horvath was the trigger man at center, while the other two scored from the wings. They played well enough to move up to the NHL: Stasiuk was traded to the Detroit Red Wings, and that is where Bucyk ended up as well. Horvath went to the New York Rangers.

Lynn Patrick, coach of the Boston Bruins, remembered how well the line played together and through various trades reunited the trio for his club by 1957. It was Boston sports writer Leo Monahan

who picked up the fact that all three forwards were of Ukrainian origin and coined a name for the unit of the "Uke Line." It would become one of the most famous scoring lines in NHL history (Figure 3).

The masterful chemistry of the line was based on the fact that they were able to – at least initially – spend so much time together working on their game. According to Bucyk, "One of the big elements in our success could be attributed to the fact that when we first started playing in Boston, we all lived together in a place we rented from Pat Egan; we ate together, drove to the rink together, and that gave us the opportunity to discuss whatever we were doing wrong, particularly just after a game."

"During some games, we would even come off the ice arguing what we were doing right or wrong. That was the key: being able to talk to one another, and that not only went for the Uke Line but for the entire Boston Bruins team," Bucyk noted.

Throughout the four years they played together as a unit with the Bruins from 1957 to 1961, the Uke Line was responsible for scoring more than 270 goals. This was in the pre-expansion days of the NHL, when defenses ruled and goal scoring was at a premium. But Johnny Bucyk's big frame helped him get around (or through) the toughest of defenses. At 6 feet and 215 pounds, he was the biggest left-winger in the game during his era.

Both Horvath and Stasiuk went on to play for other clubs, but Bucyk remained with the Bruins, where he improved with age. After years in the doldrums, eventu-

(Continued on page 21)

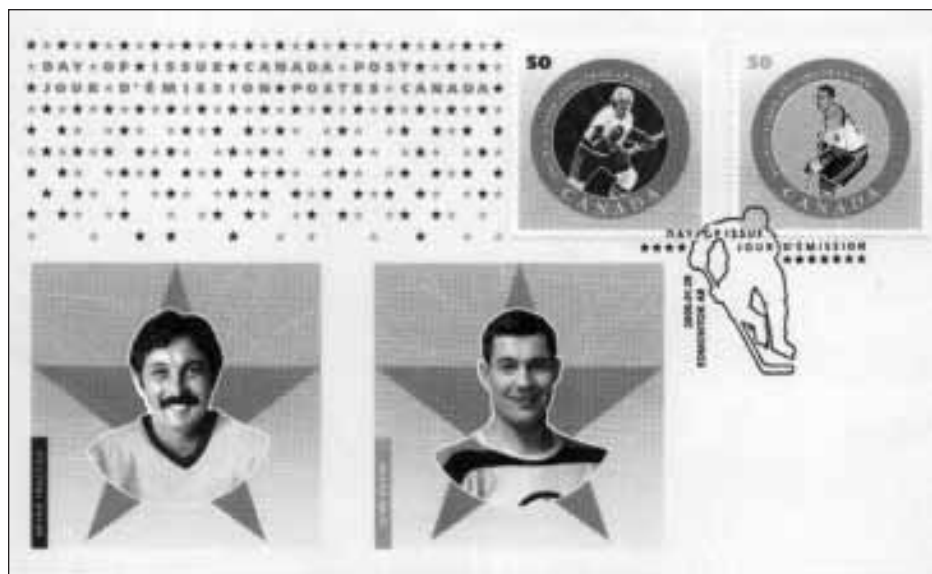


Figure 4. NHL All-Stars first day cover featuring Bryan Trottier and Johnny Bucyk.

Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago showcases photos of Orange Revolution

by Mariya Klimchak

CHICAGO – “The maidan will be in our hearts forever!” That is how the international observers began explaining their experiences as eyewitnesses to the historic presidential election that took place in Ukraine. They all gathered on Sunday, January 30, at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago at the invitation of Adriana Kovalsky. Ms. Kovalsky was an observer of the Orange Revolution and captured it in every poignant photograph that she exhibited at the museum on December 17, 2004, through January 30.

The drama that unfolded in various locations throughout Ukraine was visible in every one of Ms. Kovalsky's photographs – 40 of which were exhibited. Ukraine became front-page news throughout the world, and over 300 guests viewed these photos of history in the making. Many first-time visitors to the Ukrainian National Museum came to show their support for the freedom loving people of Ukraine.



Participants of the Orange Revolution during a blizzard in Kyiv.

Ms. Kovalsky pointed out that today there are few people who have not heard of Ukraine.

Ms. Kovalsky is a 26-year-old second-generation Ukrainian American. Her first language is Ukrainian and it was her grandmother's stories that opened her eyes and heart to the most beautiful country on earth – Ukraine.

Ms. Kovalsky saw Ukraine through those eyes when she first visited her relatives as a schoolgirl. She came back to Lviv with her father and other Ukrainian American doctors who were on a humanitarian visit to area hospitals and orphanages. Beginning her journalism studies at Northwestern University did not stop her from vacationing in Ukraine.

“This is the fountainhead of my family,” Ms. Kovalsky explained as we sat recently at a table in an outdoor Viennese café. We had met by chance in the center of Lviv on a glorious September day, and we reminisced. I smiled, remembering

that I had taught Ms. Kovalsky Ukrainian culture in Saturday school. Now, on a sunny afternoon in my home city of Lviv, we chatted as friends in a city that had become so familiar to Ms. Kovalsky.

Hers is not an idealist's view of Ukraine. As she strolls the streets of Lviv, she has become familiar with all aspects of life here as many of her friends live here. She blends right in with her peers, differing only in her habit of stopping every so often to raise the lens of her ever-present camera, which continually captures fleeting images of Ukrainian life. Her passion is photographing faces wherever she finds them. And in those faces we see happiness, sadness, warmth and honesty – all the emotions and feelings of Ukraine.

“I traveled to Ukraine as an international observer for the second round of the elections, and I was sent to an election district in Lviv,” Ms. Kovalsky explained at her photo exhibit.

We look at her photographs. There is Lviv's Ploshcha-Rynok on a cold, snowy, gray morning. A trolley bus painted bright orange shows harried residents spilling out of its doors to cast their vote for truth and freedom. Another photo reveals a sea of people, with orange scarves waving in the cold wind, who have taken to the streets on November 22, 2004, to protest the falsification of the election results. Each photo tells a story, and each one is different.

On November 23, 2004, Ms. Kovalsky was already in Kyiv. “I realized that my return flight to Chicago would have to be delayed, that my place was on the maidan,” she related.

“The young men of tent city, the grandmother in the orange kerchief, the small children perched on their fathers' shoulders – these became my family. The cold winter nights were warmed by the bright flowers that were presented to the militia and security forces. I met students from various cities who shared my opin-

ions. I photographed the maidan, its myriad faces,” she continued. “Every day emotions changed – fear of possible attacks by the security forces, joy in meeting Viktor Yushchenko, happiness in singing along with Mandry and dancing under the stars with new friends from the Orange Revolution.”

Ms. Kovalsky returned from Kyiv on the eighth day of the revolution, having



Riot police in Kyiv behind shields adorned with protesters' flowers.

taken hundreds of photographs. She came to the museum and asked for permission to display her photos. Chicago, together with people in Ukraine, was preparing for the third round of the presidential election and her images of Independence Square were perfect for the occasion.

Nina Matvienko, Ukraine's renowned chanteuse, visiting Chicago for the December 18 holiday banquet at the Ukrainian National Museum, drank in images of the maidan that she left behind days earlier. “These photos – this is our history. There will be many, but these,

(Continued on page 20)

Pianist Nadia Shpachenko performs in “Music and Modigliani”

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – When one of Washington's leading art museums, The Phillips Collection, opened the much heralded exhibit “Modigliani: Beyond The Myth” on February 26, it scheduled a “lecture-recital” for the following day, titled “Music and Modigliani” and featuring pianist Nadia Shpachenko.

Phillips is known for its modern art exhibits, as well as its concert series, but this coupling of the two art forms was a first for the museum, as its music program director told the audience in introducing the Ukrainian-born pianist.

Ms. Shpachenko prepared a program of piano pieces by composers who were part of the circle of musicians, writers and artists in the Montparnasse area of Paris, where the Italian-born artist Amedeo Modigliani, the quintessential bohemian artist in early 20th century Paris, was known as “The Prince of Montparnasse.”

As Ms. Shpachenko explained in the “lecture” introductions to the music selections, they were modern, light pieces, the kind that this group of artists would hear at concerts or while they dined and drank late into the night in the local clubs and restaurants in Montparnasse. On the program were “Cold Pieces,” “Truly Flacid Preludes (for a dog),” and “Three Distinguished Waltzes of a Jaded Dandy” by Erik Satie, who, along with Jean Cocteau, was a dominant force in the avant-garde music scene in Paris, Darius Milhaud's suite of dances “Nostalgia for Brazil” and a tango from his “The Ox on the Roof,” as well as pieces by Francis Poulenc and other composers of that period.

Ms. Shpachenko began studying piano, cello and composition at 5 years of age. By 13, she had performed with the Kharkiv Philharmonic Orchestra and



Nadia Shpachenko

placed second in the All-Ukrainian Young Composers Competition. She emigrated to the United States in the mid-1990s and now lives in California, where she completed her master's and doctor of musical arts degrees at the University of Southern California and where she is currently an associate professor of piano at the Shepherd University School of Music and a visiting faculty member at Pomona College.

A winner of numerous piano competitions, Ms. Shpachenko has performed in solo recitals and with

orchestras in the United States and Europe – most recently at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Château de Modave in Belgium, the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam and Carnegie Hall in New York.

Careful readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly's* “Preview of Events” column and *New Yorkers* will recall that last October she helped open the “Music at the Institute's” 16th season in the American premiere of Yuriy Ishchenko's Piano Quartet No. 2. That same month she also had her Washington debut – at the Phillips Collection.

As a music venue in the nation's capital, the concert room on the second floor of the original Phillips Collection building is small, seating a little over 100, but it is far from insignificant. On January 2 it celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first U.S. appearance by a young Canadian pianist – Glenn Gould.

On the way to the concert room from the main entrance in the new wing of the museum, one walks by a work of art from its permanent collection that complements the Modigliani exhibit-Shpachenko concert arrangement in a special kind of way: a polychromed plastic on wood, titled “Standing Woman,” dated 1920 – the year Modigliani died at age 36 – by Alexander Archipenko, a Ukrainian émigré artist who at that time was developing his own reputation in the art world of Paris and other European capitals.

The Phillips Collection was established in 1918 by Duncan Phillips, the grandson of James Laughlin, a banker and co-founder of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. Called The Phillips Memorial Gallery then, it was located in his 1897 Georgian Revival home just off Massachusetts Avenue (“Embassy Row”), now just two blocks from the Taras Shevchenko monument. As his art collection continued to grow, the Phillips family moved out in 1930 and officially turned the house into a museum.

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Ukraine moves...

(Continued from page 2)

Tribune, February 24). France, a non-military member of NATO, was always lukewarm toward EU enlargement in general, while Great Britain has been more enthusiastic. However, London remains apathetic toward Ukraine. Britain's position is likely to gradually become more positive, particularly with U.S. prodding.

Moscow seeks to block Ukraine's Westward orientation through the "Old Europe" bloc. Although Russia's official position is that Ukraine's membership in the EU is "OK" (while NATO is "nyet"), Moscow cannot truly wish Mr. Yushchenko success. But the more it lobbies "old Europe" to block Ukraine's EU aspirations, the more it will drive Ukraine into the hands of NATO, where the United States dominates and membership is easier to attain.

Russia now has a much less pliant government in Kyiv. President Yushchenko and the government of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko are looking for the right diplomatic formula to reject the CIS Single Economic Space. They also want Russia to treat Ukraine as part of the "far abroad," not the "near abroad" of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

For the first time, Ukraine's foreign policy will be coordinated by a united group ideologically committed to Euro-Atlantic integration. These include Foreign Affairs Minister Tarasyuk (returning to the post after President Putin successfully lobbied for his removal in October 2000), Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko, Vice Prime Minister for European Integration Oleh Rybachuk and Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Petro Poroshenko. Prime Minister Tymoshenko will focus on domestic affairs.

Ukraine's emerging new foreign policy will be judged on its success in having Ukraine designated a market economy this year and receiving World Trade Organization membership before the March 2006 parliamentary elections. Kyiv is committed to fulfilling the just-signed three-year Action Plan (with an additional 11 action points drawn up to provide additional support to Mr. Yushchenko) and completing the 10-year Partnership and Cooperation Agreement by 2007. President Yushchenko believes these accomplishments will lead to an accession treaty with the EU in 2007-2008 (Ukrainska Pravda, February 23).

The situation with NATO is more complex. Attaining NATO membership is easier and quicker than that for the EU. Mr. Hrytsenko has predicted that Ukraine would be a NATO member by 2009 (Ukrainska Pravda, February 21). However, there will be some domestic opposition from the Communist Party and former Kuchma loyalists, as well as opposition from Russia. Consequently, the Tymoshenko government program omits any mention of NATO and does not plan to accelerate the application process until after the 2006 elections. Nevertheless, after the NATO-Ukraine Commission meeting, President Yushchenko confirmed that he is seeking Ukraine's integration into both NATO and the EU (Ukrainska Pravda, February 22).

Mr. Poroshenko left the NATO-Ukraine Commission with greater optimism about NATO's readiness to provide "very strong and powerful support" (UNIAN, February 22). Both President Bush and NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer emphasized NATO's "open-door" policy that would admit Ukraine if its reformist policies are successful. President Yushchenko hopes that the European Union will also move to an "open-door" policy after 2007.

President puts...

(Continued from page 2)

sessions].” According to Mr. Vynskyi, the “disappearance” of the parliamentary opposition to the government, as evidenced by the February 4 approval vote, is a serious threat to the government itself, because such a situation weakens the public control over what the government does.

The second surprise was the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers. Taken as a whole, the Cabinet is undoubtedly pro-reform and psychologically prepared to tackle the enormous task of revamping the authoritarian power system left by the 10-year rule of President Leonid Kuchma and reducing its endemic corruption. But some of Mr. Yushchenko’s choices for the new Cabinet have raised many eyebrows.

To start with, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the staunchest political ally of Mr. Yushchenko’s Our Ukraine during the Orange Revolution, seems to be under-represented in the Cabinet. Apart from Ms. Tymoshenko, the Cabinet includes only one other politician from her party: Oleksander Turchynov as head of the Security Service of Ukraine. Under a political deal signed between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Yushchenko in July on their cooperation in the 2004 presidential campaign, the Tymoshenko Bloc was to obtain 23 percent of the posts in the executive branch. Even given that the political weight of the prime minister’s post may be equal to several ministerial portfolios, the assignment of just two posts to the Tymoshenko Bloc out of some two dozen major Cabinet jobs seems to be quite unfair.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party, which threw its support behind Mr. Yushchenko’s presidential bid only following the first round of the presidential election on October 31, 2004, was rewarded by President Yushchenko with three Cabinet prizes: Oleksander Baranivskyi will head the Ministry for Agrarian Policy, Yuri Lutsenko the Internal Affairs Ministry, and Stanislav Nikolayenko the Education Ministry. Valentyna Semeniuk from the Socialist Party is reportedly expecting Mr. Yushchenko’s nomination to head the extremely important State Property Fund, a body responsible for privatizations. Such lavish rewards have been promised even though the Socialists criticized Mr. Yushchenko’s program as “liberal” and publicly asserted that the program is at grave variance with their programmatic goal of building a “socialist” Ukraine.

Why has President Yushchenko apparently favored the Socialist Party, whose support was not crucial for the approval of a new Cabinet (the Socialists have just 22 deputies in the 450-seat Verkhovna Rada), and seemingly slighted his closest political ally, whose potential success or failure in the post of prime minister is expected to have an enormous influence on the public perception of his presidency? One possible answer is that President Yushchenko is afraid that the charismat-

ic, strong-willed, and vigorous Prime Minister Tymoshenko could assume too much authority in the executive branch and begin playing a political game of her own.

For the time being, that is at least until the 2006 parliamentary elections, such a development appears to be purely speculation. But it is already clear that Prime Minister Tymoshenko will have problems in making a single-minded and unanimous team of partners out of her current deputies and ministers. An apparently big surprise, and a nasty one for her, was the last-minute nomination of Roman Bezsmertnyi as vice prime minister for administrative reform. In presenting the list of new ministers to the Parliament, Ms. Tymoshenko said this post would remain vacant for some time. But President Yushchenko, who was simultaneously signing decrees on Cabinet appointments, appointed Mr. Bezsmertnyi at the end of this ceremony, thus provoking a startled and somewhat distressed shudder from Ms. Tymoshenko.

Mr. Bezsmertnyi, once a staunch supporter of President Kuchma, switched to the Yushchenko camp in 2001 and was given much credit for managing Mr. Yushchenko’s parliamentary campaign in 2002 and presidential campaign in 2004. He surely deserved a political prize from Mr. Yushchenko, but his appointment to the current Cabinet seems to be an ill-advised choice. Following the designation of Ms. Tymoshenko as prime minister last month, Mr. Bezsmertnyi reportedly opined that Ms. Tymoshenko is a “political blackmailer” and said he will not join her Cabinet even if asked by President Yushchenko.

Simultaneously, Mr. Bezsmertnyi publicly suggested that Ms. Tymoshenko may “surrender” Mr. Yushchenko – as she “surrendered,” he added, his erstwhile political ally, former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko – either before the 2006 parliamentary election or the 2009 presidential election in order to make her own presidential bid. “Ms. Tymoshenko should realize that there should always be people beside her who will not leave her in peace,” the Ukrainska Pravda website quoted Mr. Bezsmertnyi as saying. Could this be the task President Yushchenko has given Mr. Bezsmertnyi in the new Cabinet?

However, in the short term it should be expected that the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko alliance will remain strong and mutually loyal. As President Yushchenko said in his address to the Verkhovna Rada on February 4, the public expectations as regards the performance of the new government are “colossal.” Meeting some of these expectations will be a hard test for political survival not only for President Yushchenko but also for Prime Minister Tymoshenko, irrespective of whether she intends to sail in the same boat with Mr. Yushchenko beyond the 2006 parliamentary election or take an independent course in order to try her luck as a candidate in the 2009 presidential race.



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Memorial services commemorating the 40th day of Mary Beck's Falling Asleep in the Lord are scheduled for 9 a.m. Friday, March 11, 2005, at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, 26401 St. Josaphat Dr., Warren, Mich., and at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral (Kyivan Patriarchate), located at Buffalo and Prescott, in Detroit.

Also, a panakhyda will be held on Sunday, March 13, following the noon Divine Liturgy, at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral (Kyivan Patriarchate) with Archbishop Oleksander officiating.

Honorary Member: Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO). Founding and Honorary Member of UNWLA Branch 26, Detroit Regional Council.

Dr. Mary Beck was an attorney who was active in American and Ukrainian politics. She was a tireless champion of Ukrainian women, the Ukrainian women's movement and their organizations.



With deep sorrow we announce that on January 22, 2005, at the age of 83 entered into eternal life our beloved husband, father and grandfather



MICHAEL PAWLICZKO

Born on March 7, 1921 in Truskavetz, Ukraine.
Former member of the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army and survivor of the massacre at the KGB prison in the city of Sambir.

A 40th Day divine liturgy was held March 3, 2005, in North Port, Florida.

In deep sorrow:

Wife – Stefania
Son – Bohdan
Son and wife – Mark and Irene
Grandchildren – Mykola and Larissa
Relatives in the United States, Canada and Ukraine

Eternal Memory

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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(The Weekly goes to press early Friday mornings.)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

protested Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration and demanded immediate withdrawal of Ukrainian peacekeeping troops from Iraq. Anatolii Hrytsenko, Ukrainian minister of defense, predicted Ukraine will join NATO before 2009. Ukraine has previously declared its readiness to submit an application for joining the EU. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

New embassy to Vatican is blessed

ROME – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, and Cardinal Marian Jaworski, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine, have consecrated the new premises of the Embassy of Ukraine to the Holy See, newsukraina.ru reported on February 21. Representatives of Ukrainian Church and civic groups in Italy took part in the ceremony. Hryhorii Khoruzhyi, Ukraine's ambassador to the Vatican, spoke at the festivities. He stressed the importance of partnership relations between the state and the Church for the further consolidation of Ukrainian society and the progress of democratic reform in the country. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Yushchenko meets with Husar in Lviv

LVIV – During his trip to Lviv on February 16 Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko visited the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church's Cathedral of St. George. The president also talked for an hour with Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the UGCC. The cardinal acquainted the president with a group of documents regarding the improvement of Church-state relations. While in the cathedral, President Yushchenko laid flowers before an icon of the Mother of God and visited the crypt where leaders of the UGCC are buried, including Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Donbas union loses bid for steel mill

DONETSK – The Donetsk-based Industrial Union of the Donbas (IUD) has lost a bid to buy the Polish steel mill Huta Czystochowa, Interfax reported on February 26. The news agency quoted the Polish daily Gazeta Wyborcza, which reported that U.S. company Mittal Steel won the exclusive right to continue its bid for the giant steel mill, which is being privatized by the Polish government. The Polish newspaper quoted Ukrainian National Deputy Anatolii Matvienko as saying that the decision on Huta Czystochowa may cause a storm in Ukraine, given that President Viktor Yushchenko has supported the Industrial Union of Donbas in this tender. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Orthodox to conduct manifestation

KYIV – Orthodox civic organizations of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus are preparing to start a way of the cross (religious walk) through cities of the three countries. The walk is to end in Moscow on July 17, the day the last Russian emperor, Tsar Nicholas II, was killed, together with members of his family. This event will be a demonstration of unity and of the fact that the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate refuse to accept the idea of separating from the Moscow Patriarchate. This was reported on February 23 by the Interfax news agency. "The way of the cross is to symbolize the repentance of the Russian people for destroying a great nation, and for Cain's sin of brotherly hatred that the Ukrainian people are being thrown into by nationalists and supporters of Church schism," said Kirill Frolov, press secretary

(Continued on page 17)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

of the Union of Orthodox Citizens. According to Mr. Frolov, the participants of the walk intend to demonstrate the unity of the three Slavic peoples and of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as that "the Orthodox faithful of Ukraine do not accept the idea of separating from the Moscow Patriarchate and are prepared to offer adequate resistance against any intrusion into Church life." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Russia: Iran deal will not harm relations

MOSCOW – An agreement signed between Tehran and Moscow on February 26 regarding the provision by Russia of nuclear fuel to Iran will not harm U.S.-Russian relations, Duma International Relations Committee Chairman Konstantin Kosachev (Unified Russia) told ITAR-TASS on February 27. Mr. Kosachev said that the agreement, under which Iran pledged to return all spent nuclear fuel to Russia, "responds to complaints from the [International Atomic Energy Agency] and the United States" and means that "we can now go even further in our cooperation." Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Aleksandr Rumyantsev said that U.S. President George W. Bush's statement in Bratislava on February 24 that Moscow and Washington share a common view of Iran's nuclear program means that "the Americans have recognized that our cooperation [with Iran] meets all international rules," ITAR-TASS reported on February 27. Mr. Rumyantsev said Iran's Bushehr nuclear power plant will come on line at the end of 2006 and that supplies of nuclear fuel will begin about six months prior to that. (RFE/RL Newsline)

McCain: suspend Russia from G-8

WASHINGTON – U.S. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) said on February 27 that the United States should exclude Russia from the July meeting of the Group of Eight (G-8) leading industrialized countries in Scotland, Reuters reported. "This latest step of the Russians vis-a-vis the Iranians calls for sterner measures to be taken between ourselves and Russia," Sen. McCain said. "It has got to, at some point, begin to harm our relations." Sen. McCain accused President Vladimir Putin of acting "like a spoiled child" and carrying out "aberrational" policies, both internationally and domestically. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Analyst questions U.S. change of tack

MOSCOW – The deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute at Russia's Academy of Sciences, Viktor Kremenyuk, suggested on TV-Tsentr on February 24 that Russian pundits are baffled as to why the Bush administration has become so

insistent on democratic principles in Russia in its fifth year of contact with the Putin administration. "Has Washington never before heard about the situation in Chechnya, the Yukos affair or the concentration of power in Putin's hands?" Mr. Kremenyuk chided. "Or does it believe that the situation with Russian gubernatorial elections can be resolved in talks between the [U.S.] White House and the Kremlin?" He suggested that the Bush administration does not want to accept the present situation in Russia, since it wants to be "100 percent confident that Russia is a predictable and normal country." Washington believes that Russia can be such a country, Mr. Kremenyuk said, only if Moscow respects the principles on which the U.S. administration is insisting. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Melnychenko tapes cited as evidence

KYIV – Ukrainian Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz has called on Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun to accept the so-called Melnychenko tapes as evidence in the official investigation of the kidnapping and murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000, Interfax reported on February 24. Former presidential security officer Mykola Melnychenko reportedly made hundreds of hours of secret recordings in the office of former President Leonid Kuchma. Some of these recordings suggest that Mr. Kuchma and other former top officials might have had a role in Gongadze's murder. The Ukrainian authorities have never corroborated the authenticity of the Melnychenko tapes. Mr. Melnychenko has recently declared that he does not trust Mr. Piskun and will not pass the tapes on to him. Mr. Melnychenko also said he could cooperate with the chief of the Security Service of Ukraine, Oleksander Turchynov, on the Gongadze case. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovych seeks referendum on NATO

ZAPORIZHIA – Viktor Yanukovych, former prime minister and presidential candidate, said in Zaporizhia on February 24 that the question of whether Ukraine should be a member of NATO must be decided in a referendum, Interfax reported. The same day in Dnipropetrovsk, Mr. Yanukovych declared that he is ready to vie for a parliamentary seat in a by-election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Search is on for lost launcher, missiles

KYIV – Ukraine's Defense Ministry has been looking for a Strela-3M portable air-defense launcher and two missiles that disappeared from a Ukrainian Navy depot in Crimea, Ukrainian media reported on February 24. "It's an emergency situation for the Armed Forces," Interfax quoted Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko as saying. The Strela-3M launcher can be manned by one person. Its missile is report-

edly capable of hitting flying targets within a range of 4.5 kilometers and at an altitude of up to 30 kilometers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President pardons 50 convicts

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed a decree pardoning 50 convicts sentenced to prison terms and other punitive measures, Interfax reported on February 24. It was Mr. Yushchenko's first clemency decree. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv lukewarm on Neighborhood Policy

STRASBOURG – Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko told the European Parliament in Strasbourg on February 23 that Kyiv does not consider the EU's European Neighborhood Policy to be "an adequate basis for further Ukraine-EU relations," Channel 5 reported. "The format of our ties should proceed from the recognition of Ukraine as an inalienable part of united Europe," Mr. Yushchenko stressed. He added that the Ukrainian government views the implementation of the recently signed three-year EU-Ukraine Action Plan "beyond the context" of the EU New Neighborhood Policy. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU membership declared as goal ...

STRASBOURG – President Viktor Yushchenko told European lawmakers in Strasbourg on February 23 that Ukraine's entry into the European Union is his pri-

mary objective, Channel 5 reported. According to Mr. Yushchenko, entry talks should begin when the Action Plan is fulfilled in 2007. "The final result of the implementation of the Action Plan, which we are ready to speed up, has to be the signing of a new, reinforced accord in the form of a European associate membership accord," Mr. Yushchenko said. "Ukraine is ready to walk the distance to meet the Copenhagen criteria for EU membership. I would like to state in clear terms that we realize that the bulk of the work to integrate Ukraine into the EU has to be done by Ukrainians themselves." (RFE/RL Newsline)

... as are close relations with Russia

STRASBOURG – President Viktor Yushchenko also said in the European Parliament on February 23 that Ukraine's European aspirations are compatible with the development of closer cooperation with Russia, Channel 5 reported. "The development of multi-faceted, mutually beneficial cooperation with the Russian Federation will be complemented by Ukraine's new active regional policy," Mr. Yushchenko said, promising that Kyiv will take a more active stance in settling the Transdnister problem. "A stable, democratic and reformed Russia, integrated into European economic and political ties, is a key interest for Ukraine and a guarantee of a stable, secure and prosperous Europe," he added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

 Українська Федеральна Кредитова Кооператива „САМОПОМІЧ“ Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union	
<p>ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ Річні Загальні Збори Української Федеральної Кредитової Кооперативи „САМОПОМІЧ“ Філадельфія</p> <p>відбудуться в неділю, 10-го квітня 2005 р. о год. 2-ій по пол. в Українському Освітньо-Культурному Центрі, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA</p> <p>Реєстрація починається точно о 1-ій год. Просимо принести членську книжечку.</p> <p>ПОРЯДОК ЗБОРІВ</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Відкриття Зборів 2. Ствердження правосильності 3. Відчитання Протоколу з попередніх Зборів 4. Звіт Голови Дирекції 5. Звіт CEO/Скарбника 6. Звіт Контрольної Комісії 7. Дискусія 8. Звіт Номінаційної Комісії 9. Вибір членів Дирекції 10. Закриття. 	<p>NOTICE <i>Annual Meeting</i> of the Ukrainian SELFRELIANCE Federal Credit Union Philadelphia</p> <p>will be held on Sunday, April 10, 2005, at 2 pm at the Ukrainian Educational & Cultural Center 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA</p> <p>Registration will begin promptly at 1:00 pm. Please bring your passbooks.</p> <p>AGENDA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call to Order 2. Affirm Quorum 3. Reading of Minutes of Previous Annual Meeting 4. Report of the Chairman of the Board 5. CEO/Treasurer's Report 6. Supervisory Committee Report 7. Discussion 8. Nominating Committee Report 9. Elections to the Board of Directors 10. Adjournment

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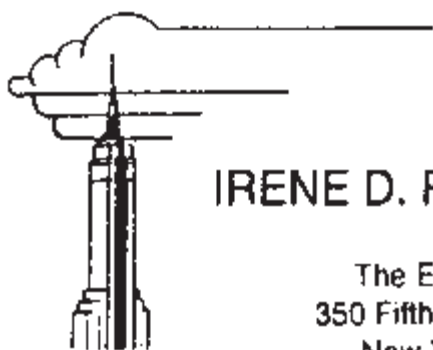
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Government announces...

(Continued from page 1)

how far up the chain of command the investigation will reach.

"My top goal is to get to the main point: who organized and ordered the murder?" President Yushchenko said.

President Kuchma's former security guard, Mykola Melnychenko, said he's sure the main orders to murder came from Mr. Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko and Leonid Derkach, the former head of the Security Service of Ukraine.

Mr. Kuchma has long denied any involvement with Mr. Gongadze's disappearance, despite audio recordings made by Mr. Melnychenko that reveal a man with a voice similar to Mr. Kuchma's giving orders to kill Mr. Gongadze.

The former president has claimed the recordings are doctored.

Mr. Piskun said he was sure the policemen received orders to murder, but will reveal those suspects only when they are implicated. When asked whether it was known who gave the policemen their orders, he replied, "There is such an individual."

As to whether he will take measures against former President Kuchma, Mr. Piskun said, "I am sure that we will take all possible and necessary actions for the matter at hand."

He urged separating the Gongadze investigation from politics, since it must come before a court that will ultimately have the final word.

Mr. Kravchenko will testify on March 4 before the procurator general, Mr. Piskun said.

Meanwhile, the slain journalist's mother, Lesia Gongadze, said she is suing the Procurator General's Office for failing to act in July 2000, when Mr. Gongadze wrote a detailed letter indicating that he was being stalked and needed protection.

Ms. Gongadze also has proof that the office received her son's letter.

"I will not seek the murderers," Ms. Gongadze told 1+1 television news, holding the documents in her hand. "I will sue the Office of the Procurator General, which should be severely punished for humiliating me and all the people of Ukraine for four and a half years now."

At the time of Mr. Gongadze's request for protection, Mykhailo Potebenko was

the procurator general, Mr. Piskun said at his press conference. Therefore, Ms. Gongadze's conflict is not with him, but with Mr. Potebenko.

After Mr. Piskun's press conference, Mr. Potebenko appeared on national television and said he doesn't know who committed the murders. He also stated that, had he known, he would have arrested the assailants.

He said he has no guilty role in Mr. Gongadze's murder.

Mr. Piskun was Ukraine's top prosecutor's under Mr. Kuchma between July 2002 and October 2003, when Mr. Kuchma signed a resolution removing him from his post.

On December 9, 2004, a court determined that Mr. Piskun was illegally forced to resign by President Kuchma, and he was reinstated as procurator general during the Orange Revolution.

Mr. Melnychenko said he does not support Mr. Piskun's current role as leader of the investigation and accused him of interfering with Mr. Yushchenko's progress.

Mr. Piskun has invited Mr. Melnychenko to return to Ukraine from his exile in the United States in order to provide testimony and the original tape recordings he made. All investigations against him are closed, Mr. Piskun said.

When asked by reporters why it took so long for him to solve the Gongadze case, Mr. Piskun replied that he was fired before he could finish his investigation.

"If I were not fired, it's possible the matter would have been fully investigated in the fall of 2003," Mr. Piskun said. "It could have cost me my life."

As the investigation into Mr. Gongadze's murder deepens, violence continues to target those involved. On February 28, an attempt was made to kill a suspected witness to Mr. Gongadze's murder.

Yuri Nestorov was returning home with a police escort when an attacker threw a grenade at them. The attacker fled after a brief exchange of gunfire.

The grenade caused damage to the building, and it wasn't clear whether Mr. Nestorov and his guard had sustained injuries.

Ihor Honcharov, a former police officer and suspect in the murder, said in a letter made public in 2003 that Mr. Nestorov took part in the Gongadze murder.

Mr. Honcharov died in prison in August 2003 under mysterious circumstances, according to the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists.

Ukraine's vice prime ministers...

(Continued from page 4)

functions will be revised. The third stage of administrative reform, he continued, will deal with revising Ukraine's territorial divisions, while the fourth and final stage will lay the legal foundation to support these processes, including amendments to the Constitution if necessary.

Mr. Bezsmertnyi explained that such reform is necessary due to the existing disproportion between the size of the territories, population figures and financial provisions. Mr. Bezsmertnyi said he

believes the consequences of the reform can be eased by shifting powers in favor of local self-government.

Some political scientists have assessed Mr. Bezsmertnyi's initiative as an attempt to undermine those powers that opposed the Orange Revolution and thus deny them a chance to win the upcoming parliamentary election.

Mr. Bezsmertnyi is a member of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Structuring and Local Self-Government. From January 1997 through October 1999, and December 1999 through April 2002, he was the president's permanent representative in the Verkhovna Rada.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

efforts to combat violence against women and earmarked \$10 million to strengthen partnerships in this endeavor with governments and private organizations. In combating the "inhumane practice of trafficking of women," the president said he also had asked Attorney General Reno "to make sure that our own laws are adequate to the task we face here at home; that trafficking is prevented, victims are protect-

ed, traffickers are punished."

President Clinton said the United States also would use its consular and law enforcement presence overseas to help combat trafficking worldwide, by assisting victims, helping improve legislation, training judges and law enforcement officials, and by establishing public education campaigns abroad.

Source: "Clinton pledges to fight international trafficking of women," by Yaro Bihun, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 15, 1998, Vol. LXVI, No. 11.

Seminar on Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 offers graduate credit to Illinois teachers

CHICAGO – Illinois teachers can earn one hour of graduate credit and learn about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine by attending a special seminar on Friday and Saturday, April 1-2, in the Ukrainian Village neighborhood of Chicago.

The seminar will take place at the Ukrainian National Museum, 2249 W. Superior St. (corner of Oakley and Superior streets) on Friday at 5-9 p.m. and on Saturday at 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

The seminar is being held under the aegis of Northern Illinois University. The instructor is Dr. Myron B. Kuropas. Graduate credit costs at NIU are \$278.16 per credit hour. Included in the fee are a luncheon, a teacher's curriculum packet, a textbook and a video about the Famine-Genocide.

Prospective students are advised that if they have a bachelor's or higher degree from an accredited institution and have not taken a graduate-level course from NIU within the past two years, they must apply for and obtain permission from the Graduate School of NIU to register as a student-at-large.

Applying to the university as a student-at-large and enrolling in the seminar may be done by calling NIU's Registration and Records voice response system (TRACS) at (815) 753-8900, Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. TRACS is a menu-driven system. On the first menu, students should select "2" for TRACS. The system will then prompt them to enter their Social Security number. However, seminar students should ignore the prompt and stay on the line; after about 15 seconds callers will be transferred to an operator. Students should inform the operator that they wish to apply to NIU as a student-at-large and would also like to register for a spring course. The course number is EPFE 590BE1, while the reference number is 9299.

Once students have completed the course, they will need to provide the NIU Graduate School with an official transcript (with institutional seal) from the college or university that granted their highest degree.

For further information, readers may call Dr. Kuropas at (815) 758-6897.

Battle over control...


(Continued from page 1)

have had problems in dividing revenues among shareholders and, in particular, hiding revenues from their trades of soccer players.

The infighting among Dynamo Kyiv's partners is not helping Ukraine's image, said Volodymyr Lytvyn, the Verkhovna Rada's chairman.

Several government officials, including Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko, have raised the possibility that the government will take possession of Dynamo Kyiv.

If the Ukrainian government is re-examining the privatization of Kryvorizhstal and Ukrudprom, then it can just as well reconsider Dynamo Kyiv's privatization, Mr. Teriokhin commented.



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Ukrainian-language version...

(Continued from page 11)

Ukraine.

The myth of the Great Fatherland War is still deeply rooted in Ukraine, and not only in Eastern Ukraine, as can be confirmed by checking out the "Methodological recommendations with respect to marking the 60th anniversary of the Great Fatherland War and the study of the subject 'The Great Fatherland War' in educational institutions" that appears on the official Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science website (www.mon.gov.ua) which were posted on February 25. Out of 88 recommended topics to be studied, only five – dealing with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) – are ones that would not have appeared during Soviet times. And they seem to have been tacked on, here and there.

Teachers are told to "emphasize the deviousness of the attack of Nazi Germany" (but no mention is made of the period of Soviet-Nazi collaboration); "in treating the occupation of Ukraine during World War II, emphasize that the Nazi leaders did not allow Ukraine state status" (as if the Stalinist Soviets did). There is a lesson on "The new order of the Nazis and their allies on the occupied Ukrainian lands," but nothing about Stalin's internal war against his own population and the scorched-earth policy implemented by the retreating Soviets in 1941.

Prof. Roman Serbyn has published widely on the topic of the myth of The Great Fatherland War showing how the myth was built on distorted historical facts and lies, and answered not the interests of the Ukrainian nation, but those of the Stalinist empire. The myth continues to undermine independence, pulling people back to a common fatherland. It brings up youth on false historical ideals and is an important factor in dividing the nation.

Independent Ukraine's former regime incorporated the myth into its nation-building and Ukrainianized it somewhat, but kept its basic concepts of fatherland, victory and liberation. So far, independent Ukraine has not been able to acknowledge as veterans those who fought for the UPA – the only armed formation that fought both Hitler and Stalin.

The aim of the English version of the film "Between Hitler and Stalin" was to inform Western audiences about the war in Ukraine, to show, as American journalist Edgar Snow says at the beginning of the film, that "The whole titanic struggle was first of all a Ukrainian war." The film has been successful in doing this; a typical reaction was one expressed by a young Canadian history student: "I didn't know so much of the war took place in Ukraine." The task of the film in Ukraine will be more difficult – not only to inform, but also to root out and challenge a decades-long myth that is still dividing the country and hindering true nation-building.

Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 13)

the first ones, are especially dear," she observed. "They speak to us. What is more important is that these were taken by a young woman from Chicago."

"Believe me, there is nothing in life that is accidental. There is meaning to this. People thirst for freedom and truth, and to their assistance there comes a flock of birds from throughout the world, from Ukrainian nests, to protect their native land with their wings. Archangel Michael himself descended from the heavens and stood alongside them. We must show these photos in Ukraine," Ms. Matvienko exclaimed emotionally.

Mykola Marychevskyi, editor of the almanac "Artania" signed the guest book with heartfelt best wishes for the talented artist-photojournalist. The introduction of his almanac at the museum took place in this unique setting filled with hope for the future of Ukraine. Ms. Kovalsky's photos emphasized the spirit of Ukraine's people.

The gathering on Sunday, January 30, proved to be a very festive event. The Ukrainian community came to the museum to relive the events of the maidan, hear the stories Ms. Kovalsky and her fellow observers had to share, and to show their total support.

The observers spoke passionately

about their first-time experiences in Donetsk, Kherson, Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Hadiach, Poltava, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kryvyi Rih and Lviv. In speaking, each observer was reliving those once-in-a-lifetime moments.

Myron Jarosewich, Christina Jackiw, Matthew Rakowsky, Kalyna and Stefania Procyk, Drs. Vassil and Roksolana Lonchyna, Dr. Andriy and Motira Melnyk, Dr. Paul Nadzikewych, Alex Konowal, Mykola Kotcherha and two young Plast members from Canada who were visiting Chicago all shared their unforgettable stories. They enthralled audience and then viewed a video prepared by the Melnyks, and slides taken by Roksolana Lonchyna and Adriana Kovalsky – all to the accompaniment of the memorable music of the Orange Revolution.

It was wonderful to see the Ukrainian National museum filled to capacity with every generation – young, old, grandparents, grandchildren, parents, sons, daughters and all with eyes brimming with tears – tears of joy and pride for the Ukrainian people.

The second generation Ukrainian Americans had heard the call from Ukraine, their motherland, and had flown on wings of hope to their ancestral nests. Together we can sing: Children of Kozaks, grandchildren/Gathering together, joining hands./All in one family, with one mother – Ukraine.



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SUM resort kicks off new year marking its 50th anniversary



Petro Kosciolk, administrator of the SUM resort in Ellenville, N.Y., with his wife, Julia.

by Lida Mykytyn

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – In the company of friends, on the eve of a new year, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (CYM) officially started a year of celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of its resort (known as "oselia") in Ellenville, N.Y.

A cocktail party and a formal culinary banquet, prepared by chef Billy Kravetz, initiated the evening. Chormozem, the youthful orchestra, provided music throughout the evening for the dancing pleasure of all those who attended. Petro Kosciolk, the oselia's administrator, chimed in the New Year and the new celebrations with the aid of Chornozem. The festivities continued well into the late night, with music from Kyiv's Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square) adding to the atmosphere, recalling the victory of Ukraine's Orange Revolution.

The year 2005 is a very important one for SUM's Ellenville resort. For over 50 years, this oselia has hosted hundreds of camps and hundreds of "Zlet" and "Zdvyh" gatherings for youth, as well as countless banquets, celebrations, Olympiads and much more.

Its grounds witnessed the birth of many lifelong friendships, courtships and many marriages. The sounds of laughter and the pitter-patter of tiny feet have blessed this oselia.

The oselia also blossomed as the physical building of athletic fields, a convention building, a pool and other sports venues, summer camp quarters, chapels and more transformed it into the place we know today.

The building and upkeep of these facilities were mainly due to the volunteer efforts, financial support and spirit of its members.

The SUM oselia in Ellenville is positioning itself for the next 50 years. It has built a new camp on old Blueberry Hill, is hosting a beautiful new chapel in commemoration of the lives destroyed during Akcja Wisla and has extinguished its mortgages.

With the beginning of a New Capital Building Fund, the oselia will be upgraded and portions rebuilt, getting ready to welcome the next generations of SUM members.

For further information on the 50th anniversary celebrations, readers may log on to www.CYM.org.

Last stamps...

(Continued from page 12)

ally the Bruins also improved. In 1970 they won the Stanley Cup championship. In 1971 the team had a phenomenal year, rewriting the record books; incredibly, they were upset in the playoffs. That was also Bucyk's best year ever, as he scored 51 goals and contributed 65 assists (his previous highs had been 31 goals and 42 assists). At age 35 he was the oldest man in NHL history to score 50 goals.

In 1972 the Bruins would atone for their loss of the previous year by winning the Stanley Cup again. In 1975 Bucyk became the seventh man in NHL history to score 500 goals. He retired in 1978 with 556 career goals and 813 assists, having played for 23 years in the league – 21 with the Bruins. He was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1981. The Hockey News, as part of its 50th anniversary celebration in 1997-1998, selected the top 50 NHL players of all time. Johnny Bucyk came in 45th on the list.

About the stamps

The 50-cent NHL All-Stars stamps and souvenir sheets were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. by offset lithography. The self-adhesives are six-color, the souvenir sheet seven-color. Both the souvenir sheet and booklet panel contain six

stamps. The quantity for the souvenir sheet stamps is 2,215,200, while the total for the self-adhesive stamps is 3.3 million. Appropriately, first day ceremonies took place in Edmonton (Bucyk's hometown) on January 29. Three official first day covers – each bearing two of the six stamps – were prepared for the occasion (Figure 4).

Booklets, souvenir sheets and first day covers may all be ordered from Canada Post Corp. through their toll-free telephone number, 1-800-565-4362, or online at www.canadapost.ca.

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2. Miller, Rick. "Final NHL ALL-Star Stamps Showcase Six Living Greats." Linn's Stamp News, Vol. 78, No. 3979 (January 31): 1, 44, 45.
3. "NHL All Stars." Canada's Stamp Details. Vol. 14, No. 1 (January-March 2005):16-19.
4. Tatomyr, George. "Beyond the Uke Line." Trenton, Ontario: City Print, 1992.
5. "The Top 50 NHL Players of All Time." Toronto: The Hockey News, 1998.

Inger Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at his e-mail address: ingert@starpower.net.

A young and talented Ukrainian student has been accepted to read for the M. Phil. in Russian and East European Studies at Oxford University, United Kingdom. Her area of research and consequent dissertation is the examination of the enlargement of the European Union to include Ukraine, and political and economic hurdles for Ukraine stemming from the possible accession.

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Brigadier general at European Command



Brig. Gen. Y. R. Hladkyj

HAMDEN, Conn. – Brig. Gen. Y. R. Hladkyj has been the assistant political advisor (POLAD) to the U.S. European Command since March 1, 2003. As the assistant POLAD, he supports the political advisor who serves as a senior counselor to the deputy commander of the U.S. European Command.

Brig. Gen. Hladkyj is tasked with providing advice on issues affecting 91 countries spanning Europe, the Caucasus and Africa, and acting as an interface with the U.S. Department of State and U.S. embassies within this area.

Brig. Gen. Hladkyj was commissioned as an armor officer in 1973, after graduating from the United States Military Academy in West Point. He served on

active duty in the Republic of Korea, Germany and the continental United States.

After leaving active duty to attend law school at the University of Connecticut, Brig. Gen. Hladkyj joined the Army National Guard, first in Connecticut and then in Colorado, serving in the infantry and then in the field artillery. During his career he has commanded a company, a battery, a battalion, a training regiment and a brigade, and has served in staff positions through the state level.

Prior to his assignment as assistant POLAD, he commanded the 169th FA Brigade, COARNG that was tasked with providing additional security at 13 commercial airports immediately following the events of September 11, 2001.

Born Yaropolk Hladkyj in 1951, he is the son of Irene and Alexander Hladkyj of Connecticut.

He was active in the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, served as a scout counselor in the New Haven chapter and became a member of the Khmelnychenko Plast Fraternity.

In recent years he has been a generous contributor to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, helping to finance the publication of a prenatal health booklet and medical training conferences for Ukrainian physicians in Kyiv.

In his civilian occupation, Brig. Gen. Hladkyj is a business attorney and serves as the general counsel to Aeroflex Colorado Springs Inc. He established the legal department and manages all the legal affairs of a profitable, international, high technology company.

Currently, he is a member of the Global Advisory Council for the city of Colorado Springs, which assists the mayor and City Council in implementing international aspects of the city's strategic plan.

Two brothers promoted in U.S. armed forces

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Victor Petrenko, a field artillery officer, was promoted to the rank of colonel on July 1, 2004. Col. Petrenko graduated from the Naval War College in June 2004 and is currently stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

He serves as a chief of training for Army active duty, reserve and National Guard forces. Previously, he served an 11-month tour of duty in Afghanistan.

Additionally, Col. Petrenko's brother, Ihor, was recently promoted to the rank

of lieutenant colonel in the Army on October 2, 2004.

Lt. Col. Petrenko is an aviation officer and is currently stationed at the Pentagon in Washington, where he works for the deputy chief of staff for intelligence, airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance operations. Previously, he served in Italy, Turkey, Germany and Iraq.

Ihor and Victor Petrenko's father, Leonid, lives in Sun City, Ariz., and is a veteran of the Korean War. Leonid Petrenko retired with the rank of master sergeant and is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 184.



Col. Victor Petrenko



Lt. Col. Ihor Petrenko



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- March 5-6, 2005**
Plast Kurin "Khmelnychenky"
Annual Winter Rada
- March 11-13, 2005**
Plast Kurin "Chornomortsi"
Winter Rada
- March 27, 2005**
Traditional Ukrainian Easter Day
Brunch, doors open at 11:30 a.m.
- April 1-2, 2005**
UNA District Meeting and
Secretarial Course
- April 1-3, 2005**
Grace Episcopal Church,
Madison, N.J. – Men's Retreat
- April 8-10, 2005**
Road Rally Weekend – an Epicurean,
motorized scavenger hunt
- April 9, 2005**
SUNY New Paltz Alpha Kappa Phi
Sorority Formal Banquet
- April 15-17, 2005**
Plast Kurin "Chortopolokhy"
Annual Meeting
- April 16, 2005**
Rochester Fire Company Banquet
- April 20-22, 2005**
SUNY at New Paltz, Migrant
Education Program and Retreat
- April 23, 2005**
"Holiday Cooking in the Ukrainian
Tradition" organized by Plast
Kurin "Spartanky"
TAP New York Beer Festival at
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- May 1, 2005**
Traditional Blessed Ukrainian
Easter Day Brunch, doors open
at 11:30 a.m.
- May 20, 2005**
Ellenville High School Junior Prom
- May 27-30, 2005**
Memorial Day Weekend BBQ
and Zabava
Adoptive Parents Weekend, sponsored
by the Embassy of Ukraine and
the UNA
- June 1, 2005**
Ellenville High School
Scholarship Banquet
- June 12-17, 2005**
UNA Senior's Week and Conference
- June 19, 2005**
Father's Day Program
- June 26-July 3, 2005**
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 6

Washington: The Washington Group Cultural Fund, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, presents pianist Juliana Osinchuk in a concert program featuring works by Bortniansky, Hummel, Schumann, Moss, Mungler and Liszt. The audience will be able to meet the artist and to honor the Cultural Fund's founder and former director, Laryssa Courtney, at the reception following the performance. The concert will take place at 3 p.m. at the Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., Old Town Alexandria, Va. The premises are handicapped-accessible. Donation: \$20; students, free. For more information contact Svitlana Fedko Shiells, (703) 506-4745.

Thursday, March 10

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University will present a program titled "The New Generation of Ukrainian Filmmakers: Taras Tomenko, Valentyn Vasyanovych and Olena Fetisova." The event will feature four, short-length award-winning feature and documentary films: Mr. Tomenko's "Shooting Gallery" (2001) and "Parched Land" (2004), Mr. Vasyanovych's "Against the Sun" (2004) and Ms. Fetisova's "If I Were a Saxophone" (2004) – offering viewers an indication of the new generation of filmmakers' creative promise. The films will be shown in their original Ukrainian versions, with English subtitles. Introductory remarks will be given by Dr. Yuri Shevchuk, lecturer of Ukrainian language and culture, Columbia University. For more information visit the Film Club's new website, <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ufc>, or contact Diana Howansky, (212) 854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu. The films will be shown starting at 7:30 p.m., in Room 717, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, 1130 Amsterdam Ave.

Saturday, March 12

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a program titled "An Evening With Our Octogenarians: Dr. Oksana Asher, Mykola Haliv, Olha Kuzmowycz, Dr. Natalia Pazuniak and Ulana Starosolska." The featured speakers will share with the audience their reminiscences about such key Ukrainian figures of the 20th century as Mykhailo Drai-Khmara, the Shulhyn Family, Yevhen Konovalts and Andriy Melnyk, the Shukhevych Family and the Ukrainian writers of the 1960s generation. The program will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

Sunday, March 13

PHILADELPHIA: Ukrainian actress and

singer Mariana Sadovska, referred to in a recent review as "oddly perfect" by The New York Times, will be joined by master bandurist Julian Kytasty of New York at the Tritone, 1508 South St. The pair will perform individual sets as well as together. Doors open at 5 p.m.; the concert begins promptly at 7 p.m. Tickets: \$15; \$12, in advance at the venue or at www.virtuous.com. For additional information call Victor Fiorillo, (215) 656-3539.

Milwaukee, Wisc.: St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will host a program commemorating the birth of Taras Shevchenko and an art exhibit at the church hall at 1231 W. Scott St. at noon-6 p.m. Nastasiya Zhmendak, an artist specializing in weaving and embroidery, will be one of the featured artists. Ms. Shmendak is a member of National Association of Folk Artists of Ukraine and has exhibited at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago and in Kyiv and other cities in Ukraine. Her work will also be featured at the Studio Art Crawl, April 12, 5-9 p.m.; April 16, 10-5p.m.; and April 17, 11-4 p.m. at 133 W. Pittsburgh. In addition, the fine handiwork of Ivan Terena, a woodcarver from Ukraine, will be featured at the March 13 exhibit. Admission is free. For additional information call (414) 421-5965.

Monday, March 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture by John LeDonne, senior research fellow, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University, on the topic "Logistics, Polish-Ukrainian Grain and Russian Ambitions in the Black Sea Basin." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. The event is free and open to the public. For further information contact HURI, (617) 495-4053, or visit the HURI website, <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>.

Saturday, March 19

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents the "Music at the Grazhda" Chamber Music Society – Volodymyr Vynnytsky, artistic director, with performers Solomiya Ivakhiv, violin, Yuri Kharenko, violin, Randolph Kelly, viola, Natalia Khoma, cello, and Mr. Vynnytsky, piano – in a program of works by Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann, Shostakovich and Vynnytsky (his "Lost Tango"). The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Donation: \$25; UIA members, \$20, senior citizens and students, \$20. For more information or to make a reservation call (212) 288-8660 or visit www.ukrainianinstitute.org.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.