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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Patriotic groups rally in Ukrainian capital to express frustration with Yushchenko

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — In response to the recent wave of rebellion in eastern and southern Ukraine, patriotic forces held a raucous meeting at the Ukrainian Home on June 16 to organize into a civic and political force to defend the Ukrainian nation, language and culture.

More than 400 patriots and nationalists attended what was dubbed the All-Ukrainian People's Council to vent their frustration with the Yushchenko presidency, which they said has betrayed the Orange Revolution's ideals and failed to defend national interests.

“A revolution is a change in the system — socially, culturally, politically, economically. Has anything changed, gentlemen?” thundered the prominent film director Yuriy Ilyenko, to a loud response of “No!”

He continued: “Nothing has changed. Revolutions set off guillotines and punish those who drove the nation to revolution. Why are those who called for federalism, division and destruction free to walk the streets?”

The call to unity among Ukrainian right-wing forces also revealed sharp divisions that remain among them.

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Orange coalition established

Tymoshenko expected to be PM, Poroshenko the Rada chair



Roman Bezsmertnyi (left), head of the Our Ukraine faction, Yulia Tymoshenko of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, and the leader of the Socialist Party, Oleksander Moroz, after the announcement of a coalition deal on June 22.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — They're giving it another go.

After weeks of posturing and politicking, the political forces that directed the Orange Revolution on June 22 signed a 120-page agreement to form a ruling parliamentary coalition that will attempt to direct Ukraine towards the West and eventual membership in the European Union.

“The coalition according to the new Constitution is active today, when 65 years ago the Ukrainian people, together with the Soviet people, began the fight against our aggressors,” said Yulia Tymoshenko, who will likely return as prime minister after being dismissed in September 2005 by President Viktor Yushchenko amidst mutual accusations of corruption.

“And today we begin the struggle for our nation to become democratic, to be cleansed from the dirt of corruption, and for us to be proud of our Ukraine, as it was hoped for by our grandfathers, fathers and all those who fought for independence.”

The coalition consists of 243 national deputies, including 129 from the Tymoshenko Bloc, 81 from the Our Ukraine bloc and 33 from the Socialist Party of Ukraine, giving it a slim majority of 17 votes in the 450-member Parliament.

It is, therefore, fragile and tenuous, with Our Ukraine leaders still very reluctant to allow Ms. Tymoshenko to return as prime minister and the Socialist Party differing on many policy issues, in particular opposing Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The Socialists demonstrated last year that they are willing to break ranks with the coalition on numerous issues, including private property, agriculture, military and defense issues, and foreign economic policy.

After signing the agreement, Socialist Party chair Oleksander Moroz even urged reporters to drop the term “Orange coalition” as part of his effort to rid his party of that association.

“I ask that journalists be accurate — there is a coalition of democratic forces,” Mr. Moroz said. “There is no Orange coalition and never was.”

The coalition partners agreed to divide the Cabinet of Ministers and parliamentary committee chair positions proportionately, based on the results of the March parliamentary elections.

The Tymoshenko Bloc gained the prime ministership, 11 Cabinet of Ministers posts and 12 parliamentary committee chairs; Our Ukraine gained the parliamentary chairman's post, six Cabinet positions and eight committee chairs; the Socialist Party gained four Cabinet posts and four committee chairs.

No coalition partner has the right to veto the other members' nominations, according to the agreement.

Ms. Tymoshenko will receive support from her bloc for the prime minister's post.

However, it appeared that Our Ukraine was still maneuvering to prevent that outcome, or at least place limitations on the prime minister's power, which has increased since last year, after the new Constitution went into effect on January 1.

On the evening of June 21, the eve of the coalition's signing, Our Ukraine

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Ukraine's World Cup team gets support on Fifth Avenue



NEW YORK — The artsy and intrepid team of Adrian and Denys Dlaboha, Jason Hryckowian and Lesya Hentisz, collectively “Ukreyda,” of Queens, turned heads with their artwork on Fifth Avenue in front of the Guggenheim Museum. The chalk art, created on June 13, was part of the Museum Mile Festival that occurs annually in New York. “Ukreyda” (a moniker adopted for this project) drew the Ukrainian World Cup Soccer team emblem with blue and yellow sidewalk chalk. Intrigued passers-by, including many children, asked about the emblem, and decided to root for Ukraine's team during the World Cup. People who otherwise knew little to nothing about Ukraine got a healthy dose of information from the artists.

ANALYSIS

The battle for Russia's gas pipelines

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Newsline

Access to Russia's "unified gas-transportation system," the vast network of pipelines and compressor stations spanning 149,900 kilometers throughout the entire country, has become a crucial element in the worsening relations between the European Union and Russia. As such, it might be raised during the July summit of the Group of Eight (G-8) in St. Petersburg.

Under Russian law, only state gas monopolist Gazprom is allowed to use this pipeline system – widely considered one of Russia's most-valued possessions outside of its mineral resources – to export gas beyond the borders of the CIS. This, the EU says, prevents competition and allows Gazprom to charge high prices for its gas. If independent producers were allowed access to the pipeline, consumers would have a choice from whom to buy their supplies. Such an arrangement, the EU says, would lead to a lowering of prices.

But Gazprom argues that it is the market, not the company, that dictates the price of gas. It says that gas prices are high because they are linked to oil prices and that rising demand is outstripping supplies in the gas business.

Gazprom also points to the fact that, despite the liberalization of the European gas market in 1998, no new producers of gas, excluding Russian oil companies, have appeared on the European market and this has also contributed to high prices.

Roman Kupchinsky is the organized crime and terrorism analyst for RFE/RL.

Russian oil producers are not happy either. They also produce large quantities of natural gas and have long demanded that they be given access to the pipeline to transport the gas they produce to foreign markets. But Gazprom has denied this request, preferring to buy their gas, transport it themselves and sell it abroad at a substantial profit. For example, the Russian oil company LUKoil is forced to sell 1,000 cubic meters of gas to Gazprom for \$22.50. Gazprom then resells this gas in the West for approximately \$230.

This has vexed many in the Russian oil industry. The Oil Of Russia quarterly in its second issue this year interviewed Yury Storozhev, the head of LUKoil's department for the coordination of gas-energy operations. "We are certain that access must be equal, as it is in the oil industry," Mr. Storozhev said. "After all, virtually all companies, both big ones and over 100 independent operators, are able to transport their crude oil by [state-owned oil pipeline company] Transneft's pipeline. The same system should apply in relation to the unified gas-transportation system."

The issue is likely to become more pressing as Russian oil companies' gas production rises.

Russian oil companies are beginning to replace independent gas companies, which were pushed out of the market by Gazprom in the early 2000s, as future competitors. Mr. Storozhev said that LUKoil plans to increase its gas production to 33 percent of its overall production in 10 years, and by 2014 gas production is expected to exceed 50 billion

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Black Sea: searching for a new vision

by Eugen Tomiuc

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

At the heart of a new attempt to foster cooperation in the Black Sea are the desire to secure alternative supplies of Russian energy, to reduce international crime and to end the conflicts triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The presidents of six Black Sea countries on June 5 met at a one-day summit in Bucharest aimed at fostering greater cooperation and, Romania's foreign minister hopes, "a new vision for the Black Sea region."

Foreign Minister Razvan Ungureanu said at the start of the summit of the six countries – Romania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – that the new vision should "reflect new realities and create better conditions for [the region's] development."

The issues on the agenda ranged widely, including environmental protection and the need for mechanisms to manage "possible crises triggered by terrorist attacks, natural calamities or pandemics," and the closing statement also named weapons of mass destruction as a threat to the region. However, at the heart of the debate were three security needs: to secure supplies of energy from sources other than Russia, to reduce international crime and to end the conflicts triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

On the sidelines of the conference, the Azerbaijani and Armenian leaders met twice – on June 4 and June 5 – to discuss the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, an issue unresolved since 1994 when a cease-fire

left the Azerbaijani territory in the control of ethnic Armenian separatists.

Romanian President Traian Basescu made it clear that he believed the frozen conflicts are not simply a bilateral or regional affair, but require an international response. These conflicts are responsible for "large-scale violations of human rights," breed arms and human trafficking, and contribute to the undermining of democratic institutions, he said.

He warned that "the conflicts in Transdnister, Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh or South Ossetia are different, and their solutions must be different," but that, "although there is no unique, universal model for solving frozen conflicts, they represent a test which neither the Euro-Atlantic community nor the Black Sea states can afford to fail."

On the issue of energy, Romanian Prime Minister Calin Popescu Tariceanu hoped that the summit would send a "strong signal" – particularly to the rest of Europe – that "substantial, visionary investment in the region's infrastructure" will be needed if the region is to be able to secure the supply of energy from non-Russian sources to Western Europe.

The issue of diversified energy supplies has grown in prominence since a dispute between Ukraine and Russia cut supplies to Europe in January.

"The three vital communication rings around the Black Sea – road, railway and maritime – are far from becoming a reality," Mr. Tariceanu said. "A network of oil and gas pipelines across the Black Sea, or the permanent and secure east-west

(Continued on page 14)

NEWSBRIEFS

Orange allies reach agreement

KYIV – Roman Bezsmertnyi of Our Ukraine, Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist Party and Yulia Tymoshenko of the eponymous political bloc said during a session of the Verkhovna Rada on June 21 that they have agreed on establishing a ruling coalition, and pledged to sign a relevant agreement within the two following days, Channel 5 reported. Mr. Bezsmertnyi proposed to formally announce the creation of a coalition in the morning of June 23, while Mr. Moroz urged Our Ukraine and the Tymoshenko Bloc to complete all formalities on June 21. On June 20, Mr. Bezsmertnyi, Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Moroz, and Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov met with President Viktor Yushchenko to discuss the restoration of the Orange Revolution coalition, which existed until September 2005. According to an unidentified source quoted by the Ukrayinska Pravda website, the Tymoshenko Bloc will obtain 11 portfolios in a new Cabinet, including that of prime minister, Our Ukraine eight portfolios, and the Socialist Party four portfolios. The Verkhovna Rada will reportedly be headed by Mr. Yekhanurov of Our Ukraine, while Yosyp Vynskyi of the Socialist Party is to become first vice-chairman. When the Verkhovna Rada resumed its session on June 20, the five parliamentary parties presented statements. Our Ukraine caucus leader Roman Bezsmertnyi appealed to all parliamentary forces to create a "stabilizing coalition." Communist Party caucus leader Petro Symonenko urged lawmakers to form an "anti-crisis coalition" and elect parliamentary leadership. Mykola Azarov from the Party of the Regions called on all political forces in Parliament to set up a "broad coalition." Yulia Tymoshenko from the eponymous political bloc was also optimistic, even if simultaneously sarcastic, about prospects of forging a ruling coalition in Ukraine. "I can state that as events are unfolding, I do not reject the possibility that Our Ukraine will simultaneously sign two coalition agreements: one with the Party of the Regions and one with our bloc," she said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russian authoritarianism cited

WASHINGTON – U.S. Reps. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and David Dreier (R-Calif.), and Sens. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) called in an open letter on the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Japan and Italy to use the upcoming Group of Eight (G-8) summit in St. Petersburg to tell Russia that it must improve its democratic credentials, Reuters reported. The four men argued that "President [Vladimir] Putin has steered Russia away from democracy and toward authoritarianism. ... He has increased pressure on opposition political parties and civil society, strengthened state control over national broadcast media, and pursued politically driven prosecutions of independent business leaders, academics, and others voicing criticism of the government." The four said that they believe that Russia should not be allowed to host the G-8 summit, but "understanding that the summit will take place, however, it is important that the [seven other] heads of state make clear that Russia's actions are inconsistent with G-8 democratic norms." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Sanctions on Belarusian officials

WASHINGTON – U.S. President George W. Bush on June 20 issued an executive order imposing targeted financial sanctions on Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and nine senior officials of his government in response to what Washington sees as a fraudulent presidential election on March 19, international media reported. "These persons will not be able to access any assets that they might have in the United States, and U.S. financial institutions, wherever located, will not be able to provide any financial services to them," White House spokesman Tony Snow commented on the sanctions. The officials targeted by the sanctions also include the justice minister, the internal affairs minister, the KGB chief, the head of the Central Election Commission, the head of the State Radio and Television Company, the secretary of the Security Council, the

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Millennium Challenge Corporation approves financing for anti-corruption project in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – The board of directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on June 16 approved financing for an anti-corruption initiative in Ukraine. Ukraine is presently ineligible for broader MCC Compact assistance because of persistent problems with public corruption – one of 16 factors used to select countries to participate in the Compact program.

Compact eligibility is reserved for countries that score above the median on independently measured indices such as political and economic freedom, investment in education, control of corruption, respect for civil liberties, health care spending, fiscal and trade policies, and judicial fairness.

“Ukraine is undertaking bold reform programs to tackle corruption and attract more international investment, including possible future MCC Compact assistance that is designed to reduce poverty through economic growth,” said Ambassador John Danilovich, chief executive officer of the MCC.

Ukraine’s poor performance on the corruption index is primarily attributable to weak conflict of interest laws; a lack of independence, efficiency, and integrity in the judiciary; inadequate whistleblower and witness protection programs; and endemic corruption in the police force, educational and medical institutions, as

well as customs and tax administration. The Ukraine initiative targets many of these obstacles as the country seeks to qualify for Compact eligibility.

The two-year \$45 million initiative in Ukraine will be administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and aims to reduce corruption in the public sector by strengthening civil society’s monitoring and exposure of public corruption; reforming the judiciary; increasing government monitoring and enforcement of ethical and administrative standards; streamlining and enforcing regulations; and combating corruption in higher education.

The initiative is part of MCC’s Threshold Program, which assists countries that are on the “threshold” of eligibility for Millennium Challenge Account Compacts. Threshold Program assistance is used to help countries address the specific policy weaknesses indicated by the country’s scores on the 16 policy indicators.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a U.S. government corporation designed to work with some of the poorest countries in the world, is based on the principle that aid is most effective when it reinforces good governance, economic freedom, and investments in people that promote economic growth and elimination of extreme poverty.

FACT SHEET: Ukraine and MCC combating corruption

Threshold Program overview

Ukraine’s Threshold Program aims to reduce corruption in the public sector through strengthening civil society’s monitoring and exposure of corruption; judicial reform; increased government monitoring and enforcement of ethical and administrative standards; streamlining and enforcing regulations; and combating corruption in higher education.

President Viktor Yushchenko was elected on an anti-corruption platform and has made some reforms since his election in such areas as the police force, customs service and tax administration. However, much remains to be done.

International organizations and experts have repeatedly highlighted the targeted areas as significantly contributing to corruption in Ukraine, constraining economic investment and growth, and limiting access to fair and equal opportunity and justice for the Ukrainian people.

Initial steps for introducing reform in these four areas have already been taken – including passage of the Concept of Judicial Reform, deregulation at the national and oblast levels, and passage and initial implementation of the Permit System Law. The Ukraine Threshold Program is an aggressive, multi-faceted program that will build upon lessons learned and initiate necessary steps to invigorate ongoing efforts to attack public sector corruption.

Program components

- Strengthen civil society’s monitoring and exposure of corruption: Thousands of Ukrainian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) actively represent the interests of their constituencies, promote public policies, monitor government performance and successfully advocate for reforms. Furthermore, the mass media enjoy fundamental press freedoms and offer the public a range of sources of professional news and information.

Despite the substantial progress of

recent years, Ukrainian civil society and media are not meeting their full potential as effective monitors of government and advocates for reform.

This component aims to reduce opportunities for corruption by enabling civil society to be more effective monitors of government and advocates for reform.

- Judicial reform: Critical to efforts to fight corruption is increasing the level of transparency in the delivery of justice by introducing permanent improvements in key legislative, procedural and institutional arrangements. The proposed activities will also contribute to fostering a more professional cadre of administrative judges, court personnel and notaries.

The goal of this component is to increase transparency in the judicial sector.

Government monitoring and enforcement of ethical and administrative standards: Currently Ukraine has no general conflict of interest legislation for government officials except for certain provisions that limit business opportunities for family members of officials. Additionally, although there are requirements that candidates for public office and civil servants declare their assets, the methodology has flaws and omissions, and submitted declarations are rarely checked and even more rarely are sanctions imposed for falsification.

This component will create systems to strengthen accountability among government officials and enable the Government of Ukraine to better monitor and enforce ethical and administrative standards.

- Streamlining and enforcing regulations: Complicated, confusing and overlapping systems providing construction permits, delivery of municipal services, land and property ownership and usage are sources of significant corruption. Both private individuals and legal entities must complete an enormous number of steps to start any construction activity.

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New U.S. ambassador meets the press in Kyiv

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – In his debut before the Kyiv press corps on June 22, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor Jr. said he expects Ukraine will



U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor speaks to reporters in Kyiv.

hold a referendum on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) within the next three years.

Arriving on the heels of a Crimean conflict in which Russophiles fiercely protested the presence of American soldiers, Ambassador Taylor demonstrated extreme care in his remarks and avoided making any comments that could provoke the Russian Federation.

When asked about the U.S. role in the Yushchenko government’s NATO aspirations, the envoy said he hopes to sponsor discussions, conferences and roundtables on the positives and negatives of mem-

bership.

“We want to help with that informed discussion,” Mr. Taylor said. “Then, if that’s the decision of the Ukrainian people, then we will certainly be supportive.”

Numerous polls conducted this year have indicated that Ukrainians would reject NATO membership if a referendum were held at the time the polls were conducted.

Therefore, those parliamentary factions opposing NATO membership support a referendum, including the Socialist Party of Ukraine, the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party of Ukraine.

When asked by The Ukrainian Weekly whether the U.S. would be disappointed if Ukrainians rejected NATO in a referendum, Ambassador Taylor said he would comment on that question only if the referendum drew nearer.

“It is, however, also a decision for some other allies in NATO,” he said. “The NATO allies will have views about new members.”

The presence of the Russian Navy in Crimea doesn’t interfere with Ukraine’s membership in NATO, Mr. Taylor said. “As you know, the Russian government and NATO have a very robust relationship,” he said. “I don’t think it will be a major problem.”

Last month, hundreds of Russophiles swarmed the port of Feodosiya to protest the presence of nearly 200 American soldiers, forcing them into government residences and preventing them from upgrading military bases, building barracks and soccer fields.

Misunderstanding caused the conflict, which will not affect Ukraine’s future relations with NATO, the new U.S. ambassador said. “Had the people understood a little better about the kinds of positive things we were hoping to do, we might have had a little different outcome.”

(Continued on page 10)

Course on combatting trafficking conducted for Ukraine’s judges

KYIV – A five-day training course conducted by international and local experts for Ukrainian judges on how to combat trafficking in human beings was completed on May 26 in Kyiv.

The goal of the course, organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), was to support the prosecution of cases related to human trafficking, as well as to improve the protection and compensation for its victims. Topics addressed included, among other issues, information about the consequences of human trafficking, regulations on international cooperation in criminal matters, the needs of trafficking victims, the prevention of secondary victimization and the rights of victims.

“Judges play a key role in the effective fight against human trafficking,” said Begona Pineiro Costas, Anti-Trafficking Program officer at the OSCE Project Coordinator’s Office in Ukraine.

“Not only are they instrumental in the prosecution of the perpetrators of this heinous crime, but they also play an important role in protecting trafficked persons as victims or as witnesses in criminal proceedings. They can make sure that no further damage – physical or psychological – is caused to them,” she said.

Iryna Voityuk, rector of the Academy of Judges of Ukraine, added, “The fight against trafficking in human beings, one of the worst crimes of our times, requires the improvement of both pre-trial and court investigative procedures, based on national experience and European standards.”

Using a “train-the-trainers” methodology to develop the capacities of the future trainers, the course also looked at several case studies. The course was conducted by experts from the Academy of Judges and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, a judge from the Criminal Court of Italy, a local non-governmental organization representative and a psychiatrist.

Upon completion of the course, the trainees will be invited to hold two-day anti-trafficking training classes in several regions of Ukraine. These regional training sessions will be for judges from local and appeal courts and are designed to strengthen their capacities to better address cases of human trafficking.

The course was jointly organized by the OSCE Project Coordinator and the Ukrainian Academy of Judges. This activity is financed by voluntary contributions from the governments of Austria and France.

Matthew Dubas joins staff of The Ukrainian Weekly

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Matthew Dubas, 27, has officially joined The Ukrainian Weekly staff as an editor as of June 20. Mr. Dubas, a resident of Parsippany, N.J., has been working on the editorial staff since March 20.

A 2001 graduate of Montclair State University in New Jersey, Mr. Dubas holds a bachelor's degree cum laude in history; he minored in Russian area studies. He studied abroad in 1999 in Newcastle, England, where he did field research in history. He was a member of the Phi Alpha Theta history honor society and the Golden Key National Honor Society.

Since graduating from college Mr. Dubas had worked as a customer service representative and as a service writer.

He is an active member of the Ukrainian community and belongs to the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM).

A talented musician who plays a mean accordion, Mr. Dubas performs with the New York-based Chornozem band, and also as a solo artist. He also



Irene Jarosewich

Matthew Dubas

plays the piano and saxophone. Previously Mr. Dubas was a member of the Vorony band of Syracuse, N.Y.

Quotable notes

... Today another form of potential energy tragedy threatens Ukraine – the country's dependence on imported gas and shady contracts. The cutoff of Russian gas in January demonstrated Ukraine's reliance on external supply and its vulnerability to political pressure. The deal Ukraine and Russia negotiated to restore supply does not protect Ukraine's interests or reflect normal market practices. ...

"Ukraine has already fallen into serious arrears under the new agreement with Russia. It is unclear why revenues from gas sales and transit have not covered Ukraine's payment obligations. We can write the scenario now for what will happen in June when the current price deal expires. As it has in other countries, Russia may well seek as payment a 'fire sale' ownership stake in Ukraine's gas system or in major gas-consuming industries, which are the lifeblood of Ukraine's economy.

"If Ukraine's new leadership is committed to acting on the lessons of Chernobyl, it will seek international help to restructure these agreements and will be fully transparent about the supply arrangements. Forestalling a crisis is also in the interests of the EU, United States and Russia. ..."

– Carlos Pascual, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine (2002-2003) and vice-president for foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution, Washington, in the op-ed article "Chernobyl's [sic] lesson" published in WashingtonPost.com on June 2.

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Ukraine's first lady visits with staff at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA – First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko of Ukraine was warmly received in Philadelphia on her mission of advocacy and hope for the children of Ukraine. Hosted by the Ukrainian Federation of America, Mrs. Yushchenko had an intensive, all-day visit with the senior medical staff at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) and with corporate leaders from the health care industry in Philadelphia.

Her day began with an early morning visit to the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, the oldest hospital in America focusing on the needs of children suffering from a variety of serious illnesses, particularly cancer.

Over breakfast attended by the chair and senior staff of every major subdivision within the field of pediatric medicine at CHOP, the first lady made an inspiring and compassionate presentation on the health care needs of children and adolescents in Ukraine.

She expressed her hope that one day in the near future there will be, in Kyiv, a hospital on par with CHOP. She expressed the desire that a close working relationship be developed between her foundation, Ukraine 3000, and the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia so that financial, professional and advanced technology resources could be provided by CHOP, as well as other institutions in the U.S. and Europe to facilitate and assist in the construction, within the next four years, of the Children's Hospital in Kyiv.

During her visit at CHOP Mrs. Yushchenko had the opportunity for personal discussions with individuals from each medical discipline and viewed two presentations by Clinical Care Options and Icode Systems LLC, which focused on medical distance learning programs for professional training, medical consultations, and technology development and utilization.

At the conclusion of the breakfast meeting, Dr. Alan Cohen M.D., chair of

the Department of Pediatrics at CHOP, noted that the relationship between CHOP and the first lady was already in place in that the theme on the Ukraine 3000 brochure was "Giving these Children Hope" and that the theme on a banner in the main entrance to CHOP is "Hope Starts Here."

Following an extensive tour of the facilities at the hospital the first lady acknowledged that these facilities at CHOP were indeed the finest and most advanced of any children's hospital in the world.

Later in the day, Mrs. Yushchenko joined leaders from the health care industry in Philadelphia at a luncheon meeting at the Museum of Anthropology and Archeology at the University of Pennsylvania for a discussion on business opportunities in health care in Ukraine. During the luncheon it was noted that Philadelphia with its five medical schools, two children's hospitals (St. Christopher's/Temple University being the other) and the location of major pharmaceutical corporate facilities, including Glaxo SmithKline & Wyeth, represented a significant resource for a cooperative effort in the creation of the Children's Hospital in Kyiv.

Following the luncheon, the first lady thanked those in attendance, among whom were representatives from the World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia and the Ronald McDonald House Charities, and extended her personal regards for the extensive and continuing support, for many years that she and the people of Ukraine have received from the Ukrainian Federation of America and the Ukrainian diaspora in Philadelphia.

Joining the first lady on her visit to Philadelphia was Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Shamshur, and Ukraine's consul general in New York, Dr. Mykola Kyrychenko, as well as the first lady's staff from the Consulate in New York.



During a luncheon meeting at the University of Pennsylvania Museum (from left) are: Dr. Vira Pavlyuk, Charles Dougherty, Marijka Tatunchak, Eugene Luciwi, Vera Andryczyk, Roman Kuzyk, First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko, Dr. Zenia Chernyk, Ambassador Oleh Shamshur, Consul General Mykola Kyrychenko and Bohdan Korzeniowski.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA-sponsored Sitch team wins second in New Jersey State Cup

by Andrij Panas

NEWARK, N.J. – The Chornomorska Sitch men's soccer team placed second in a field of over 35 teams in the New Jersey State Cup and conceded only one goal throughout the whole tournament, despite falling to FC Steau Cranbury 1-0 in the final match of the competition on June 2. The team is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

The team set high standards for itself this year in both image and performance as it looks to reclaim Sitch's name as a predominant soccer force in New Jersey and among Ukrainian soccer clubs in North America.

The team finished its 2005-2006 campaign with only six losses in 23 matches, making it one of the best years for the club in recent history.

The current roster includes 14 players of Ukrainian descent, all of whom were born in the U.S. and currently reside in New Jersey – a main reason why the UNA was willing and eager to sponsor the team which now dons jerseys bearing the organization's name.

The team is happy to bring a little attention to itself as it expresses a "thank you" to the UNA in general for its support and especially to UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich and UNA National Organizer Oksana Trytjak, who both were instrumental in finalizing the sponsorship agreement.

Early in the spring, the duo spent an



Members of the Chornomorska Sitch men's soccer team during their visit to the UNA headquarters.

evening at the UNA Corporate Headquarters educating Sitch team members about the history of the UNA,

encouraging each athlete to support the organization and its continued efforts as a hub of the Ukrainian community.

The team hopes to add to its success story as it looks forward to playing in the

highly anticipated East Coast Cup that will crown the best Ukrainian soccer team on the East Coast on July 23 at the Ukrainian American Youth Association's (SUM) resort in Ellenville, N.Y.



Insurance Matters

by Osyp Hawryluk

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts

Whenever people see me here in Buffalo, N.Y., they hide from me. They try not to sit at my table at Ukrainian banquets; if I see them before they have a chance to run away, they immediately tell me that they're not interested. They're sick of hearing about life insurance.

Well, now the Ukrainian National Association has a product that pays 5.5 percent interest on every penny of your deposit – and it's not life insurance. If your children have it, they qualify for scholarships every year in college, they get a discount when they stay at Soyuzivka, or order Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly (for themselves or others).

But the important news for parents is that the money and earnings in this account are never taxable – as long as this account is used to pay for education expenses such as tuition, room and board, fees, books, computers, Internet access, supplies, equipment, etc., from kindergarten through college (age 30). At age 30, you must roll over any leftover amount in this account to a child (brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, niece, nephew, cousin, your own child, etc.) who is under age 18.

Osyp (Joe) Hawryluk is a licensed professional sales agent for the UNA. You may reach him at osyp@unamember.com.

When President George W. Bush on May 17 signed into law the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005, he ordered that parents now pay taxes at their own higher rate on children's unearned income over \$1,700 until age 18 (rather than up until age 14 as it was previously). So, no more putting accounts into your children's names to be taxed at their lower rate.

Unless, of course, you put that money into a UNA Coverdell Education Savings Account (under Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code). Then, it's not taxed at all.

Unfortunately, there is an annual limit of \$2,000 per child under age 18 on money you can deposit into this account. So, don't wait – start early with only a \$100 deposit! But if you contribute \$2,000 every year starting at birth, your child will soon be earning more than that \$2,000 in his or her UNA Coverdell account, every year, tax-free.

So, don't leave that graduation money, First Holy Communion money, birthday money, etc., lying around the house. Heck, take some taxable money out of your child's bank account. Call your UNA secretary or the home office, 1-800-253-9862 today.

And, if you grandparents, godparents, aunts, uncles don't want to buy life insurance – take advantage of a tax break and help your family send its children to college with the tax free 5.5 percent UNA Coverdell Education Savings Account.



Do you know why we're so happy?

Our parents and grandparents invested in our future by purchasing an endowment and life insurance policy for each of us from the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

They purchased prepaid policies on account of the low premium rate for our age group. If you'd like to be smiling like us, please have your parents or grandparents call the UNA at 1-800-253-9862.

They will be happy to assist you!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Coalition coalescence

After three months of negotiations following the March 26 parliamentary elections, the coalition that led the Orange Revolution has been reconstituted to form a parliamentary majority. Now, hopefully, the Verkhovna Rada can get back on track and the government of Ukraine, whatever shape it ultimately takes, can get back to the business of governing. Certainly the millions who stood up for their rights as citizens of a fledgling democracy during the winter of 2004 deserve better – much better – than what they've gotten thus far.

The newly announced Orange coalition brings together three erstwhile partners: the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, with 129 seats in the new Verkhovna Rada; Our Ukraine, with 81 seats; and the Socialist Party of Ukraine, with 33 seats. That's a total of 243 seats in the 450-seat Rada.

Gone is the idea of a "grand coalition" that could have united all the forces in the Rada, including the Party of the Regions (which has 186 seats) led by Viktor Yanukovich, the very force responsible for falsifying the 2004 presidential election. The Regions and the much smaller Communist Party (21 seats) now constitute the opposition.

Indeed, Yulia Tymoshenko, speaking in Parliament on June 22, said "You [the Party of the Regions] wanted to replace the slogan of the Orange Revolution 'Bandits will sit in jail' with 'Bandits will sit in ministerial chairs.' Nothing will come of it."

She also had some more inspiring words for the people of Ukraine: "... today we begin the struggle for our nation to become democratic, to be cleansed from the dirt of corruption, and for us to be proud of our Ukraine, as it was hoped for by our grandfathers, fathers and all those who fought for independence."

And let no one doubt this will be a struggle.

The Orange coalition deal was sealed on June 23, just short of the constitutional deadline. Zenon Zawada of our Kyiv Press Bureau cautions that it is a fragile creation, having only a 17-vote margin in Parliament, and, what is even more worrisome, one that could still fall apart over Our Ukraine's decision to nominate Petro Poroshenko, former secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, for Rada chairman. Our Ukraine, it seems, is still focused on Yulia, and now that an agreement has been reached that she is to become the prime minister, Our Ukraine is trying to limit Ms. Tymoshenko's power or at least offer a counterbalance in the person of Mr. Poroshenko – her nemesis from her first tour of duty as PM. Stay tuned on June 27, when the Rada is expected to vote on these two key positions.

And then there is the issue of NATO. Ukraine's membership is a declared goal of the Yushchenko administration, but it is also opposed by one of the renewed coalition's partners, the Socialist Party. Thus, the coalition agreement calls for a national referendum on Ukraine's entry into the alliance. Clearly, there's much work to be done to get the Ukrainian public behind NATO membership.

As The Independent emphasized in its editorial of June 14, a week before the coalition had coalesced, "It is high time for Mr. Yushchenko, Ms. Tymoshenko and the members of the new Parliament to sit down in a constructive atmosphere and plan together for Ukraine's future. Too much time has been lost, and a mountain of work awaits." The key word here, from our perspective: constructive. For, as the prime minister-to-be noted on June 22, the new coalition will chart "Ukraine's course for many years ahead."

June
26
1994

Turning the pages back...

With all the excitement over Ukraine's debut in the World Cup of soccer this year, an article carried in The Weekly on June 26, 1994, reminds us of the significance of the 2006 event as Ukraine was barred from the 1994 World Cup.

On December 2, 1991, Ukraine applied for independent membership in FIFA, soccer's world body, with plans for a formal international program in 1992. On December 7, 1991, FIFA officials met in New York and decided to admit Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as provisional members, while refusing, pending further study, applications from Ukraine, Georgia and Croatia.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, questions were raised regarding the world of soccer politics – the balance had been upset and the question was how to restore that balance. Would the Russian Federation simply replace the Soviet Union, or would the Russians need to apply to FIFA as a new member-state?

The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) gained the Baltic states, Ukraine and Georgia, and with the break-up of Yugoslavia, Croatia and Slovenia. This meant more votes in FIFA, which could have seriously altered soccer's political balance of power.

On December 31, 1991, the Ukrainian team was offered an opportunity to play in a championship to determine who would represent the CIS as the "Unified Team," but Ukraine immediately pulled out and said it would form its own league. The following month, FIFA and UEFA agreed to recognize the CIS as the interim successor to the Soviet Union within the world and European soccer arenas.

The CIS Football Federation warned the newly independent states that, under FIFA rules, any nation not joining in the new CIS league would find itself in international isolation. CIS Football Federation President Vyacheslav Koloskov during this time became president of the Russian Football Association and also changed his mind about the open league and playoff tournaments to determine who would represent the CIS team. From there, the Russian Football Association would select the team for the European Football Championship (Euro Cup) in Sweden and the Russian Federation team would be the successor of the Soviet Union in the 1994 World Cup finals.

(Continued on page 11)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Europe – for a price

by Andrew Sorokowski

In anticipation of this summer's World Cup, expected to draw some 3 million soccer fans, the Catholic Family and Human Rights Institute (C-FAM) circulated a petition denouncing the German government for collaborating with massive sex trafficking of women. In language that some must have found sensationalistic, an accompanying letter from C-FAM President Austin Ruse predicted that as many as 40,000 women from Eastern Europe and beyond would be lured by criminal organizations promising legitimate employment, then forced into prostitution during the international soccer championship.

Joining the Coalition on Trafficking in Women (CATW), C-FAM called on the participating countries and their teams to publicly oppose Germany's alleged promotion of the sex trade.

In his 2003 book "The Natashas: Inside the New Global Sex Trade," Ukrainian Canadian journalist Victor Malarek reports that every year, tens of thousands of women and girls are trafficked into Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. Many come from former East Bloc nations. Of the 400,000 women thought to be involved in prostitution in Germany, 75 percent are foreigners. Of these, 80 percent come from Central and Eastern Europe, particularly Moldova, Romania, Russia and Ukraine.

But wasn't C-FAM confusing illegal trafficking with legal prostitution? In December 2001 Germany, seeking to decriminalize an activity which, like the drug trade, many Europeans consider to be victimless, joined the Netherlands in legalizing prostitution. Can Germany be blamed for the activities of foreign criminal organizations? The German authorities have made Herculean efforts to break up the international human trafficking rings drawn to the World Cup. But should they interfere with a woman's right to deal with her body as she wishes? Surely the state should not try to impose old-fashioned morality on the putatively post-Christian populations of East and West. After all, in 2001 Germany stated officially that prostitution was no longer seen as immoral. As long as there is free consent, there is no coercion, and where there is no coercion, there is no injustice.

Besides, some may argue, isn't decriminalization the best approach? Just give foreign prostitutes work visas and special permits as "sex workers," license and regulate the establishments that employ them, and you will put the criminals out of business. Indeed, a guest sex worker program would be a logical way to extend Germany's enlightened policies eastward while drawing East European countries into the global economy. Nations which, like Ukraine, hope to join the European Union, could thus become better integrated with the free market of the liberal West.

The idea may sound far-fetched to Americans, but it reflects a common European view. Mr. Malarek reports that at a trafficking conference in Kyiv in June 2000, a representative from the Dutch Embassy remarked that women outside the European Union had "working skills that could benefit the Netherlands," and proposed special work permits for foreign nationals to engage in prostitution.

Andrew Sorokowski is trained as a lawyer and historian. He is employed at the U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the position of the U.S. government, but only of the author.

This line of argument, however, is based on the fallacy that one can cleanly separate legal prostitution from crime. Non-governmental organizations have found that in Germany, as in the Netherlands, legalization of prostitution has led to increased demand. That demand is met from abroad. And, according to Mr. Malarek, "there is mounting evidence showing a direct correlation between the legalization of prostitution and an increase in victims of trafficking." Meanwhile, as he puts it, "the state effectively becomes another pimp," enriching itself through taxation and increased sex tourism.

No amount of licensing, regulation or bureaucratization can legitimize what is essentially unjust. For all the West's worship of the individual's sacred right to buy and sell, there are certain things that are inalienable. Among them is human dignity, as manifested in the inviolability of the body. The "inalienability" of human dignity means that no one may persuade you to part with it. It also means that however many contracts, waivers or renunciations of rights you sign, you cannot legitimately renounce it. Prostitution – the selling of the use of one's body – is a violation of human dignity akin to slavery. It is intrinsically exploitative. In any country that respects human rights and the rule of law, there can be no genuine consent to prostitution, and therefore no valid agreement for the law to protect.

Germany's \$4.5 billion-a-year sex business is no mere exchange of goods and services. It dehumanizes the buyer as well as the seller. Some countries try to distinguish between public solicitation, which they forbid, and private transactions, which they permit. But this distinction does not change the intrinsic nature of the activity. Many Europeans, like many Americans, hold that "you cannot legislate morality." Yet the criminal law of every country is a virtual treatise on morality. Others protest that in matters of private morals, the state must remain neutral. Yet to legalize and regulate a practice formerly condemned and forbidden is surely to take a moral-ethical position.

There is no way around it: the supposedly enlightened policy of legalized prostitution is built upon a lie. And it is no accident that it is inextricably bound up with crime. How, indeed, can one meaningfully distinguish between what is criminal on the one hand, and what is technically legal but still unjust and exploitative on the other? Does a piece of paper make all the difference? You cannot equitably enforce an inequitable law.

The question, then, is not simply whether Germany can abate the trafficking of women during the World Cup. It is whether the notion that the state can legitimize a fundamental injustice under the guise of freedom of contract will be exposed as a moral and intellectual fraud. Only a state that promotes justice within its borders can prevent crime from without.

Among the reasons Ukraine has sought to reaffirm its place in Europe are its tradition of human rights and its venerable Christian civilization. By abandoning the latter, Europe has perverted its understanding of the former. This does not mean, of course, that Ukraine should revert to the Russian "East" – though the European sex trade gives the Russophiles one more emotionally appealing argument. Rather, it suggests that Ukraine should discard its illusions about the West as well as the East, and develop an independent moral and cultural orientation.

To be sure, Ukraine will not sell her soul in order to join a secularized, pseudo-humanist Europe. But will she be persuaded to sell her body?

NEWS AND VIEWS

The trafficking of humans: a crime against humanity

by Fran Ponomarenko

Imagine a small sleepy town in western Ukraine. The unemployment rate is high. On any given day in the town square, men old and young gather to talk; not one of them has a job. Politics is on every tongue. "We all know what needs to be done!" they cry. "Why is it not done? What is happening in our land in these democratic times?"

Imagine a young girl, Marusia, about 18 years old living in this same town. Her mother is sick, with severe diabetes, and cannot work. There has not been a husband at home for some years now. There are two younger siblings. This young girl cannot find any work anywhere in town. There is no money for medicines, no possibility of buying new boots for the winter to replace the worn ones. There is no way to finance books for her little brother and sister. There is hardly enough money to pay for utilities.

The family does, however, own a television. Images of the West are now regular fare on Ukrainian TV, which Marusia watches to forget her troubles.

"Ah, the opulence, the wealth, the luxuries!" said Marusia to her pals as they sit together watching a Western soap opera. "Why it's like a fairytale!"

For many nights, Marusia is unable to sleep. She says to herself: "I'll go work abroad! Mother will understand. So many are doing it now! Perhaps I can find work as a nanny. I'd be able to help everyone at home when I return."

She looks for work advertisements and sees a promising one looking for nannies in northern Germany. She goes to Lviv for the interview. Eureka! She is accepted. Several other girls are also hired. What hope! This will certainly open a door!

With the adventurous spirit of the young, Marusia sets out. She cannot conceive of what awaits her upon reaching her destination.

When Marusia reaches Berlin, her passport will be confiscated, she will be bonded, bartered and sold as chattel. And, before she can perform the job of servicing anywhere from 20 to 50 men a night, she will have to be primed. This consists of a visit into the anteroom of hell where she will have her spirit broken. She will be raped relentlessly, beaten until she will admit to anything and agree to do anything. Sometimes breaking in a girl has involved terrorizing her by making her watch another recalcitrant woman being murdered in her presence.

The above is a fictional narrative, but hundreds of thousands of young girls like Marusia are actually suffering a similar fate right now. According to Victor Malarek, who recently gave a talk on the subject of human trafficking, young girls from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia and Thailand are currently suffering unspeakable abuse.

The Social Action Committee Against Human Trafficking of Temple Emanu-el-Beth Shalom organized a three-day symposium on the subject of human trafficking. The symposium was held at the synagogue in Montreal from March 24-26. It featured

Fran Ponomarenko teaches in the English department of Vanier College in Montreal.

Member of Parliament Irwin Cotler, Mr. Malarek and Christian Duguay producer of the film, "Human Trafficking."

Mr. Malarek, author of "The Natashas," gave a stirring speech about how impoverished and desperate young women from Eastern Europe are trafficked, sold and gang-pressed into forced prostitution in the European Union, in the Middle East, and in Japan.

Mr. Malarek spoke with the kind of fire in the belly that I have rarely seen in the recent past. He urged the audience to recognize human trafficking as a crime against humanity that must be stopped.

According to Mr. Malarek, when enticing images of affluence in the West are regularly beamed to the citizens of poor countries, some of the destitute are willing to take the chance that those recruiters who advertise for maids and caregivers are legitimate. In the former Soviet Union 70 percent of the unemployed are women. Many are willing to take the risk to help themselves and their families.

Mr. Malarek further pointed out that traffickers come from the full spectrum of society: aside from the criminal networks, the mafias and the pimps, Mr. Malarek stated that doctors, psychologists, teachers, even directors of orphanages in Ukraine and Russia are complicit. "Some authorities are also involved," he said. "And teenagers have also been abducted while walking on the road."

Trafficking women is the third most profitable criminal activity after drug and weapons smuggling. An estimated \$12 billion a year in profit is made by the organizers; little of this goes to the victimized women. Today trafficking women is flourishing like never before. The latest wave of victims is from countries once part of the USSR.

Mr. Malarek argued that legalizing prostitution does not drive away the scourge of human trafficking. In fact, in the countries where prostitution is legal, like Germany and the Netherlands, there has been an increase in trafficking women for the sex trade, with an explosion of sex workers originating from Eastern Europe and forming the majority.

"Men, the sex buyers, are fueling this explosion. The entire global tragedy is man-made," said Mr. Malarek. The staggering demand for this kind of sex suggests that there are endless numbers of buyers ready to deepen the misery of others, and specifically to take advantage of young women who have been trafficked. The investigative journalist also pointed out that men are demanding sex with younger and younger women.

What can be done to address this problem? Mr. Malarek forcefully and ably noted that the "Johns" should be "shamed and made to realize that they are committing rape," for these girls have been forced into prostitution.

Furthermore, sending countries like Russia, Ukraine and Moldova should also be shamed, said Mr. Malarek, for not pulling out all the stops to prevent this. As well, receiving countries like Germany, Greece, Israel, Japan, Britain and the Arab Emirates must also commit themselves to eradicating the misery caused by sex trafficking.

Government leaders must send clear

(Continued on page 18)

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



The great museum we call the Black Sea

Penetrating the perpetual darkness, powerful lights on the deep-diving ROV (remotely operated vehicle) Hercules illuminated the way for the high definition camera as it closed in on dozens of ancient amphora scattered 180 meters below the surface of the Black Sea. Once filled with olive oil, wine, honey or other valuable commodities, they'd been hidden for a thousand years, ever since going down a dozen miles off Crimea, probably in a storm several degrees worse than the one that was rocking the ship where I sat comfortably, albeit uneasily, watching a plasma TV monitor as the remains of another ship – one that had once sailed between Byzantium and Kyivan Rus' – came into focus.

For years, Dr. Robert Ballard, best known for finding the wreckage of the HMS Titanic, had looked to the Black Sea as the most promising repository of ancient history anywhere, not only because of the 3,000 years that humans have been sailing there, but also because of its unique waters – anoxic below 200 meters. That means there's no decay; whatever's at the bottom is fully preserved.

Dr. Serhiy Voronov, head of the Department of Underwater Heritage at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, often refers to "The Great Museum we call the Black Sea." He and Dr. Ballard first met in Kyiv in August 2005 and agreed to form a joint U.S.-Ukraine oceanographic team to search for archeological sites in the Black Sea, i.e. shipwrecks. With President Viktor Yushchenko taking special interest in the project, the expedition came together in record time and, by May of this year, an American-Ukrainian team of scientists and scholars was exploring off the coast of Crimea.

There's a lot to explore. According to legend, Jason and his Argonauts sailed the Black Sea before the time of Homer. In the 5th century B.C., Herodotus, "The Father of History," visited present-day Ukraine and described the many interactions between the Greeks and the Scythians, Amazons and other peoples who lived there. The spectacular ruins at Chersonesos in present-day Sevastopol – depicted on the 1-hryvnia note – bear witness to the 2,500 years that the Greeks maintained a presence in Crimea, lasting to the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in the 1400s. After the Greeks, many others sailed the Black Sea: Romans, Byzantines, Vikings, the Rus', Genoans, Venetians, Ottoman Turks, Zaporozhian Kozaks, Russians, Germans, British, etc. And many a ship now lies in its depths.

Indeed, I saw several on the screen, including a World War II Soviet cruiser sunk by the Nazis – "sleeping with Neptune," as the young Ukrainian scientists on board put it. One of them, sporting a yellow Pora T-shirt, told fascinating stories about how he and other activists occupied the (Independence Square) during the Orange Revolution in the student-led campaign to save Ukrainian democracy.

One of the older scientists, commenting during dinner on the excellent meals, offered perspective when he reminded his younger colleagues and American guests how different everything had been before independence – how you waited in line for food of dubious quality, how you had to know somebody with connections to get decent meat and produce, and how you paid a bribe to get that.

As for a joint U.S.-Ukraine expedition, that would have been impossible. For 75 years, Sevastopol, home to the Soviet Black Sea fleet and the wondrous ruins of Chersonesos, was closed; Black Sea waters were restricted; Ukraine was not free.

Soon after independence in 1991, University of Texas archeologist Dr. Joseph Carter showed up in Chersonesos to offer his services to make that treasure accessible to scholars and tourists. Also a member of the Ballard-Voronov team, Dr. Carter was at the same TV monitor I was at and immediately identified the provenance of the ancient amphora the camera exposed after a millennium under the sea.

This was the first of what Dr. Ballard expects to be an annual expedition. Indeed, preliminary discussions have been held about a museum to showcase the artifacts that will inevitably be discovered when the team goes back in 2007 and in years hence.

Dr. Ballard, however, is not content to merely find shipwrecks and artifacts and then put them in a museum or publish a coffee table book with photographs of his findings. He wants to share the experience, as well as the outcome. What the ROV saw and then displayed on the ship board monitor was beamed to a satellite a hundred miles overhead, which relayed the images to Immersion Presents in Mystic, Conn. – Dr. Ballard's home base. There an audience, which included members of Dr. Voronov's team from the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, saw what all of us aboard the ship did, just a split second later and seven time zones away.

Dr. Ballard calls this "telepresence." It can be applied anywhere there's a satellite dish and Internet2. He sees the day when wide-eyed children in classrooms throughout Ukraine will be able to watch the rich history of the Black Sea basin unfold in living color. It's already happening in the United States through Dr. Ballard's distance learning program, JASON. He's wants to apply the same concept to Greece, where he's exploring the Sea of Crete for evidence of the vanished Minoan civilization. Significantly, the program he's designing doesn't have to be confined to archeology. The young Ukrainian oceanographers on board, for example, were researching Black Sea ecology. Using "telepresence," students anywhere, joining Drs. Ballard, Voronov, Carter and others on expeditions to the past (and present), can learn science, math, language, history, whatever.

Looking back on my Black Sea adventure, I'm struck by the inexplicable directions life can take you. I got my political feet wet lobbying for human rights in Ukraine. I was the same age then that the young oceanographer wearing the yellow Pora T-shirt is now. I never dreamed a direct thread from the mid-1970s would take me from the lobbying I did then to the job I have now: lobbying for one of the world's premier oceanographers; or that his vision would bring me to Kyiv last August and onto a ship off the shores of Crimea the following May.

The sea bottom holds many mysteries. Life itself has many more. If all goes well, the 2006 Black Sea expedition will be just the beginning of many fascinating new chapters.

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

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas has "gone fishing."
His column will return in two weeks.

Ukraine defeats Saudi Arabia 4-0, hopes to advance to next round



Andriy Shevchenko is embraced by a team official after Ukraine's 4-0 win over Saudi Arabia on June 19 in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Germany – After a humiliating 4-0 defeat by Spain on June 14 in its World Cup debut, Ukraine won its June 20 match against Saudi Arabia, also 4-0. The convincing win set Ukraine back on track to make it to the next round of the month-long international soccer competition.

Ukraine's goals were scored by Andriy Rusol, Serhiy Rebrov, Andriy Shevchenko and Maksym Kalinichenko.

"We really gave it our all today because it was our last chance. It was either win or go home, and none of us wanted to do that," said Ukrainian striker Andriy Voronin, according to Agence France-Presse. "We can play better and we showed that here. We played in a more attacking way than against Spain when we were a bit too defensive."

After the loss to Spain, the Associated Press reported that Coach Oleg Blokhin had commented: "We were playing like the worst team in Europe." The coach apologized to fans for "the embarrassment" and

condemned the "laziness" of his players.

On the eve of the Ukraine-Saudi Arabia match, Shevchenko said, "We still have a chance, so we'll play each of our games like it's the last one." The AP quoted him as saying: "The match against Saudi Arabia is our last chance and we are preparing for that game with that in mind."

As The Weekly goes to press on Friday morning, June 23, Ukraine will face Tunisia, the last of its opponents in Group H of the World Cup.

Blokhin told The Independent on June 22 that his main task is to prevent his team from being overconfident after the win against Saudi Arabia.

"This game gave us a big boost mentally, but we have to re-establish the mental basis for victory after this, and it will be harder to motivate the players this time because we won," he explained.

Ukraine has to win or tie Tunisia to advance. Tunisia must beat Ukraine to qualify for the next round.



Maksym Kalinichenko points to teammate Andriy Shevchenko (unseen) after he scored the fourth goal, with an assist from Shevchenko, against Saudi Arabia.

Orange coalition...

(Continued from page 1)

National Deputy Roman Zvarych announced the bloc was nominating Petro Poroshenko to the Rada chair's post.

Our Ukraine had won the right to select the Rada chairman after Mr. Moroz agreed to sacrifice his party's claim to the position at the Parliament's June 14 session.

The nomination of Mr. Poroshenko made it apparent why Our Ukraine had fought so fiercely with Mr. Moroz over the position he once held between May 1994 and April 1998.

Enabling Mr. Poroshenko to become the Parliament's chairman would serve to directly counterbalance Ms. Tymoshenko's influence as prime minister, political experts said.

Our Ukraine also wants the Verkhovna Rada to vote on Ms. Tymoshenko's and Mr. Poroshenko's candidacies together as a package, without separate consideration, Mr. Zvarych said.

Such a package vote would force the Tymoshenko Bloc into supporting Mr. Poroshenko's candidacy.

Speaking with reporters on June 22, Ms. Tymoshenko didn't immediately confirm that she would accept Mr. Poroshenko's candidacy for the Parliament's chairmanship.

"I didn't sleep at all after hearing such great news yesterday night from Our Ukraine regarding personnel appointments," she said. "I won't say anything, so as not to ruin the coalition."

If Ms. Tymoshenko doesn't support Mr. Poroshenko's candidacy, and if Our Ukraine doesn't withdraw it, another crisis can emerge, political experts said.

Oles Donii of the Center for Political Values Research suspects that Our Ukraine will try any political maneuver possible to prevent Ms. Tymoshenko from becoming prime minister.

However, the Tymoshenko Bloc secured the right to nominate the first vice-chairman of the Parliament, which may be enough to ease Ms. Tymoshenko's concerns about Mr. Poroshenko.

The only chance for Mr. Poroshenko to become chairman is through a package vote that forces the Tymoshenko Bloc to support his candidacy, said Andrii Yermolayev, president of the Sofia Center for Social Research.

However, it's also doubtful that Our Ukraine will get the package vote, he said.

"A candidate who can lead the parliamentary majority should be nominated," Mr. Yermolayev said. "Considering his relations with the Tymoshenko Bloc, I doubt Mr. Poroshenko is the right man."

Roman Bezsmertnyi of Our Ukraine denied the bloc is proposing Mr. Poroshenko's candidacy to obstruct Ms. Tymoshenko, stating that the two would complement one another.

"I've known them for a long time, and very well," he said. "They have the same view on 90 percent of the issues."

The Parliament is expected to select its new chairman and the prime minister at the June 27 session.

After Ms. Tymoshenko's announcement that a coalition – the country's first under the revised Constitution that went into effect on January 1 – had been signed, the Party of the Regions immediately went on the offensive.

Former Luhansk Oblast Administration Chair Oleksander Yefremov berated the Yushchenko government for failing to provide heating to thousands of Alchevsk residents during the freezing temperatures this past winter.

"Tens of thousands of people faced with below-zero temperatures lived in cold apartments the entire winter, and nothing was done to fix the state of affairs," Mr. Yefremov said, standing

before the Rada. "And today in the city councils, there's not a penny to begin preparations for the wintertime."

Even after Ms. Tymoshenko's 10:45 a.m. announcement that a coalition was signed, Party of the Regions national deputies continued to allege they didn't have enough signatures.

Their accusations began bordering on the bizarre when they began accusing the coalition partners of falsifying signatures on their agreement.

"We went to look at how they formed the collection of signatures and saw that there's one signature across from two surnames," said Serhii Kivalov, the former chair of the Central Election Commission who was directly involved in falsifying the 2004 presidential vote that led to the Orange Revolution.

By the afternoon, when they were finally convinced that 239 signatures were obtained in support of the coalition, the Party of the Regions declared it was in opposition to the coalition.

In a statement released the evening of the coalition signing, the Party of the Regions said the coalition further divides Ukraine and will be short-lived, creating enormous problems for the nation as early as this fall.

"We will fiercely control the government's actions with the goal of avoiding the consequences of its governance, which may have an irreversible character," the statement said. "We retain the right to turn to the people in critical moments."

The coalition is a result of an unprecedented cynicism in dealing for power in order to secure party and individual interests, the statement said.

What may concern the Party of the Regions about the coalition agreement is a provision that would strip national deputies of their immunity from prosecution.

Another provision in the 120-plus page agreement calls for a national referendum on Ukraine's entry into NATO.

Rumors floated about Kyiv that the U.S. government had pressured President Yushchenko to form the pro-Western coalition, but U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor said Vice-President Dick Cheney had no telephone conversation with the Ukrainian president, as some had alleged.

Other provisions in the coalition agreement call for the creation of 1 million jobs annually and for raising the status of the Ukrainian language among society.

Ms. Tymoshenko appeared entirely comfortable in returning to the helm of the Cabinet of Ministers.

If selected as prime minister, she said her first action would be to address Ukraine's natural gas agreement with RosUkrEnergo and the Russian Federation, which she fiercely criticized when it was signed on January 4.

Already, Ms. Tymoshenko's likely prime ministership is drawing worldwide attention.

"If Tymoshenko reviews the gas agreement with Russia, I believe it's highly possible that it will entail a wide-scale gas war that would involve all of Europe," said Sergei Markov, director of the Moscow-based Institute for Political Research.

Socialist Yuriy Lutsenko, among the most popular Cabinet members will lose his position as minister of internal affairs to an Our Ukraine candidate, according to the agreement.

Valentyna Semeniuk, another Socialist Party member, will be replaced as State Property Fund chair with a candidate from the Tymoshenko Bloc.

Nina Karpachova of the Party of the Regions will no longer serve as the parliamentary ombudsman for human rights, a position the Socialists secured.

Rutgers volleyball team of 1976-1977 inducted into Hall of Fame

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. – Thirty years ago, a squad of young lads came together at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J., played volleyball and became college champions of the East Coast in the United States.

The team's founder, spiritual leader and coach was a history professor, Dr. Taras Hunczak, who at that time predicted that this team would justify itself and make Rutgers proud.

The majority of players on the winning team of the 1976-1977 season were students of Ukrainian heritage who had been playing volleyball in a variety of Ukrainian sports clubs throughout the eastern U.S., such as Chornomorska Sitch, Tryzub, Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM). The largest number came from the Chornomorska Sitch Sports Club of Newark.

Thirty years after their glorious achievement, all of the Rutgers Scarlet Raiders volleyball players were inducted into the Athletic Hall of Fame during a ceremony that took place in the Paul Robeson Campus Center of Rutgers-Newark on Sunday, April 30. Also inducted that day were seven individuals noted for their accomplishments in sports such as tennis, basketball and baseball, as well as other fields.

All members of the 1976-1977 volleyball squad, their families and friends were invited to attend the ceremony.

It felt like a long-awaited class reunion with the players looking like established members of their communities, their proud wives at their sides and their children looking up adoringly at their fathers.

In the pamphlets distributed among the attendees, biographical sketches and histories of their plays were written up for all to read and cherish.

Among the tributes was a resolution dated May 2, 1977, issued by the Senate of the state of New Jersey. It stated, in part:

"Whereas, Having completed a season of superb play, with an impressive 41-1 wins-losses record that



Members of the 1976-1977 Rutgers-Newark volleyball team at the ceremony where they were inducted into the Athletic Hall of Fame: (seated, from left) George Lesiuk, Ryuichi Furusawa, Coach Taras Hunczak, Mario Treibit, Nestor Paslawsky, (standing) Roman Kolinsky, William Savary, Richard Kaefer, George Temnycky and Peter Melnyk.

has earned them a place among the top four volleyball teams in the nation, the Scarlet Raiders of Rutgers in Newark have distinguished themselves and brought distinction to this State; and

"Whereas, The Rutgers-Newark Volleyball Team, after winning the Eastern Collegiate Volleyball League

title, has qualified as one of the four teams to participate in the Eighth National Collegiate Athletic Association Volleyball Championship Tournament to be held May 6-7, 1977, in Los Angeles, California; and

(Continued on page 22)

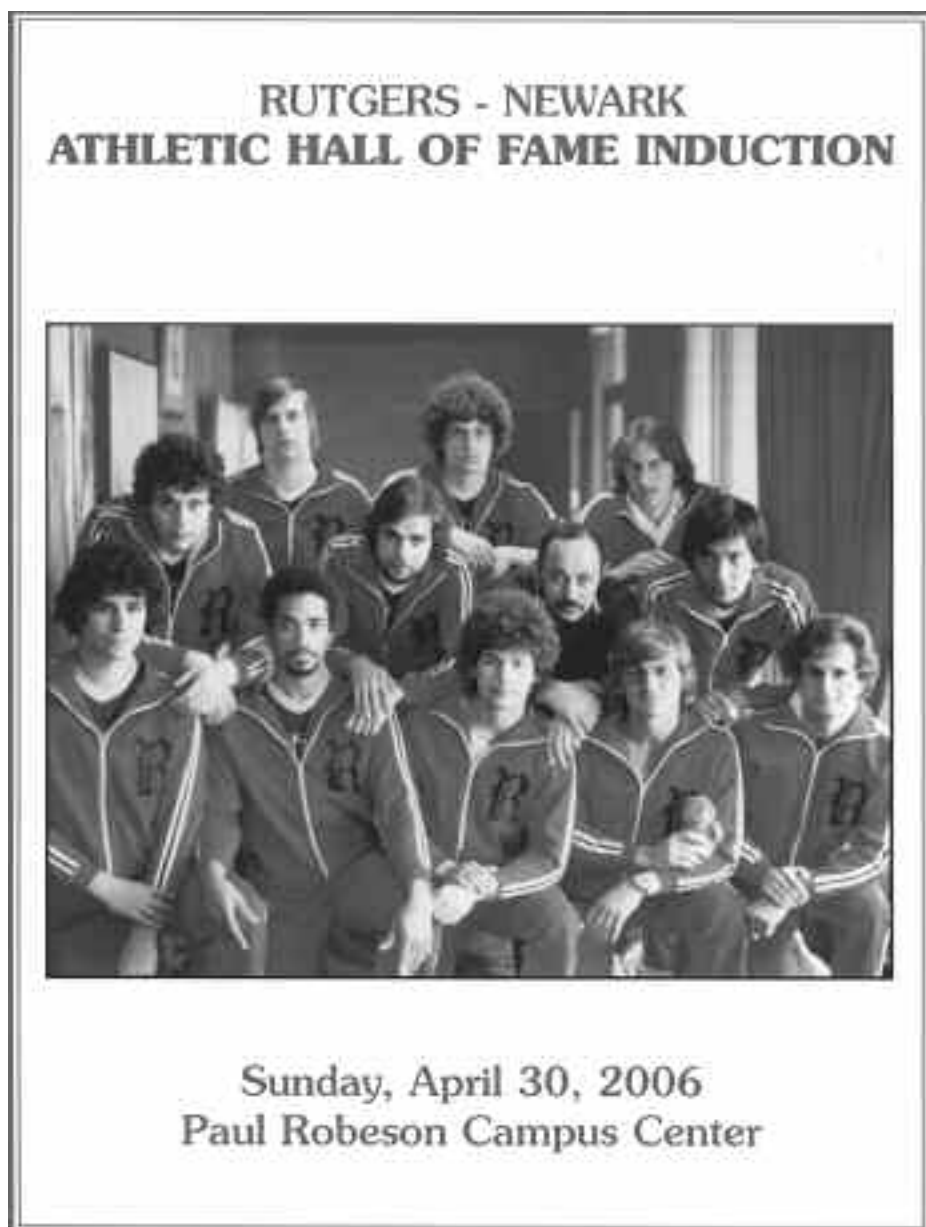
The team of 1976-1977: profiles of the mostly Ukrainian squad

Following is the text of introductions of the members of the 1976-1977 Rutgers volleyball team as presented by Pat Kotlar Paslawsky during the Athletic Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony.

Prof. Taras Hunczak: As the founder of the Rutgers Newark Volleyball Team and bringing the team to comply for NAIA [National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics] and then NCAA [National Collegiate Athletic Association] status, first as coach then as Volleyball Coordinator of both men's and women's volleyball programs, Prof. Hunczak is truly the reason this incredible team is being honored here today. It was through the combination of his persistence, confidence in his players and motivation with the high-level talent and determination of this team that they became NCAA East Coast Champions and were able to advance to the NCAA finals in their first year, as he had challenged the late Provost James Young: Give us the school support on this one and I guarantee this team will qualify for the national championship in its first season. This prediction by Coach Hunczak, or TT as he was affectionately known, by this team was actually fulfilled and a significant segment of the history of Rutgers Newark Volleyball was in the making.

Mario Trebit: Mario came on board as the Rutgers assistant coach in 1977 and attempted to tame this dynamic collection of volleyball talent. He succeeded to an extraordinary degree, for the team did win an incredible 41 matches that first season in the East Coast Volleyball League. Mario went on to coach several other Rutgers teams and is a renowned international coach and referee.

Bohdan Mrozowski: Bohdan started out playing volleyball in high school and was involved in tournament play in vari-



The East Coast volleyball champions of 1977 as seen on the cover of the program for the 2006 Athletic Hall of Fame induction ceremony: (front row, from left) Boris Olshaniwsky, William Savary, Roman Kolinsky, Bohdan Mrozowski, George Lesiuk, (middle row) Peter Melnyk, Michael Laschuk, Mario Treibit, Ryuichi Furusawa, (back row) Richard Kaefer, George Temnycky and Nestor Paslawsky.

ous youth organizations prior to joining the Rutgers Raiders volleyball team in his sophomore year. Though he only played one year, he contributed to the team's 41-1 record as a team hitter and went on to compete in the NCAA Finals in California in 1977.

Boris Olshaniwsky: Boris played with the Rutgers Raiders in 1977 when he was a freshman. A very special vision of Boris in most of team's memory was of Boris carrying a particular blueberry cheesecake that he personally guarded on the entire flight to their destination of southern California that year. Boris will always be remembered for his humor, enthusiasm and team spirit which was such a great part of getting this underdog team to compete in the Nationals in 1977. The late Boris is represented by his mother and sisters today.

George Lesiuk: George was one of the early recruits who came from the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Club in Philadelphia. He contributed to the team as an outside hitter and middle blocker. George continued coordinating volleyball activities in his community.

Mike Laschuk: Number 6 on the Raiders team, Mike played volleyball for years for the Ukrainian Sitch Sports Club. He was the defense specialist with the Raiders and was part of the team the previous year in 1976 that went to the NAIA finals in Kansas City where the team took second. Mike was one of the Ukrainian connection that Coach Hunczak brought to the university.

Roman Kolinsky: Number 3, Roman started playing volleyball at the age of 8 and came to Rutgers to continue playing. He started playing with Ukrainian youth organizations and competed in sports rallies where he was selected MVP. He was a setter, as well as a defensive player.

(Continued on page 22)

'Flowers Around the World' display includes arrangement by Ukraine

WASHINGTON – Ukraine was among the nine countries featured in the special “Flowers Around the World” exhibit during the National Cathedral’s Flower Mart 2006, the capital city’s premier spring garden festival.

A floral arrangement sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine was on display on May 5-6 in the side aisle of the cathedral’s nave, alongside those of Belgium, Jamaica, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States.

According to its accompanying descriptive poster, the arrangement was designed to depict Ukraine’s “earth and sky as in the colors of the flag.”

Nestled in the midst of sunflowers, delphiniums and South African Gerbera daisies was a surprise: a small nest with two Ukrainian Easter eggs. Listed as participating in its design and preparation were Lydia Chopivsky Benson, Halyna Breslawec, Natalia Holub, Svitlana Nikitiuk, Motria Sloniewsky and Tetiana Tsybaliuk.



Ukraine’s flower arrangement at the “Flowers Around the World” exhibit.



A close-up of the arrangement reveals two pysanky in a bird’s nest.

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Cabaret night raises spirits, and funds for cultural center

by Yarema Belej

WHIPPANY, N.J. – Laughter and checks abounded as more than 300 people attended the “Enchanted Evening” cabaret night on April 1 at the elegant Birchwood Manor, a fund-raising event for the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey (UACCNJ).

Hailed as a rousing success by the organizers of the evening, known as the WOW Committee – for Women of Whippany – donations along with the proceeds of the car raffle and cabaret night were estimated at more than \$155,000. This money will be a very valuable contribution to the effort being put forth to raise money for the project, which has already broken ground and erected a frame for the cultural center.

“It could not have turned out any better,” said Michael Zawadiwsky, chair of the UACCNJ fund-raising committee. “We succeeded in rolling out our pledge and recognition program and it was a great initial response. The entertainment was fantastic. The players were great, everyone could relate to their jokes, from the camps and schools we attended throughout our lives.”

The cabaret night began with a cocktail hour early in the evening, followed by a delicious dinner during which Mr. Zawadiwsky spoke about the efforts that were, and are being put forth to raise more money for the project. Also speaking during the dinner was Orest Kucyna, project construction chairman, who gave a presentation describing the physical progress of the project to date, complete with a slideshow.

Olya Fryz then regaled the audience with beautiful singing perfectly suited for a cabaret night. She was accompanied by the very talented pianist Andriy Stasiw.

Later on that night members of a Chicago-based comedy troupe named

New U.S. ambassador...

(Continued from page 3)

In another embarrassing incident involving the U.S., President George W. Bush canceled his visit to Ukraine several weeks earlier because a parliamentary coalition hadn’t been formed.

Mr. Taylor said discussions for a possible future visit would begin once the new government is firmly in place. However, the U.S. government didn’t express support for one particular coalition over another.

In recent years, Ambassador Taylor had served in numerous crisis areas for the U.S. government.

Until February, he was the U.S. representative in assisting Israeli disengagement from the Gaza Strip and other parts of the West Bank. He had also served as director of the Iraq Reconstruction Management Office in Baghdad and coordinator of U.S. and international assistance to Afghanistan in Kabul.

That background led numerous Ukrainian journalists to speculate that Mr. Taylor was posted to Ukraine because the U.S. considers Ukraine a crisis area.

“No, the U.S. doesn’t expect a crisis here in Ukraine,” the ambassador responded. “I guess they figured in Washington that I had paid my dues in difficult places so they were going to send me to a good place this time. So they sent me to Ukraine.”

In response to a question about whether he was part of an American military strategy, Mr. Taylor pointed out that

his last affiliation with the U.S. military was in 1970, when he served in the Vietnam War.

Regarding the contract the Ukrainian government signed with RosUkrEnergo to provide natural gas, Mr. Taylor said the U.S. government has difficulty understanding RosUkrEnergo’s role and advises openness and transparency in all contract negotiations.

However, it’s up to the Ukrainian government to renegotiate the contract and the U.S. will provide any advice, if requested, as well as assistance in making factories and other large natural gas consumers more energy efficient, he added.

Ambassador Taylor’s predecessor, John Herbst, had referred to the RosUkrEnergo agreement as hard-to-understand and shady.

It isn’t Mr. Taylor’s first time in Ukraine.

He had visited in the 1990s and in 2000 when he served as coordinator of government assistance to the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

After the U.S. Senate confirmed Mr. Taylor as U.S. ambassador to Ukraine on May 26, four of the prior five ambassadors to Ukraine were present at his swearing-in ceremony. “And they were all very jealous of me being able to come back out to Kyiv and to Ukraine,” Mr. Taylor commented.

Mr. Taylor graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and earned a master’s degree from Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government. He had also worked for Sen. Bill Bradley (D.-N.J.) in Washington.

Patriotic groups...

(Continued from page 1)

Speakers heaped attacks on President Viktor Yushchenko even as national deputies from the Our Ukraine coalition sat in the front row, including Liliya Hryhorovych, Yevhen Hirnyk and Refat Chubarov, as well as former Deputy Mykola Zhulynskyi, who chairs the President's National Council on Cultural and Spiritual Issues.

The Our Ukraine bloc is the leading center-right political force in Ukraine, consisting of six parties: the Our Ukraine People's Union, Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, People's Rukh of Ukraine, Christian-Democratic Union Party and the Sobor Ukrainian Republican Party.

For the March 2006 parliamentary elections however, numerous right-wing forces decided to go on their own in an attempt to earn 3 percent of the popular vote, including the Pora-Reforms and Order Citizens Bloc, the Kostenko-Pliusch Ukrainian People's Bloc, the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian National Self-Defense, and the All-Ukrainian Union Svoboda led by Oleh Tiahnybok.

Prolific author Dmytro Pavlychko decried the right-wing parties for splitting the vote.

The Our Ukraine bloc won 3.5 million votes, the Kostenko-Pliusch Bloc won 476,000 votes, the Pora-Reforms and Order Bloc won 373,000 votes, Svoboda won 91,000 votes and the Ukrainian National Assembly won 16,000 votes.

"We lost the elections because we failed to unite before the elections and went our own separate roads," Mr. Pavlychko said.

"Our biggest mistake wasn't that we didn't join with Yushchenko, Tymoshenko or Moroz. We should have gone together – Tiahnybok, Pora, Reforms and Order, Ukrainian People's Party."

National deputies from Our Ukraine, the Tymoshenko Bloc and the Party of the Regions are oligarchs who are working only in their own interests, not Ukraine's, Mr. Pavlychko said.

Ukrainians have never controlled the Verkhovna Rada and have always worked for or represented foreign interests, as is the case with the current Parliament, said Yurii Kostenko, the chairman of the Ukrainian People's Party.

"In Ukraine, Ukrainians have never been in power," he said. "This is how we're essentially different from the Baltic nations, from Poland, from all of Eastern Europe, which after the Soviet Union's collapse were able to create prosperity in their nations."

Dr. Zhulynskyi recalled approaching a teenager in Donetsk in October 2001 and asking him why he was holding a Russian flag.

What difference does it make?, the teenager replied.

"Our biggest problem, incontestably, is with our youth and that our society is not charged with the idea of national self-determination," said Dr. Zhulynskyi.

Luhansk Prosvisa Chair Volodymyr Semystiaha decried the bleak situation of Ukrainian culture in his oblast, placing the blame on ethnic Russians and Jews in government who have little concern for Ukrainian history or appreciation for Ukrainian culture.

The Luhansk Oblast has no Ukrainian newspaper or television media, which he



Ukrainian People's Party chair Yurii Kostenko addressed the All-Ukrainian People's Council in Kyiv June 16.

called an information blockade.

"I call on the president to immediately implement order in government appointments," Mr. Semystiaha said. "Appoint, in the first place, real, ethnic Ukrainians and those who understand the situation, who respect people and who are true professionals in their fields."

The most exuberant applause was reserved for Mr. Ilyenko, producer of the Ukrainian film classic "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" (directed by the renowned Serhii Paradjanov) who belongs to the nationalist Svoboda party.

"The Ukrainian language took on the function of the nation when there wasn't a nation," he stated. "And there wasn't a Ukrainian nation for all of history, practically. Language carried out the function of the nation. It was the law, it was the border, it was our rights and it was our education."

Community of Ukrainian Writers Chair and National Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivskyi of the Yulia Tymoshenko

Bloc had the unique distinction of drawing jeers from the audience.

Many Ukrainian patriots and nationalists resent Ms. Tymoshenko, whom they consider disloyal to Ukraine's national interests despite her critical, leading role during the Orange Revolution.

They also resent Mr. Yavorivskyi for leaving Our Ukraine and joining her bloc.

Although expected to appear, Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists chair Oleksii Ivchenko wasn't in attendance.

His standing among nationalists has plummeted after the Ukrayinska Pravda Web site revealed he had bought an exorbitantly lavish Mercedes car for the Naftohaz government enterprise he chaired from dealerships owned by his relatives.

Foma, lead singer of the rock group Mandry, said the Ukrainian government must implement stricter quotas on radio and television stations to play Ukrainian content.

As for concrete results, All-Ukrainian People's Council decided to create a coordinating staff for a permanent organization called "We Will Defend Ukraine" (Zakhystymo Ukrainu).

Its purpose is to unite all national-democratic and patriotic forces to counter attempts to destroy Ukrainian nationhood by both internal and external enemies of Ukraine, said Ivan Zayets, a member of the Ukrainian People's Party.

"Earlier, Russia based its politics on supporting pro-Russian forces in Ukraine," he said. "But a new doctrine is in place now – building a Russian Ukraine. Therefore, forming a Russian mentality in Ukrainian citizens."

The first step in this strategy involves eliminating Ukrainian as the single official language, he added.

The Russian government is seeking to remove all national democrats from government posts and overwhelm Ukraine's media with Russian content, Mr. Zayets said.

Eventually, "We Will Defend Ukraine" may evolve into a political party or bloc, he noted.

Ukraine and MCC...

(Continued from page 3)

The processes are neither transparent, nor defined in time, and there is clear evidence of corruption at all steps.

This component will change the legislative and regulatory framework for property transactions, reform the permit system, and streamline lines of responsibilities and procedures in order to reduce corruption in these areas.

- Combating corruption in higher education: Recognizing the importance of reducing corruption within the educational system, a national testing center, the Ukrainian Center of Evaluation of Education (UCEE), has been established. Assistance is required, however, to fully implement the external testing system as well as to ensure its integrity.

The goal of this component is to reduce corruption in higher education by establishing a legal framework requiring a minimum test score for admission to universities; developing a functioning security system for test results; and ensuring that 100 percent of students are tested and the test centers are fully operational.

Highlights of expected results

1. Reduce the perceived level of corruption in all areas by 10 percent.
2. Reduce experiential corruption in

all areas by 20 percent.

3. 30 percent of NGO advocacy campaigns result in government reforms.

4. Reduce the number of cases brought to the European Court of Justice by 30 percent.

5. Increase the number of notary violation findings that result in sanctions or prosecutions by 30 percent.

6. Increase compliance with procedures in ministries with an Internal Investigative Unit (target to be determined upon establishment of the Internal Investigative Unit).

7. Reduce the number of users who indicate that they made unofficial payments in areas of customs, transportation, construction, land ownership, land usage, and municipal services by 20 percent.

8. Increase to 100 percent the percentage of students tested for university admission.

The government of Ukraine will also use additional indicators on corruption drawn from MCC's "Control of Corruption" indicator to measure program effectiveness.

Implementing partners

The United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Justice, the Department of State and the United States Embassy in Kyiv will play key roles in implementation of the program.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

In an attempt to resolve the confusion, a former USSR team manager, Anatoliy Byshovets, a Ukrainian, suggested that all the member-teams of the CIS should compete, with the winner representing the CIS. In all likelihood, Ukraine would face Russia in the tournament, and Russia did not want to take the chance of a Ukrainian team representing the CIS or the Russian Federation on the world stage.

On April 29, 1992, the Ukrainian team would play its first match as an independent team against Hungary in Uzhhorod, Ukraine. Those players who were selected for the Ukrainian team and the CIS team were allowed to play for both teams up until the end of the Euro Cup in June 1992. Problems ensued regarding players not wishing to play for the CIS team, and the CIS imposed a one-year ban on any player who left his club to join a team in Ukraine without its consent.

Ukraine kept its obligations to the CIS team and played in the quadrennial Euro Cup of 1992 held in Sweden, but afterwards Ukraine asserted its independence from Moscow and declared that all Ukrainian players resident at home or elsewhere were now dependent on the Football Association in Kyiv. Recognition also came from FIFA Secretary Sepp Blatter, who said that there would be no difficulty recognizing the Ukrainian team, but raised questions on how clubs from new national teams would qualify for the next series of World Cup competitions.

In March 1993 the CIS Champions Cup was played indoors in Moscow, but Ukraine withdrew before the start, refusing to take part in a tournament run by the Russian Football Association, and claiming that to do so would be "humiliating." No other CIS competitions were staged.

Source: "Why Ukraine was barred from the 1994 World Cup" by Mark Papworth and Oleh Szmelskyj, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 26, 1994, Vol. LXII, No. 26.



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Memorial benefit concert celebrates pianist Daria Telizyn

by Lesia Bihun

WASHINGTON – Supporters of Ukrainian culture in the Capital area came to the Embassy of Ukraine on June 2 for a memorial benefit concert celebrating pianist Daria Telizyn, who dedicated her life not only to the pursuit of excellence as a performer but also to helping aspiring young musicians develop their artistry.

The concert, featuring young musicians mostly from the Washington area, was organized by The Washington Group Cultural Fund in cooperation with the Ukrainian Embassy.

The evening was opened by Cultural Attaché Natalia Holub, who welcomed the audience and performers to the Embassy, conveyed best regards from Ukrainian Ambassador Oleh Shamshur and expressed a special thanks to Chrystyna Sonevsky for organizing and being the soul of the Daria Telizyn benefit, which will help Ukrainian musicians participate in U.S. music competitions.

Introducing the program, TWG Cultural Fund Director Marta Zielyk lamented the fact that Ms. Telizyn “was taken from us much too soon.” Her death last year at age 44, Ms. Zielyk said, deprived the Ukrainian community of a driving force and immense energy. “What our fund does by committee, Daria did by herself,” she said.

As a pianist, Ms. Telizyn demonstrated “moments of sheer brilliance,” as a Washington Post music critic observed. A Dutch critic called her “one of the greatest pianists that he heard.” Ms. Telizyn also found time to help other musicians through fund-raising and even single-handedly organizing U.S. concert tours for music ensembles from Ukraine.

Ms. Telizyn was a dedicated teacher

and mentor to budding musicians, not unlike the five performers in the first part of the memorial benefit concert program – all in their teens: pianists Jeffrey Pang, Julia and Wendi Gao, oboist Andrew Fick and violinist Julia Shapovalenko (who was joined by her teacher, Emil Israel Chudnovsky, in a violin duet) – whose playing was marked by enthusiasm, good technique, some shy glances and a few deft saves from small mishaps.

The second part of the program featured more seasoned players, still none past their mid-20s. Among them, Maria Sonevsky was unique in that, while in middle school, she actually studied under Ms. Telizyn. Ms. Sonevsky played excerpts of works she had learned under Ms. Telizyn.

Violinist Benjamin Brookstone performed Paganini's Caprice No. 24 and pianist Milena Zhivotovskaya played Chopin's Scherzo No. 2. The concert concluded with the performance of Scherzo-Fantasy, composed by Ms. Zhivotovskaya, with the composer at the piano joined by flutist Ivan Latko.

The evening's program spanned the range from interpreting to the creative process, something Ms. Telizyn valued very much and felt compelled to support.

Ms. Telizyn was born in 1960 and began her music education in Toronto. After two additional years at the Paris Conservatory, she received a master's degree from the Peabody Conservatory



Natalie Sluzar

Daria Telizyn in 1987.

in Baltimore in 1985 and settled in Washington.

For more than two decades she performed to critical acclaim throughout North America and Europe, playing concerts in London, Paris, Kyiv, Washington, Frankfurt, Brussels and Toronto as well as in Mexico. She also toured Germany and Austria with the Washington Symphony Orchestra and twice toured the United States with the Kyiv Chamber Orchestra.

The last few years of her life Ms. Telizyn lived in Florida, where she died on March 21, 2005.

The proceeds from the memorial benefit concert are earmarked for a special

fund to assist qualified young musicians from Ukraine to help cover expenses associated with their participation in the University of Maryland's William Kapell International Piano Competition or other international music competitions in the Washington-Baltimore area.

The Washington Group Cultural Fund decided that the Daria Telizyn Memorial Benefit Fund will be ongoing and is soliciting additional contributions for this effort. Those wishing to contribute should make checks out to “TWGCF – Telizyn Fund” and mail it to the TWG Cultural Fund treasurer: Rosalie Norair, 9311 Persimmon Tree Road, Potomac, MD 20854.

Ukrainians attend “Celebrate N.J.” reception



PRINCETON, N.J. – Approximately 100 representatives of the ethnic communities of New Jersey were invited to a June 12 reception here at the governor's mansion, Drumthwacket, to mark the “Celebrate N.J.” campaign that acknowledges the state's rich multicultural heritage and celebrates the contributions ethnic communities have made to New Jersey. Seen above with Gov. Jon Corzine (center) is the Ukrainian delegation: John Burtyk, president of the New Jersey Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Michael Koziupa, president of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, founder and president of the Children of Chernobyl Relief and Development Fund; Camilla Huk, member of the Ethnic Advisory Council of New Jersey; Leonard Mazur, president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association (UAPBA) of New York and New Jersey; Roma Lisovich, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association; and Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, vice-president of the UAPBA.

UMANA unveils new website

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) unveiled its new, upgraded and bilingual website on June 1. UMANA, the largest Ukrainian American professional association in North America, welcomes visitors, both professionals and the general public, to the new homepage, www.umana.org.

The UMANA board of directors, under the resolve of current President Andrew Iwach M.D., undertook a total revision of UMANA's web presence by incorporating multiple functional elements designed to attract new visitors and to make the site more user friendly.

Under the guidance and input of the Ukrainian Knowledge Internet Portal Consortium Association (UKiP-CA) of Edmonton, the new website was constructed over a period of nearly six months. Input from UMANA members and web design professionals yielded a practical site, incorporating successful elements of the previous site hosted by Brama.

UKiP-CA's general manager, Kim Robinson, was helpful in shepherding the detailed transformation, urging the UMANA leadership to “keep working on the difficult parts because the end product will be well worth the effort.”

UMANA's new Internet gateway in the English language is now mirrored in the Ukrainian language; each version is readily accessible at the click of a button. Visitors can easily jump between languages at their convenience, and can use this feature not only for ease of information, but for language learning purposes also.

News of upcoming UMANA events is noted on the home page, and reviews of past activity, including photos, are posted.

Electronic versions of UMANA's popular newsletter, the UMANA News, as well as the unique Journal of the Ukrainian Medical Association of

(Continued on page 18)

Disney film 'Cars' is first full-length foreign movie dubbed into Ukrainian

by Yana Sedova

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – For Ukrainians, "Cars" is more than just a Disney film about hot rods that talk.

On its opening date, June 15, it became the first full-length foreign movie dubbed into the Ukrainian language – a decision voluntarily made by the film's distributor, B&H Distribution Co.

"We are already ahead of the pack, considering (a Ukrainian government) resolution demands only 20 percent of copies to be in Ukrainian," said Bohdan Batruh, the general manager of B&H Distribution Co., which is based in Kyiv.

For all of Ukraine's independent years, all foreign films displayed in Ukrainian movie theaters were dubbed in Russian.

In January, the Cabinet of Ministers passed a resolution establishing Ukrainian-language dubbing quotas for foreign films.

Starting in September, 20 percent of the copies of a particular film distributed to movie theaters must be in Ukrainian. The figure will increase to 50 percent in January 2007 and 70 percent by June 2007.

"This year, we are celebrating 15 years of Ukrainian independence and we've got a generation that has never seen a single movie on the wide screen in Ukrainian," said Ihor Likhovyi, the minister of culture and tourism.

"They simply don't know what it looks like and how it sounds. This is a disturbing situation since all perceptions are formed in childhood – whether something is mine or not, if it is native or not," he added.

Half of the copies of "Cars" were dubbed into Ukrainian, and the other half into Russian. More than 100 theaters all over Ukraine agreed to join the so-called test-drive, accepting both the Russian and Ukrainian versions.

Each theater's director will decide the showing times of the movies, and moviegoers will have the option of selecting which language they prefer. Only three theaters rejected the Ukrainian version. (The distributor declined to reveal where the three theaters are located.)

"They were too biased, but I think when they see the box office results of the movie, they will come and ask for permission (to show the movie in Ukrainian)," said Mr. Batruh.

It's unclear whether the effort will be profitable, or perhaps repel eastern and southern Ukrainians who have been rebelling against the Ukrainian language in recent months.

"We are very privileged to be able to dub this film into the Ukrainian language," said Christian Boneff, a spokesman for Buena Vista International, the company that handled the film's release and invested into dubbing the

film into Ukrainian.

"We are happy to make history with you. Why this particular film? We primarily make family films. 'Cars' was just perfect," Mr. Boneff said.

The film features the voices of well-known Ukrainians actors such as Ostap Stupka, Olha Sumska, Yurii Kovalenko and Andrii Sereda, among others.

Finding professionals was a concern, said Mariush Yavorovski, a Walt Disney Co. representative.

"Everyone put his soul into the movie," he said. "It was a collective effort. We had to work for many years to reach such a level in other countries."

"Cars" is full of jokes that were hatched during the dubbing process itself. They reflect Ukrainian humor and possess that special native color which could become the driving force for its success.

By the year's end, three more movies will be dubbed in Ukrainian, among them "Pirates of the Caribbean – Dead Man's Chest."

Western filmmakers seem more optimistic about the Ukrainian-language market than local distributors, who made a formal request to the Ukrainian government last winter to cancel the Ukrainian quota resolution.

Pessimists cited two main obstacles that impede the project: viewers don't want to see movies in Ukrainian because

they have gotten used to the Russian language. Secondly, they don't have access to technical equipment that allows high-quality dubbing.

"Our society often protests against things it doesn't know," said Mr. Likhovyi, who went to see "Cars" with his son. "It's so natural for Ukrainians to create fear and suffering and then finally see that there is nothing to be afraid of."

Mr. Batruh is also ready to defend the interests of children who do not speak Russian.

"There are many children in western Ukraine who do not understand movies in Russian and this is absolutely natural for them," Mr. Batruh said. "We must pay attention to these children because they are our target audience."

Technical hurdles are also being overcome as Kyiv-based Pteproduction Studio handled all the dubbing related to "Cars," in addition to future projects.

Against a background of never-ending political quarrels concerning the status of two languages, viewers will vote for the Russian or Ukrainian version of the movie in box offices.

Whatever the result, "Cars" in Ukrainian will certainly find a grateful audience, at least due to its high-quality professional dubbing, good sense of humor and the pure charm of a new Walt Disney story.

Koota Ooma offers largest selection of Ukrainian books for children

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – Guess where the bookstore with the largest selection of Ukrainian books for children is located – in Kyiv or Lviv? Neither! It's right here in Toronto!

Toronto's Koota Ooma Bookstore has a list of 2,500 titles of books for children in Ukrainian and Mirka Werbowy-Onuch, who together with Tania Onyschuk, own the store, claim that no other children's bookstore or children's book department in the world can top this.

About 12 years ago, when Ms. Onyschuk was the principal of the Tsiopa Palijiv Ukrainian Cooperative School (today she heads the Ukrainian School Board of Toronto) she was ordering Ukrainian books for use in the school. "After a few years of ordering books, into which I had invested a fair amount of money, my basement was overflowing with books. I felt other schools could take advantage of my service and decided to expand my reach and needed a partner."

She teamed up with Ms. Onuch, a teacher of Ukrainian at the St. Sofia School in Mississauga, a full day school with a Ukrainian program, who was also interested in finding new and interesting materials for her Ukrainian language students.

At the beginning of their partnership, they rented a small storage place, then a bigger one, where they stored, packed and sorted the books until the hauling of boxes of books back and forth to the unheated unit became impractical.

And so, about three or four years ago, they rented their present premises – a small one-story building attached to a two-story office block. Located near Bloor West Village, their building houses a retail book outlet at the front, an office and a large storage area in the back. The choice of the name for the store – Koota Ooma – illustrates their attention to detail. According to some Ukrainian historians (or myth collectors), some 6,000 years ago peoples from what are now



Tania Onyschuk (left) and Mirka Onuch.

Ukrainian lands settled the Mesopotamia region where they founded cities, among which was Koota Ooma – a city of teachers.

The bookstore Koota Ooma caters to a variety of clients – schools, establishments and people interested in books for children in Ukrainian. "There are certain people who know about us, some from outside Toronto, who come and make large purchases. There are those who come regularly to find out if there is anything new – these are people who read with their children. Schools order from us, as well as stores from other cities. We go to book fairs at schools and we take part in the Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival in August. We stopped taking part in seasonal bazaars at the churches because it was a big hassle lugging boxes of books up and down stairs. Only one church in Toronto has an elevator," Ms. Onyschuk said.

The bookstore's website is now being developed and they hope to launch it by the end of the summer. "Entering the data is a lot of work – each book listing has

26 fields! We lack the resources to do this quickly," Ms. Onyschuk explained.

About 95 percent of Koota Ooma's books are published in Ukraine. How are they found? There are two main processes, said Ms. Onyschuk. On trips to Ukraine, if they find an appropriate book published by a publisher not located in a metropolitan area and with whom it would be difficult to maintain contact, they purchase a larger number of copies, either take them back to Canada or leave them with one of their agents – one in Kyiv and another in Lviv – where the books are added to the next shipment. Otherwise, they usually purchase one copy of the book, take it back to Canada, look it over, discuss it with teachers and then order the appropriate number through their contacts.

Periodically, their agents in Lviv and Kyiv put together and send shipments of books by air. Last year, Ms. Onyschuk went to the Book Forum in Lviv and made many new contacts with publishers. "Such direct contacts," Ms. Onyschuk said, "are invaluable."

Do they pay a wholesale price to the publishers? Ms. Onyschuk explained that such a concept, analogous to North American publishers' 40 percent off to bookstores, does not exist in Ukraine. Each publisher has his own terms, and publishers' discounts can be based not only on the number of copies but the number of all titles ordered, as well as whether payment is in cash or term payable.

"When we decided to import books for a wider market," Ms. Onuch explained, "it was important that both of us taught in schools and were looking for Ukrainian teaching materials. We wanted books that were of a certain quality – both useful and attractive, which were interesting to children and young people, and where the language was accessible for our children. We don't just import a book because it's the fashion of the moment or it's the translation of a popular book – we search out books that meet our criteria. That is why our way of working is quite time consuming – we go over the books carefully."

Although the books are not inexpensive, they compare favorably with similar Canadian books, with hardcovers being even cheaper, Ms. Onyschuk explained. The main cost is transportation, which is often more than the cost of the book. There are booksellers, who bring in books from Ukraine in addition to other products they deal in, and they can offer their books more cheaply, but usually this is a one-off business – they bring in books when an opportunity develops but they are not book dealers, Ms. Onyschuk explained.

Other than books, the partners look for games – both teaching and recreational – which can also serve for learning and using the language. Sometimes these are not found in stores – for example, a popular magnetized alphabet was found at a bazaar. They are currently very interested in getting educational CDs – of which there are huge numbers in Russian. They have managed to obtain

(Continued on page 22)

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The battle...

(Continued from page 2)

cubic meters (bcm) a year. In 2005
LUKoil produced 7.6 bcm of gas.

There is a political dimension that
might go some way in explaining why
the Russian government has been so
adamant in maintaining a hard line on
the pipeline debate. The Russian daily
Kommersant reported on March 3 that
influential people close to President
Vladimir Putin are lobbying for the cre-
ation of a single, state-owned pipeline
company, which would include both oil
and gas pipelines and which would be
under their control.

Analysts have suggested that the
immediate goal could be the merger of
Transneft with Transnefteprodukt, the
state-owned oil-products pipeline com-
pany, and SG-Trans, the state-owned liq-
uid-natural-gas transport company, along
with the Russian government's 24 per-
cent stake in the Caspian Pipeline
Consortium, a private pipeline that trans-
ports oil from Kazakhstan to the Black
Sea. The result would be a single state-
owned pipeline company.

Regardless of pressure from the EU or
the Russian oil industry, Russian Duma
Deputies Valery Yazev and Yury Lipatov
submitted a bill on June 7 to strengthen
Gazprom's monopoly on exporting natu-
ral gas.

Signs are that the Kremlin will sup-
port the bill. President Putin said on June
13 that Gazprom will not give up its
monopoly on gas transport. Speaking at
an international economic forum in St.
Petersburg, Mr. Putin said Russia does
not foresee any change in this area in the
near future.

Black Sea...

(Continued from page 2)

transportation of oil across the Black Sea
in high-capacity tankers, are still just
projects."

While Mr. Tariceanu's comments on
energy emphasized the need for broad
international involvement in developing
the region, the emphasis in initial com-
ments about trafficking was on the
region helping itself. Romanian
President Basescu highlighted the need
to "establish joint missions to consoli-
date border controls and regional pro-
grams for the better training of customs
services, which must be totally cleaned
of corruption." Failure to act, he argued,
would hold back the region. "It is impos-
sible to imagine the progress of business
and economic reforms in the presence of
organized crime," the Romanian prime
minister said.

A sign of increased international
involvement in the region came before
the summit, when the United States said
it intends to participate in the creation of
a Black Sea Trust Fund this year. This
would function much as the Balkan Trust
for Democracy has done, with the focus
on supporting NGOs in the region and a
range of local education and media pro-
jects.

But some of the difficulties of forging
a concerted international effort to devel-
op the region were highlighted by
Russia's presence only as an observer.

In his opening address, Romania's
President Basescu stressed Russia's
importance, saying that "Romania con-
siders that no cooperation process in
the Black Sea region can be complete
without Russia's substantial contribu-
tion."

Russia's observer at the summer,
Ambassador Aleksandr Tolkach, was
quoted as describing the summit as
"good" but as having "too many initia-
tives."

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

head of presidential bodyguards, a deputy head of the presidential administration and the commander of a special rapid-reaction unit. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine says Russia violates treaty

KYIV – Russia's denial that it violates an agreement with Ukraine on the provisional stationing of the Black Sea Fleet on Ukrainian territory is not true, a Ukrainian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vasyl Filipchuk, said at a news briefing on June 6. Interfax reported that he said, "These allegations cannot be called anything other than misinformation." The spokesman added that "Russia is withholding navigational and hydrographical facilities belonging to our state [and] has no right to do so." Ukraine has called for an inventory of its property used by the Russian Black Sea Fleet in the course of a conflict over the lease agreement between the two states. "You should get used to fulfilling international agreements in full," Mr. Filipchuk said. The spokesman ended his briefing by reaffirming that Ukraine is prepared to continue "transparent and intense negotiations" on the further stationing of Russia's Black Sea Fleet on its territory. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainians trust media, Church most

KYIV – The mass media and the Church lead in the trust ratings of a recent poll done by Ukraine's Oleksander Razumkov Center of Economic and Political Studies, reported korrespondent.net posted on May 24. According to the opinion poll, 66 percent surveyed trust the Ukrainian mass media; 15 percent completely trust it, whereas 51 percent are more likely to trust it than not. Sixty percent of those surveyed trust the Church; 26 percent fully trust it, and 33 percent tend to trust it. Forty-three percent surveyed trust the Russian mass media; 10 percent of them trust it completely and 33 percent are more likely to trust it than not. Thirty-seven percent trust the Western mass media; 6 percent of them trust it completely, while 29 percent tend to trust it. The survey was conducted on May 11-19 in all regions of Ukraine, polling 2,000 respondents over age 18. According to korrespondent.net, the statistical error does not exceed 2.3 percent. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainians support papal visit

KYIV – Radio Liberty asked its listeners, Internet site visitors and people on the streets of Kyiv whether the Ukrainian government should invite Pope Benedict XVI to Ukraine. Eighty-three percent of the Internet respondents were positively inclined, and 17 percent were against the pope's visit, ukraine.radiosvoboda.org reported on May 26. The people on the streets of Kyiv also supported the idea of the papal visit. Comments included: "Why not? So many Catholics live in Ukraine. Surely, the issue of religion is very delicate, but I think his visit is very important." "I have no arguments either for or against this. But if he comes, it will be a very important event both for Kyiv and Ukraine. For all I know, this pope has not been to Ukraine yet." "Let him come. John Paul II visited Ukraine, and let this pope come. Many people practice the Catholic religion in Ukraine. In my opinion, it will only improve relations between people of different religions." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Turkmenistan seeks gas price hike

MOSCOW – Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov hopes to raise the sale price of Turkmen natural gas from \$66 to \$110-\$125 per 1,000 cubic meters

in the second half of 2006, the Russian newspaper Vedomosti reported on June 20. Troika Dialog analyst Valery Nesterov told the newspaper that if the price hike goes through, its knock-on effect could raise the price Ukraine pays for natural gas from current levels of \$95 to \$140-\$150 per 1,000 cubic meters. In 2006 Ukraine is slated to receive 41 billion cubic meters of Turkmen gas, which it purchases from the gas trader RosUkrEnergo. A RosUkrEnergo spokesperson told Vedomosti, "If Turkmenistan changes the conditions of its supplies, we will inform [Ukrainian national gas company] Naftohaz Ukrainy and we will propose corrections to the purchase price." Experts queried by the newspaper are divided, with some suggesting that Ukraine may soon face a price hike and others arguing that Russia's Gazprom will seek to avoid a repetition of the "gas war" with Ukraine that broke out in early 2006. Gazprom CEO Aleksei Miller recently left Ashgabat without securing an agreement on gas purchases for the second half of 2006. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Patriarch Lubomyr Husar visits Germany

LVIV – At the invitation of the German Episcopal Conference, Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), made an official visit to Germany on May 27-June 1. On May 27 the UGCC primate and Bishop Peter Kryk, the UGCC's apostolic exarch in Germany and Scandinavia, and the clergy of the exarchates of the UGCC from Germany and France celebrated a pontifical Liturgy at St. Joseph Church in Saarbruecken as part of Catholic Day (Katholikentag). Patriarch Lubomyr met with Cardinal Karl Lehmann, head of the German Episcopal Conference, and representatives of the conference. On May 29 the head of the UGCC talked for an hour with Secretary of State Dr. Gert Geller and German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Patriarch Lubomyr also visited the Ukrainian Embassy in Germany and met with faithful of the UGCC at the Ukrainian parish in Berlin. On May 30 he began a visit to Munich, where he was to visit the Ukrainian Free University. On May 31 he was to present relics of Blessed Martyr Petro Verhun, former apostolic visitor to Germany, to the Munich community. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainian Catholic primate visits France

KYIV-PARIS – On May 15-25 Patriarch Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), was in France. The patriarch spent the first five days in Paris; on May 21 he went to Metz and on May 22 he was to arrive at Mackwiller, where a meeting with all priests of the UGCC who conduct pastoral activities in the countries of the European Union was to take place. On May 15-21 in Paris, together with all heads and representatives of the Eastern Catholic Churches, Patriarch Lubomyr celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Oeuvre d'Orient (Work of the East) charity association, which provides financial support for the Eastern Churches. The UGCC primate, together with the local French bishop and Ukrainian hierarchs and priests celebrated a liturgy in Metz. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Over 1,500 new parishes in 2005

KYIV – According to Ukraine's State Department on Religious Matters, more than 1,500 new parishes appeared in the country in 2005. ictv.ua reported this on 2 June 2006. The department adds that more than 28,000 religious ministers are officially registered at the department. According to ictv.ua, Ukraine has 55 religious confessions whose annual donations exceed \$5

billion (U.S.). The main source of Churches' income is donations given in conjunction with the celebration of marriages and other rituals. According to ictv.ua, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate enjoys a leading, but not a monopolistic, place in the market of religious service in Ukraine. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Rabbis' conference held in Kyiv

KYIV – The All-Ukrainian Conference of Rabbis, which gathered all rabbis working in the Jewish communities of Ukraine, took place in Kyiv on May 15. Organized by Ukraine's Main Rabbinate and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Ukraine (FJCU), the conference was aimed at addressing current issues of Jewish life in Ukraine. Chief Rabbi of Ukraine Azriel Chaikin of the Lubavitch Chabad movement opened the conference. Ihor Bondarchuk, director of Ukraine's State Department on Religious Matters, represented the Ukrainian government and spoke at the opening ceremony. Naomi Ben-Ami, Israeli ambassador to Ukraine; Udi Ben-Ami, head of the Consular Department of

the Israeli Embassy to Ukraine; and Arier Heter, adviser of the Israeli Embassy and director of the Ukrainian bureau of Natyv also participated in the conference. Discussed at the conference were urgent problems of Jewish communities in various towns and cities. The speakers stressed the necessity of closer cooperation and integration of programs of the FJCU, as well as the need for more careful attention to the problems of areas with a low Jewish population. Also discussed were new educational projects launched by the FJCU. Many rabbis touched upon the problem of anti-Semitism and the propagation of xenophobic ideas in modern Ukrainian society. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukraine offers to host Karabakh talks

KYIV – Following talks in Kyiv on June 19 with his visiting Armenian counterpart, Vartan Oskanian, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk said Ukraine has offered to host further talks between the presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan on approaches to resolving the Karabakh conflict, day.az reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)



Olha Smorodsky née Nahlak

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A slideshow about Olha's life may be viewed at www.smorodsky.com/olhasmorodsky

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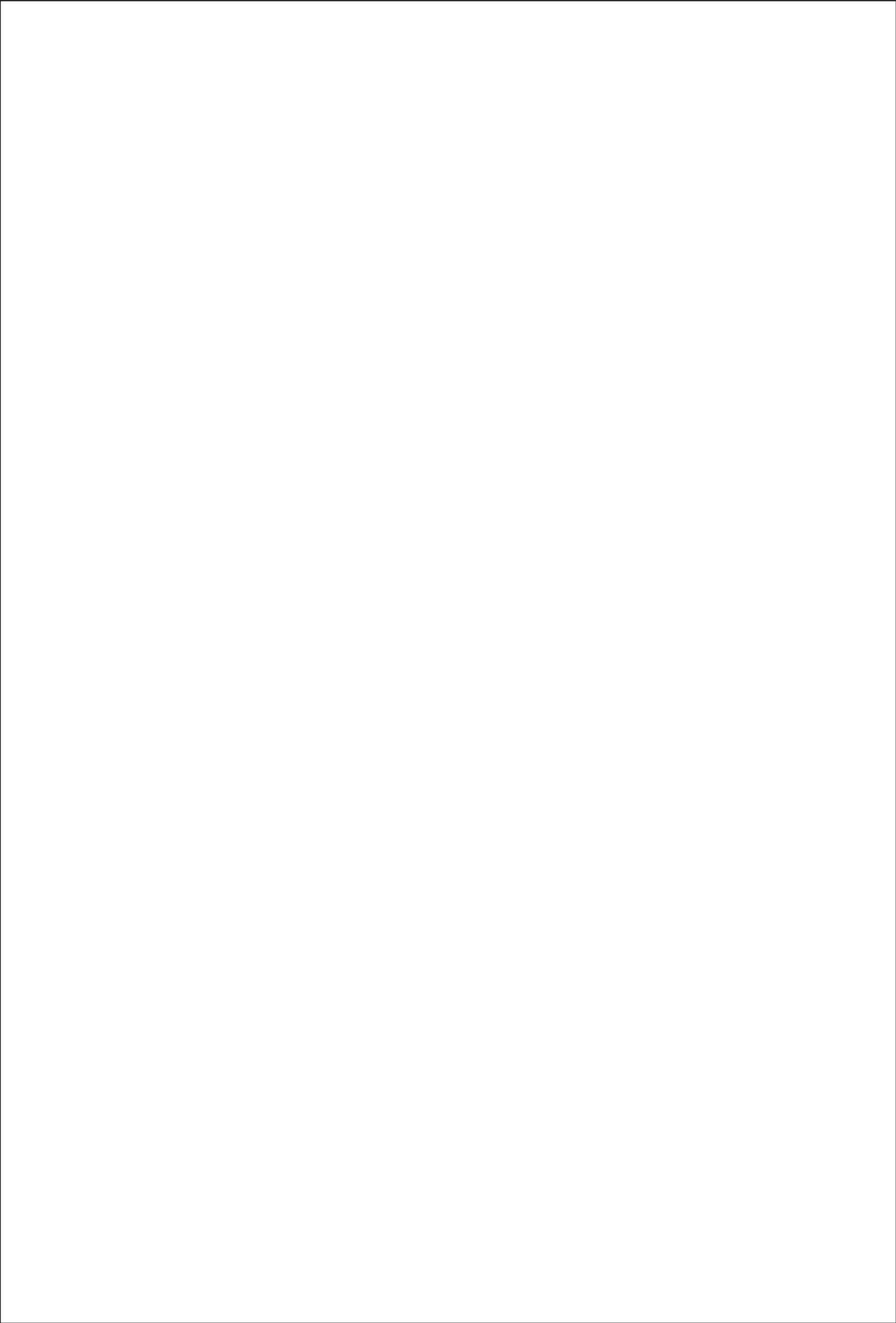
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Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies graduates seven

WASHINGTON – Seven students graduated on May 19 from the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies in Washington.

The 6:30 p.m. ceremony was held at the Embassy of Ukraine in Georgetown. Natalia Holub, cultural attaché of the Embassy of Ukraine, coordinated the event with the Ukrainian School. Ms. Holub welcomed the 65 guests in attendance and introduced the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of Holy Trinity Parish, who led the prayer.

The director of the Ukrainian School, Theodore Caryk, introduced the assistant ambassador, Victor Nikitin, who greeted the seven graduates and their families.

The other guest speaker was Osyp

Rozhka, editor-in-chief of America, who also expressed congratulations to the students. Each received a one-year free subscription coupon to America.

Director Caryk read “kudos” from various Ukrainian organizations and then distributed the diplomas and gifts to the graduates.

Afterwards, each student had an opportunity to thank the persons involved in making this day a reality, which included: the Embassy of Ukraine, for hosting the ceremony; the director of the School, Mr. Caryk; their priests: the Rev. Lonchyna and the Rev. Volodymyr Steliac; their teachers; especially Marika Jurach, Maia Saj Schmidt, Svitozar Nenuch and Natalia Tailikh.

Special thanks went to the parents of the graduates, who always provided encouragement in helping them realize the importance of their education at the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies.

After 11 years of attending Ukrainian school on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., it was a joyful occasion to give recognition to these seven young graduates. It also gave closure to their years of hard work in learning about their “roots” and

language as they began another journey into young adulthood and on to college.

In closing, Ms. Holub wished the graduates continued success and presented them with gifts from the Embassy and invited everyone to a reception honoring the graduates: Marusia Chopivsky, Danylo Demidenko, Yevdokiya Koroza, Anna Koval, Andrew Oryshkevych, Katrusia Romaniuk and Anastasia Whalen.

The Voice of America, Ukrainian Branch, filmed the ceremony.



Students and teachers of the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies with diplomats at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

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The trafficking...

(Continued from page 7)

and forceful orders to judges that trafficking will not be tolerated. The full force of the law must be applied – prison time and confiscation of profits – in order to send the message that this form of slavery will not be tolerated, he continued.

Governments must sound the alarm to raise awareness of global trafficking. Otherwise the problem will remain masked. Action plans of governments must be internationalized so that all governments act in concert. Working in cooperation with the U.S. is mandatory as the Americans have put the issue of trafficking on the political agenda and the U.S. has the capacity to keep this issue at the fore, Mr. Malarek noted.

In the Canadian context, Bill C49 was passed when the Liberal government of Prime Minister Paul Martin was in office. This bill outlines new indictable offenses in the Canadian Criminal Code built entirely around the issue of human trafficking.

It is time for this crime against humanity to be abolished. If it was constituencies of conscience who worked to abolish the Black slave trade in the 19th century, then the formation of groups of conscience, in communities, in clubs and

in churches is once again imperative. Civil society must mobilize to put pressure on governments to put an end to the disturbing reality of 21st century slavery. Reports estimate that anywhere between 700,000 and a couple of million people are trafficked worldwide every year. Most are sold into the sex slave trade.

At the end of the evening, Mr. Malarek told this writer that his book has been translated into Ukrainian and is being widely distributed. He also indicated that all profits from the sale of the book are to be directed toward combating human trafficking. He also had an audience with President Viktor Yushchenko on this subject.

I can say that my impression was that the audience in Montreal was greatly moved by the gravity of the problem. Rabbi Lerner closed the Thursday session by telling the audience in the synagogue that Jews were slaves in Egypt and it was their responsibility now to act to free others. A leaflet with a prayer was distributed so that it could be read at Seder. In the hall, copies of a prepared letter were distributed so that audience members could simply sign it and send it off to the prime minister of Canada and to their member of Parliament. Rabbi Lerner reminded everyone present: "Being free is a responsibility."

Neither are we Ukrainians unfamiliar with slavery. Many slaves were shipped from Kyivan Rus' to Byzantium, as well as to Arab countries. In Istanbul there was a famous square for bartering Ukrainian slaves. In the 15th and 16th century Crimean Tatars captured Ukrainians and sold them in the slave markets of Turkey. The institution of slavery continued to exist, albeit under a different name. In the 16th century it was replaced by serfdom. In the Communist era it took its own unique form. Today this horror is once again thriving.

Let us act now. It is our duty.

UMANA...

(Continued from page 12)

North America (JUMANA), the Likarskyi Visnyk, are available as they are published, in PDF format.

In keeping with UMANA's policy of corporate transparency, the new site includes detailed information on the governance structure of the association, with officers' names and contact information available for the national office as well as all of the active branches throughout the United States and Canada.

One new feature includes the names of active members accessible by navigating a map of North America. This listing of members is designed to assist communication not only among members, but also to allow the public to view member health professionals in their local areas, as well as by their practice specialty.

UMANA welcomes input and participation of the viewing public as its goal is to strive to develop the site to be most productive and interesting to our members, Ukrainians worldwide and all Internet visitors.

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Cehelska showcases Ukraine at global cultures event

by Stefan P. Stefaniuk

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. – On the evening of May 20, the Church of the Holy Family hosted its annual global cultures event titled “Exploring Our Similarities.” The event was aimed at not only exploring the similarities, but also learning to work together for the common good of all. During the event, groups of tables were encouraged to discuss the similarities they shared, and later present what they had discovered that tied them together. Following a summary of the group discussion, there was an ethnic food tasting, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Soon afterwards, the ethnic show began and included a dance program by the Philippine Cultural Center as well as presentations of Filipino martial arts, a Mexican dance, Ukrainian bandura, German cow bells and Flamenco dancing.

Representing Ukraine was Dr. Olga Maria Cehelska, who sang two traditional Ukrainian folk songs while playing the bandura. Accompanying on guitar was retired Col. Anhel Morales, the founder of Global Cultures Inc., who even managed to learn the refrain of one of the Ukrainian songs in order to sing it in two-part harmony.

Dr. Cehelska, a seasoned performer, captured the hearts of those attending the event with her playful humor and elegant introduction in Ukrainian. The rest of her program was bilingual, as she brought Ukrainian culture to life in the time allotted.

Using a colorful display of heirloom embroidery and mannequins dressed in the different regional folk costumes of Ukraine, her performance sparked an interest in presenting programs on Ukrainian culture in Hampton Roads schools. In fact, that very night she was



Stefan P. Stefaniuk

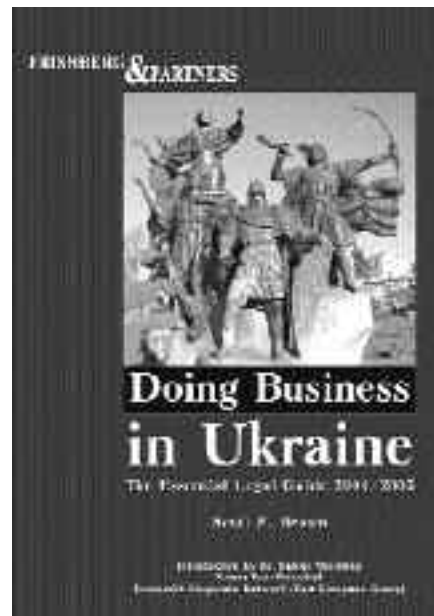
Dr. Olga Maria Cehelska at a global cultures event in Virginia Beach, Va.

asked if she could hold programs for two different schools in the fall of this year.

Having worked for Young Audiences of Virginia Inc. for nearly five years, Dr. Cehelska has introduced Ukrainian history and culture to more than 10,000 school-aged children throughout the state of Virginia in the 1990s. On global cultures night, Dr. Cehelska agreed to continue to present historically sound programs on Ukraine, through song, the bandura and the brilliance of Ukrainian composers for piano.

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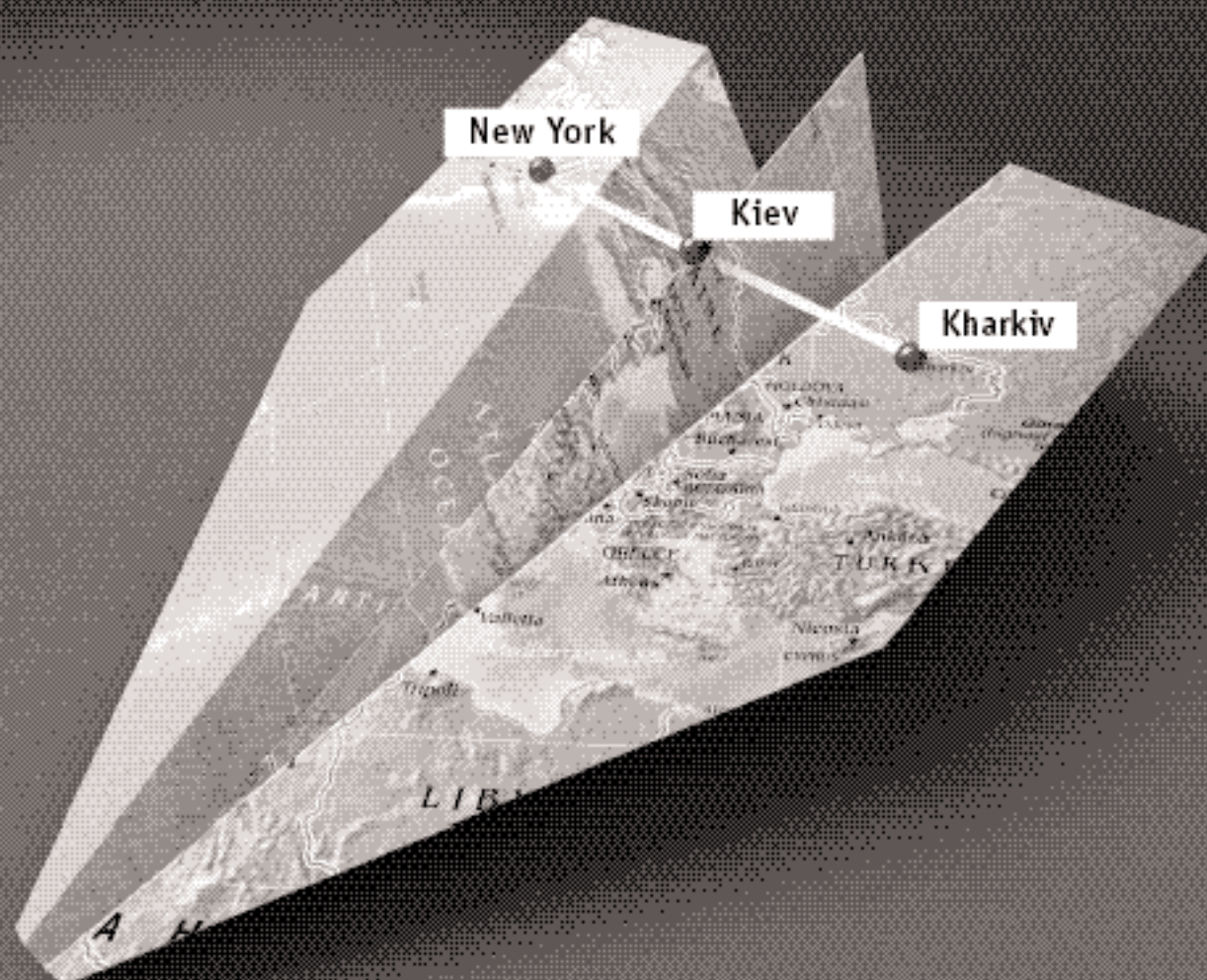
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Kyivan scholars speak at Shevchenko Society in New York

NEW YORK – The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) hosted a program composed of lectures by three Kyivan scholars who had just participated as speakers at the annual world convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), which was held at the Harriman Institute of Columbia University.

The lecturers were Myroslava Antonovych, associate professor of jurisprudence at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy; Lesia Stavytska, doctor of philology and chair of the department of sociolinguistics at the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU); and Orysia Demska-Kulchytska, candidate of philological sciences and associate director of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language of NANU.

The program, which took place on March 26, was introduced by NTSh president Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych and chaired by Prof. Vasyl Makhno.

The first guest speaker was Prof. Antonovych, author of the monograph "International Public Law" (Kyiv, 2003). She began by thanking the American government for financial assistance in the form of Fulbright and IREX grants in the past, and NTSh for sponsoring her present trip to the U.S.

In the opinion of Prof. Antonovych, the Orange Revolution in November-December 2004, whose peaceful and bloodless nature knows no precedent in the history of revolution, represented the creation of a Ukrainian political nation.

The struggle for human rights, freedom and national independence, all of which the Orange Revolution embodied, can be viewed as an outgrowth of the

Ukrainian legal tradition, dating back to the remarkably progressive constitutions of Pylyp Orlyk (1709) and the Ukrainian National Republic (1918), as well as the struggles for human and national rights waged by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group of the 1970s and 1980s, said the lecturer.

The Ukrainian political nation of today can be thought of as a single medal with two different faces – civic and ethnic – concluded Prof. Antonovych.

Next to speak was Ms. Demska-Kulchytska, author of the monograph "Foundations of the National Corpus of the Ukrainian Language" (Kyiv, 2005). She, too, thanked the American NTSh for sponsoring her trip to the ASN Convention in New York. She also singled out the NTSh in Ukraine as one of the main bulwarks of Ukrainian identity.

Ms. Demska-Kulchytska discussed her research into the old and new meanings of a number of social-political terms, such as "democracy," "nationalism" and "globalization," among others.

The last speaker was Dr. Stavytska, author of the "Short Dictionary of Jargon in the Ukrainian Language" (Kyiv, 2003), who is currently a Shklar Fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Because jargon and slang were excluded from Soviet dictionaries, explained the lecturer, she found the field wide open since 1992 for research and publication of dictionaries in the area of the vocabulary of various microsocial groups in Ukraine, such as sportsmen, musicians, computer specialists and just plain ordinary users of obscene language.

Dr. Stavytska presented to the Shevchenko Society copies of her monographs: "Ukrainian Jargon: A Dictionary" and "Argot, Jargon, Slang" – both published by Krytyka (Kyiv, 2005).



At the Shevchenko Scientific Society (from left) are: Svitlana Andrushkiw, Marta Tarnawsky, Orest Popovych, Roman Andrushkiw, Larissa Onyshkevych, Vasyl Makhno, Myroslava Antonovych, George Slusarczyk, Orysia Demska-Kulchytska, Bohdan Chopyk and Lesia Stavytska.

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Koota Ooma...

(Continued from page 13)

a few titles in Ukrainian. A two-part CD on the History of Ukraine (Dytiacha Kolektsia – Istoriya Ukrainy) that contains both lessons and assignments is being successfully used in some schools in Toronto.

What is their opinion of the Ukrainian-language book situation in Ukraine? Ms. Onyschuk said that although the distribution system of books is improving, books in Ukrainian come out in very small printings, normally 2,000 or 3,000 copies, not enough to fill the need. Why? Partly because people are afraid to make the necessary investment and partly due to the tradition that the state tells you how many to print.

Sometimes a publisher will decide to discontinue printing a book, even though it is attractive and popular. Publishers go bankrupt or sell out to other publishers who then continue to print the same title, but the publisher changes. Such things make it difficult to stay in contact. Many Ukrainian publishing houses also print Russian-language books – in Kyiv there are more Russian books for children than Ukrainian ones.

At the same time, there are publishers that are doing innovative things. For example, Makhaon made arrangements with Oxford and with Hayes (which produces the Osborne books) to get the Ukrainian rights to their illustrated

books. Ranok in Kharkiv is an innovative publisher that produces teaching games, such as a book for young kids printed on heavy carton that comes apart into a puzzle.

According to Ms. Onyschuk, many publishers in Ukraine conduct their business very professionally – they understand that today book publishing is big business. Some, such as Ranok and Makhaon, branches of large corporations with the head office located in Moscow, make it difficult to judge what part of their production is books in Ukrainian. In the past few years publishers have been multiplying rapidly and there are many new publishing houses in eastern Ukraine.

There are also small enterprises that publish only five or six titles a year. In Ivano-Frankivsk, there is a woman who has developed a growing business in textile books for the very young; she does only one or two titles a year. Although there are more contemporary and interesting books today, Ms. Onyschuk estimates that, in the last five to six years, the actual number of books in Ukrainian has not grown, and possibly has gone down. There are very few Ukrainian authors who write books for children or teens with modern stories – by Grade 4 or 5 children no longer want to read fairy tales.

Asked what gives you then the most satisfaction in running Koota Ooma, Ms. Onuch answered quickly: returning buyers. “Over the years, a lot of families

have grown up on our books. It is wonderful to see them return and seek out the next books. The kids come here, recognize books they have already read and look for others. You can see the development of their interest in books; it makes it doubly satisfying to see that it is Ukrainian books that they want to read. This excitement about Ukrainian books in children is extremely rewarding.”

How is Koota Ooma different from other venues that sell Ukrainian children's books? “Together we have lots of experience with schools and working with children,” Ms. Onyschuk said. “We have taught for many years, we deal with children and young people through other activities, such as Plast. We can advise and provide the personal touch. We know our products very well, we can provide expertise; even our helpers know the products well. Without this, we would not be able to cope.” “When people come here, they are usually overwhelmed by

the number and choice of books and don't know where to begin, where to search,” she continued. “This is what we provide that is different from other stores in Canada or the United States that have Ukrainian books. Anyone can order and import books, and even offer them at a lower price, but we have a huge selection and the knowledge of the product that is not available elsewhere.”

“It is fun, but it's a lot of work,” Ms. Onyschuk added.

Koota Ooma Ukrainian Books is open Thursdays, 2-7:30 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m. It is located at 55 Ormskirk Ave., Toronto, ON M6S 4V6; telephone, 416-762-2112; fax, 416-762-5611; e-mail, kootaooma@bellnet.ca; website, (under construction) www.kootaooma.com. For persons coming to Toronto, special arrangements to see the bookstore at other times can be made by sending an e-mail to kootaooma@bellnet.ca.

Rutgers...

(Continued from page 9)

“Whereas, Coach Taras Hunczak has, with his determination and encouragement, guided the Scarlet Raiders to their present eminence; and

“Whereas, Such outstanding performance and demonstration of talent reflects credit on Rutgers, the State University, and State of New Jersey ...

“Be It resolved by the Senate of the State of New Jersey...

“That this House hereby congratulates and commends the players and coaching staff of the Rutgers-Newark Volleyball team for their outstanding accomplishments and joins with the citizens of New Jersey in expressing pride and relish in the national recognition which Rutgers-

Newark has been accorded.”

Gratitude and praise were extended, and special team awards were presented during the Athletic Hall of Fame induction ceremony to the Scarlet Raiders players of 1976-1977: Richard Kafer, George Temnycky, Nestor Paslawsky, Peter Melnyk, Michael Laschuk, Mario Treibit, Ryuichi Furusawa, the late Boris Olshaniwsky, William Savary, Roman Kolinsky, Bohdan Mrozowski and George Lesiuk, together with their founder and coach, Prof. Hunczak.

Also noted were the contributions of the Chornomorska Sich Sports Club and other Ukrainian American youth and sports organizations to the athletic development and team spirit that made the team of 1976-1977 the champions they were.

The team...

(Continued from page 9)

Roman was an integral part of sanguinity and positive attitude of the '77 team.

Richard Kafer: Richie was a setter for the Raiders and Number 12. He played in the Junior Olympics in 1975 and 1976. He also participated in the USVBA [United States Volley Ball Association] Nationals in 1976. Ritchie was noted for his soft touch and genuine personality as a team player.

George Temnycky: George started playing USVBA volleyball in 1974 with the Ukrainian Sich Sports Club, which was Region II champ. Prior to playing ball with the Raiders, he played for the Ukrainian PAL League, as well as finished third in the nation with the New York Junior Olympic team. George was a freshman in 1977 when the Raiders advanced to the NCAA finals in Los Angeles. His position was an outside hitter and middle blocker. George continued on the team and represented Rutgers in future final four appearances.

William Savary: William was a senior in 1977 and instrumental in making volleyball stand out on the East Coast that first year Rutgers was in the NAAs. Born in Haiti, he played in Inter-Caribbean tournaments, where he was selected to the “all tournament” team. He was known for his exceptional vertical jump and was selected as a member of the All-East team in 1976. William was one of two captains on this team that season.

Ruichi Furusawa: “Ichi” was born in Japan, where he was a member of the All-Tokyo team. In 1976 he was member of the NCAA Second Team All-East. He also received honors of All-NAIA First Team that same year. In 1977 he was

selected to the NCAA All-East Team. Ichi was a setter for the team, a position that basically called the shots and utilized the hitters to their utmost potential.

Peter Melnyk: Another Ukrainian and another spiker for the Raiders, Peter was captain of the team that year in 1977. In 1975 he played for the New York Volleyball Club, as well as Ukrainian sports clubs. He participated in the Junior Olympics as well. Peter contributed to the team's advancement in the NAIA finals in 1976. Peter was the only holdover from the original club team in 1975. As an alumnus, he was the play-by-play commentator at the first Golden Dome tournament, an invitational competition of the top volleyball teams of the country.

Nestor Paslawsky: Nestor also started playing volleyball at an early age among the Ukrainian youth and sports organizations. In 1975 he was a member of the Junior Olympics of New York and was selected to the Junior All-American Team at age 16. In 1976 he played in Hawaii as a member of the U.S.A. Pacific Rim Tournament. Nestor was instrumental in bringing the Rutgers team to the No. 2 spot in the NAIA and was voted All-Tournament that first season. In 1977 he played hitter and middle blocker positions which contributed to the 41-1 record. He was selected to the All-Tournament Team at UCLA, as well as honored as an All American on the national level.

Editor's Note: Other Ukrainians previously inducted into the Rutgers-Newark Athletic Hall of Fame are: Irene Darmochwal, volleyball, 1982, inducted in 1986; Taras Hunczak, volleyball (founder and coach), inducted in 2004; and Pat Kotlar Paslawsky, volleyball, 1979, inducted in 2004.

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OUT AND ABOUT

June 13-July 4 New York	"Gulag: Soviet Forced Labor Camps and Struggle for Freedom" exhibit, Ellis Island Immigration Museum, www.gulaghistory.org/exhibits/nps , or 212-363-3200	July 7 Washington	The Washington Group Summer Social, National Gallery of Art Sculpture Garden, 240-381-0993
June 30 - July 2 Wellington, OH	Ivan Kupalo weekend, SUM Cleveland Resort "Khortytsia," 216-870-1811 or 216-548-1333, or www.ivanakupala.com	July 7-9 Vegreville, AB	Vegreville Pysanka Folk Festival, 780-632-2777
June 30 Lehighton, PA	Learn ballroom dancing, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 or 484-695-0395	July 8 Jewett, NY	Pianist Serhiy Salov performs, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
July 1 Vernon, BC	Canada Day Festivities, featuring the Sadok Ukrainian Dancers, Polsen Park, 250-558-2959		
July 1 Lehighton, PA	Kazka dance camp performance, zabava with DJ Captain Mike, Ukrainian Homestead, 215-235-3709 or 610-377-4621		
July 1 Media, PA	Delaware County Summer Festival, Voloshky Dancers, Rose Tree Park, 610-891-4663 or 610-891-4464		
July 3 Jewett, NY	Papa Duke Band, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479		

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



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

June 26-30, 2006
Exploration Day Camp

July 2-9, 2006
Tabir Ptashat, Session #2

July 9-15, 2006
Discovery Camp, Session #1

July 16-21, 2006
Children's Ukrainian Heritage
Day Camp, Session #1

July 16-22, 2006
Discovery Camp, Session #2
SCUBA Diving Course

July 23-28, 2006
Children's Ukrainian Heritage
Day Camp, Session #2

July 23-29, 2006
Ukrainian Sitch Sports Camp,
Session #1

July 23-August 5, 2006
Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp,
Session #1

July 30-August 5, 2006
Ukrainian Sitch Sports Camp,
Session #2

July 31-August 4, 2006
Golf Day Camp and Beach
Volleyball Day Camp

August 5, 2006
Dance Camp Session #1 Recital,
Auction Fund-Raiser sponsored by
Chornomorski Khvyli and
Soyuzivka's Heritage Foundation
Golf Tournament

August 6-19, 2006
Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp,
Session #2

August 12, 2006
Miss Soyuzivka Contest followed
by zabava with Tempo

August 19, 2006
Dance Camp Session #2 Recital,
followed by zabava with
Fata Morgana

To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
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Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of
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We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located.
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 8

JEWETT, N.Y.: "Music at the Grazhda" presents pianist Serhiy Salov, 27, winner of both the first prize and the audience award at the Montreal International Music Competition (2004), in a program of works by Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, Liszt and Lysenko. The concert, sponsored by the Music and Art Center of Greene County, will be held at 8 p.m. The Grazhda is located on Ukraine Road off Route 23A; it is five miles west of the town of Hunter, N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains. For directions visit www.grazhdamusicandart.org; for additional information call 518-263-4619.

Saturday-Sunday, July 22-23

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.: St. John Ukrainian Orthodox Church will celebrate its 79th annual Ukrainian Days Weekend Festival by offering two full days of fun, food and entertainment. In addition to the traditional food, pastries, arts and crafts, the professional dance ensemble Voloshky

will perform on Saturday at 4 p.m. followed by the area's No. 1 band, Splash, at 6 p.m. Sunday divine liturgy will begin at 9 a.m., with the festival opening at 11 a.m. that day. St. John's choir and dance group will perform at 1 p.m. on Sunday, followed by a church tour at 2:30 p.m. and a dance to polka music by John Stevens and The Doubleshot Band at 3-7 p.m. Admission to the festival is free on both days. For information contact Father Zinoviy Zharsky, 607-797-1584, or log on to stjohnuoc.org.

SAVE THE DATE

CHICAGO: The 35th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art will be held on Saturday, October 7, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. Please plan to attend this very special event. An exciting program with special guests, music and surprises is planned. Let's celebrate 35 years of this significant Ukrainian cultural institution. For more information contact the UIMA at 773-227-5522.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

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

In 2007 St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark will be celebrating its centennial. We are planning to publish a book of parishioners' memoirs. If you would like to submit your story, be it about a particular person or event, or to share your thoughts about what this parish has meant to you, please contact the parish office at 973-371-1356. The deadline for articles is August 15, 2006.

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