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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

International Association of Ukrainian Studies seeks reform in Ukraine's higher education system

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

DONETSK – A call for sweeping reform in Ukrainian higher education marked the sixth congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (IAUS) in Donetsk.

Dr. Mark von Hagen, director of Columbia University's Ukrainian Studies program in New York, stirred the typically placid congress in his opening remarks on June 29 by stating the nation's educational and cultural governing bodies need an Orange Revolution of their own.

"Despite years of post-independence reform programs and proposals, the organizations that are most critical to IAUS have failed to construct a meaningful agenda for Ukrainian nation-building and the development of civic consciousness through the support of basic scholarship and culture," Dr. von Hagen said in his speech addressed to more than 600 scholars gathered at Donetsk National University during the last week of June.

Such organizations, which Dr. von Hagen identified as impediments to IAUS's progress, are the National Academy of Sciences, the National Association of Ukrainianists, the Ministry of Education and Science, the

Ministry of Culture and the deputy minister for humanitarian affairs.

Dr. von Hagen's speech not only called into question the health and relevancy of IAUS, but also exposed a rift that exists in the Ukrainian academic community between the conservative National Academy of Sciences stalwarts on one side and reform-minded scholars on the other, namely Westerners and younger Ukrainians.

He thanked the Ministry of Education for providing the necessary funding for the congress, but then criticized its recent attempt to recentralize control of Ukraine's higher education system, thereby "rolling back important gains in university autonomy and academic freedom won since the end of Communist rule."

Dr. von Hagen told *The Weekly* that the Yushchenko government this year "significantly" cut financing for the sixth congress to \$97,000, revealing that former president Leonid Kuchma's government was more committed to financing the IAUS.

The organization was so strapped for cash this year that Donetsk National University Rector Volodymyr Shevchenko had to borrow \$100,000 to cover remaining expenses, Dr. von

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Verkhovna Rada sessions in turmoil as deputies debate WTO-related bills



Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn (seated, center) struggles to keep control over the parliamentary session as deputies opposed to a package of bills aimed at assisting Ukraine's entry into the World Trade Organization disrupt the proceedings.

by Zenon Zawada and Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – In the biggest political conflict since the Orange Revolution, Communists and pro-Russian parliamentary deputies this week raised bedlam in the Verkhovna Rada as part of a frantic campaign to prevent Ukraine's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO).

For two consecutive days, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn tried to lead Ukraine's Parliament in voting on 14 bills that would allow for WTO entry by the year's end – accomplishing one of President Viktor Yushchenko's economic priorities.

Pro-WTO national deputies outnumbered their enemies, the Communists and Social Democratic Party – United (SDPU). Party of the Regions deputies remained neutral.

As of July 7, however, pro-WTO deputies had managed to pass only two WTO-related bills – a result of extreme and even violent measures to prevent ratification of the bills – in the Rada's last remaining days before the summer recess that starts this weekend.

The conflict revealed the serious economic implications involved, especially if Ukraine manages to gain WTO entry before the Russian Federation does.

Whichever nation gains earlier entry will have the leverage to set favorable trading guidelines with new entrants, observers said.

"Every country puts its own national interests first," said Oleksander Baranovskyi, the leading expert at the Razumkov Center for Economic and

Social Research in Kyiv. "Russia as a full-fledged WTO member could dictate to Ukraine one-sided demands that would have to be agreed to."

Deputies came to fisticuffs before the first critical vote on July 6 when Communist Party National Deputy Oleksander Bondarchuk blared an emergency siren from a megaphone just as Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko began to speak.

The gesture so angered deputies of Ms. Tymoshenko's political faction that some tried wrestling the megaphone away from Mr. Bondarchuk, igniting a brawl in which more than a dozen deputies traded punches, grabbed each other in headlocks and shoved each other against walls or onto the Rada's floor.

Following the brawl, about 30 Communist and SDPU deputies surrounded Mr. Lytvyn and engaged in any obstructive tactic at their disposal to prevent him from leading the parliamentary session. Bodyguards separated Mr. Lytvyn from his enemies.

WTO membership is a critical step in President Yushchenko's goal to secure market economy status for Ukraine and eventual integration into the European Union.

It was also the most important economic measure that Western investors and financiers requested from Ukraine at the mini-Davos economic summit in June.

The Rada passed a law criminalizing the piracy of intellectual property by a 261-44 vote on July 6. This was the most important for WTO admission, and Vice Prime Minister for European-Integration

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VP of Millennium Challenge Corp. outlines program's goals, challenges

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – As a vice-president at the Millennium Challenge Corp., a U.S. government entity created last year to fund needy countries, Ukrainian American John Hewko is aware of the great responsibility of his job.

Proposed initially by President George W. Bush in 2002 and created by Congress two years later, the corporation was meant to create "a new compact for global development," Mr. Bush told an audience in Washington prior to the program's creation.

As the program's vice-president for country relations, Mr. Hewko is the man chiefly responsible for managing the MCC's relationship with countries that receive funds. The program is designed to link greater contributions from developed nations to greater responsibility from developing nations, Ukraine among them.

In 2004 Congress provided \$1 billion to the Millennium Challenge Account – the fund used by the corporation to gather money for needy countries. Mr. Bush asked that funding be increased to \$3 billion in 2006, though Congress responded recently by giving the MCC \$1.8 billion, a 20 percent increase from

the 2005 level of funding.

Mr. Bush outlined his view of the program in Washington before it was officially created. The account would be "devoted to projects in nations that govern justly, invest in their people and encourage economic freedom," the president said.

As the chief of the corporation's Country Programs Department, Mr. Hewko is responsible for managing the relationship with eligible countries and maintaining continuous contact with them for all phases of the relationship: proposal development, proposal due diligence, compact negotiation and compact implementation.

"I'm in charge of maintaining our relationships from start to finish, working on proposals, getting the agreements signed and post agreement implementation," said Mr. Hewko, who has been at the corporation for a year and a half and oversees its largest sector.

He noted that Ukraine is considered a candidate country to receive aid from the fund, as its per capita GDP income is below \$1,465, the cutoff used by the corporation to determine which countries are in need.

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ANALYSIS

Criminal charges reach 16 deputies, senior leaders of opposition in Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko has publicly announced that he is seeking to strip 16 parliamentary deputies of their immunity from prosecution (Interfax-Ukraine, June 28). All 16 deputies figure in criminal cases that are not connected to the 2004 presidential election. However, Mr. Lutsenko added that parties loyal to former President Leonid Kuchma had extorted funds from businesses and then given the money to charities they controlled. These charities were often used to transfer funds to Viktor Yanukovich's election campaign.

This new development confirms that corruption, election fraud and separatism charges reach into the highest levels of the Kuchma camp. All 16 names on Mr. Lutsenko's list, which was quickly leaked to obkom.net.ua (June 29), are former Kuchma allies. Eleven are from the two main centrist opposition parties, four are unaffiliated deputies, and one is from Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn's People's Party.

Four of the 11 are high-ranking members of Viktor Medvedchuk's Social Democratic Party – United (SDPU). Two are long-time Medvedchuk allies: Nestor Shufrych, who faces separate criminal charges of bribing voters to win his seat in 2002, and Hryhorii Surkis, chairman of Kyiv's Dynamo football (soccer) club.

Seven deputies on the list are from Mr.

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

Yanukovich's Party of the Regions, including Vasyl Horbal and Andrei Kluyev. Mr. Kluyev headed Mr. Yanukovich's dirty-tricks team (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 22 and 23, 2004) and his voice is heard on the Security Service of Ukraine tapes transferred to President Viktor Yushchenko's coalition after the second round of the contentious 2004 presidential election (EDM, December 3, 2004).

Other deputies on the Lutsenko list, although unaffiliated, are well known. Tatiana Zasukha took control of Peasants Party in July 2004 (EDM, July 27, 2004). She is married to the former chairman of the Kyiv Oblast, Anatolii Zasukha. Both Zasukhas are long-time Kuchma allies, reputedly involved in widespread corruption in the Kyiv Oblast. Mrs. Zasukha is also close to former first lady, Ludmila Kuchma.

Since Mr. Yushchenko's election, criminal charges have gradually diffused from the lower to the middle ranks of former Kuchma officials. Mr. Lutsenko's list indicates that charges will now spread to the senior levels over the summer parliamentary recess and be driven home in the fall. Since Parliament goes into recess on July 8, it is unlikely to strip the 16 of their immunity by that date.

High-ranking former Kuchma officials are uneasy because of other signals sent by the authorities. During President Yushchenko's February visit to Donetsk, a Yanukovich stronghold, he "spoke with Donetsk in the language of force and not compromise" (glavred.info, February 14). He "behaved like a conqueror who had come to a subjugated territory" (glavred.info, April 5).

After the February visit, Mr.

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Kyiv secures gas supplies for 2006 from Turkmenistan

by **Jan Maksymiuk**

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

On June 24 in Ashgabat, Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko signed what he described to journalists in Kyiv as "four historic agreements" with Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov.

According to Mr. Ivchenko, President Niyazov agreed that in the second half of 2005 and during all of 2006 Turkmenistan will supply 48.5 billion cubic meters of gas to Ukraine for \$44 per 1,000 cubic meters, down from the \$58 per 1,000 cubic meters that Kyiv has had to pay so far. In exchange for the lower price, Kyiv obliged itself to pay for Turkmen gas fully in cash as of July 1. Under the previous contract that was valid for 2002-2006, Ukraine was to obtain 36 billion cubic meters of Turkmen gas annually, paying 50 percent in cash and the other 50 percent in commodities.

Mr. Ivchenko's visit to Ashgabat followed what Russian newspapers presented as scathing criticism by Mr. Niyazov of Ukraine's failure to pay fully and timely with commodities for Turkmen gas deliveries in 2004-2005. "You are fooling us beautifully, while the money is circulating in

Ukraine," the June 22 issue of Kommersant-Daily quoted Mr. Niyazov as saying on Turkmen television, reportedly in a public response to an earlier telephone call from Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko. "If you don't have commodities, do not sign commodity agreements. Let's switch to payments in hard currency."

Other Russian newspapers, citing Turkmen sources, reported that Ukraine has accumulated from \$560 million to \$600 million worth of a commodity debt for Turkmen gas supplies. Mr. Niyazov's ire, according to Russian newspapers, was also provoked by the fact that Kyiv reportedly priced its goods shipped to Turkmenistan as payment for Turkmen gas nearly three times as much as was their market value.

Therefore, Mr. Ivchenko's boast after his return to Kyiv that the new gas contract with Turkmenistan will allow a saving of some \$20 to \$22 on the purchase and transit costs of each 1,000 cubic meters of Turkmen gas in comparison with the previous contract came as a fairly big surprise.

According to Mr. Ivchenko, it was Ukraine's initiative to switch to cash payments for Turkmen gas. In addition to the lower gas price negotiated with Mr. Niyazov, Mr. Ivchenko claimed that Ukraine will also save money on transit of Turkmen gas across Uzbekistan,

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

NEWSBRIEFS

Businesses sign deals in Poland

GDYNIA, Poland – The presidents of Poland and Ukraine – Aleksander Kwasniewski and Viktor Yushchenko, respectively – attended the signing of two major deals at an annual Polish-Ukrainian economic forum in Gdynia on June 30, Ukrainian and Polish media reported. The Industrial Union of the Donbas finalized the purchase of the Huta Czestochowa steel mill, following a lengthy and controversial privatization duel with the Indian-Dutch-British holding LMN in 2003-2004. Moreover, Ukraine's AvtoZAZ motor company signed a deal for the takeover – for a symbolic 1 zloty (\$0.3) – of 20 percent of the troubled Warsaw-based FSO car-maker's shares. AvtoZAZ has promised that it will not lay off anyone from the 2,000-strong work force within the following six months. The remaining 80 percent of the shares in FSO belong to the South Korean company Daewoo, which became insolvent in 1999. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poland to allow Ukrainian guest workers

WARSAW – Warsaw is finalizing negotiations with Kyiv on an accord that could allow up to 200,000 Ukrainian guest workers annually to work in Poland, the Polish daily Rzeczpospolita reported on July 1, quoting an official from the Polish Economy Ministry. "This is a part of the Polish strategy that intends to tie Ukraine to the West as closely as possible. The first stage of [this strategy] was the cancellation of visa fees for Ukrainians entering Poland," an official from the Polish Foreign Ministry told the daily. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Simplified visa regime for U.S. citizens

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on June 30 issued a decree simplifying trips of U.S. citizens to Ukraine as of July 1. The decree, published on the government's website (<http://www.president.gov.ua>), stipulates that visas will no longer be required by U.S. citizens making a second trip within six months, provided the new stay in Ukraine does not exceed 90 days. The document says the measure is intended to develop and implement a "strategic partnership"

between both countries. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet announces privatizations

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told journalists on June 30 that her cabinet has approved a list of more than 10 enterprises that will soon be offered for sale, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported. The list includes the Kryvorizhskiy Ore Enriching Combine, the Odesa Port Plant, the Nikopol Pipe Plant, the Kyiv Motorcycle Plant and a number of hotels. Ms. Tymoshenko also predicted that the controversial Kryvorizhstal steel mill will be resold by the government by October 24. Asked to comment on Kryvorizhstal former owner Viktor Pinchuk's words that no one will take part in the new privatization of the company as its recent takeover by the state is being disputed in the European Court for Human Rights, the prime minister said: "What Pinchuk said is psychotherapy for those who owned the steel mill. I know at least five large enterprises in the world that have expressed their interest in participating in a new auction." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia not to control pipelines

KYIV – Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko told journalists in Kyiv on June 29 that the International Consortium for the Control and Development of the Gas Transport System of Ukraine will not operate Ukraine's gas-transport system, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Ivchenko was commenting on his talks with Russia's Gazprom in Moscow the previous day. Mr. Ivchenko said the consortium will be reorganized to construct and subsequently operate a Bohorodchany-Uzhhorod pipeline, a part of the Novopskov-Uzhhorod gas pipeline. Russia and Ukraine set up the consortium in 2003 on a parity basis, with an eye to operating the entire gas-transport system in Ukraine. It was Gazprom that reportedly asked for the liquidation of the consortium, following Ukraine's refusal to buy 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian gas stored in Ukraine. Mr. Ivchenko also said Ukraine will be able to pay fully in cash for Turkmen gas under a new contract

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Scholars and community leaders gather to discuss diaspora's experiences

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

NIZHEN, Ukraine – More than 80 scholars and community leaders gathered at Hohol Pedagogical University in Nizhen for three days beginning on June 23 to share their scholarly pursuits and experiences in the global Ukrainian diaspora.

On the quaint, wooded campus in the Chernihiv Oblast where Mykola Hohol

This year's conference in Nizhen is the second such event co-organized by Dr. Roman Yereniuk, director of the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba.

It follows the first conference held at the National University of Ostroh Academy last year, and it appears as though the diaspora academic conferences are now an official annual event in Ukraine, Dr. Yereniuk said.



Zenon Zawada

Valentyn Pylypchuk (center), a pilot, describes his challenges and successes as a Ukrainian community leader in Kamchatka, Russia, at the international academic diaspora conference held at Hohol Pedagogical University in Nizhen.

once studied, scholars from eight different nations discussed their studies on diverse topics ranging from Ukrainian communities in Paraguay to the status of Ukrainian language studies in Moscow.

Community leaders, such as Valentyn Pylypchuk of Kamchatka, Russia, offered updates and raised awareness of their efforts to retain Ukrainian identity and consciousness.

"Education is of primary importance in the diaspora," Mr. Pylypchuk said. "It's the only way to fight against assimilation."

A network of Ukrainian universities with diaspora centers has emerged in recent years and the annual conferences will rotate between them, he said.

This year, "we wanted to make a presence in northern Ukraine and let them see there is a Ukrainian-speaking diaspora and that Ukrainian should be spoken in northern Ukraine," Dr. Yereniuk said.

He organized this year's conference with Stanislav Ponomarevskyi, director of the Center for Humanitarian Cooperation with the Ukrainian Diaspora at Hohol

Pedagogical University in Nizhen.

The university is particularly proud to host the conference this year because it's celebrating the 200th anniversary of its founding, Mr. Ponomarevskyi said.

Former President Leonid Kuchma issued the decree in 1999 that established the Nizhen diaspora center, which is the only government sponsored diaspora center in Ukraine, receiving its financing from the university itself.

The Nizhen center distinguishes itself because it has a specific emphasis on fostering ties between the Western Diaspora community with the East, particularly those communities in the former Soviet Union, he said.

The conference's other goals, organizers said, were to analyze Ukrainian immigration, examine educational institutions and their roles, and to recognize important individuals in the diaspora, Dr. Yereniuk said.

Next year's conference will occur at Lviv Polytechnic University, Dr. Yereniuk said, and will be organized by its International Institute for Education, Culture and Diaspora Relation.

This year's participants traveled from Canada, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Portugal.

Among them were scholars with no immediate Ukrainian ancestry or command of the language, but who are involved in academic pursuits dealing with the Ukrainian Diaspora.

For example, Antonio Eduardo Mendoca, director of the Center for Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies in Lisbon, Portugal, spent the last several years examining the burst of Ukrainian immigrants to his country in just the past five years.

In 2001 Portugal had created a new residency status called "permit of stay," which was extended to several thousand Ukrainians.

"A few weeks after their legalization, the Ukrainian immigrant community became the biggest in Portugal," Dr. Mendoca said. "It went from nothing to

the biggest."

Nonetheless, Brazilians continued to make up the largest immigrant group in Portugal, but among the tendencies setting Ukrainians apart from other ethnic groups is they have settled in many of Portugal's rural communities and are engaged in agricultural work.

"Almost a quarter of the Ukrainian immigrants did agricultural work," Dr. Mendoca said. "For some of the rural areas, if not for the immigrants there would be no agriculture."

Community leaders like Mr. Pylypchuk described how challenging it is to support and operate a Ukrainian-language Sunday school class of 28 students in Kamchatka, especially in a country as hostile to the Ukrainian language as Russia.

"Russian chauvinism is present among all officials," Mr. Pylypchuk said.

Although she does not speak Ukrainian and is not ethnically Ukrainian, Svetlana Elebesova of the Karasaev Humanities University in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, spoke of the need for Ukrainian language instruction in her city, where it is virtually non-existent.

Such interaction between the Eastern and Western diasporas is an achievement for the conference, Dr. Yereniuk said.

The conference was also a success in exposing Nizhen to academics in the diaspora who might not have otherwise had the opportunity to visit the city, said Dr. Orest Cap, professor of vocational technical teacher education at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg.

Through the conference he said he was able to recognize the deep Ukrainian cultural and historical roots in the Chernihiv Oblast, Dr. Cap said. It was his first time east of the Dniro River.

"What impressed me about Nizhen were the pearls of Ukrainian history in the university's museum," Dr. Cap said. "The people were warm, receptive, and they want to share your heritage. It's not only western Ukraine, but other parts of Ukraine."

U.S. provides \$2.7 million in aid to law enforcement in Ukraine

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – Ongoing efforts to fight corruption and strengthen the rule of law in Ukraine received a \$2.7 million boost on June 17, when U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John E. Herbst and Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Lutsenko signed a protocol detailing the allocation of U.S. law enforcement assistance funds to Ukraine.

The funds will go toward technical assistance, training and equipment, as detailed below:

- a resident U.S. legal advisor based in Kyiv, who will work with prosecutors and judges to develop an effective criminal justice system characterized by transparency, integrity and a thorough understanding of new laws in areas such as combating corruption, trafficking in persons, and money laundering;

- the American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative Criminal Reform Program (ABA/CEELI), which will strengthen the independence of Ukraine's courts, improve the professional qualifications and skills of defense lawyers, and develop the skills of judges and other representatives of justice authorities;

- development of an anti-trafficking in persons training curriculum for the

Judicial Academy of Ukraine, which will allow Ukrainian judges to receive training on complex legal and procedural aspects of trafficking in persons cases, including new developments in international law;

- advanced drug investigations training, to be conducted by U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) trainers on the topics of successful investigation, case development, and prosecution of illegal drugs and money laundering cases;

- narcotics and explosives maritime smuggling investigations training, to be conducted by DEA personnel in Odesa, including training on successful investigation, case development, and prosecution of maritime smuggling of drugs, weapons and people;

- the second phase of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Migration Management System, which will enhance the capacity of relevant Ukrainian authorities to manage migration flows into and from the country and to more effectively operate against migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons;

- the second and third phases of the transition of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) to a law enforcement agency compatible with international and European standards,

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Quotable notes

"A few months ago the Western investing community had some doubts about how much real progress was being made by the Ukrainian "Orange Revolution." One of the most highly touted of the U.S.-backed color-coded pro-democracy, pro-market political movements, the new Ukrainian government was, we were told, going to rescue the country from the reactionary past.

"Ukraine had earned such a reputation for corruption and inefficiency that very few investors were willing to take a chance on developing the country's resources and employing its people.

"Now, though, those doubts are almost entirely cleared up, and the situation in Ukraine is pretty clear. It's as bad as it was before the Orange Revolution. Far from establishing Ukraine's effective independence from Russia, the oligarch-dominated government has, in effect, allowed it to remain an economic colony.

"Mind you, there's still quite a lot of effective spin control over the developing mess. That's the one American technology import that's worked so far. ..."

– "Orange Revolution Loses Its Luster," by John Dizard, *Financial Times*, June 10.

"... If some of the disappointments of Mr. Yushchenko's short tenure can be put down to inflated expectations after last year's drama, others stem from the exigencies of the revolution. Various bits of the alliance that propelled Mr. Yushchenko to the presidency had to be paid back with government offices. The result has been contradictions and cleavages, both ideological – e.g., between the economic liberals and the socialist who oversees the state property fund – and personal. A sub-plot to the Tymoshenko-Yushchenko tension has been Ms. Tymoshenko's rivalry with Petro Poroshenko, a businessman-politician who wanted to be prime minister but became head of the national security and defense council instead.

"Parliamentary elections next March are exacerbating tendencies to populism. Under a reform agreed last December, some powers are due to shift from president to Parliament and prime minister, though this change may yet be repudiated. After the elections, will the president and – if she is still in office – Ms. Tymoshenko learn from their mistakes and vindicate the Orange Revolution? Both remain popular. And Ukrainians have learned to be patient. But Mr. Yushchenko must be steelier if he is to overcome the corrupt, fractious pathologies of Ukrainian politics."

– "The Viktor and Yulia Show," *The Economist*, June 16.

Yevhen Stakhiv returns to Donetsk, where he once led nationalist underground



Yevhen Stakhiv admires the Kyiv skyline after his trip to Donetsk, where he had been involved in organizing the region's underground nationalist movement during World War II.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

DONETSK – It was in Donetsk that Yevhen Stakhiv heard “surzhyk” for the first time, in 1942.

He also saw a Ukraine different from his hometown of Peremyshl, meeting surzhyk-speaking Russians and Ukrainian-speaking Greeks.

During his year and a half in Donetsk, Mr. Stakhiv realized Ukraine is a land of diverse people and cultures, causing him to shed his staunch Banderite views to adopt a more democratic, pluralistic approach to Ukrainian nationalism.

“I recall Donetsk as my evolution from totalitarianism to democracy, because there they taught me how to be a democrat,” said Mr. Stakhiv, who at 87 is still traveling, involved in scholarly pursuits, giving interviews to Ukrainian media and, of course, still charming the ladies.

Mr. Stakhiv, a resident of New Jersey, returned to Donetsk to attend the congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies. More than a half century ago, he had been one of the leaders of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists underground in Ukraine's industrial heartland.

The city is nothing like it was when he arrived in February 1942 in order to organize nationalists, Mr. Stakhiv said. Back then, it was known as Stalino. The city center had a simple grid layout, surrounded by mines. When the Nazi forces retreated from Russia, they burned and ruined Donetsk, he said.

The city center as it appears today is entirely a product of impressive post-war, Soviet urban planning, consisting of spacious, tree-lined boulevards and attractive parks.

When he arrived, a horrible famine had gripped the region at the time, Mr. Stakhiv said. His first contacts in the underground were with a teachers' cooperative in Horlivka, a city northeast of Donetsk.

Surprisingly enough, Mr. Stakhiv said Communists had not dominated the region at the time, or not as much as they do presently, he joked.

There, he met Ukrainians who spoke what he assumed was Russian. He asked a young boy named Volodia why his parents spoke Ukrainian, but he spoke Russian.

“As if I am speaking in Russian! I am speaking in Yasynuvatskyi,” the boy replied, referring to the Yasynuvata area outside of Donetsk, where a form of surzhyk was spoken.

Among the people he met in Donbas were Ukrainians who had fled the

Holodomor – the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, Mr. Stakhiv said. Working in the mines ensured that one wouldn't go hungry, he explained.

During his underground activity in the Donbas region, Mr. Stakhiv said he most feared the German SS officers, who asked local police to report to them anyone speaking in a Halychyna dialect.

On one occasion when crossing a patrolled bridge, local police stopped Mr. Stakhiv, who cried out loud in German, “The Russians are swine!”

“So whenever the police stopped me, I spoke to them in this coarse sort of German,” Mr. Stakhiv said.

Loose networks of underground nationalists housed and fed Mr. Stakhiv. He remembered discovering warehouses full of fruits and pickled cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes during the summer of 1942.

“And we ate a vinaigrette,” Mr. Stakhiv said. “Every day for lunch and dinner we ate a vinaigrette. And there were beets. But then later there were no tomatoes, there were no pickles, there were no beets; so then the vinaigrette just became pickled cabbage. And that was good, too.”

After organizing nationalists in the cities of Horlivka, Mariupol, and Stryi and Novyi Kramatorsk, Mr. Stakhiv was forced to flee Donetsk.

Under torture by the Germans, one man gave Mr. Stakhiv's name to the Gestapo. That man's daughter, with whom he had struck up a romance, told Mr. Stakhiv that the Gestapo was looking for him.

“She yelled, ‘Flee! The Gestapo are waiting for you. They took away my father,’” Mr. Stakhiv said. “And I fled Donetsk at the end of June 1942. If not for this girl ...”

However, Mr. Stakhiv remained in the Donbas region until June 1943.

During that time, his political views underwent a dramatic change. When he first arrived in the Donbas, Mr. Stakhiv said he was a staunch nationalist who believed in a one-party dictatorship with a chauvinistic program summarized by the slogan, “Ukraine for Ukrainians.”

“They told me that we'd better get lost,” Mr. Stakhiv said. “There are many nationalities here, and if you say Ukraine for Ukrainians, then they'll either kill you, they'll chase you away or you'd better run away yourself.”

First, he got rid of the slogan, “Ukraine for Ukrainians,” Mr. Stakhiv said. Then he let go of the idea that Ukrainians are a higher race, as asserted

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International Association...

(Continued from page 1)

Hagen reported.

“If Ukrainian studies is supposed to be something they care about, they could've helped,” Dr. von Hagen told The Weekly, referring to the Ukrainian government.

As a result of the restricted funding, Dr. von Hagen said in his speech, holding the IAUS congress every three years is likely beyond the Ukrainian government's financial ability and willingness.

He suggested hosting the congress every four or five years instead, and moving it to a foreign country, such as Poland “whose national association has been the most active.”

Another crisis facing IAUS is its rapid growth that the congress budget cannot accommodate, Dr. von Hagen said. Organizers received 1,300 applicants for a congress that typically accommodated between 600 and 700 participants, he said.

As a result, hundreds of scholars were not included in the program, particularly those belonging to the heavily represented Kyiv contingent. Dr. von Hagen also singled out Deputy Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Tomenko and Culture Minister Oksana Bilozir for

ities with its educational missions.

Reforming the National Academy of Sciences has been under discussion for a long time, Ms. Skrypnyk noted.

She said she was concerned that shifting IAUS conferences abroad would limit the number of Ukrainian scholars able to attend. Keeping the congress in Ukraine also enables Western scholars to re-immense themselves in Ukrainian life and culture, Ms. Skrypnyk added.

While Ukrainians in the academic establishment weren't entirely receptive to Dr. von Hagen's criticisms, some academics from the West welcomed his frankness.

“It's a bureaucratized, centralized, paternalistic academic culture in Ukraine,” said Olga Andriewsky, a professor of history at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. “Everything is about pecking orders. That's why his call for democratization is important.”

An area that most scholars cited as in dire need of reform is Ukrainian academia's refusal to acknowledge degrees obtained abroad, or to allow students who achieve foreign degrees to matriculate back into the Ukrainian system.

Scholars from 17 nations attended the four-day IAUS conference and took part in about 125 overlapping sessions and roundtables.



Dr. Mark von Hagen sits at an outdoor restaurant in Donetsk, as he speaks about the sixth congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies.

allowing Kyiv's Monastery of the Caves (Pecherska Lavra) to deteriorate, the archival system to collapse and the nation's film industry to decline.

Additionally, the Ukrainian language is weak and unstable in contemporary conditions, said Dr. von Hagen, who delivered his speech in Ukrainian, which he began studying only three years ago when elected IAUS president. He built his Ukrainian skills on his fluent Russian.

Mr. Tomenko delivered a speech at the conference's opening session, but left just before Dr. von Hagen spoke. He told Radio Svoboda afterwards that Dr. von Hagen does not have an adequate view of Ukrainian culture and even criticized IAUS.

“These books of between 300 and 500 volumes, which are published with budgetary funding, don't develop the Ukrainian language or culture,” Mr. Tomenko said, referring to the academic journal published following each IAUS conference.

Hanna Skrypnyk, the IAUS vice-president for this year's conference and president of Ukraine's National Association of Ukrainianists, said there is no conflict within the IAUS.

In his criticism of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. von Hagen said it is overly concentrated in Kyiv; dominated by the natural and applied sciences, while ignoring social sciences; and unable to integrate its research activ-

These leading Ukrainian studies academics compared their research and discussed the intricacies of Ukrainian history, linguistics, culture and ethnography, among other numerous subjects.

Receiving special recognition at the conference was Donetsk native and former Soviet political prisoner Ivan Dzyuba, who was awarded an honorary doctorate by Donetsk National University, and Bohdan Osadczuk, a prolific journalist and professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Germany.

At the final session of the congress on July 2, Dr. von Hagen announced that astronomer Dr. Yaroslav Yatskiv of Ukraine was elected as his successor to the IAUS presidency.

IAUS national association representatives also selected Dr. Giovanna Brogi Bercoff, a professor of Slavistics at the University of Milan in Italy, as the new IAUS vice-president.

Current plans are for the IAUS to hold its next congress in Symferopol, Crimea. Bringing the conference to Crimea will raise Ukrainian consciousness there, Ms. Skrypnyk said.

Among the most visible and tangible reforms to emerge from the congress is that IAUS will consider hosting a smaller conference in Italy in the next year or two with the purpose of fostering Ukrainian studies outside of Ukraine and providing a more intense, academic atmosphere.

Congress ready to increase aid to Ukraine; U.S.-Ukraine Foundation cited in committee reports

by Olenka Dobczanska
U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

WASHINGTON – The U.S. House of Representatives on June 29 passed H.R. 3057, the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2006.” The bill appropriated \$20.27 billion for foreign assistance worldwide in fiscal year 2006. Out of these funds, the bill designates \$477 million for the “Independent States of the former Soviet Union,” which includes Ukraine.

On June 30, the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations increased the \$477 million figure to \$565 million, which includes a specific figure of \$95 million for Ukraine – a \$7 million increase compared to funding for fiscal year 2005.

The full Senate’s vote on H.R. 3057 is expected shortly. After the vote, both chambers will reconcile the numbers (\$477 vs. \$565, including \$95 million for Ukraine) during House-Senate conference meetings later this month. When done, the

bill will be ready for President George W. Bush’s signature before it becomes law.

U.S. - Ukraine Foundation noted

On June 21 and 30 during House and Senate Appropriations Committees mark-ups (processes by which congressional committees and subcommittees debate, amend and rewrite proposed legislation) of H.R. 3057, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation (USUF) was included in committees’ respective reports that accompanied the bill.

The report language read as follows:

“The committee urges the State Department to consider proposals from organizations, such as the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and Ukrainian Congress of Armenia, with existing experience in Ukraine in one or more of these sectors.” (U.S. House Committee on Appropriations Report 109-152.)

“The committee is aware of the work of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, and commends the foundation for its support of democracy and the rule of law in

Ukraine. The committee directs USAID to continue to support the foundation’s activities beyond November 2005, when funding is scheduled to end. The committee believes the foundation has an important role to play in strengthening the [Verkhovna] Rada and in increasing transparency and accountability at all levels of government. The committee expects funding levels to exceed those of prior years.” (U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations Report 109-096.)

Committee reports usually accompany the legislation voted on by Congress. They discuss and explain the purpose of measures (in this case, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2006). They also refer to the action taken by a committee or committee recommendations to both legislative and executive branches of the federal government as they relate to specific organizations.

Analysis of report language

These two references to the U.S.-

Ukraine Foundation are significant in the context of increased federal funding for projects, since both praise the USUF’s past work.

While the House language “urges” the State Department to “consider” proposals from organizations such as the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, the Senate language is much stronger. It specifically “directs” the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to continue to support the USUF programs beyond this November. Moreover, the appropriators “expect” the levels of funding to “exceed those of prior years.”

The foundation’s existing programs and new proposals are designed to strengthen the processes of community building, legislative exchange and dialogue between key policy-makers, economic development, voter education, youth leadership and other programs directed to further consolidate and expand upon the democratic achievements of the Orange Revolution.

Ruslana to back OSCE anti-trafficking campaign

Organization for Security
and Cooperation in Europe

KYIV – Ukrainian singer Ruslana, the winner of the 2004 Eurovision Song Contest, agreed to support the campaign against human trafficking at a July 5 meeting in Kyiv with Helga Konrad, the OSCE special representative on combating trafficking in human beings.

“I have been looking for opportunities to make use of my popularity for the benefit of the European community,” said Ruslana, who is already a UNICEF goodwill ambassador.

“I am very grateful for the chance to join the anti-trafficking campaign and be involved in solving the pressing problem of human trafficking in the Ukraine and in other European countries,” she added.

Ms. Konrad said: “Ruslana’s ability to reach the young people in the Ukraine and beyond makes her an asset in helping raise awareness of the risks of human trafficking – this modern form of slavery.”

Ruslana met OSCE Chairman-in-Office Dimitrij Rupel in Ljubljana earlier this year to discuss human trafficking.

OSCE official visits Kyiv to promote anti-trafficking measures

Organization for Security
and Cooperation in Europe

KYIV – OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Helga Konrad on July 4 supported the appointment of a national coordinator in Ukraine to fight human trafficking.

In Kyiv on a two-day visit, Ms. Konrad said: “A national coordinator is a much-needed institution in Ukraine. It is very important to have a high – level official in charge of all activities in the

fight against human trafficking.”

The special representative will also take part in a meeting of anti-trafficking coordinators from the Balkans, Turkey, Poland and the Netherlands, as well as with Ukrainian government officials to help share experience in the field.

Organized by the Office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine at the request of the Ukrainian Ministry of Youth and Sports, the meeting of experts will help the country set up a structure to combat human trafficking.

U.S. Embassy in Kyiv marks Independence Day

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – United States Ambassador to Ukraine John E. Herbst and his wife, Nadezda Christoff Herbst, welcomed prominent Ukrainians from across Ukraine to their residence in Kyiv as part of local American Independence Day celebrations. The guest list included members of the current and former governments, Verkhovna Rada deputies, and leaders in business, education, media and the arts.

In his remarks Ambassador Herbst stated the rejection by Ukrainians of fraudulent results during last fall’s election was a new beginning in Ukraine that some have described as a second independence day for Ukraine. His full remarks follow.

* * *

I would like to thank you all for gathering here to celebrate the declaration of America’s independence

(Continued on page 19)

Quotable notes

“... For sure, the future of the European Union is now under review. ... However, I don’t think you can influence that debate in any other way than by positioning Ukraine as a most dedicated candidate for future EU membership, which conducts rigid, comprehensive and consistent reforms in preparation for membership in the EU, irrespectively whatever happens with the internal debate in the EU.

“After the votes in France and the Netherlands, the European Union did not collapse. It will continue to function on the basis of the existing treaties, while the future direction of the EU is being assessed.

“It is even more important that at this critical stage of debate we remind the EU citizens and their elected leaders that we need a united and strong Europe which is capable to address the challenges of the 21st century. Among them is the task to promote freedom and democracy toward the countries such as Ukraine by embracing them into the mainstream of the European development.

“This can only be achieved if you Ukrainians challenge the EU with the real progress you make in having bureaucracy free of corruption, advancing approximation of laws with the EU legislation in general (and in particular in intellectual property rights, company law, competition rules, environmental and consumer protection), demonstrating sustained commitment to effective implementation of legislation; tightening of bankruptcy rules, eliminating of state interference in pricing and improving VAT administration.

“In the short term perspective, this would certainly contribute toward review of the market economy status, ongoing negotiations on membership in the WTO and would show to the EU leaders Ukraine’s serious commitment towards the aspired goal of membership even in the times of uncertainty and unpredictability of the EU’s future course. ...”

– Vygaudas Usackas, Lithuania’s ambassador to the United States, speaking on “Ukrainian Membership in the European Union” at the U.S.-Ukraine Policy Dialogue Exchange Program seminar, organized by the Atlantic Council of the United States, on June 7.

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

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Where is our synergy?

A short six years ago, this newspaper and the vast majority of our organized community were abuzz with news of an extraordinary happening in Washington. Think back. Can you remember what it was?

On June 23-27, 1999, more than 900 people, members of various Ukrainian professional societies, community organizations and institutions participated in the Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations. The mega-event provided a venue for community members to learn what our community has to offer and to consider how all its component parts might be able to improve their cooperation and benefit from synergistic relationships – all, of course, keeping in mind our community's two realities: our life here in the United States and our concern for Ukraine.

As part of the program, organizations held their individual meetings, various groups set up informative displays, vendors sold their wares, receptions were held at the Embassy of Ukraine and the U.S. State Department as well as on Capitol Hill, and everyone came together for a huge banquet and ball. Among the participants were physicians, lawyers, architects, librarians, journalists, credit union leaders, veterans, engineers and, not to be forgotten, Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The motto for the Joint Conferences, as explained by Dr. Roman Goy, principal organizer, was "synergy, whereby the action of the whole is greater than that of its parts"; its goal: to build teamwork for the Ukrainian community.

It was an exciting time for our community, a time when we looked ahead to a more effective hromada with a bright future. The expectation was that the Joint Conferences were not just a one-time super event, but a coming together of our community's members and powers that would lay the foundation for a new *modus vivendi*. The Weekly's editorial hailed the endeavor as "a new model" for our community life.

And today, well, it seems our Ukrainian American community is unfocused, perhaps even lost. Each organization is out doing its own thing – some more successfully than others; many are floundering. We've gotta ask: Where has our synergy gone? Perhaps it is time once again for a synergistic gathering at which we can take stock of our community's assets and chart a course for our hromada's health and success.

A POSTSCRIPT: A concrete example of synergy's effectiveness was this newspaper's coverage of the individual organizations' sessions held as part of the Joint Conferences. Eleven different bylines appeared atop the news stories in a special section of our newspaper on July 11, 1999. The Weekly had contacted all the groups holding sessions and proposed that they become our collaborators in presenting the complete story of the Joint Conferences. The plan worked wonderfully. The Weekly's work with volunteers from diverse organizations was an illustration of the meaning of "synergy": cooperative interaction among groups that creates an enhanced combined effect. And so, we make our offer to readers once again: Use us! Submit stories about your organization's or community's work and share your success so that others may benefit from your experience. Consider our newspaper's pages your pages and our editors your colleagues. Remember: Together we are many, and together we are powerful.

July
11
1999

Turning the pages back...

Six years ago, after the Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations had concluded in Washington, The Ukrainian Weekly ran a guest editorial by Orest S. Deychakiwsky, then president of The Washington Group. The

editorial was a version of his opening remarks at the TWG conference, held under the theme "At the Threshold," on June 26 during the Joint Conferences. His observations are worth recalling today as, once again, Ukraine stands at the threshold.

Following are excerpts from the guest editorial of July 11, 1999.

* * *

... Will Ukraine be positioned to become an integral part of the West, or will it be fated to remain on the periphery of Europe? This remains to be seen.

Unfortunately, Ukraine's political leadership does not appear to have made the fundamental decision to make thoroughgoing reforms conducive to joining the West. Its enlightened foreign policy leadership has certainly moved Ukrainian foreign policy in the direction of the West. Ukraine's foreign policy, in my view, is a success. ... But a Western-oriented foreign policy is simply not enough when Ukraine's internal situation remains ambivalent.

... many expectations of the West, of the diaspora and, most importantly, of Ukrainians themselves have gone unfulfilled. ... Changes will take time, but will not come until Ukraine decisively moves on a reformist path and cleans up government. Despite the rhetoric of its leadership and the progress that has occurred in some respects, Ukraine has yet to make the fundamental decision to go in the direction of the open, democratic, prosperous and progressive West. Alas, much of what transpires on the ground in Ukraine – the corruption, inadequate rule of law, stifling bureaucracy, over-regulation – belies the rhetoric and serves to neutralize the positive changes that have taken place with Ukraine's independence and since Ukraine's independence. ...

Ukraine's straddling the fence has not made it easy for the West, for the United States, and, indeed, for the Ukrainian American community. It has been downright frustrating at times. Perhaps the easiest course of action would be to throw up our hands in despair and write off Ukraine ... But it would not be the right course of action.

Thankfully, the United States has not abandoned Ukraine ... We need to continue to support Ukraine as well through well-thought-out assistance programs, especially those designed to strengthen Ukrainian civil society.

And, I might add, supporting Ukraine also includes constructively criticizing the government of Ukraine where necessary ... The two – support and constructive criticism – are not mutually exclusive. ...

Source: "At the Threshold," guest editorial by Orest S. Deychakiwsky, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 11, 1999, Vol. LXVII, No. 28.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Royal Canadian Legion's Branch 360 unjustly has its charter suspended

by Lubomyr Luciuk

It was near midnight before I hailed a cab, heading west to Holland Park. As we passed through Sussex Gardens I glanced, instinctively, toward No. 218 and saw the plaque recalling Ukrainian Canadian soldiers who established their "London Club" there during the second world war.

For thousands that building became a "home away from home," where they mingled socially and steeled themselves for the sacrifices they knew they would yet face. Those army, navy and air force volunteers, men and women like Bohdan Panchuk, his wife, Anne Cherniawsky, Tony Yaremovich, Stanley Frolick, Bill Kereliuk, Ann Crapleve, Steve Pawluk and many others, were, as Panchuk once observed, "heroes of their day." Most are gone now but they are not forgotten.

Before I could tell him of the role I played in installing that marker, my taxi driver, an Englishman, pointed it out and told me what it says, clearly feeling it worthy of a tourist's attention. Over there they still remember how Canadians helped fight off fascism.

That plaque was unveiled in 1995, on the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, thanks to Toronto's Branch 360 of the Royal Canadian Legion. Without a penny of support from Ottawa, much less from the Legion's Ontario or Dominion commands, Branch 360's membership, wedded as they are to Panchuk's empowering credo – "My gospel: do something!" – did just that. They got the job done and remembered their beginnings in wartime England.

And they have done even more ever since.

Their branch is named after Filip Konowal, a first world war veteran, and the only Ukrainian Canadian to have been awarded the most prestigious distinction of the British Empire, the Victoria Cross.

So Branch 360 placed four trilingual plaques commemorating Konowal across Canada: in Ottawa, Toronto, Richmond, and Dauphin. They also made sure

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and a member in good standing of Branch 360 of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Veterans Affairs erected a proper headstone over his final resting place, in Ottawa's Notre Dame Cemetery.

Then they went further afield.

In 2000, in Konowal's home village of Kutkivchi, Ukraine, a monument was erected off its central square, a welcome foil to a nearby bust of Lenin. Simultaneously, the branch financed publication of a trilingual booklet about Konowal's life and times as an immigrant, soldier, janitor and Canadian hero, placing copies in major public and university libraries around the world.

Only recently they negotiated permission for another plaque to be unveiled on August 22, near Lens, France, just beyond Vimy Ridge, where Konowal's valor in battle earned him his VC, personally presented by King George V.

That Konowal's long-missing medal was recovered, after it mysteriously turned up for sale at auction in London, Ontario, last year, was also thanks largely to Branch 360's intervention. Konowal's VC is now permanently on display in the new Canadian War Museum.

Undeniably, Branch 360 has been doing good Legion work, for well over a decade, even as, inevitably, most other legion branches have faded. Why this branch revived, while others faltered, has everything to do with its having a particular purpose, namely furthering the Ukrainian Canadian educational and commemorative initiatives its founders, men like Pawluk, set a half century ago.

Thus, from its inception, Branch 360 was meant to be of the Canadian Legion but a Ukrainian branch (hence its somewhat whimsical acronym, "CLUB 360"). They had plans for even more good works.

Then came June 7. A gaggle of Ontario Command apparatchiks swooped down on Branch 360. Having first seized its assets, they next declared its Legion Charter suspended, informing its startled executive that what was theirs had been captured, even before those doing the taking had officially informed them of the closure, much less explained by what authority they acted – uncomradely acts that, no doubt, will be scrutinized carefully when this ambush's consequences become a matter for the courts to resolve.

(Continued on page 17)



Standing in front of 218 Sussex Gardens, Paddington, London, are Pavlo Pylypchuk (Lviv) and Volodymyr Muzyczka (London).

Taras Ciuriak



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



All you'd want to know about woodworking

I am not a linguist, but I sure enjoy words, their definitions and their origins. Even as a kid I would wonder about why, in both Ukrainian and English, certain words were the way they were. I remember reading dictionaries for fun. I also enjoy listening to languages, trying to figure out what is being spoken. Just recently I was pleased that I guessed a song playing on the radio was Turkish. I don't know how, I just knew.

Books on folk art are among the many I bring back from Ukraine each year, so many that I have to mail them back to myself. (The extra weight charges would be painful.) One of my many finds last year was a small book, by Yevhen Shevchenko, "Narodna Derevoobrobka v Ukraini: Slovnyk Narodnoi Terminolohii" (Kyiv: Artania, 1997. 260 pp. illus. ISBN 966-95170-0-1), whose title translates as "Folk Wood Work (Processing) in Ukraine: A Dictionary of Folk Terms." This very nicely illustrated book, with line drawings and 48 archival photos, covers all aspects of woodworking: folk wood architecture, transportation (wagons, sleighs, etc.), implements and vessels, beekeeping, carpentry, musical instruments and woodcarving. About 2,800 words are listed, as well as a list of native trees, folk measurement, tools for woodworking, and professions in woodworking. A thorough introduction explains everything you ever wanted to know about woodworking in the Ukrainian tradition. The definitions also list the region of the term (Boyko, Hutsul, Poltava, etc.).

I have no knowledge of woodwork other than liking the many Hutsul forms of carving, both plain and with inlay. I vaguely know that certain kinds of wood are better for this or that, that fruitwood (pear, cherry) is often used, that woods come in different and subtle colors, and that oak is a hard wood to carve.

Poring over this book, I learned the names of objects and implements, buildings and modes of transportation, furniture and instruments. It should not have been surprising to learn that a familiar word does not denote what you expect in this very specific field. And the definitions carry you from one idea to another. The richness of the language sure comes out in all the folk terms, be it plants, folk art, or anything else.

"Baba" has very many meanings. In this book, it has two: it is a large sledgehammer for pounding in stakes or tamping the ground, and it is a type of wooden puppet used in the gestures of the "plysaky" (or "pliesaky"), the Hutsul carolers and dancers. "Babka" (usually, old woman, diminutive of grandmother) has three totally different definitions here, none related to grandma.

"Dido" and "didok" [usually old man, grandfather] have a few, too. I did not know there is a difference between "bodnar" and "bondar" – I thought both meant cooper, barrel-maker (similar inversion to "medvid/vedmid" for bear). Even some Ukrainian dictionaries have them as synonymous terms. But, a bodnar is a craftsman ("maister") who makes "bodni" (a cask or tub with a cover, also a type of beehive), while a bondar is one who makes vessels using "klepky" (singular: klepka) – staves, as used to make barrels. Thus the Ukrainian saying about someone missing a klepka in his head –

not all there. A barrel without even one stave doesn't work.

A "kyianka" is not just a female from Kyiv. A "kyi" is a thick staff or cudgel, and a "kyianka" can be a wooden mallet used in woodworking, a padded hammer/drumstick for the Kozak "tulumbas," or kettledrum, and a type of wooden spoon from the Dnipropetrovsk region. The entry for the word "lozhka" (spoon) gives the names for the parts of the spoon, as well as the many regional names and types of the utensil.

In the section on the types of trees in Ukraine, there is an interesting fact on the "tys" or "tysa" (yew – Taxus), which can live to be about 1,200 years old. "...The tree is very beautiful, but is very poisonous; poison was made from wine steeped in cups made of tysa. The poison has no scent or taste. There is no antidote for it. The whole plant is poisonous – the bark, wood, seeds and needles. The only part not poisonous is the red fruit [borne instead of true cones], which has a mucilaginous substance that helps in gastritis and other problems." But poison has its purposes – this is the same tree from which Taxol is obtained from the bark – an important drug against ovarian and other cancers. Maybe pharmacists should also research the fruit.

I was pleased to see a section with word beginning with the letter "g" – because in the Soviet era, and even in some post-Soviet books, this letter is missing. And the compiler almost gets it right, with 18 words entered. But "grazhda" is not in this section, but appears as "hrazhda." No respectable Hutsul would live in a "hrazhda," the Hutsul compound dwelling. Also, according to Volodymyr Shukhevych (1908), the word is "greblo," not "hreblo," for the comb used in carding wool.

My big discovery in this book solved the question of "kara" and "gara." [I'm sure my MacArthur Foundation check is in the mail ...] Ukrainians in Canada and the United States often discuss why the half-na-piv term for car/automobile is different in each country. In the Canadian prairie provinces, you drive a "gara," while in America it is a "kara." Well, in this glossary, the Canadians get five points – there were "garas" in Ukraine, and most probably the term just got transposed to the new mode of transportation. A "gara" is a large wagon with a carriage box; a detail of a wagon; a groove; a large sledge with wheels for transporting heavy freight; "polusanky" – freight sleigh (Boyko and Lemko regions). The American "kara" remains a "kara Bozha" if you have an old clunker ("kara" is punishment or penalty in Ukrainian).

The names for the various craftsmen in wood have left their mark on Ukrainian surnames: "berdnyk," "bodnar," "bondar," "dudar," "klepach," "kolodii," "kolesnyk," "skrypnyk," "snitsar/shnitsar," "stelmakh," "tesla," "tokar" and "trach" are among the 60 listed. The bibliography lists 284 sources, and the archival photos are documented.

All in all, reading this book was an enjoyable and educational journey through the world of Ukrainian woodworking. And now I will look at Ukrainian carvings, fences, buildings and barrels with a new appreciation.

Forty years seems like yesterday

Forty years is special; biblical somehow. That's how old Isaac was when he married Rebecca; it's how long Moses and the Israelites wandered in the desert; Saul, David and various rulers reigned for the same length of time; and so on. And though I claim no special status, it's forty years this year since I graduated from Rhodes High School in Cleveland.

That was no small feat for a kid born in a DP (displaced persons) camp in war-shattered Europe. The credit for that, however, is not mine. It properly belongs to the parents who survived the crucible of World War II and, having navigated the intrigue and bureaucracy of the refugee camps, got a visa and a boat ride to America where there were jobs that allowed them to send three sons to college.

This column, though, isn't about my family or me; it's about the institutions that were born in Northern Ohio the year I graduated from high school. By coincidence, Cleveland's Ukrainian Scouting organization, Plast, bought 140 acres in the middle of Ohio's Amish Country in 1965, while the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) bought a campsite in Wellington. Over the next four decades, thousands of young people left their footprints on these two campsites where they sang, played, enjoyed nature up close and in many cases, met their spouses.

Looking back, it's clear how these camps, and others like them, made a profound difference at a time when the Ukrainian nation was struggling for its very existence. A quarter of Ukraine's population – as many as 10 million – had died in 1932-1933 during the Famine-Genocide; another 7 million were killed in World War II. Besides the horrific physical losses, the nation's language and culture were under assault from aggressive Russification in the Old Country and assimilation in the New.

Those who survived the Soviets and Nazis were happy to be alive – no doubt about it. Still, their lives were tinged with sadness for those they had lost. And even as they enjoyed America's bounty and freedom, they yearned for the homeland that was ever out of reach and the nation threatened with extinction. Resolute in their goal to eliminate nationalities like Ukrainians, Latvians, Estonians, etc. and create instead a new "Soviet" identity with Russian as the lingua franca, the Communists arrested the handful of dissidents who insisted on the right to express themselves in their national idiom. With a vast bureaucracy and a ruthless secret police, the Politburo in Moscow appeared unbeatable as they steered the future toward the direction they wanted it to go.

Almost quixotically, Ukrainians in the diaspora fought back, urging Western governments to support the dissidents. And in the course of becoming Americans with the right to petition their government, many of those who had spent their summers at the Plast and SUM campsites became active participants in the 1970s and 1980s lobbying campaign on behalf of Ukraine.

It's a truism that people without a past, have no future. To destroy the basis for Ukrainian statehood, Soviet historiography minimized or denied Ukraine's unique identity and instead emphasized elements that claimed Russians and Ukrainians have a common destiny. Evidence to the contrary was suppressed, even destroyed: in May 1964, more than half a million books and manuscripts at the Central Scientific Library

of Ukraine, including the archives of the Ukrainian National Republic, were burned. An arsonist linked to the KGB set the fire.

Although the struggle for Ukraine's existence was oriented on the future, a young professor at Ohio's Bowling Green State University, Lubomyr Wynar, along with the distinguished history chair at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Oleksander Ohloblyn, recognized that one of the major battlefields was located in the past. That's why, 40 years ago this year, they launched another quixotic project: the Ukrainian Historical Association. Their goal was nothing less than rescuing Ukraine's legacy.

In 1965 Ukraine was considered "part of Russia." Objective research into Ukraine's history was impossible in the home country; in the West, Russian Studies programs blocked Ukrainian topics as "not serious." Drs. Wynar and Ohloblyn were fully aware of these circumstances. That's why they co-founded the association. Within a few years, the association united Ukrainian historians and scholars in the U.S., Canada, Australia, Western and Central Europe in an effort to collect source materials on Ukrainian History, promote research and the development of Ukrainian academic programs at American and Canadian universities.

As their primary tool, they adopted the scholarly journal, Ukrainian Historian, edited by Prof. Wynar since 1963. As of 2005, there have been 165 issues in 42 volumes. Although the circulation was always modest, the mere existence of the journal had an enormous impact on Soviet Ukrainian historiography. Ironically, no one read it more carefully than the Ukrainian Branch of the KGB, who instructed Soviet historians to counter the "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist" version of history. In doing so, the battle for Ukraine's past moved from Moscow's turf to Prof. Wynar's. When the proposal was made to shift the Soviet Ukrainian Historical Journal from the native language to Russian, proponents of Ukrainian pointed to the Ukrainian Historian, and argued that doing so would give the "nationalists" a propaganda victory. They prevailed and it remained the only professional journal to resist Russification.

Celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, the Ukrainian Historical Association boasts 10 branches in Ukraine and two international congresses: Chernivtsi in 2000 and Kamianets-Podilskyi in 2003. More than 400 scholars from many countries participated.

The struggle for Ukraine's existence has been waged on many fronts. These include the two beautiful campsites Cleveland's Ukrainian community bought 40 years ago. Another front opened a few miles away in Bowling Green, when a 33-year-old scholar partnered with a 68-year-old to start an association dedicated to preserving Ukraine's past.

1965, the year I graduated from high school, proved to be a significant year, but the fact is every year is significant. People make decisions all the time that prove to be critical 40 days, 40 months, 40 years down the line. So, looking back 40 years, I can't help but wonder what the impact of what we do this year will be 40 years from now. Judging by the decision to buy the campsites or start the Ukrainian Historical Association, effort is rewarded; faith is vindicated. Happy anniversary!

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is: fedynsky@stratos.net.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kira Muratova: Ukrainian director

Dear Editor:

Recently the brilliant Ukrainian movie director Kira Muratova has been gaining long-overdue recognition in the West through retrospective showings of her films. In these, unfortunately, she has been characterized as "Russian" (for example, at last year's Lincoln Center retrospective in New York and the recent series in San Francisco).

When faced with objections to this by those who feel she should be considered Ukrainian, the organizers give as their rationale for the label the fact that her films are in Russian and that she is considered Russian by Russians, as proven by the prizes bestowed by them on her as one of their own.

Using language spoken in a film as a criterion for categorization is bizarre. According to this line of reasoning, all English-language films are English – those made in Ireland, India, Hong Kong, Africa, etc. – as are their directors. Mel Gibson, then, is an Arameic director, since his "The Passion of the Christ" is mostly in Arameic. And directors of silent movies are stateless. I doubt that any sane person would accept such absurdity.

Films dealing with contemporary situations, when striving for authenticity, should have the characters in them speak the language they use in daily communication. Ms. Muratova is right in having the people in her movies speak Russian, since this is the language their prototypes use in real life, even if they live in Ukraine. In her great movie "The Aesthetic Syndrome" only two personages speak Ukrainian – inmates in an insane asylum. In the Soviet Union, which is what the movie depicts, you had to be crazy to speak Ukrainian.

And as to awards given out by the Russian government – as we all have read, President Vladimir Putin recently bestowed the title of "National Artist of Russia" on Jack Palance, which Mr. Palance refused since he is of Ukrainian and not of Russian origin. Russian imperialism dies hard.

I don't know Kira Muratova's ethnic background, but she definitely is not an ethnic Russian. She was born in 1934 in Moldova, in the ethnically mixed town of Soroky (a Ukrainian name), right on the border with Ukraine. She was then a Soviet citizen; with the collapse of the Soviet Union, she chose to stay in Ukraine and is now a Ukrainian citizen.

She has been given the title of "National Artist of Ukraine" and has received the Shevchenko Prize with which Ukraine honors its finest artists.

Most of her movies have been made at the Odesa Film Studio, which is in Ukraine, and where Dovzhenko made his famous movies. Many of the actors in her movies are Ukrainian as are the members of the film crew. And her work, though completely original, bears the stamp of Ukrainian poetic cinema.

All of this makes her, without a doubt, a Ukrainian director and her movies Ukrainian.

Yuriy Tarnawsky
White Plains, N.Y.

Yuriy Tarnawsky is a Ukrainian American writer, linguist and computer scientist, and a former adjunct assistant professor of Ukrainian literature and culture at Columbia University in New York.

Why can't we have some fun?

Dear Editor:

Responding to the letter (June 26) objecting to the recent varenyky eating contest in New York City, I wish to reply "Pereproshuyu, Pani!" (Please!) I admit I do not have the May 29 issue to reread the article about this event, and I am taking liberties as if I know the letter writer, Orysia Tracz, from her wonderful folklore articles (yes, I'm a fan of those), but I have to say it: if you are going to complain about any fun activity that easily includes marginal Ukrainians in participating at a Ukrainian event, pack up and go home.

Watermelon or pizza or cherry or pie or pyrohy eating contests are an acceptable U.S. fun thing to do. Don't look down your Canadian nose and tell us we are sinning by wasting food, because we are not. We may be guilty of gluttony, perhaps, but not of wasting food.

Even though in your article "Some mak for the road" (June 26) you speak of it, will you now be shaming those who say they sprinkle items with holy water for good luck instead of invoking a blessing as being shamefully anti-Christian, or those who use the seeds from the poppies blessed on the first Feast of the Savior (August 1/14) or seeds from the herbs used on the Feast of the Dormition (August 15/28) as being superstitious? Sounds like something from a "Saturday Night Live"-style Church Lady.

Why do all Ukrainian events have to be cultural? You wrote in your letters that people can have fun, "But not in this manner. It's beneath us." When you consider that you are speaking of those whose motherland's immediate past president was Leonid Kuchma, how can you say anything is beneath us?

Please don't pontificate against anything unless you have a suitable replacement to offer within the same parameters. Remember, if the Irish sang their ballads only in Gaelic instead of the language of the enemy, who would have sympathized with them? Why do you think our Ukrainian diaspora gatherings today look like the reviewing stand of yesterday's Kremlin on May Day: old and wrinkled icons of orthodoxy rather than youthful faces showing anticipation of glory?

Michael Jula
Carnegie, Pa.

About the "rift" in Illinois UCCA

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to Orest Baranyk's article "Illinois UCCA holds annual meeting, hopes to heal rift within community" (June 12), which I read with a great deal of interest. I was fascinated not so much by his egregious inaccuracies but rather by his uncharacteristically insightful words about the future of the UCCA and what the UCCA needed to do to maintain its viability. The text of the article is not in keeping with Mr. Baranyk's views and stance over the past year, particularly during the recent annual branch meetings held in March and May, which were videotaped and tape-recorded, respectively.

In his article, Mr. Baranyk stated that the "regular meeting was cancelled due to a lack of compliance with the by-laws..." and "...flagrant disregard of proto-

col," leading readers to believe that the second meeting was in compliance with the by-laws. This was not the case.

Examples of by-law violations during the second meeting are too numerous to cite. More notable ones include Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) donors being actively encouraged and allowed to vote contrary to the by-laws (only donors to the Ukrainian National Fund, or UNF, are permitted to vote), and 11 individuals without the right to vote being elected to the branch board. Clearly, the vote and board selection were not based on, as Mr. Baranyk stated, "...who was qualified to vote...[and] the requirements of the UCCA By-laws."

To his credit, Mr. Baranyk proposed a solution to the by-law crisis that he and others created – the establishment of an ad hoc committee to review and make recommendations to the national by-laws committee.

However, Mr. Baranyk, as a member of the national UCCA board, should know that it is the role of the national by-laws committee to solicit input from all UCCA members through branch chairs, because each branch has unique and valuable perspectives. He should also know that this committee is elected at each UCCA congress (the most recent one being held last fall).

By creating an ad hoc committee, the process loses its transparency and becomes all-exclusive – not something the UCCA leadership should strive for.

Mr. Baranyk also mentioned a "rift" in the Ukrainian community in Chicago. To what is he referring? Is he referring to his arbitrary interpretation and application of the UCCA by-laws, which have disenfranchised a substantial number of UCCA voters, the majority of whom are recent immigrants?

Many new immigrants, including former board members, were told during the March meeting that they were ineligible to vote because they did not pay "appropriate dues." Yet Mr. Baranyk allowed them to be on the board for almost five years without informing them what the "appropriate dues" were.

Also, Mr. Baranyk failed to mention in his article that during the March meeting there were approximately 300 participants. During the May meeting, there were "nearly 80 participants," approximately 10 of whom later walked out in disgust. The difference in attendance can only reflect the fact that, for the first time in branch history, the meeting was held midweek, a time inconvenient for the majority of members. Perhaps the shouts of "Shame!" ("Hanba!") directed toward Mr. Baranyk during the first meeting were not without merit.

Conversely, perhaps Mr. Baranyk's "rift" refers to his unprofessional behavior. Telling people to shut up and threatening to throw them out during the meeting is not becoming of someone who is a branch president, the national UCCA president's deputy, and the national UCCA's external affairs liaison.

Or perhaps by "rift" Mr. Baranyk is referring to a topic that he and a small group of people insist on continually raising to the dismay of others – the sale of 1st Security Federal Savings Bank. In his article, Mr. Baranyk mentions the sale ("merger") twice and states that it "should not be forced onto the UCCA's agenda." Unfortunately, Mr. Baranyk cannot seem to stop forcing it onto the UCCA's agenda and continually making it an issue at meetings. For example, during the May 18 meeting Mr. Baranyk allowed the former CEO of 1st Security Federal Savings Bank to give a prolonged discourse against people who protested this sale.

The Orange Revolution and what the Illinois UCCA branch accomplished were also discussed by Mr. Baranyk. Contrary to Mr. Baranyk's assertions, the branch contributed almost nothing to the efforts of the Orange Revolution in Chicago. In fact, the Election 2004 committee did most of the work with much financial support from Chicago's Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union.

The committee's work included holding three demonstrations in support of free elections in Ukraine (the first of which Mr. Baranyk tried to suppress even though Taras Bilozir from the Yushchenko campaign and Askold Lozynskyj supported such an action), monitoring the elections, registering voters, busing volunteers and voters to and from the Consulate, providing logistical support, and organizing five buses for a demonstration in Washington. Over \$350,000 was raised in about three weeks for the Yushchenko campaign, mostly by recent immigrants. The national UCCA leadership should take note of this fact.

What did the UCCA Illinois branch do to support election activities in Chicago? According to Mr. Baranyk's statement on May 18, it rented portable toilets for use by the Election 2004 committee and voters, and had a few observers monitor the elections.

On the national level, why was the UCCA president or his deputy not included on the U.S. government delegation to President Viktor Yushchenko's inauguration? In my opinion, this exemplifies the poor quality work of the UCCA External Affairs Committee, which Mr. Baranyk has headed for a number of years. It appears that the U.S. government does not take the UCCA seriously.

Mr. Baranyk also mentioned finances in his article. However, he erred in combining UNIS and UNF collections into one sum of approximately \$80,000. This muddies the true picture of community support for the UCCA. The branch in Chicago has two major fund-raisers each year: one for the Ukrainian National Fund, which supports day-to-day operations of the national UCCA, and the other for the Ukrainian National Information Service.

UNIS collections are supported by a small group of people compared to the UNF collection, which is more representative of the community and its grass roots support for the UCCA. Last year, approximately half of the UNIS collection came from Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and Julian Kulas' Heritage Foundation, while over a quarter of the UNF collection came from recent immigrants – exactly the people Mr. Baranyk has gradually and successfully alienated. Furthermore, the annual UNF collection for the past five years has been approximately \$25,000. But in 2004, only \$19,000 was collected. Is this substantial drop in the UNF collection a statistical fluctuation, or is it indicative of a leadership problem?

Finally, half of Mr. Baranyk's article addressed broader UCCA concerns; namely, issues surrounding leadership, professionalism and future directions. Mr. Baranyk uses terminology such as "dialogue," "inclusion" and "effectiveness." Is telling people who disagree with him to shut up "dialogue"? Is denying people the right to vote "inclusion"? Is alienating people effective leadership?

Perhaps the UCCA should follow the example of democratically elected world leaders who are elected for finite terms so that personal ambitions do not become

(Continued on page 9)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About the rift...

(Continued from page 8)

priorities. Although Mr. Baranyk, who has been branch president for 13 years, has asserted for several years that he does not wish to be president any longer, the Orange Revolution has apparently made the position desirable.

When given the opportunity to leave, Mr. Baranyk instead chose to create a "rift" in the community by rigging the voting process so that it worked in his favor. Assisting him was no one other than the national president, Michael Sawkiw Jr. On May 22 Mr. Sawkiw received a letter from me via e-mail which raised many of the issues I have outlined and the same broader UCCA and diaspora issues raised by Mr. Baranyk in his article published on June 12. Is this mere coincidence given the disconnect between Mr. Baranyk's article and his behavior?

In my letter, I proposed a few options on how to resolve the situation in Chicago. It is unfortunate that Mr. Sawkiw appears to have chosen the easiest one – to do nothing in hopes that the "situation" goes away. Professionalism and leadership start at home. Perhaps our current community leaders could benefit from a few of those seminars Mr. Baranyk proposed on ethics, professionalism and leadership skills.

Bohdan L. Bodnar, Ph.D.
Park Ridge, Ill.

Why replace "Kh" with letter "H"?

Dear Editor:

It is a bloody shame that our brethren in Ukraine do not use the Ukrainian alphabet when transliterating English into Ukrainian. See the enclosed specimen [a photograph of volunteers next to a banner of Heifer International Ukraine that was published on June 19 - ed.]

What happened to the Ukrainian "H"-sounding letter that was replaced by the "Kh"?

Would The Ukrainian Weekly avoid reprinting such ugliness?

Leo Wysochansky
Brunswick, Maine

More on Church and celibacy

Dear Editor:

I would like to add some background to the recent discussion of celibacy in the Ukrainian Church.

In the West, mandatory priestly celibacy was part of an effort to reform and modernize the Church. In Greek-Catholic western Ukraine, it was resisted by the conservative, traditionalistic clergy, who formed a virtual caste. Although Rome did pressure the Ukrainian Church to adopt celibacy –

the curial sleight-of-hand following the Lviv Synod of 1891 is a notorious instance – later some of our own bishops supported it, too. In fact, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky favored promoting a celibate clergy alongside the married priesthood.

There were several arguments for mandatory priestly celibacy. Having to support not only the village priest, but his wife and children could be a burden on the peasantry and an incitement to hostility. We tend to forget the extent of economically motivated anti-clerical sentiment in pre-war Galicia. This argument seemed even stronger in North America, where the Church received no support from the state.

Furthermore, some felt that a married priest could not please both God and his wife; those familiar with Ukrainian family dynamics might lend some credence to this argument. Proponents of celibacy thought that the burdens of a family would distract a pastor from his flock, and in times of persecution could become a liability. Finally, there was the theological point that the very nature of the priesthood required undivided devotion.

On the other hand, opponents of compulsory celibacy argued that by disrupting the priestly family, which was the chief source of the Galician secular intelligentsia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it would weaken the Ukrainian nation and stunt its development. They saw it as one more encroachment of Polish Roman Catholicism upon Ukrainian religious and national identity.

Today, most of these arguments seem

unpersuasive or irrelevant. In the diaspora, for example, a married priest need no longer support his family entirely from his meager income. There are plenty of Ukrainian women in business or the professions capable of supporting a cleric. (Indeed, if there is one profession where mandatory celibacy would be appropriate it is that of the scholar, who can generally offer a spouse neither financial security, nor social prestige, nor even much companionship!)

It would be a mistake, however, to see a married clergy as insurance against sexual misconduct. Marriage is not necessarily easier to sustain than celibacy. Neither state is immune to depravity.

On balance, it seems that Metropolitan Sheptytsky's approach was the best: ordain both celibate and married men.

Andrew Sorokowski
Rockville, Md.

The Weekly: intellectual feast

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to The Weekly. It is better than ever: Kuzio, Kupchinsky, Kuropas, Szmagala, Vitvitsky, Deychakiwsky, the editorials. A real intellectual feast!

We impatiently await each issue.

Volodymyr Bakum
New Paltz, N.Y.

Congratulations, Graduates!



We are so proud of

Craig Andryj Wilson

*Good luck at the University of Texas -
Engineering Honors Program.*

*Love,
Mama, Dad, Brian and Didi Ostap*



Дорогий Степане!

*Складаємо Тобі
найщиріші побажання
з нагоди градуації.
Ми високо оцінюємо
Твою пильну працю як
студента і викладача.*

*Гратулюємо!
Мама, Тато і Дамян*

Dearest Natalie:

*It was your own perseverance
and determination that has
brought you this far.*

*We are very proud of you
and wish you the best of luck
in your future endeavors!*

*Congratulations with lots of love,
Dad, Mom, Matt, Mark and Dana*



SUM sponsors its 46th annual Zlet at Ellenville resort

by Orest Kozicky

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) sponsored its 46th consecutive Zlet on May 29-30 here at the SUM “oselia” (resort). Zlet is the annual spring festival for the organization’s youth members that presents the opportunity to engage in aca-

Orest Kozicky, M.D., is press secretary on the SUM national board.

ademic, artistic and athletic competitions that demonstrate knowledge about various aspects of Ukrainian history and cultural traditions and command of the Ukrainian language. It is also an opportunity for youths to perform with their dance, choral and drama ensembles within a talent-contest-type forum.

The athletic competitions encompass individual and team sports competitions that include sprints and mile runs, relay races, long jump, shot put and discus, as

well as a volleyball tournament.

Youths also had time to socialize during a dance and barbecue on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning the participants took part in a liturgy celebrated by Father Bohdan Kudleychuk. Just prior to the liturgy, a formal review of the SUM ranks arranged as individual branches from various cities was conducted, with scoring based on adherence to the SUM uniform dress code.

This year’s Zlet included participants

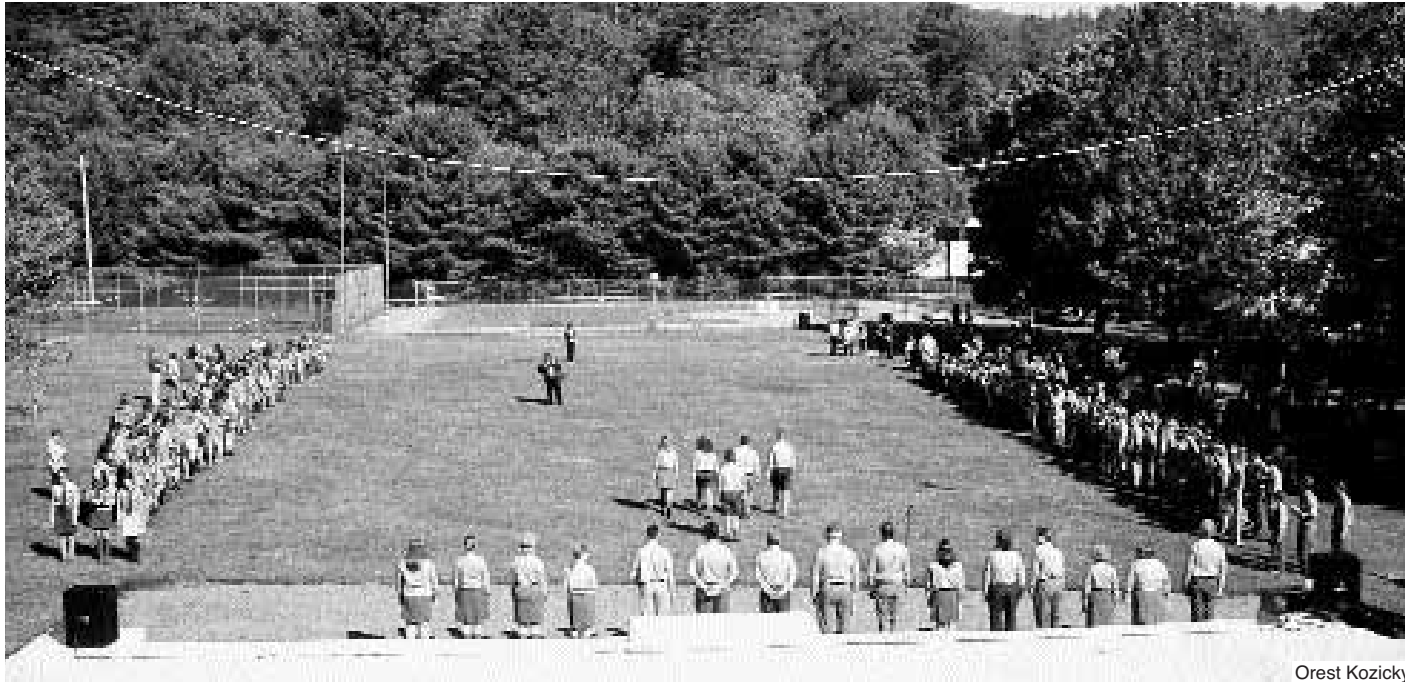
successfully coordinated the weekend’s multiple aspects.

The Yonkers branch took first place for overall points achieved, while the Irvington branch took second and Passaic placed third.

Orysia Kozicky of Yonkers won the first place (“pershun”) trophy for most points in the 13-17 age group; Oksana Bihun of Goshen won the trophy for the 6-12 age group.

In the volleyball tournament’s coed division, the Yonkers A team took first place, followed by the Yonkers B team in second and Hartford in third. In the girls’ division, first place went to Passaic, second place to Philadelphia and third to Yonkers B.

Bohdan Harhaj, the head of the national executive board of SUM, closed the awards ceremonies by expressing his gratitude to Mr. Wyrsta and all the members of the Philadelphia and Baltimore contingents who assumed leadership roles at Zlet, as well as to all SUM members for their participation.



Orest Kozicky

A review of the SUM ranks during the 2005 Zlet.



Sumeniata, the Zlet’s youngest participants, receive their medals.



It’s a close race to the finish line.

from 11 SUM branches located on the Eastern Seaboard: Baltimore; Binghamton, Goshen and Yonkers, N.Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Irvington, Jersey City, Passaic and Whippany, N.J.; Philadelphia; and New York. There were 365 participants ranging in age from 4 through 17.

The responsibility for coordinating the 2005 Zlet was undertaken by members of the Philadelphia and Baltimore branches. The komandant was Wolodymyr Wyrsta, who together with Bunchuznyi Ivan Midzak and their Philadelphia and Baltimore contingents,



A view of the long jump competition.



Members of the Zlet 2005 leadership (“komanda”).

Accordionist Chango Spasiuk of Argentina forges unique musical mix

by Danylo Peleschuk

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Chango Spasiuk, a third-generation Ukrainian Argentinean – who refers to his own Ukrainian heritage as a source of influence for his music – has become known in world music circles for his mastery of the accordion.

Mr. Spasiuk plays in a lesser-known style dubbed “chamamé,” an accordion-based derivative of tango, which stems from roots originally planted in northeastern Argentina. To forge a truly unique style of music, Mr. Spasiuk mixes the key ingredients of chamamé – a more complex rhythm coupled with a touch of European flavor – with various other forms of South American and African styles.

Horacio “Chango” Spasiuk was born in 1968 in Apostoles, in the province of Misiones, Argentina, which is situated near the Brazilian border. His Ukrainian heritage can be traced to his grandparents, who migrated to Argentina from Ukraine. He spent a great portion of his childhood surrounded by musical relatives; his father, Lucas, was a violinist who often played with his uncle Marcos, who sang. Mr. Spasiuk cites the childhood memories of family-wide musical sessions as a source of inspiration for his later material. It is, after all, the influence of Ukrainian polka which built for him such a strong musical basis.



Chango Spasiuk performs.

Mr. Spasiuk first garnered public attention in 1988, playing live concerts and festivals, and building up his reputation

before entering the studio to record albums. He established himself, first and foremost, as an Argentinean folk virtuoso.

Mr. Spasiuk’s style is one completely of his own making, and it shows through his music. Although chamamé, in and of itself, is an eccentric blend of the music of several different cultures, Mr. Spasiuk dips specifically into his Ukrainian roots to put a European polka-type spin on many of his accordion pieces.

Chamamé, a musical style native to Argentina, acts as a pure representation of the culture; it reflects the particularly vast diversity of the Argentinean people.

The musical foundation of chamamé is a brew of several unique cultures – just like the people of Argentina itself. The modern-day Argentinean population is the result of a half-millennium’s mix of freed African slaves, who brought with them upbeat rhythms, along with Jesuit missionaries, who introduced the widely popular style of baroque chamber music. Also thrown into the mix were 19th century immigrants from Eastern European countries who contributed their waltzes and polkas, the styles of music that Mr. Spasiuk specifically calls upon in his music.

Mr. Spasiuk’s collection of recordings spans seven full-length albums. His latest release, “Tarafero de mis Pagos,” is said to be his most prominent display of talent, as well as his most encompassing effort to date.

Mr. Spasiuk’s albums have been noted by The New York Times, BBC radio, as well as other prominent news media.

Young punk rockers of Flit, energized by Orange Revolution, work on new CD

by Danylo Peleschuk

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Just as it marked a new beginning for Ukraine, the Orange Revolution seemed to provide a fresh start for a relatively young new Ukrainian punk rock band, Flit (pronounced “fleet”), ushering in a chance for the band to embrace a new generation’s vibrant spirit of freedom and opportunity.

Hailing from Ivano-Frankivsk, the outfit has created a name for itself within the realm of modern Ukrainian rock by touring extensively throughout the country, and playing smaller local gigs such as Plast camps and gatherings.

According to the band members, their most prominent achievement to date is their participation in the well-known “Perlunu Sezony 2004” music festival, which is held annually in Zaporizhia.

Formed in 2001, the band has seen several member changes. As of early 2004, the band consists of Volodymyr Novikov (vocals), Andrii Markir (guitar), Michael Kopyevskiy (bass) and Ihor Ozarko (drums). In December of 2003 the band released its first full-length recording “Svit Takyi...” (“The World Is Like That...”), distributed by the Ternopil company Grolis Records.

While recording the album, the band received a helping hand from fellow musicians and producers Roman Kalyn and Roman Kostiuk, who dub themselves Gryndzholy (or Greenjolly in



English), and are credited with providing the anthem for the world-renowned Orange Revolution of last winter. The now-prominent rappers are local friends of Flit, and have assisted the band in its musical endeavors.

In May 2004 Flit shot its first video for the song “Yizhachok.” Later that year the band saw the redistribution of “Svit Takyi...” by Ukr-Music.

Flit is currently gathering material for its next album, which is set to be released sometime during the summer of 2005. The foursome expects to release another single, as well as an accompanying video, in the near future.

The album “Svit Takyi...” is available online at www.ukrmusic.com.ua/eng/album.php?id=365.

Kononenko speaks on importance of Ukrainian ritual cloths

EDMONTON — Natalie Kononenko, Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography at the University of Alberta, delivered a lecture on June 29 at the Annual general meeting of the Friends of the Ukrainian Folklore Center. The meeting was held at the Chateau Louis, and an enthusiastic audience filled the room.

Prof. Kononenko began by talking about the importance of cloth, especially embroidered cloth, in Ukrainian culture. She mentioned contemporary evidence to this effect and offered some earlier parallels.

She then talked specifically about “rushnyky (ritual cloths)” in Central Ukraine, the area where she does her fieldwork and where she will be heading shortly. Rushnyky are used in the home and in church. They are important in weddings and funerals, and some even have the power to help in

unusual situations, such as when a young soldier is killed in battle far from home.

In Canada, rushnyky are less widely used. Some people have them in their homes; many use them in weddings. Various embroidered ritual cloths are important, such as the cloths used in Easter baskets, Prof. Kononenko noted.

Canadians greatly value things that are traditional and folk, the speaker continued. But with the many waves of immigration to Canada from many different parts of Ukraine, what does “folk” mean? Prof. Kononenko showed some of the experiments conducted by her students, using not only real rushnyky, but digitally manipulated items, which are much faster and easier to produce.

Student experiments, she said, show

(Continued on page 19)



Prof. Natalie Kononenko speaks about the significance of embroidered cloth.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

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BOOK NOTES

Poetry by Abram Katsnelson published in retrospective edition

"Liryka" by Abram Katsnelson. Kyiv: Astarta, 2002. 367 pp. port. ISBN 966-523-170-7.

by Marta Tarnawsky

Abram Katsnelson came to America when he was already 80 years old and had an established reputation as a well-known Ukrainian poet and a teacher of aspiring young poets.

Born in 1914 in Horodnia, Ukraine, and educated at the University of Kyiv, Mr. Katsnelson was already the author of some 20 books – poetry collections as well as books of literary theory and criticism. Even at an advanced age and in a new foreign language environment Mr. Katsnelson continues to write Ukrainian poetry. Two collections of his newly written lyrics have been published in Los Angeles in 1996 ("Poklyk Vysoty") and in 1998 ("V Nimbi Syvyny"). The present book "Liryka," published in Kyiv by the author's numerous fans and readers, is a retrospective of lyrical poetry selected from all the earlier Katsnelson books.

Mr. Katsnelson is not a modernist poet; his frame of reference in Ukrainian literature is not Antonych, but Sosiura and Rylskyi. Maksym Rylskyi, in fact, was one of Mr. Katsnelson's revered teachers, and Mr. Katsnelson speaks with pride of being

the recipient of the Maksym Rylskyi Prize for achievement in Ukrainian poetry.

Mr. Katsnelson's love and masterly command of the Ukrainian language, his impeccable traditional poetic form, the richness and originality of his rhymes, his preference for laconic miniatures, combined with the sincerity and directness of his lyricism and his optimistic tone, have gained him a considerable following among readers of poetry.

A few of Mr. Katsnelson's poems in Dorian Rottenberg's translation have been included in two English-language anthologies of Ukrainian poetry, i.e. "Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry," published in Kyiv in 1982 and "Poetry of Soviet Ukraine's New World," published by P. Norbury in England in the UNESCO series in 1986. No translation of a poet as dependent on the beauty of language and traditional form as Mr. Katsnelson can do justice to the original, but at least the readers can gain some insight into the poet's subject matter and his life's philosophy. These anthologies can be found in some American libraries.

Among the translated poems are "Confession (I'm getting greedier and greedier for beauty)" – one of the poet's

most effective lyrics which stresses his life's philosophy and his exuberant optimism; "A Ballad About A Globe (The school was closed. In classrooms horses whinnied), a poem about a boy who saved a tiny globe from the rubble of war, that is dedicated to the cosmonaut Popovych; "In Our Villages Steep Obelisks" – a poem about names on war monuments; "I'm Earth (Fair curls peeped from beneath the saucy beret)" – about a girl-radio dis-

patcher during the war who speaks in code, but symbolically on behalf of the planet earth – a lyric that could have been a propaganda piece but was saved by Mr. Katsnelson's warm humor and sincere lyricism; and "A Maple Leaf On The Asphalt" – a brief and effective statement of Katsnelson's aesthetic philosophy.

Some of the best of Mr. Katsnelson's lyrics are love poems – these, unfortunately, are not available in translation.



The gravesite of Abram Katsnelson in Los Angeles.

The Viking "drakkar" and the Kozak "chaika"

by Ihor Lysyj

During my recent sails in the North Sea and wanderings in the land of the Norsemen, I came face to face with a "drakkar," or Viking longship (the real thing), and discovered a tangible overlap of Norse and Slavic history.

The drakkar in question was the Oseberg longship on display at the Viking Museum in Oslo, Norway. This seagoing vessel was found in a large burial mound on Slagen farm in Vestfold, Norway, and was excavated in 1904.

The ship was built around 815 to 820 and had been used as a sailing vessel for many years before it was put to use as a burial ship for a prominent woman who

Ihor Lysyj is a consulting environmental engineer and a free-lance writer who lives in Austin, Texas.

died in 834. This funeral practice was common during the Age of the Vikings in the eighth through the 11th centuries. Buried within clay mounds, such ships were well-preserved over time; thus, they provide us with a window on history.

This Viking ship with a beautifully carved keel was approximately 71 feet long and 16 feet wide with 15 pairs of oars and a nailed-down deck. It was constructed using the clinker design, which means it was planked, using oak boards that slightly overlapped and were then nailed together.

Later, browsing through "Description d'Ukraine" (Description of Ukraine) by Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan, which was published in 1660 in Rouen, France, I saw a detailed sketch and description of a Kozak warship ("chaika"; some sources also use the term "baidak") used in naval engagements in

the Black Sea against the Turks in the 17th century. And Beauplan's description of the Kozak vessel matched, plank for plank, the design of the Viking longship that I saw in the Oslo museum. Here is how Beauplan describes a Kozak warship (in translation):

"... they (the Kozaks) build a vessel 60 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. The hull of the vessel was finished with wooden planks from 10 to 12 feet long and one foot wide, overlapping each other... Usually the vessel is equipped with 10 to 15 oars on each side and their speed was faster than Turkish oar galleys."

Beauplan also included a detailed sketch of the ship design.

With 15 pairs of oars and overlapping planks, and lengths of 60 to 70 feet, the match between the drakkar and the chaika was quite close. According to historians, the Viking Age was over by the 11th century. And yet we see their longships quite active and doing well in the 17th century on the Dnipro River and the Black Sea.

Where was the connection and the overlap of history between the Norsemen

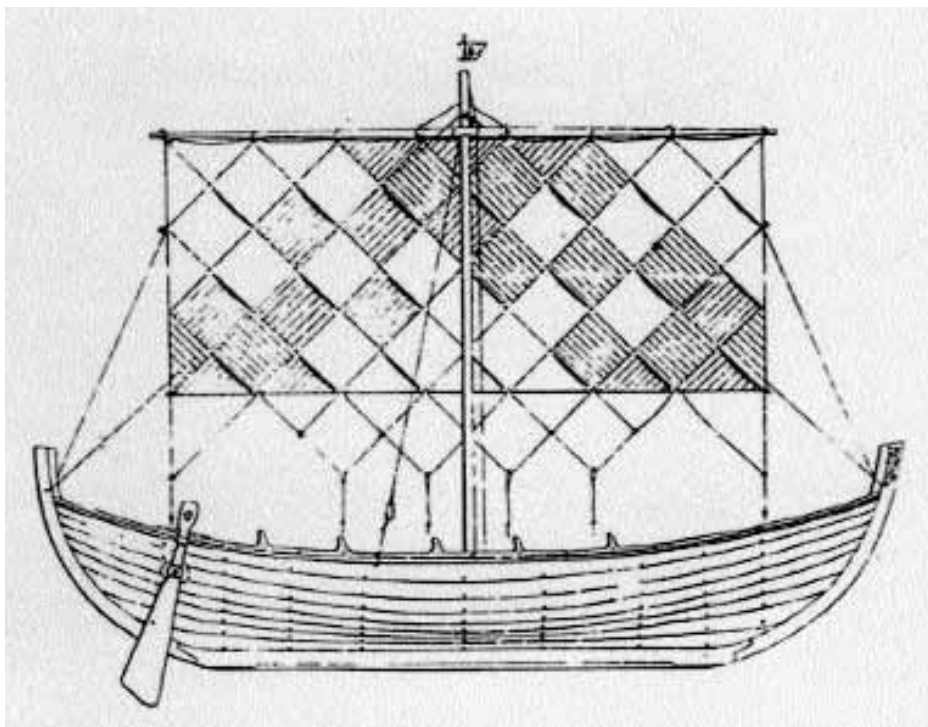
and the Slavs?

Much has been written about the Viking Age and the Vikings' domination over the European continent for over four centuries. Norsemen from Norway entered the North Sea via the calm waters of Skagerrak in their longships and, jointly with the Danes, began to raid the present-day English, Scottish and Irish coasts in the eighth century.

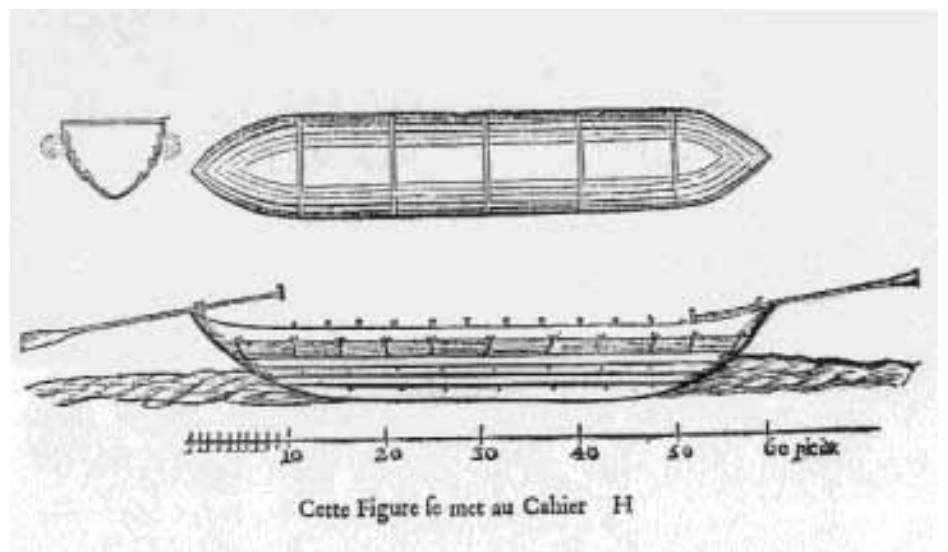
Eventually, they established major Viking cities in York, England, and Dublin, Ireland. At the same time, they occupied the north of today's France, establishing the Duchy of Normandy with Rouen as its capital. Then they invaded and defeated the Anglo-Saxons in the south of England, establishing Norman hegemony of this corner of Europe.

Not satisfied with all of this, they sailed through Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, converting it into a virtual Viking lake with a stronghold on Sicily. They also ventured north to Iceland and Greenland, and west to Newfoundland in America.

(Continued on page 15)



An illustration of a Viking drakkar.



A sketch of a Kozak chaika from Beauplan's "Description d'Ukraine."

Detecting extra-solar earths: NASA's Terrestrial Planet Finder mission

by Ruslan Belikov

"I should disclose and publish to the world the occasion of discovering and observing four planets, never seen from the beginning of the world up to our own times, their positions, and the observations...about their movements and their changes of magnitude; and I summon all astronomers to apply themselves to examine and determine their periodic times..."

– Galileo Galilei, March 1610

Thus spoke Galileo Galilei, the first person in history to point a telescope up at the heavens and record his observations. The four planets he spoke about are the four largest moons of Jupiter, subsequently named Galilean moons. The impact of seeing these objects was greater than this quote alone would suggest. Galileo's observation has dethroned the Earth from being unique: here are, for the first time in history, heavenly bodies that are manifestly orbiting something other than the Earth, which was held to be the center of the universe in those times.

Fast-forward four centuries.

Since the humble beginnings of telescopic astronomy in Galileo's hands, humanity has built telescopes 10 meters in diameter on the ground and put several smaller ones in space. Not only has the Earth been dethroned as being the center of the universe, but so has the sun, and the Milky Way galaxy. In fact, the very matter that comprises us and everything we observe is not even the main "stuff" of the universe – the majority is the puzzling "dark matter" and "dark energy."

Surprisingly, one of the last things that was dethroned is the uniqueness of our sun's planetary system. To be sure, there was little doubt other stars have planets, but there was no factual proof of this until quite recently. The first definitive extra-solar planet (around a main-sequence star) was announced only in 1995 by Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz, University of Geneva. Since then, the last decade has seen an explosion of new extra-solar planet discoveries: over 150 have been found to date.

However, all these planets are big, Jupiter-like gas giants (excepting perhaps some pulsar planets and one very recent find), necessarily so because humanity's feeble instruments can only detect the largest of worlds. These behemoths are incapable of sustaining life as we know it and seem just as alien and barren to us as our own Jupiter. The Earth is still the center of the universe in the sense that, as far as we know, it is the center of life. At present, any analogue to Earth can be found only in the pages of science fiction. The ultimate discovery of another Earth-like world would

herald a new era, an era in which Earth-like planets, be they barren or teeming with life, are known to exist elsewhere in the universe.

Such a discovery may very well take place as early as 2015. If funding persists and everything goes on schedule, that year will see the launch of a NASA space telescope called the Terrestrial Planet Finder Coronagraph (TPF-C). This telescope will survey the nearest few hundred stars that are most likely to harbor an Earth-like planet. It is unlikely that we will actually find an advanced civilization on those neighboring worlds (if one existed, we would surely have picked up their radio broadcasts by now), but that is not the goal of the mission. The primary goal is to find planets, life or no life, so that we can learn more about our own Earth, just as a psychologist needs to study many people, big and small, young and old, man and woman, before he can truly understand one. How common are Earth-like planets? How do they form and evolve? How diverse are they? Do they harbor the conditions for life? Is life unique? If not, how common is it, how diverse, and how does it form? Ultimately, where did we come from? These are the questions we hope to shed light on with TPF-C, appropriately a part of NASA's Origins program. The price of getting those answers? An estimated \$2 billion. An eyebrow-raising number, but yet it is less than a dollar per year per American for the next 10 years. Think about that the next time you buy lunch!

How can we answer these questions simply by looking at an image of a planet? To make matters worse, we will not even get a resolved image of a planet, just a single blurry speck, the best our feeble instruments could do. Nonetheless, there is a wealth of information that can be teased out of that single speck. One obvious parameter we will be able to measure is its brightness, from which we can infer an estimate of the planet's size. We can also measure the orbit and distance from the star, which would let us estimate the average temperature of the planet. If different sides of the planet reflect different amounts of light (as they do on Earth due to the varying distribution of land-mass), we will be able to measure periodic variations in brightness as the planet rotates and thus measure the length of the day.

A wealth of further information can be revealed from the spectrum of that single speck, such as the presence of the atmosphere and its pressure, as well as the abundance of various compounds such as oxygen and water. If there is plant life and if it is anything like that on Earth, it will manifest itself via a characteristic increase in reflectivity at infrared wavelengths called the "red edge." In short, we will be far from bored with that one speck.

However, the actual detection of an Earth-like world is very difficult. There are two reasons for this. The main reason is that the star is many times brighter than the planet. As viewed from far away, our sun would be almost 10^{10} , or 10 billion times brighter than Earth. This is about as bright as a powerful searchlight would appear next to a firefly. The second reason is that the stars are so far away, so that one needs very fine resolving power in a telescope. From one of our neighboring stars (say, 10 parsecs away), our Earth would appear only 0.1 arc seconds, or 0.0015 degrees away from the sun. This would be equivalent to trying to see the firefly buzzing within 6 feet of our searchlight while staring



Roman Belikov (in front of screen) after his presentation at the Shevchenko Scientific Society with (from left) Roman Andrushkiw, Svitlana Andrushkiw, Volodymyr Petryshyn and Roman Voronka.

directly at it from a distance of 2,600 miles, or roughly New York to Los Angeles. As hard as it is to imagine, there are already instruments that meet each of the two requirements separately. Meeting these two requirements simultaneously is the main technological challenge of the mission.

The terrestrial planet finder mission TPF-C is being pursued by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, Calif., along with a few sub-contracted teams in academia and industry, our team at Princeton University being one of them. The TPF-C telescope will have an elliptical primary mirror that is roughly 8 by 3 meters, which provides the necessary resolving power, and will image in visible and near-infrared wavelengths. It will be placed in space to eliminate the effects of atmospheric turbulence. (The reason the mirror is elliptical is so it would fit into the launch rocket!)

However, even though the large mirror size lends the required resolution, a conventional telescope design will not provide the required 10^{10} contrast. The reason for this is that in conventional telescopes, the star image is not a tightly confined dot or a circle, but, well, a "star" shape: it is an extended pattern with glare and perhaps four or more streaks. An object not much dimmer than the star could be seen through this glare, but a planet that is 10^{10} times dimmer will be completely obscured. In order to reduce the glare, the back of the telescope will contain a special high-contrast system called the coronagraph (so called because these were initially conceived for observations of our sun's corona).

However, conventional coronagraphs are not powerful enough to achieve 10^{10} contrast, and new designs are being developed. One promising design is the Shaped-Pupil Coronagraph being pursued by our group at Princeton University. The basic principle is this: the image of a star in a telescope is the so-called Point Spread Function (PSF), which is the Fourier Transform (FT) of the telescope opening, the pupil. Typically, the PSF is not tightly localized, causing glare. The idea behind our Shaped-Pupil Coronagraph is to shape the telescope opening, or pupil, so that its PSF is tightly localized, providing

10^{10} contrast in the desired regions around the star where a planet may reside.

It turns out that in order to maintain the 10^{10} contrast provided by the coronagraph, all the telescope mirror surfaces need to be precise to at least 1 angstrom. That is less than the size of an atom! Furthermore, the reflectivity uniformity of the mirrors has to be better than 1 part in 1,000. The state-of-the-art mirrors today can only achieve surface variations of about 100 angstroms and reflectivity uniformity of only about 1 part in 100.

In order to bring these figures down to the required levels, corrective so-called Extreme Adaptive Optics (EAO) systems are being developed. These rely on so-called deformable mirrors (DMs), or mirrors whose surface can be actively controlled, to precisely cancel out the aberrations of all the optics in the telescope. The JPL team headed by John Trauger has demonstrated a 109 contrast after EAO corrections (albeit for just one wavelength) for its type of coronagraph. As of this writing, our Princeton group has not yet tested our Shaped-Pupil Coronagraph with an EAO system, but we are getting 105 to 108 contrast (depending on the distance from the star) before any corrections. Many challenges remain, such as how to control for wavelength-dependent aberrations, but we feel confident they can be resolved.

The Terrestrial Planet Finder Coronagraph is surely to be but a first of many future missions to detect and study Earth-like planets. A follow-up mission, TPF-I (I standing for Interferometer) is being planned for a launch in 2020 and will conduct further science on Earth-like planets in the infrared. Eventually, technology will advance enough for us to be able to resolve features on planets, and several (still prohibitively expensive) missions have been conceived to do just that.

Alas, vast interstellar distances will prevent anyone from making the journey to any extra-solar planets in the foreseeable future, at least not within a single lifetime. However, there is one thing we can foresee with almost certainty. In 10 or so years, Earth will have gained a sibling, "never seen from the beginning of the world up to our own times."

Dr. Ruslan Belikov was born in Kyiv and came to the United States in 1991. He received his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 2004, and was awarded the Michelson Fellowship in 2005 from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory to conduct research at Princeton University's Terrestrial Planet Finder Laboratory. This article is based on a lecture he delivered recently at a meeting of the Mathematics-Physics-Technical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which he is a member. He may be reached at rbelikov@princeton.edu. For more information on TPF, please go to <http://www.princeton.edu/~tpf/> or http://planetquest.jpl.nasa.gov/TPF/tpf_index.html.

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Criminal charges...

(Continued from page 2)

Yushchenko allegedly ordered Procurator Sviatoslav Piskun to "destroy" the Donetsk clan and break up its monopoly in the region (glavred.info, April 7). Two months later Borys Kolesnykov was arrested on extortion and separatism charges. Mr. Kolesnykov headed the Donetsk Oblast Council and the Donetsk Oblast's Party of the Regions. He was widely regarded as a key Party of the Regions ideologue and was close to Ukraine's wealthiest oligarch, Rynat Akhmetov.

Mr. Kolesnykov's arrest was widely seen as a "declaration of war" against the Donetsk elites (glavred.info, April 7). During the Kuchma era the region had been allowed de facto autonomy in return for political loyalty. Consequently, the region allegedly had the highest crime rate in Ukraine. During the Kuchma era the region saw 40 high-ranking officials murdered in a turf war that ended only after Mr. Yanukovych became oblast chairman.

Mr. Yanukovych was intimately involved in these developments, and Mr. Akhmetov and other clan leaders accumulated their greatest capital during Mr. Yanukovych's six-year stint as Donetsk chairman (1997-2002). Serhii Kornych, head of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Directorate to Combat Organized Crime, is convinced that Mr. Yanukovych will eventually face criminal charges for abuse of office and corruption. Mr. Kornych also publicly described Donetsk oligarch Mr. Akhmetov as the "real organizer of an organized crime group" (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 23).

Internal Affairs Minister Lutsenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko caution that there is no evidence to prove Mr. Akhmetov's links to organized crime - yet. Nevertheless, many of the businesses that are under criminal investigation are linked to Mr. Akhmetov (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 28 and 29).

These growing trends are leading to two contradictory responses.

The pro-Kuchma camp is loudly complaining of "political repression." Russia raised this very issue at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) in June to deflect criticism of its own democratic failings. Yet the hysterics of former President Leonid Kravchuk - now the SDPU parliamentary leader - betray a fear that the SDPU could bear the brunt of these future criminal charges. In Parliament he made the outlandish statement that he would not have supported Ukrainian independence if he had known that it would have led to "political repression." Mr. Kravchuk recently claimed that there are numerous cases of "political repression" that amount to "political terror" (Interfax-Ukraine, June 28).

However, neither Western governments, nor international organizations, nor Ukrainians themselves believe these allegations. Few members of PACE supported the Russian motion condemning "political repression" in Ukraine. Among Ukrainians there is little sympathy for the tribulations of the former pro-Kuchma camp. Only 30 percent believe that criminal charges target the opposition (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 23).

When asked what the new opposition is defending, Ukrainians reveal their cynicism. Thirty percent (the largest group) believe the new political opposition is merely defending its own interests, while another 25 percent see them defending their business interests. Only 13 percent see the opposition defending citizens and 10 percent party interests. A mere 7 percent are convinced that the opposition is really defending Ukraine's national interests (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 23).

Kyiv secures...

(Continued from page 2)

Kazakhstan and Russia. "Since we pay 37.5 percent of the [Turkmen-gas] transit cost with gas itself, we will economize an extra sum on the transit," Mr. Ivchenko explained on the 1+1 television channel on June 26. "It is because 37.5 percent of the previous price of \$58 [per 1,000 cubic meters] is certainly more than 37.5 percent of the current price of \$44 [per 1,000 cubic meters]. Thus, we will economize not just \$14 but as much as \$20 to \$22 [on each 1,000 cubic meters of Turkmen gas]."

However, according to the June 27 Kommersant-Daily, Mr. Ivchenko's calculations should not be taken for granted. The Russian newspaper argued that after switching to cash settlements for Turkmen gas, Ukraine will actually have to pay more than before. The newspaper quoted Ukrainian National Deputy Oleksander Hudyma, a member of the parliamentary Committee for the Fuel and Energy Complex, as saying that under the previous contract, because of overpricing its goods shipped to Turkmenistan as payment for Turkmen gas, Kyiv actually paid \$30 to \$32 per 1,000 cubic meters.

Kommersant-Daily did not specify the new real price of Turkmen gas for Ukraine but predicted that the price of gas for Ukrainian corporate consumers could soon be increased from \$65 to \$90 per 1,000 cubic meters. The increase would reportedly be due to the fact that Ukrainian enterprises are sold exclusively imported gas, while cheaper, domestically extracted gas is provided to individual consumers.

Mr. Ivchenko announced that he also signed three other agreements with the Turkmen president: on Ukraine's repayment of a commodity debt for Turkmen gas supplied in the first half of 2005; on a supply of \$500 million worth of Ukrainian

goods to Turkmenistan in July 2005-December 2006; and on increasing the supply of the so-called "investment" Turkmen gas to Ukraine from the previous 4.5 billion cubic meters to 5 billion cubic meters in 2005 and 6 billion cubic meters in 2006. The "investment" gas, in contrast to the above-mentioned "commercial" gas, is delivered by Turkmenistan in exchange for services of Ukrainian companies in that country, which are provided primarily in road and industrial construction.

Mr. Ivchenko announced on June 24 that President Niyazov accepted Ukrainian President Yushchenko's invitation to visit Kyiv in September, when both countries are planning to sign a 25-year accord on Turkmen gas supplies to Ukraine. Mr. Ivchenko said Mr. Niyazov made a statement to the Turkmen press denying the reports in Russian newspapers that last week he slammed Ukraine for "fooling" Turkmenistan in payments for gas. According to Mr. Ivchenko, the Russian newspapers utilized pronouncements made by Mr. Niyazov "a few years ago." And, Mr. Ivchenko revealed that Russia did not allow his plane on the way back from Ashgabat to Kyiv to enter its airspace, which was the first such occurrence in the history of Ukrainian official delegations' flights to Turkmenistan. "I think this was connected with the documents we signed today in Turkmenistan," Mr. Ivchenko noted.

Some Ukrainian commentators have speculated that Mr. Niyazov's apparent goodwill in signing the new gas contract with Ukraine was cunningly cajoled by Mr. Yushchenko, who without making much publicity in Ukraine, awarded Atamurat Niyazov, the president's father, with the Yaroslav the Wise Order of the Fifth Degree to mark the 60th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. "Ukraine honors the com-

bat services of Atamurat Niyazov, whose immortal image personifies the heroism of the 740,000 Turkmen heroes who sacrificed their lives on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War," Mr. Ivchenko reportedly said while presenting the award to the Turkmen president on Mr. Yushchenko's behalf in Ashgabat in May.

And on June 21, turkmenistan.ru reported that President Yushchenko congratulated Mr. Niyazov on the 13th anniversary of his presidency, paying homage to the "wise policy of Saparmurat Niyazov," thanks to which Turkmenistan "has won great respect and taken a worthy place in the international arena."

Has Mr. Yushchenko any such moves in

store for the Kremlin? Because Ukraine, which consumes annually some 24 billion cubic meters of Russian gas obtained as payment for transit of Russian gas across Ukraine to Europe, is now facing tough talks with the Russian gas monopoly Gazprom.

Gazprom executives announced earlier this month that the price of Russian gas for Ukraine might soar from the current \$50 for 1,000 cubic meters to \$160 in 2006, in connection with switching to cash payments under European-level tariffs. Mr. Ivchenko said that Ukraine, which prices Russian gas transit at \$1.09 per 1,000 cubic meters per 100 kilometers, does not intend to revise the current payment arrangements with Gazprom.

The Viking...

(Continued from page 12)

The Swedish branch of the Vikings sailed to the east, establishing a trade route on the Volga River and the Caspian Sea to Baghdad in Mesopotamia, now Iraq, and a separate trade route to Constantinople along the Dnipro River, in present-day Ukraine. In the process, they laid the foundations for the powerful state of Kyivan Rus' with its capital in present-day Ukraine.

The secret to the success of their conquests was the drakkar, the ultimate war machine of the age. It was a superb product of naval design and engineering, and a weapon of mass destruction of its day. With an average length of 28 meters (85 feet) – the largest being 70 meters (210 feet) – they were unstoppable war machines. The key to their design was their seaworthiness on the high seas and their ability to function as amphibious craft capable of landing on beaches and navigating the shallow waters of rivers.

Historians and our guide at the Viking

Museum claimed with sadness that the Age of the Vikings came to an abrupt end in the 11th century. Some historians even give the precise date of 1060 for the end of this era. Why, then, were longships of Viking design raiding the Turkish coast in the 17th century?

It was biology, more than anything else, that led to the end of the Viking Age as we know it in the 11th century. The Vikings' war and trade ships left Scandinavia without women on board. The warriors and traders married or otherwise engaged native women in conquered lands. Their descendants on the shores of the Seine and Dnipro rivers were brought up by their mothers in the local culture, speaking local languages.

Within a few generations, Thor became Ihor, Hilda became Olha, Olaf became Oleh and Valdimar became Volodymyr. And the Vikings in Rouen became Normans, while the Vikings in Kyiv became the people of Rus' who raided the Turkish coast in the 17th century much the same way their ancestors did six centuries earlier.



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UCARE / 'Pryiateli Ditei USA' elects new executive board

CHICAGO — Ukrainian Children's Aid and Relief Effort, Inc. (UCARE), known by its Ukrainian name, "Pryiateli Ditei USA" held its seventh annual national executive meeting in May. The meeting was attended by members of UCARE, representing all U.S. chapters of the organization. The Chicago chapter hosted the meeting, held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago.

The meeting was chaired by Vera Petrusha, president of UCARE, Detroit chapter. All chapter representatives presented reports.

Elections were held with the following result: Alexandra Kosogof (Chicago), president; Ms. Petrusha (Detroit), vice-president; Peggy Lynch (Detroit), English secretary; Luba Petrusha (Detroit) Ukrainian secretary; Robert Hoffman (St. Louis), treasurer; Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv), Nadia Haywas (Oceanside, Calif.), Oliia Liskiivskyi (Detroit) and Ross Felling (Detroit), members.

An open discussion preceded the elections. The discussion centered on topics pertinent to the work being done to help orphans in Ukraine and the future of UCARE's work, specifically the upcoming mission to Ukraine titled "Hearts for Art"; the growth of the scholarship/stipend

U.S. provides...

(Continued from page 3)

which will include curriculum revision at the SBGS Academy and Training Centers, and improve the government of Ukraine's institutional capacity to improve border security and combat the trafficking of drugs, weapons and people across Ukraine's borders.

At the signing ceremony, Ambassador Herbst said that the protocol "is an important step forward in the cooperative effort of our governments to increase the efficiency of Ukrainian law enforcement and improve the level of communication and exchange of experience between our law enforcement agencies."

Minister Lutsenko underscored the protocol's importance, given "the special attention paid by the government of Ukraine to the fight against organized crime, drug smuggling and trafficking in persons."

Royal Canadian...

(Continued from page 6)

More important than the legal wrangles that will come are the more fundamental questions Ontario Command's ill-considered deeds raise.

Whom does the legion still serve, and how well? Did the veterans who pooled their resources to buy their Queen Street property, who established by-laws that gave their branch a particularly Ukrainian Canadian mandate, who then worked hard over several decades, do all that so that what they created would be seized by complete strangers, whose intentions remain unknown, whose authority is questionable and whose tactics were loutish?

Is that how Ukrainian Canadians should mark 2005, officially the Year of the Veteran? I think not. For I knew Mr. Pawluk and I knew Mr. Panchuk. In fact, I was privileged to meet many Ukrainian Canadians who fought for this country. They'd tell you, without hesitation, that what was done to their branch, No. 360, is wrong. It is not what they fought for. It is what they fought against.

program for older orphans that "age-out" of orphanages; continued surgical and medical support for orphans; and goals for 2006.

The newly elected president, Ms. Kosogof, thanked members for their participation and support, and expressed her desire for continued cooperation and growth for the organization.

The meeting was well attended by UCARE members and guests. After the meeting was officially adjourned, prolonged discussions among members continued into the evening.

UCARE is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. It is a 100 percent volunteer organization whose mission is to improve the quality of life and health of children residing in the Ukrainian orphanage system and to create opportunities for these children to reach their maximum potential.

More information about UCARE can be found at <http://www.ucareinc.org>.

The Ukrainian Museum-Archives receives \$50,000 donation from Cleveland Selfreliance

CLEVELAND — The Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland recently announced that it has received a \$50,000 grant toward its capital campaign from the Cleveland Selfreliance Federal Credit Union. This significant gift, to be paid over a five year period, will assist in financing a new archives facility currently under construction.

With over 20,000 books, more than 1,000 different newspaper and magazine titles, more than 2,000 records, tapes containing 10,000 minutes of recorded music, and tens of thousands of posters, postcards, stamps and the like, Cleveland's Ukrainian archival collection is one of the most significant in North America.

In an effort to protect and preserve this collection, archive officials launched a capital campaign in 2003 to raise funds for a new archival facility. This new building, which will be fire-resistant and climate-controlled, was designed specifically to protect and preserve these impor-

tant documents.

The Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland contains "rare and priceless artifacts reflecting upon our heritage and culture, and deserves our support," said Dr. Bohdan Czepak, chairman of the board of directors of the Cleveland credit union. Dr. Czepak noted that the credit union's gift is particularly appropriate given that its first office, opened 50 years ago next year, was located in proximity to the archives' current location.

"We are deeply grateful to Cleveland Selfreliance for their support," said the museum's director, Andrew Fedynsky. "For the past 50 years, Cleveland Selfreliance has been a cornerstone of our community. The assistance they are providing us will help us preserve our collection for generations to come."

The Ukrainian Museum-Archives is located at 1202 Kenilworth Ave. in Cleveland; telephone, (216) 781-4389; website, www.umacleveland.org.

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VP of Millennium...

(Continued from page 1)

However, Ukraine is not currently eligible to receive funding from the MCC because it has received a failing grade on a corruption indicator, one of 16 indicators used by officials to determine a country's eligibility. But steps taken recently to combat corruption there mean Ukraine could receive funding in the future, Mr. Hewko said.

"Ukraine did very well on 14 of the 16 indicators," Mr. Hewko said.

"Now, even if Ukraine, or a country, doesn't formally pass the indicators, the board can still use its discretion and make a country eligible because there's data lag on the indicators," Mr. Hewko said. "Very often the indicator results come out in the summer and they may not accurately reflect the latest trends in the country."

The indicators used are not created or maintained by the U.S., but by the World Bank, Freedom House and Transparency International.

Mr. Hewko explained that countries are ranked among their peer group. "You have to be above the median on half of the indicators, and you have to be

above on the corruption indicator," he said, noting that new rankings are expected to come out this summer and will be used to make decisions for 2006.

"Based on those, our board will meet in the fall to determine which countries will become eligible in 2006, so Ukraine may or may not become eligible," Mr. Hewko said. "If a country got its act together, we could sign something in eight or nine months."

The Ukrainian government has shown interest in presenting a proposal to the MCC. "Mr. Yushchenko mentioned it several times when he was in Washington during his visit and their government has been interested in finding out how they can become eligible," Mr. Hewko said. "And the answer is quite simple, do well on the indicators and have a great story to tell."

The corporation, created on January 23, 2004, is managed by a chief executive officer appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate and overseen by a board of directors. The secretary of state is the chairman of the board.

The board meets once a year and determines what countries are eligible to provide proposals. The board will likely meet again in the fall and evaluate which countries, including Ukraine, will be eligible in 2006 to provide proposals.

"The beauty of the MCC is that if a country is chosen as an eligible country it gets to come to us with its proposal, and we'll fund anything," Mr. Hewko said. "It could be health, education, infrastructure. The only thing we ask is that, first of all, the proposal reflects a consultative process, so that the proposal is not so much the government's proposal but a country's proposal. And, second, we will fund in any area, but it has to lead to poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth." The corporation must also foresee measurable results.

The corporation has recently undergone criticism from members of Congress who say the fund has not acted quickly enough to disperse funds. To date, the corporation has signed compacts with Honduras, Madagascar, Cape Verde and Nicaragua. On June 15, CEO Paul Applegarth announced that he was resigning "at a time of mutual convenience in order to ensure a smooth transition."

A nominee for Mr. Applegarth's spot has not yet been named and Mr. Hewko said he had no indication of who would be nominated for the position, though his placement as a vice-president at the corporation would appear to make him a candidate.

Prior to joining the MCC, Mr. Hewko was an international partner with the law firm Baker & McKenzie, specializing in international corporate transactions in emerging markets.

An adjunct professor at Georgetown Law School, he most recently worked with Baker & McKenzie in the Czech Republic and previously in Ukraine and Russia. He also served as an advisor to the Ukrainian Parliament.

While working in Prague, Mr. Hewko was responsible for overseeing 13 attorneys and over 500 multinational and Czech clients. He established Baker & McKenzie's office in Ukraine and worked on mergers and acquisitions, joint venture negotiations, technology transfer, privatization and other issues.

Mr. Hewko's international experience includes assignments with U.S. and foreign law firms in Washington, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Ecuador. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School, his master's degree from Oxford University in England, and his bachelor's degree in government and Soviet studies from Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y.

Mr. Hewko is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 174 and in his youth was active in the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. He speaks Ukrainian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Czech.



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Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 1)

Oleh Rybachuk said Ukraine could join the WTO even if the Rada didn't pass all 14 bills.

"For a long time, Ukraine led the blacklists of nations violating intellectual rights," Mr. Rybachuk said. "Piracy exists all over the world, but only in Ukraine did the government ... refrain from passing laws that would demonstrate the nation's desire to fight piracy."

Under the newly passed law, illegal production and sale of laser-read discs, equipment and raw materials for their production are now criminal violations.

On July 7 the Rada passed a second law that reduces import duties on meat and other products, except for wine, pure alcohol and tobacco. Of 404 deputies, 263 voted to pass the bill that Ms. Tymoshenko said would eliminate the deficit of meat products in Ukraine.

During two days of parliamentary chaos, Communists and Social Democrats blared emergency sirens, blew soccer horns and shouted in Russian into their megaphones to drown out other deputies.

On the second day, pro-WTO deputies formed a protective barrier around Mr. Lytvyn in order to prevent his opponents from getting close enough to disturb or intimidate him.

As a result, yet another brawl broke out in which fists flew and deputies tackled each other to the ground.

Communists brought more megaphones on this day and handed them to their female deputies with the likely expectation that their opponents wouldn't fight a woman in front of television cameras.

Mr. Lytvyn spent at least six hours shouting above the deafening sirens and horns in an attempt to lead the Parliament.

"I am very much pleading with you to calm down," Mr. Lytvyn said. "You are normal, intelligent people ..."

But the "normal people" carried on their antics.

Twice, Mr. Bondarchuk tore Mr. Lytvyn's microphone off its stand to prevent him from speaking. Communist and SDPU deputies heckled those speaking in support of a WTO bill.

Imitating the crowds during the Orange Revolution, they repeatedly chanted, "Shame!" - "Hanba!" in Ukrainian. The Russian-allied deputies ceased their cacophony only to allow their own political allies to speak.

Besides Prime Minister Tymoshenko, the president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Rene van der Linden, was also supposed to address the Rada. He did not get the opportunity to do so until the next evening, when calm was restored. It was his first visit to Ukraine.

Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko led the WTO opposition, railing against transnational corporations that will "destroy domestic producers, ruin the Ukrainian village, create millions of unemployed, destroy Ukraine's agriculture as well as Ukrainian independence."

Mr. Symonenko accused the Yushchenko government, nationalists and socialists of selling out Ukraine to American interests.

"In this hall today, under pressure from the United States Embassy, the national interests of Ukraine are being betrayed," Mr. Symonenko said. "To please American interests, Ukrainian producers are being destroyed."

Party of the Regions deputies, who largely defend eastern Ukrainian business and oligarchic interests, refrained from voting throughout the tumultuous

sessions and did not engage in the physical confrontations.

Socialist Party leaders said they were concerned that WTO entry could become shock therapy for Ukraine, but agreed that it would open new markets and ensure access to new technologies.

"In order to prevent a decline in producers and jobs, to defend agriculture and to ease losses, we need a transition period and step-by-step implementation of WTO requirements," said Oleksander Moroz, the leader of the Socialist Party. "Ukraine is not a place for experiments. It's our home."

Their voting on the bills proved inconsistent and disappointed Economics Minister Serhii Teriokhin, who said on July 6 that he blamed the Socialist Party for the failure of several bills to pass their first reading.

The party should leave the Our Ukraine coalition government, Mr. Teriokhin added.

Mr. Yushchenko appeared before the Rada on July 5 and delivered a speech urging the Rada to ratify the necessary WTO laws. The Ukrainian president called upon the deputies to put aside political self-interests, consider Ukraine's national interests and vote for the bills with Ukrainian citizens' interests in mind.

WTO membership would add \$1.6 billion to Ukraine's annual budget and improve GDP growth by 1.9 percent, Mr. Yushchenko said. Canceling the current government tax breaks and benefits extended to Ukrainian enterprises would grow the nation's tax base and add about \$500 million annually, he said.

To fully prepare Ukraine's economy for WTO admission, 350 laws need amending, 150 government regulations need review and 1,300 laws require cancellation.

"This road for any nation takes three to four years," Mr. Yushchenko said, while stressing the need to pass the laws as soon as possible to allow an increase of Ukrainian exports by \$300 million.

Mr. Rybachuk said Ukraine should not drag out WTO entry because it might face more rigid requirements in the future. "Every new WTO member sets up new demands to its followers," he noted.

Domestic producers will undergo a transition during which new rules would be implemented during a course of four to five years, Mr. Baranovskyi said. WTO entry would ensure Ukraine's further exit from the shadow economy and the decline of corruption, he said.

Delaying tactics on behalf of pro-Russian deputies began as early as July 5 when they protested the presence of moonlighters, or "sumisnyky," those higher-ranking government officials who had neglected to give up their deputy posts.

The Communist Party, SDPU and Party of the Regions refused to allow any

vote until all 23 moonlighters resigned their positions as national deputies.

Among them were National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko, Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk and State Property Fund Chair Valentyna Semeniuk.

Ukrainian law prohibits officials from holding seats simultaneously in two

branches of government.

The situation was an embarrassment for Mr. Yushchenko and his government, who often criticized the practice when they were in the opposition. President Yushchenko ordered his government to prepare an order to fire those ministers who do not resign, which included 16 officials, as of July 6.

U.S. Embassy...

(Continued from page 5)

nearly 230 years ago.

Life is full of new beginnings and Ukraine this past seven months has just experienced another. The Ukrainian people's refusal to accept fraud in last year's elections led to a new vote and the presidency of the man who received the majority of votes in a basically honest election.

Some people have described this election as the real or the second independence day of Ukraine. This presupposes that the new government will be quite successful in implementing an agenda assuring both the

freedom and the prosperity of the country.

I certainly hope that is true. But for that to happen, it is essential for the government to craft policies that truly promote economic growth, that ensure freedom of political action, that enhance unity throughout the country and that find a place for all Ukrainians, including those associated with and supportive of the previous government, who did not vote for the current administration.

That is quite a task, requiring wisdom, forgiveness and persistence. But it is one well within the capabilities of the people who made Kyiv over 1,000 years ago one of the shining lights of civilization.

Kononenko speaks...

(Continued from page 11)

an interesting mix of preserving tradition, adopting new traditions from Ukraine, and adapting to the new Canadian setting in which Ukrainian Canadians now find themselves. The existence of this mix, she asserted, is indicative of a vital and thriving tradition.

Prof. Kononenko came to Edmonton

one year ago to be the first occupant of the Kule Chair. Since her arrival, she has been active both as a teacher and a scholar, organizing the graduate student lunch seminar and publishing widely on Ukrainian folklore topics.

She said she is looking forward to gathering more data for her research during her trip to Ukraine. She also noted that she is anxious to extend her fieldwork to include Ukrainian Canadians.

Yevhen Stakhiv...

(Continued from page 4)

by Dmytro Dontsov. Finally, he said he adopted the belief that Ukraine is for all Ukrainians, regardless of ethnicity, and that Ukraine must be democratic.

As for the current state of the Donbas, Mr. Stakhiv said he believes that Kyiv has ignored the region since Ukrainian independence, allowing the local oligarchs to seize power and influence.

"The Donbas was in the hands of Akhmetov and he ruled it with an iron hand," he said. "Now, after the Orange Revolution, I see the people of Donbas feel freer and no longer fear. I think that the Donbas is going through an evolution from Akhmetov-style totalitarianism to democracy."

Before the IAUS congress, Mr. Stakhiv was hospitalized for three days in Donetsk. Every day he met three nurses, so he met nine in all. They each allowed him to speak to them in Ukrainian because they understood it, even if they couldn't speak it well.

"One immediately spoke in Ukrainian, and her name was Halia," Mr. Stakhiv said. "And one nurse referred to her as 'Galia.' And I asked her, 'are you Halia or are you Galia?' And she said, 'No, I don't want to be Galia!'"

Eastern Ukrainians clearly want to be part of Ukraine because they rejected the proposals for secession that arose during the Orange Revolution, Mr. Stakhiv said.

Things will change as the influential older generation of Communists slowly dies away, Mr. Stakhiv said.

As for his own life, it was apparent that Mr. Stakhiv appears quite content with the political legacy he will leave behind. At the interview's end, he picked up "Freedom and Terror in Donbas" by Hiroaki Kuromiya, a history professor at Indiana University in Bloomington.

"To this day, Stakhiv is thankful to the Donechchany [residents of Donetsk] for this change in his convictions," Mr. Stakhiv read from the book through his thick glasses. He then looked up with a smile.

"Isn't this nice to read at the end of my life?" he said.

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(Continued from page 2)

signed last week. The new contract, according to Mr. Ivchenko, will allow Naftohaz Ukrainy to save \$754 million on Turkmen gas supplies in comparison with the old contract. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poroshenko pessimistic on NATO

KYIV – National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko said in an interview with Interfax on June 29 that Ukraine may hold a referendum on NATO membership in the future, as the current Constitution does not allow the country to belong to any military alliance. Mr. Poroshenko admitted that at present no more than 35 percent of the population supports the idea of NATO membership. “Public opinion polls indicate that if a referendum [on

NATO membership] were held tomorrow, the majority of the population in Ukraine would not support it,” he said. “As things stand in 2005, NATO membership is not on the agenda.” Touching upon the well-publicized reprivatization of the Kryvorizhstal steel mill, Mr. Poroshenko said the government expects to obtain no less than \$2.4 billion for the company at a repeat auction, that is, three times as much as paid by Ukrainian oligarchs Rynat Akhmetov and Viktor Pinchuk in 2004. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Summonses still issued via media

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko said in an interview with Interfax on June 29 that his ministry is doing the right thing in summoning former and current officials for questioning through the media. “Frankly speaking, I see no problems here,” Mr. Lutsenko

said. “At first people thought that calling for questioning was nearly tantamount to conviction. Today people have got used to this practice and know, for example, that the police have asked [former Internal Affairs Minister Mykola] Bilokin for interrogation. Where should we send a notice to him if he has 12 dachas in Ukraine as a minimum? Where should I send a notice to [former Prime Minister Viktor] Yanukovich, who now can be seen more often in Moscow than Kyiv, even though he has a multitude of houses in Donetsk and Transcarpathia? [Therefore] we invite him through the media.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainians, Poles seek reconciliation

LVIV – More than 500 priests of the Polish Roman Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church participated in a ceremonial liturgy in Lviv on June 26, at which they appealed to Ukrainians and Poles for mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, Polish Radio reported. The bishops of the two churches made a similar call in Warsaw a week earlier. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Pora wins its court case

KYIV – A Kyiv court on June 29 ordered the Ukrainian Justice Ministry to backdate the registration of the Pora student movement as a political party. In theory at least, the decision allows Pora, which played a key role in last year's Orange Revolution that brought President Viktor Yushchenko to power, to take part in the upcoming parliamentary elections. The Pecherskyi District Court ruled that Pora should be retroactively registered as a political party as of March 24. Yuriy Poliukhovych, the leader of Pora's Kyiv branch and a member of Ukraine's Popular Party, hailed the court ruling. “This is a renewal of justice and people are beginning to believe that common sense can prevail,” he said. “This ruling shows that the 10,000 signatures that Pora had collected to register as a party were a fair decision.” The court decision puts an end to a two-month struggle between Pora and the Justice Ministry. Pora had been seeking registration since March 24, when it held its founding congress as a political party. Arguing that only one-third of the signatures of support collected by Pora activists could be authenticated, the Justice Ministry first refused to register the student movement, but did so on June 1. The belated decision came too late for Pora, which was effectively barred from taking part in the March 2006 election. Pora leaders have blamed Justice Minister Roman Zvarych for the delay and organized street protests to demand his resignation. Mr. Zvarych eventually voiced support for Pora against his own administration. (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty)

Conflict reported over Ternopil church

TERNOPIL – Ivan Stoiko, chairman of the Ternopil Oblast Administration, issued a decree to temporarily close the Church of the Exaltation of the Cross in the village of Zazdrist, Terebovlia district, until the conflict between the local communities of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) is settled. This news was posted by zik.com.ua on June 24. The conflict between the UGCC and the UOC-KP communities over the church building in Zazdrist, which is also the home village of the former head of the UGCC, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, has lasted since the early 1990s. According to Yurii Zarutskyi, press secretary to the oblast chairman, Mr. Stoiko suggested that the two communities take turns using the church. Mr. Stoiko assigned the Terebovlia district and village administrations to prepare a schedule and get it approved by the two communities. The schedule was to be completed and approved by July 1. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)


Lutsenko supports religious education

PETRIVTSI, Ukraine – At a training seminar for the police forces of Ukraine held in Petrivtsi, Kyiv region, on June 16, Yurii Lutsenko, Ukraine's minister of internal affairs, stated that spiritual education is an important factor in the preparation of police officers. “Today I had a talk with Orthodox priests. And if in the past we used to say that spiritual education won't harm police officers, today we emphasize that the knowledge our trainees receive during the pastoral talks is absolutely necessary,” pointed out Mr. Lutsenko. “Today's experience proves that we do not have the right to protect people without the blessing of God. That is why I am particularly pleased that our officers have an opportunity to train both their bodies and souls,” he stressed. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Church most trusted institution

KYIV – The Church remains the most trusted institution in Ukraine. This was revealed in a survey conducted by the Institute for Social and Political Psychology at the Academy of Pedagogy of Ukraine on May 3-10. Interfax-religion.ru posted the news on June 16. According to Mykola Sliurevskyi, director of the institute, the survey covered 1,217 respondents in 370 locations in Ukraine. Approximately 63.7 percent of respondents stated that the Church was the most trusted institution. Last year this figure was 57.4 percent. Among other institutions with a positive support ratio were the armed forces of Ukraine, the system of education, and the Cabinet of Ministers. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Awarded Ph.D. in forest economics

ATHENS, Ga. – On May 15, 2005, Tymur Sydor, a native of northwestern Ukraine, was awarded a Ph.D. in forest economics from the University of Georgia in Athens.

Dr. Sydor was born in Lutsk, Ukraine, in 1973 and graduated from Lutsk High School No. 4 in 1990. He studied forestry at the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, now the National Agricultural University of Ukraine (NAUU) in Kyiv.

In 1993 Dr. Sydor participated in an eight-month study abroad program at Purdue University in Indiana. In 1996

Dr. Sydor graduated from NAUU with honors and became an assistant forest manager at the State Forestry Service in Ukraine. He also spent one year as an assistant instructor in forestry at NAUU.

In 1999 Dr. Sydor received his master of science degree in forest economics from Purdue University. He spent two years as a research specialist in forest economics at the University of Arkansas.

He currently works as a forest analyst/economist at FORISK Consulting in Athens, Ga., providing risk management and market analysis to forest businesses.

Dr. Sydor lives in Athens with his wife of eight years, Oksana Korolchuk, also a forester. The couple met in Kyiv when both were students at NAUU.



Dr. Tymur Sydor and his wife, Oksana Korolchuk.

Presents program 'Echoes of Ukraine'

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. – Dr. Olga M. Cehelska, director of "Echoes of Ukraine," presented Ukrainian piano and bandura music of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries at Prince of Peace Lutheran Church on May 15.

This hands-on, one-woman show was presented with humor, artistry and great pride in the historical achievements of a country once called "The bread basket of Europe," but which lost millions to the Famine Genocide orchestrated by Joseph Stalin in 1933.

The focus of the evening was the story of the Orange Revolution, and the music of the masses born in the very heart of the

Kyivan maidan (Independence Square). Dr. Cehelska, who was catapulted into action by inaccuracies in the presentation of Rus'-Ukraine's history even prior to the 1988 celebrations of Kyivan Rus' Christianity, has since that time committed herself to presenting no less than 12 Ukrainian programs per year.

To date, having performed on radio, television and in person, Dr. Cehelska has educated well over 100,000 school-age children about Moscow's falsification of the histories of Rus'-Ukraine and Muscovy-Russia.

Surviving a near fatal auto accident causing severe head trauma in 2003, Dr. Cehelska has since then doubled her efforts, by presenting twice as many programs as before the accident.

Prior to the Orange Revolution, her programs were billed as "Echoes of Ukraine – Songs of a Forgotten Nation." Currently, the programs are titled "Echoes of the Orange Revolution – Songs of a Nation Reborn," and that is the program Dr. Cehelska has been asked to perform at the next Virginia Music Teachers Association Convention in the fall of 2005.

Dr. Cehelska shares a universal message through her music, and no one who has ever heard her speak of ancient Rus', listened to her performances of the piano repertoire of Ukrainian composers, or watched her program on Ukraine's Orange Revolution, ever leaves quite the same. For more information, readers may log on to www.thetuca.org.



Olga Cehelska performs "Echoes of Ukraine."



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They will be happy to assist you!

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Passaic Plast troop showcases Orange Revolution

by Christina Temnycky

PASSAIC, N.J. – Our troop “Konvaliyi” from Plast’s Passaic branch – Marta Lewko, Alexa Patti, Christina Temnycky and our counselor Christine Kotlar – wanted to share with our neighbors all the things we collected during the Orange Revolution.

We filled three glass cases at the Clifton Public Library with memorabilia from Ukraine. In the cases were: an orange “Tak” flag which was used and tattered during a caravan through the oblast of Sumy, close to the Russian border, in an attempt to get the people to

vote their conscience; a yellow Pora Flag; a “Tak” headband worn by one of the Pora students during the rallies; official Yushchenko and Yanukovich platform posters; buttons, keychains, wristbands, ribbons, bumper stickers and other items sold during the revolution.

We also printed photographs from both the revolution at the maidan (Independence Square in Kyiv) and from rallies around the world in support of Viktor Yushchenko.

This exhibit will be on display for a few weeks. We are proud to be able to share the beginnings of true independence for Ukraine.



The Konvaliyi Plast troop with their display at the Clifton Public Library.

150 Plast campers descend on “PK” for “Sviato Vesny”

by Mykhas Fedynsky

MIDDLEFIELD, Ohio – On May 28, over 150 Plast campers descended on the 140-acre Pysanyi Kamin campsite – known to regulars as “PK” – in Middlefield, Ohio, for the annual “Sviato Vesny” (literally, celebration of spring) camporee, the culmination of weeks of preparation on the part of many dedicated people.

The campers came from all over – Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and Washington. The counselors also came from different cities, representing various Plast sororities and fraternities (“kureni”).

The Lisovi Mavky took on the task of planning and running the camporee. Komendantka Anya Maziak, Bunchuzhna Larissa Hotra and Pysar Katria Kuzmowycz had the help of other Lisovi Mavky, along with representatives from the Buryverkhy, Chervona Kalyna, Chornomortsi, Khrestonostsi, Lisovi Chorty and others. They did a great job, with a program based on the theme of the Orange Revolution.

The campers created their own tent city, complete with orange decorations, reminiscent of the one on the maidan in Kyiv. The program kept the

kids busy, informed and entertained.

The weather was almost perfect: mostly sunny with a brief shower on the first day. In a talk on Monday, the representatives from different kureni encouraged the campers to join their respective groups.

As the theme was based on the Orange Revolution and Plast’s 2005 maxim “Razom nas bahato – Together we are many,” part of the program was for the campers to get together in groups representing one of the 25 oblasts in Ukraine and create their own theoretical revolution.

Some of the winning ideas were to

run the campsite with a democratic dictatorship where a dictator is elected but then has absolute power, to have dances 40 hours a week for those 18-20, to replace Ukrainian school teachers with our grandmothers, and have bigger uniforms for bigger people. It was all in good fun.

Another part of the program was a “lysiachyi bih,” basically a scavenger hunt, which gave campers an opportunity to explore PK using orienteering skills learned at camp. Later that afternoon the oblast groups once again got to compete in sport activities and fun and games.

During Sunday’s bonfire a number of important ceremonies took place: several scouts received first rank and pledged their allegiance to Plast’s ideals, and one received third rank. After these ceremonies, interwoven with many Plast songs, each kurin presented its “Orange-themed” skit in a contest. Washington boys received first prize, and Cleveland boys received second.

At the end of the weekend, no one wanted to leave, because they’d had such a good time. Everyone had so many wonderful memories of adventures at Sviato Vesny and they now wait in eager anticipation of getting together with their friends at summer camp.

This Sviato Vesny – a kickoff for the 40th anniversary of the purchase of PK – was a great success.

Mykhas Fedynsky is a member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization’s Cleveland branch.



Participants of the 2005 Sviato Vesny at Plast’s Pysanyi Kamin campground.

Varsity volleyball team places second

CHICAGO – St. Nicholas Cathedral School now has two great girl’s volleyball teams; the Junior Varsity Angels (grades 5 and 6) and the Varsity Angels (grades 7 and 8).

On April 24, the Junior Varsity Angels placed second in the Northwest Junior Varsity Volleyball League (see May issue of UKELODEON) and on May 24, the Varsity Angels wrapped up the Eagle Invitational Tournament hosted by St. Viator School, by taking home another second place.

Twenty-seven teams signed up for the Eagle Invitational Tournament held in May, with the St. Nicholas Varsity Angels going to the playoffs on Tuesday, May 24. The playoffs began with a convincing win over Queen of All Saints. In the second round of the playoffs the Angels took the lead early and never looked back as they won 25-12 and 25-17 facing St. Josaphat, a very good team in this league. This win put the Angels into the finals.

In the finals, the Angels faced the

always tough Lakeview team. The games between the two teams consisted of long volleys, great leaping saves, excellent serves, hard hits and terrific defense. The quality of play was extraordinary, and the competitive spirit was evident. In both games the lead changed hands several times with the excitement and tension building in the crowd. However, the Angels lost both games, 25-21 and 27-25 and took home second place.

Several days after the playoffs, coach Bohdan Wruskyj received an email from the administrator of this tournament. She wrote: “Your girls were the most pleasant and respectful players in this entire league and it was a pleasure to host such a wonderful group of girls.”

The Angels expressed thanks to everyone who came out to support them during the playoffs and throughout the year. Special thanks went to the Savoia family, who purchased new uniforms for the team, and to MB Financial for 10 new volleyballs.



The Varsity Angels: (back row, from left) Ulana Moroz, Assistant Coach Oleh Sajewych, Araceli Herrera, Yekaterina Fishchuk, Roksolana Zaderetskii, Andrea Sajewych, Lesya Shoorgot, Assistant Coach Melanie Ruiz, Coach Bohdan Wruskyj; (front row) Alexandra Savoia, Solomiya Grushchak, Kellie Ruiz and Darina Yakimec.

Parma dance students present yearend recital



PARMA, Ohio – Students of the Ukrainian Dance School of St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, are seen above after the end-of-the-year recital on May 11. The school meets every Wednesday from October through May. During the 2004-2005 academic year, 44 students were registered.

OUR NEXT ISSUE: UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated August 14, please send in your materials by August 5.

We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print. And don’t forget to send a photo or two. Plus, photos of UKELODEON reporters – that means any of you young readers who submit a story – are welcome.

Please drop us a line:
 UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; phone, (973) 292-9800; fax, (973) 644-9510; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

(We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.)

Mishanyna

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

During JULY Ukrainians recall one of their greatest leaders. She – yes, she – was Princess Olha of KYIVAN RUS’. Olha was born sometime around 890.

OLHA was the wife of Prince IHOR, mother of SVIATOSLAV Ihorevych and grandmother of Prince VOLODYMYR the GREAT.

She was also the first Rus’ ruler to become a CHRISTIAN. (Some sources give the date of her baptism as 955 in Constantinople, while others say it was in 957 in Kyiv.) Though her son chose to remain a pagan, he allowed a Christian community to develop in Kyiv. It was Olha’s grandson Volodymyr who Christianized the REALM.

After her husband was killed, Olha avenged his death and subdued the rebellious tribe of DEREVLIAN. She is known for expanding Kyiv’s central power and for strengthening relations with CONSTANTINOPLE.

Olha ruled Kyivan Rus’ as her son’s REGENT in 945-957, while he was not yet of age to assume the THRONE and while he was away on military campaigns.

PRINCESS Olha died on July 11, 969, in Kyiv. Prince Volodymyr the Great had her remains buried in the Church of the Tithes (DESIATYNNA Tserkva) in Kyiv. Olha was canonized during the first half of the 13th century.

Today we celebrate St. Olha’s FEAST day on July 11 (or July 24 according to the old-style, or Julian, calendar).

Source: Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Volume III. Toronto: University of Toronto Press Inc., 1993.

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

July 10-July 16, 2005

Discovery Camp – Session #1,
for ages 8-12

July 13, 2005

Hutsul Night with a special
performance by Ivan Popovich
with Vidlunnia and Olga
Barabash-Turgineva

July 15, 2005

Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring
Sonia Tratch

July 17-July 22, 2005

Chemney Day Camp – Session #1,
for ages 4-7

July 17-July 23, 2005

Discovery Camp – Session #2,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #1,
for ages 13-16

July 20, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz &
Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-
Turgineva

July 22, 2005

Odessa Seafood Night featuring
Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia with
Olga Barabash-Turgineva and
Chemney Camp Performance

July 22-24, 2005

Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at SUNY
New Paltz

July 23, 2005

Zabava with Oberehy, 10 pm

July 24-July 29, 2005

Chemney Day Camp – Session #2,
for ages 4-7

July 24-July 30, 2005

Discovery Camp – Session #3,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #2,
for ages 13-16

July 24-August 6, 2005

Teachers Seminar, Ukrainian
Educational Council
of New York City

July 27, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz &
Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-
Turgineva

July 29, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz &
Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-
Turgineva

July 29-31, 2005

"A day in the life of a UPA Partisan
Soldier" event

July 30-31, 2005

UPA Exhibit in library

July 31-August 5, 2005

Scuba Course for ages 12 and up

August 1-5, 2005

Golf Week

August 5, 2005

Cabaret Show with Ron Cahute &
company

August 5-6, 2005

Exhibit - Dycia Hanushevsky's
ceramic art

August 5-7, 2005

Sports Jamboree Weekend

August 6, 2005

Afternoon Barabolya Show with
Ron Cahute and company,
followed by entertainment by
band HRIM Saturday Zabava
with Burya on Veselka Patio and
DJ in Veselka Hall

August 7, 2005

UNWLA Day and Sunday concert

August 7-20, 2005

Traditional Ukrainian Folk
Dance Camp

August 12, 2005

Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring
Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-
Turgineva

August 13, 2005

Miss Soyuzivka Weekend
and Zabava with Tempo

August 19, 2005

Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring
Zuki & friend, 10 pm

August 19-20, 2005

Exhibit - Kozak family paintings

August 20, 2005

Dance Camp Performance
and Zabava with Fata Morgana

August 27, 2005

Wedding
Zabava with Halychany, 10 pm

September 2-5, 2005

Labor Day Festivities
Sept. 2, Tiki Bar Entertainment
featuring LUNA, 10 pm
Sept. 3, Tiki Bar Entertainment with
HRIM band, 2 pm; USCAK
Tennis Tournament (through
Sept. 5); Concert featuring Kashtan
Dance Ensemble from Cleveland,
8 pm; Zabava with LUNA and
Fata Morgana, 10 pm
Sept. 4, Tiki Bar Entertainment
featuring Stefan Stawnychy, 2 pm;
Concert featuring Kashtan Dance
Ensemble from Cleveland, 1 pm;
Zabava with Fata Morgana, 10 pm

September 9-11, 2005

Saltzburg Reunion

September 11-15, 2005

Regensburg Reunion

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 23

HUNTER, N.Y.: "Music at the Grazhda" presents Virlana Tkacz, artistic director of Yara Arts Group – a resident company at La MaMa Experimental Theatre in New York City, and poet Wanda Phipps – in a program of Ukrainian poetry in the original and in translation, titled "In Verse." Venue: Grazhda, Route 23 A. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door for \$15, general admission; \$12, members and seniors; students, free. Profiles of Grazhda performers as well as general information – performance schedules, changes and updates, driving directions and membership information – are available online at www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org. Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335 (July 13-September 3).

Friday-Sunday, August 12-14

WARREN, Mich.: The 19th annual Ukrainian Sunflower Festival, which will be held at 26401 St. Josaphat Drive, is among the most popular and largest ethnic summer festivals in Michigan, attracting 25,000 people every year. The festival will take place on August 12 at 5 p.m.-

midnight, August 13 at noon-midnight and August 14 at noon-10:30 p.m. This three-day event will feature amusement rides, traditional Ukrainian food, ethnic dancing in traditional costumes, plus exhibitions and demonstrations of Ukrainian folk crafts, especially embroidery and ceramics. Festival entertainment includes performances by the Ukraina, Echoes of Ukraine and Barvinok dance ensembles, and music by bands including Dunai, Ephyra Band and Foghat, an American band. The parishes of two Detroit area Ukrainian Catholic churches, Immaculate Conception Church in Hamtramck, and St. Josaphat Parish in Warren, began the festival during the 1980s to bring Ukrainian communities together, and to share the beauty and importance of the Ukrainian heritage, culture and traditions with other Americans. The Ukrainian Sunflower Festival raises funds in support of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools located in Warren. Please come and support us in our mission. For more information please call Andrew Zeleny, (586) 427-7795, or visit the festival website at <http://www.sunflowerfestival.org/>.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

FESTIVAL

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MetroStars vs. New England Revolution

ZABAVA

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