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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

World Cup soccer action unites people of Ukraine



Zenon Zawada

Young soccer fans watch Ukraine compete in the World Cup quarter-finals against Italy on Kyiv's Independence Square on June 30.

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Oblivious tourists sipped cocktails in the Khreschatyk's outdoor cafés on June 30 as a cacophony of car and soccer horns proclaimed the humid night's national gravity.

On Independence Square, teenage girls adorned young men's faces with blue and yellow war paint in preparation for the night's fierce struggle.

In a half hour, "nashi" were to face soccer powerhouse and three-time world champions Italy.

"It's too bad our boys aren't playing Spain," snickered Volodymyr Korbash, 33, referring to the team that beat Ukraine 4-0 but didn't make it to the quarter-finals of the World Cup.

By the game's start, more than a thousand youngsters had jammed Independence Square, draped in blue-yellow flags, clenching Ukrainian beer bottles and stretching their vocal cords to their limit.

"U-kra-yi-na!"

"Pa-bie-da bu-diet na-sha!" (Victory will be ours.)

How loud was it?

"I feel it's more like a revolution than a soccer game," said Elizabeth Clark, an American visiting from Moscow.

But all it took was six minutes for the patriotic zeal and alacrity invigorating Independence Square to be abruptly extinguished with a nifty goal by a fellow named Gianluca Zambrotta, a defender no less.

Subdued tension swept like a wave over the soccer fans, who spent half-time tensely pondering and pleading for a rejuvenated Ukrainian team, a prayer that wouldn't be answered.

Below the raucous maidan, the food court of the Globus shopping mall had a dozen or so patrons, oblivious to the his-

tory taking place above.

"It's all the same to me," said Elena Taran, munching on a salad while chatting with a girlfriend. "The whole world may be watching, but we're here drinking beer."

Our husbands are watching it somewhere, they said laughing. "We're not

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Parliamentary coalition collapses Moroz and Azarov are candidates for Rada chair

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Just two weeks after signing a parliamentary coalition pact with the Our Ukraine and Yulia Tymoshenko blocs, Socialist Party of Ukraine leader Oleksander Moroz betrayed his Orange Revolution partners and formed a de facto union with the Party of the Regions and the Communist Party.

Recognizing that he lacked enough votes, Our Ukraine National Deputy Petro Poroshenko withdrew his candidacy for the Verkhovna Rada chair during the Parliament's July 6 session.

The Socialists then nominated Mr. Moroz and the Party of the Regions nominated Mykola Azarov, a former first vice-minister who spent most of his life in the Russian Federation. As of The Weekly's press deadline, the vote for the Rada chair had not yet taken place.

"I don't want to lead a Parliament where sectors are battling each other," Mr. Moroz said. "But I know that, other than me, no one will unite it."

Ever since the coalition negotiations began in April, Mr. Moroz had been vying for the Rada chair, which he held for four years between May 1994 and April 1998.

The Our Ukraine bloc had refused to give the Socialists the Parliament chairmanship, which it wanted Mr. Poroshenko to occupy in order to counterbalance Ms. Tymoshenko's influence as prime minister.

Eventually, Mr. Moroz publicly relinquished his claim to the post.

His July 6 turnaround caused a schism within the ranks of his own party as National Deputy Yosyp Vynskyi announced he was resigning as the first secretary of the party's political council.

Mr. Moroz's betrayal ruins the democratic coalition and reveals his intention to unite with the Party of the Regions, Mr. Vynskyi alleged.

"My personal tragedy is that I can't trust Mr. Moroz as the Socialist Party leader, a person I walked alongside for 15 years, who, I supported in everything, for whom I took on the dirtiest and most thankless work," Mr. Vynskyi told reporters.

He accused the Party of the Regions of buying off the Socialists. "Price is a big issue, and I don't have the facts or documents to support my claim," Mr. Vynskyi told reporters. "But you will soon see who is riding in which cars and living in

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Nine billionaires among Ukraine's 30 richest men

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine now boasts nine billionaires, all having prospered from the nation's vast natural resources and the industrial might inherited from the Soviet Union, according to a newly released survey of Ukraine's 30 wealthiest men.

Among them, 17 conduct their business in the industrial east, while none are based in western Ukraine, as determined by the financial analysts at Dragon Capital investment bank and editors of KP Media, who published their report in the July 1 issue of Korrespondent magazine.

"If more than half of the wealthy in neighboring Russia scraped together their fortune exporting natural resources, mainly natural gas and oil, then most well-off Ukrainians made their millions producing steel and cast iron," reported Korrespondent magazine, Ukraine's leading news weekly, which is published by American Jed Sunden in the Russian language.

The rich have gotten richer in Ukraine thanks to the Orange Revolution — an event that increased the attractiveness of their properties, assets and stocks among Western investors and capitalists, Korrespondent reported.

One of the top beneficiaries of this

newfound luster is one of the Orange Revolution's enemies, Rynat Akhmetov, 39, whose wealth has multiplied to an estimated \$11.8 billion.

He remains the biggest financier of the Party of the Regions, which he represents in

Ukraine's Parliament as a national deputy.

Known as Ukraine's steel king, Mr. Akhmetov also has enormous investments in the auto-making, energy, communica-

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Zenon Zawada

Ukraine's wealthiest man, Rynat Akhmetov, is worth \$11.8 billion.



Zenon Zawada

Chocolate king Petro Poroshenko is worth \$505 million.

ANALYSIS

A Croatian human-trafficking victim speaks with RFE/RL

by Ankica Barbir Mladinovic

RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

Trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is becoming increasingly widespread in countries undergoing transition. Many young women seeking better jobs and better lives find themselves against their will in secret brothels of Western countries. Such is the warning of non-governmental women's unions in Croatia, where 45 victims of trafficking have been identified in the last four years. Unofficial numbers are many times greater.

"It happened abroad," says Martina, a 29-year-old trafficking victim from Zagreb. "I was sold for 3,500 euros [\$4,400]. I was beaten, raped, forced against my will. They would put out cigarette butts on me and cut me with razors."

It was like a horror movie, she says. Martina was 19 years old at that time, trained as a cook. She lived in the suburbs of Zagreb and desired a better job and a better life. She met a young man who told her about his brother who had a restaurant in Italy, but who had a hard time finding good employees.

'It sounded rather convincing'

"He told me that if I really wanted to work I could come with him, but that if I did not intend to pursue work there I could be back in Croatia in three days," Martina said. "It sounded rather convincing. Given that my life had been miserable since I was born – my father was an alcoholic and my mother ill – I went there without a second thought."

"As soon as I arrived and as soon as he brought me to his apartment, everything started. He told me there was no work and that I had crossed the border in order to work as a prostitute, that he had paid a ton of money for me and that he will come for me in three days, and that I

had to be ready by then," she continued.

"I told him to get his mother ready instead, and then he hit me on the head with his fist. Since we were in the kitchen I turned around and struck him with a pot. Naturally, I was no match for him physically. He beat and raped me constantly for three days, to the point where I was lying in blood and urine while tied to a bed. He then brought two of his friends who raped me, put out cigarette butts on me, and cut me with razors."

Martina was locked in a Rome apartment for two months. Instead of working in a restaurant, she was beaten and raped daily until she was "broken" and had become a sexual slave. Then, she says, the man who bought her took her out to the street.

Four passports

"That man was from Bosnia," she says. "We found in his apartment four passports and another girl from Croatia who was also a mother of three. That was a complete horror. They beat me endlessly. A girl of 16 from Albania almost bled to death in my arms because they had pushed a car antenna into her vagina. A girl from Bosnia was found dead. That is when I completely broke down."

She says she had been completely dulled, as if separated from her own body. Even when there was a chance of escape she remained a prostitute.

"There was no way for me to be freed from what had happened to me," Martina says. "I endured this for six years. I went to the street with prostitutes, not in order to work, but to see the people who come to them and who force them to do this. Then I would throw a bottle of gasoline on their car or puncture their tires. I didn't care what would happen. I did one or three customers

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IOM battles human trafficking during World Cup competition

by Eugen Tomiuc

RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

To warn about the risk of human trafficking and forced prostitution during the World Cup in Germany, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has launched a joint awareness campaign with the MTV-Europe music channel and the Swedish government. IOM spokesman Jean-Philippe Chauzy says the campaign's focal point is a public-service announcement (PSA) that directs viewers to a website where they can obtain information for anonymously reporting to the German authorities any cases of trafficking and forced prostitution they may encounter.

RFE/RL correspondent Eugen Tomiuc spoke with Mr. Chauzy. (The interview was originally published on June 15. It was released as part of RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch on June 29.)

What prompted IOM's initiative and who are your partners?

The International Organization for Migration decided to team up with the MTV Europe Foundation [a charity registered jointly in Britain with the MTV Europe music channel] and the Swedish [government's International] Development Agency to put out a public-service

announcement [PSA] to warn the general public that, unfortunately, the World Cup will probably be marked by an increase in the trafficking of women, most of whom will end up in situations of exploitation.

We know from experience that it's unfortunately always the case that when you've got a big global sporting event, or a big global event, there is an increase in demand for sexual services, and we believe that the traffickers are going to make the most of the World Cup to make money. So we hope that the PSA will incite football fans – and we're expecting about 3 million football fans to come to Germany – to basically be aware of that problem and know that some women will be stuck in situations of exploitation during the World Cup.

MTV Europe and the Swedish government in 2005 launched a broader project, called EXIT, to raise awareness and increase prevention of the trafficking of women in Europe. Megastars such as actress Angelina Jolie and model Helena Christensen have lent their support to the EXIT project. Did this fact play a role in your decision to team up with MTV and the Swedish government in launching the public-service announce-

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NEWSBRIEFS

Coalition ready to talk with opposition

KYIV – Leaders of the ruling coalition – the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, Our Ukraine and the Socialist Party – are ready to sit at the negotiating table with the Party of the Regions, Ukrainian media reported on June 30, quoting Roman Bezsmertnyi of Our Ukraine. Lawmakers from the Party of the Regions have been blocking the parliamentary session chamber in protest against what they see as an unlawful scheme to appoint the prime minister and Verkhovna Rada chairman and the opposition's failure to offer the opposition sufficient positions on legislative committees. Mr. Bezsmertnyi told journalists on June 30 that the ruling coalition will not accept any ultimatums during such negotiations. Party of the Regions leader Viktor Yanukovich earlier announced that the blockade of the parliamentary chamber will be continued until the coalition parties give up their proposal to approve the prime minister and Rada chair via a single, open ballot. President Viktor Yushchenko on June 29 also called for talks to solve the parliamentary impasse. If the Verkhovna Rada fails to approve a new Cabinet by July 25, President Yushchenko will have the right to disband the legislature elected on March 26. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President rules out new elections

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said in a radio address to the nation on July 1 that he is not going to dissolve the Verkhovna Rada over its protracted inability to elect parliamentary leadership and appoint a new Cabinet, Ukrainian media reported. "There will be no repeat elections. It is a too expensive a pleasure for the country and an inadequate price for the ambitions of some politicians," President Yushchenko noted. He said Ukraine recently marked the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of its Constitution without a Constitutional Court, a functioning Parliament and a new Cabinet of Ministers. "The responsibility for this lies exclusively with deputies of the new Verkhovna Rada and the leaders of parties and blocs whose short-sighted position has led to a blockade of the Parliament's work," Mr. Yushchenko added. He urged

the newly created ruling coalition of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, Our Ukraine and the Socialist Party to discuss the current parliamentary impasse with the opposition – the Party of the Regions led by former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and the Communist Party. A planned round of such talks misfired in Kyiv on July 3 after Mr. Yanukovich failed to show up and the ruling coalition refused to discuss the parliamentary crisis without him. Party of the Regions deputies have been blocking the parliamentary session hall for the past week. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President meets party leaders

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on July 4 met with Yulia Tymoshenko (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc), Roman Bezsmertnyi (Our Ukraine), Oleksander Moroz (Socialist Party of Ukraine), Viktor Yanukovich (Party of the Regions) and Petro Symonenko (Communist Party of Ukraine). Secretariat Chief of Staff Oleh Rybachuk and his first deputy, Ivan Vasiunyk, also were present at the meeting. Addressing the leaders, President Yushchenko demanded that they start a constructive dialogue and find healthy compromises. "We must reach understanding in the framework of the five political forces. This is our obligation, not our whim," he said. "I am convinced we are about to resolve all the problems we face." The president said the parties had clearly declared their political positions, and that the only impediment now is distrust and intolerance among the negotiators. "We must not negotiate in such an atmosphere. [...] Nobody should negotiate through demands and unilateral questions. I want to create an atmosphere making us leave this table with a constructive choice," he said. Mr. Yushchenko said he believes the parliamentary crisis is his country's major problem and that he is "eager to see the Parliament functioning." (Official Website of President of Ukraine)

Gas price to remain unchanged

KYIV – Acting Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov said at a Cabinet of Minister meeting on June 30 that the price of gas imported by Ukraine will remain

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PROFILE: Oleksii Ivchenko, leader of Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, chair of Naftohaz

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Oleksii Ivchenko is not your typical Ukrainian nationalist.

His wardrobe consists of 50 shirts, 100 ties and 100 pairs of shoes, not to mention a collection of suits estimated at \$10,000.

He likes cars, too.

"I've changed my Mercedes for the latest model every two years, which I've done for the last 15 years," he famously told Ukrainian journalists in mid-April. "And I won't betray my tradition."

Since taking the helm of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN), Mr. Ivchenko's tenure has marked a sharp departure from where his predecessor, Slava Stetsko, had left the organization upon her death in 2003.

The wife of Yaroslav Stetsko, a close associate of Stefan Bandera, Mrs. Stetsko selflessly dedicated her life in the diaspora in Germany to Ukrainian independence.

When it finally happened, Ukrainians rewarded her devotion with immediate recognition and honor, enabling her to launch CUN as a political party, which she represented upon her election to Ukraine's Parliament.

Mr. Ivchenko's leadership since then has led many Ukrainian nationalists to dismiss or abandon the party once known for its commitment to the cause, as symbolized by Mrs. Stetsko.

While revealing his lack of idealism, Mr. Ivchenko's taste for luxury wasn't necessarily cause for scandal until the muckraking Ukrayinska Pravda website revealed he used government influence and money to whet his appetite.

As chair of Naftohaz, the government's largest enterprise that buys and sells natural gas in Ukraine, Mr. Ivchenko ordered the purchase of a Mercedes S-500, endowed with a 5.5-liter engine, AMG tuning, a refrigerator, television with DVD changer and massage chairs.

He ordered the car's purchase for \$227,400 just a year and a half after his predecessor had bought his own new Mercedes S-model. Including registration and insurance fees, the car cost Naftohaz \$252,389.

The scandal resulted in yet another embarrassment for President Viktor Yushchenko, who campaigned to end government abuse of power and privilege.

Ukrainian law forbids government car purchases exceeding \$100,000.

It especially spoiled CUN's image among Ukrainian nationalists, many of whom have switched their allegiance to the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian National Self Defense (UNA-UNSO) or the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union led by Oleh Tyahnybok.

"It's become very fashionable to be a leader of this or another political party in Ukraine today," said Mykola Suzhenko, head of UNA-UNSO in the Sumy Oblast.

"Ivchenko represents this class or caste of people. If we recall the OUN-UPA era, those brothers broke the last pieces of bread among each other. I know CUN guys from my oblast with whom there were times we lived on bread and water and shared everything as brothers. Ivchenko simply pays tribute to those in power," Mr. Suzhenko added.

The Ukrainian public was even more startled by Mr. Ivchenko's indignant reaction to the scandal at an April 21 press conference. Rather than apologizing and proposing to sell the car, he was unrepentant and saw no wrong.

"I've been riding in the latest models starting in 1992," Mr. Ivchenko told

reporters. "I was still working in Ivano-Frankivsk, and even in Kyiv many didn't know what a Mercedes was."

He assailed his critics and sarcastically asked them whether they wanted him to drive in a Zaporizhia-made Tavriya instead.

"I believe that the director of such an enterprise as Naftohaz should be riding in the most handsome and expensive car," Mr. Ivchenko declared.

As for using government funds to purchase the most handsome cars, Mr. Ivchenko explained that Naftohaz isn't a government enterprise and isn't financially supported by the government.

"Naftohaz, like every economic entity, is called to earn revenues and pay taxes to the government," Mr. Ivchenko said. "The Cabinet of Ministers requires dividend payments from Naftohaz, which it pays, and taxes, which it also pays. This Mercedes wasn't bought with government money."

Despite Mr. Ivchenko's denials, Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers owns all of Naftohaz's shares, making it a government-owned enterprise. Therefore, all of Naftohaz revenues, while obtained from private sources, are the domain of the Ukrainian government and its people.

Mr. Ivchenko revealed that he had sold the Mercedes to his nephew's dealership for \$230,000, costing Naftohaz more than \$22,000.

Following Mr. Ivchenko's defense before the press, President Yushchenko met with him and ordered him to sell the Mercedes.

"Sit in the car that was already there and it won't hurt your status in any way," Mr. Yushchenko said he told him.

He then told journalists: "Mr. Ivchenko's comments were incorrect, his positions were incorrect, and they needed correction. Categorically, government officials and structures are supposed to conduct themselves only properly and adequately according to their needs."

Ukrayinska Pravda revealed a deeper layer of corruption when it reported on April 13 that Mr. Ivchenko ordered the purchase of the luxurious Mercedes from a dealership partly owned by his nephew, Dmytro Bublyk.

Mr. Bublyk also happens to chair the Naftohaz subsidiary, Haz-Teplo, through which Mr. Ivchenko made the Mercedes purchase.

Numerous Haz-Teplo vehicles, as well as the now-famous Ivchenko Mercedes, were insured by a Lviv insurance company, Pro100 Strakhuvannia, where Mr. Bublyk's mother, Tetiana, is the chief accountant, Ukrayinska Pravda uncovered.

Another nephew, Yurii Paniuk, serves as Mr. Bublyk's assistant at Haz-Teplo.

Thus, Mr. Ivchenko not only placed family members into influential positions, but also enabled them to profit through side businesses they created that thrived off Naftohaz money.

Ensuring Naftohaz vehicles with a relative's firm also violates Ukrainian law, which requires companies to compete in bidding tenders to win insurance contracts.

And while Haz-Teplo was purchasing luxurious Mercedes, it had fallen into debt with another energy company, Kharkivhaz, by \$1.6 million, Ukrayinska Pravda reported.

Despite repeated attempts, CUN Secretariat Command Chair Stepan Bratsiun was unable to arrange an interview with Mr. Ivchenko for The Ukrainian Weekly.

Fellow CUN compatriot and National Deputy Yevhen Hirnyk declined to comment on the situation.

Mr. Ivchenko became CUN's presi-

dent at the party's Seventh Assembly elections on April 13, 2003, a month before Ms. Stetsko's death on May 14. Mr. Ivchenko ran against Serhii Zhyshko



Oleksii Ivchenko, chair of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

and won easily. Both were national deputies of the Our Ukraine faction in Parliament, and CUN had already belonged to Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine political bloc.

His leadership soon caused rifts within the party, even before his ascension to power and subsequent scandals.

A rift emerged between him and the ideologically minded Mykola Huk, editor of the party newspaper Natsiya i Derzhava, (Nation and State) who left Kyiv in January 2006 to run for mayor of Drohobych, the second-largest city in the Lviv Oblast.

Mr. Huk won the election as a CUN candidate.

When approached by The Ukrainian Weekly to comment on Mr. Ivchenko and the current state of CUN, Mr. Huk declined the interview request, saying, "I don't even want to recall what happened there."

Born in the village of Khorobriv in the Lviv Oblast in January 1963, Mr. Ivchenko studied engineering at Lviv Polytechnic University, graduating in 1985.

His career started at an Ivano-Frankivsk iron-concrete plant, where he became a director. In 1991 he launched the Hal-Agro company, according to his résumé.

He began working for an Ivano-Frankivsk company called Interhaz in 1995 and became its first vice-president two years later.

In 1996 and 1997 he served as a non-governmental advisor to Ukraine's vice prime minister and prime minister, according to his résumé.

Mr. Ivchenko was elected to the Verkhovna Rada in April 2002.

CUN changed dramatically when Mr. Ivchenko took over its reins, said Dr. Serhii Taran, chair of the Socio-Vymir Center for Sociological and Political Research, which is financed by Ukrainian private enterprises.

Once a primarily ideological group with little financing or access to power, Mr. Ivchenko brought both to the party, he said.

He enabled CUN to begin publishing Natsiya i Derzhava, its prolific weekly newspaper.

Mr. Ivchenko's role in CUN is similar to Petro Poroshenko's role in Our Ukraine People's Union, said Dr. Taran, who earned a doctorate in political science from Duke University in Durham, N.C.

Wealthy businessmen finance most Ukrainian political parties, he said. In return, they gain high-profile positions with access to government.

Following the Orange Revolution, Mr. Ivchenko emerged as one of the few people from the Halychyna region to become major players in Kyiv politics when President Yushchenko selected him to chair Naftohaz in March 2005.

"Under Slava Stetsko, CUN was only popular in one region, only had support from diaspora and had no relation to power," Dr. Taran said. "Under Ivchenko's relationship, the party changed radically, and they had their first access to power. They can create businesses related to energy."

Mr. Ivchenko revealed his capacity for campaign trickery when unveiling the "Ridnyi Dim" (Dear Home) program during the cold months of the 2006 parliamentary elections. Appearing before reporters, Mr. Ivchenko promised free credit to any Ukrainians who wished to exchange old radiators or boilers for new ones.

Nothing came of the program and, in fact, Naftohaz neither allocated nor had the funds necessary for such a program, said Yaroslav Dykovytskyi, acting finance director for Naftohaz.

As Naftohaz director, Mr. Ivchenko's ethical lapses weren't his only weakness.

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Quotable notes

"We'll block the Rada throughout all this time [30 days]. After that, by law the Parliament would have to be dismissed. It is important to make sure that not only the interests of a coalition representing one half of a country but the interests of all the people are recognized. We'll make sure that laws in Ukraine are executed properly."

"We will not allow re-opening the session because we no longer trust some members of the temporary presidium. One of its members, a representative of Our Ukraine, Mykola Katerynychuk, is constantly closing the Parliament meeting. In the Rada, our rights are ignored. We wanted to have a deputies' meeting; however the microphones were turned off. The Parliament was literally split into the 'Orangists,' the members of a coalition, the privileged and the rest, i.e., those without any legal rights. And those without any rights basically make one-half of the Rada and represent the interests of half of Ukraine. Also, we disagree with the Rada's resolution that was proposed by the coalition. The resolution specifies that a prime minister is elected before a speaker [chairman of the Verkhovna Rada]. This is a violation of the order. Our Political Council is ready to protect the Constitution. ..."

– Viktor Yanukovych in an interview with Yanna Sokolovskaya in the Moscow-based newspaper *Izvestia*, June 28 (translated by Lisa Koriouchkina for *The Ukraine List*, No. 394, July 3).

Nine billionaires...

(Continued from page 1)

tions and finance industries, Korrespondent reported.

His holding company, System Capital Management (SCM), has become so large that it has recently undergone major restructuring in order to more effectively maintain control of its assets.

In the process, Mr. Akhmetov created Ukraine's first vertically integrated firm, the holding company Metinvest, which mines raw materials and smelts them into metal and steel products. It has become Mr. Akhmetov's most profitable enterprise, Korrespondent reported.

He has also created holding companies for his vast energy business, Donbas Fuel-Energy Co., which controls 15 percent of the energy market, as well as his growing insurance and financial empire, SCM-Finance.

Mr. Akhmetov also owns the Donetsk Shakhtar soccer club, which defeated archrival Dynamo Kyiv for Ukraine's championship this year.

An ethnic Tatar, Mr. Akhmetov is married with two sons. His relations with Crimea's Tatars is strained, however, because they support the Our Ukraine bloc and oppose pro-Russian political parties.

The remaining three of Ukraine's four wealthiest people are Dnipropetrovsk businessmen who are active in the city's Jewish community.

Ukraine's second wealthiest man is media king Viktor Pinchuk, 45, who became the son-in-law of former President Leonid Kuchma in 2002 when he married his daughter, Elena Franchuk. His wealth is now estimated at \$3.7 billion.

He began his investment activity even before the Soviet Union's collapse, when he founded Interpipe in Dnipropetrovsk in 1990. Besides trading metal, he imported Turkmen and Russian natural gas, Korrespondent reported.

Profit from those activities enabled him to purchase the Nizhnedniprovskiy Tube-Rolling Plant, the Nikopol Ferroalloy Plant and the Novomoskovskiy Tube-Rolling Plant, among others.

Mr. Pinchuk's industrial empire enabled him to build a media empire within Ukraine, which now includes three national television networks, ICTV, STB and Novyi Kanal.

Mr. Pinchuk is known as an avid art collector, creating a three-floor museum of contemporary art in Kyiv's Mandarin Plaza, Korrespondent reported.

He is also financing a documentary on the Holocaust in Ukraine, based on survivor's testimonies recorded in the digital archives of the Shoah Foundation for Visual History and Education established by Steven Spielberg in 1994.

Mr. Pinchuk has two daughters.

Another Dnipropetrovsk businessman, Ihor Kolomoiskyi, 42, is Ukraine's third wealthiest person, also prospering from city's industrial inheritance from its Soviet past.

He acquired metallurgical, ferroalloy, ore mining and processing plants, also creating for himself a monopoly on Ukraine's manganese ore, Korrespondent reported.

Vast industrial holdings enabled Mr. Kolomoiskyi to join other Dnipropetrovsk businessmen in launching Ukraine's largest bank, Pryvat, enabling his wealth to grow to an estimated \$2.8 billion.

While piecing together his industrial and financial empire, Mr. Kolomoiskyi has fiercely competed with Mr. Pinchuk, as well as the Donetsk business clans.

Though not known to sponsor any political parties, Mr. Kolomoiskyi is known to have some level of relations with Yulia Tymoshenko, also a Dnipropetrovsk native.

Mr. Kolomoiskyi is married with two children.

Dnipropetrovsk fuel trader and metallurgical industrialist Henadii Boholiubov has amassed a \$2.4 billion fortune, ranking him fourth on Korrespondent's top 30 list.

Mr. Boholiubov is a Pryvat Group partner.

Ukraine's fifth wealthiest person, Kostiantyn Zhevago, 32, was born in a Siberian village near Magadan.

By the time he was 19 years old, he was already the financial director of Kyiv-based Finances and Credit bank, becoming its administration chair three years later in 1996.

Mr. Zhevago rose quickly in business as a result of contacts he established among Kyiv's wealthy oligarchs during the 1990s, Korrespondent reported.

While studying at the Kyiv Institute of the National Economy, Mr. Zhevago befriended Serhii Cherep, the son of Valerii Cherep, the director of UkrAgroStoy and Transportation Minister at the time.

During this time, he also established contact with Kyiv millionaires Viktor Medvedchuk and Hryhorii Surkis, as well as the notorious fugitive Ihor Bakai.

Mr. Zhevago acquired his wealth, currently estimated at \$1.9 billion, through investments in Poltava mining, truck-manufacturing and pharmaceutical businesses, Korrespondent reported.

Despite his checkered past, which includes allegations of bribing judges, stealing businesses and driving officials to suicide, Ms. Tymoshenko allowed him to represent the Tymoshenko Bloc as a national deputy.

Though not among Ukraine's wealthiest people, President Viktor Yushchenko has a few allies who made the top 30.

Ukrainian chocolate king Petro Poroshenko, 40, has built a fortune worth \$505 million, according to Korrespondent magazine, ranking him 15th on its list.

Unlike most others on the list, Mr. Poroshenko, 40, is clear about how he made his first million.

As an international relations student at Shevchenko State University in Kyiv, Mr. Poroshenko and three other students offered consulting work for external economic activity, for which he received 1.2 million rubles, Korrespondent reported.

He served as assistant general director of the Respublika Union of Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs between 1990 and 1991.

In 1993 he founded the enterprise that would make him rich, Ukrprominvest, a holding company for his Roshen confectionery industry, as well as his automobile and auto parts manufacturing businesses.

He managed to achieve virtually exclusive control of

sugar production, as well as to invest in Lutsk and Cherkasy factories, Korrespondent reported.

Like Mr. Zhevago, Mr. Poroshenko had close ties to the Kyiv-based Medvedchuk-Surkis oligarch clan until breaking away in 2001 to team up with Mr. Yushchenko and his Our Ukraine bloc.

He launched the television network 5 Kanal (Channel 5) based on a commitment of giving its reporters freedom to determine editorial policy.

It became among the few media to report the 2004 presidential elections and Orange Revolution without bias.

Mr. Poroshenko is among Mr. Yushchenko's closest confidantes and played a central role in the president's decision in September 2005 to dismiss the Cabinet of Ministers.

Ms. Tymoshenko described her conflict with Mr. Poroshenko as the last straw that prompted Mr. Yushchenko to fire his government.

Previously serving as secretary of the National Security and Defense Council under President Yushchenko, Mr. Poroshenko is the parliamentary coalition's likely nominee for Verkhovna Rada chair.

Born in the town of Bolhrad in the Odesa Oblast, his ethnicity unconfirmed, Mr. Poroshenko is married with four children.

Of Ukraine's top 30 wealthiest, four are national deputies from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, two are from the Party of the Regions and two represent Our Ukraine in the country's Parliament.

Mr. Yushchenko's other multi-millionaire ally is 50-year-old Fedir Shpyh, whose wealth is ranked 25th, estimated at \$305 million.

At the time of the Soviet Union's collapse, Mr. Shpyh was managing the finances of the Kyiv Oblast's Komsomol organization, Korrespondent reported. In 1991 its finances were transferred into Inko Bank, where Mr. Shpyh just happened to be the managers.

In several years, Inko evolved into Ukraine's second-largest bank, Bank Aval, which Mr. Shpyh and his partners sold to Germany's Raiffeisen Bank for about \$1 billion last year.

He recently launched Prestyzh Bank, which is targeted at handling the financial assets of Ukraine's elite.

A native of the village of Kobyzhcha in the Chernihiv Oblast, Mr. Shpyh is married with one son. He teamed up with Our Ukraine only in recent years, having been a member of the One Ukraine parliamentary faction prior to the 2006 elections.

He even built a modern soccer stadium for his village, outfitted with an automatic lawn-sprinkling system, running tracks, lockers and parking.

There's at least one Ukrainian patriot among Ukraine's wealthiest. Ranked 24th, Oleksander Slobodian's shares in the Obolon beverage behemoth are estimated at \$315 million.

Mr. Slobodian, 50, began working in the beverage factory in 1980 as an engineer, climbing the ladder to become general director in 1993.

Not only a savvy businessman, Mr. Slobodian himself invented the recipe for Zhyvchyk, the popular soda pop, Korrespondent reported.

A national deputy of the Ukrainian People's Party in the last parliamentary session, Mr. Slobodian provided significant funding for the Kostenko-Pliusch Ukrainian People's Bloc, which finished in eighth place during the 2006 parliamentary campaign.

Born in Ternopil, Mr. Slobodian is married with a daughter and two sons.

Another noteworthy figure among Ukraine's wealthiest is Henadii Vasyliiev, 52, the pro-Russian politician who has attacked the Ukrainian American diaspora in campaign literature for his Derzhava political party.

Mr. Vasyliiev, a Donetsk native who worked for 10 years as a district prosecutor, built his \$345 million fortune acquiring metallurgical plants and coal mines, Korrespondent reported.

Billionaire Dmytro Firtash, 40, is ranked eighth, owning assets of \$1.4 billion.

Mr. Firtash is the biggest partner in RosUkrEnergo, the shady intermediary firm that purchases natural gas from the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan, and resells it to Ukraine.

He is believed to have close ties with international mobster Semion Mogilevich, a fugitive currently wanted by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigations for racketeering, securities fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud and money laundering.

A link between Mr. Firtash and First Lady of Ukraine Kateryna Yushchenko was alleged by Svoboda, the weekly newspaper published by the Tymoshenko Bloc.

Mr. Firtash allegedly provided the air transportation to Mrs. Yushchenko's relatives so that they could fly to Kyiv from the U.S. and witness the president's inauguration.

No women are among Ukraine's 30 wealthiest people, Korrespondent reported.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: May

Amount	Name	City			
\$100.00	Bohdan Knianicky	Ontario, Calif.	Petro Kulynych	Yonkers, N.Y.	
	Andrew Maleckyj	Toronto, Ontario	Olga Luck	Takoma Park, Md.	
	Martha and Ihor	Reno, Nev.	Stefan Lysiak	Auburn, N.Y.	
	Voyevodka		Deacon Yourij	Flushing, N.Y.	
	Don Zalucky	Wilton, Conn.	Malachowsky		
\$55.00	Bohdan Birakowsky	College Point, N.Y.	Myron Pawlowsky	Winnipeg, Man.	
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\$30.00	Walter Kizel	Dearborn, Mich.	Nadia Vaselkiv	Timonium, Md.	
\$25.00	John Bilanych	Berwick, Pa.	\$5.00	Mary Hnatyk	Kenmore, N.Y.
	Mychajlo Fedor	Flemington, N.J.		Merle and Bonnie	Toledo, Ohio
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	Daria Kindrat-Pratt	Fairport, N.Y.		Rudolph Luzney	Regina, Sask.
	Oksana Sydorak	Hillsborough, Calif.		Stefan Maksymczuk	Jersey City, N.J.
	Wolodymyr and	Lafayette, Ind.		George Malachowsky	Rochester, N.Y.
	Neonillia Lechman			Mary Pelechaty	Toledo, Ohio
\$20.00	Bohdan Hryshchyshyn	Bethel Park, Pa.		Ruslan Rasiak	Dulles, Va.
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TOTAL: \$1,235.00

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Oleksii Ivchenko...

(Continued from page 3)

His résumé reveals experience working for energy companies in Ivano-Frankivsk, serving as first vice-president of a company called Interhaz in 1997, as well as president of a company called Enerhosyntez.

However, his leadership at Naftohaz has brought political crisis, as exemplified by the January 4 natural gas deal he signed alongside Prime Minister Yurii Yekhanurov, to which Parliament reacted by calling for the president's impeachment.

Under the January 4 agreement, Russia agreed to sell Ukraine its natural gas at \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters, up from \$50.

Few Ukrainian observers or Western analysts saw any advantage for Ukraine in the deal.

Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual stated in a June 2 commentary that Ukraine's gas deal with Russia "does not protect Ukraine's interests or reflect normal market practices."

As a result of the new gas deal, the Ukrainian government announced it was raising natural gas prices by 15 percent as of May 1 and 85 percent as of July 1.

The announcement roiled Ukraine's trade unions, which protested the increasing utility prices in rallies held nationwide. More than 20,000 workers protested in Kyiv's Independence Square on June 27.

While Mr. Ivchenko has minimal influence on Ukraine's natural gas deals with international partners, which are largely determined by President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yekhanurov, Dr. Taran said he does bear responsibility for the company's finances, which aren't in good shape.

"Ukraine has already fallen into serious arrears under the new agreement

with Russia," Ambassador Pascual noted. "It is unclear why revenues from gas sales and transit have not covered Ukraine's payment obligations."

Security Service of Ukraine Chair Ihor Drizhchanyi submitted a report to President Yushchenko on March 7 stating that Naftohaz's financial state was critical and unstable, accumulating \$4 billion in outstanding debt. Naftohaz borrowed the money to obtain floating funds and pay for imported natural gas, the report said.

"As a result of its own floating funds deficit, Naftohaz is unable to fulfill its obligations based on its own assets without foreign borrowing, which makes the company dependent on creditors and doesn't offer the possibility of developing production and making in-time debt payments," Mr. Drizhchanyi wrote.

Borrowing cost Naftohaz \$62.1 million in interest payments in 2004 and 2005.

Additionally, Naftohaz owes RosUkrEnergo \$600 million and UkrhazEnerho \$100 million.

"As a consequence of Naftohaz borrowing credit beyond the foreseen financial plan's limitations, conditions exist for its declared bankruptcy and seizure of assets on behalf of lenders or other creditors," Mr. Drizhchanyi reported.

Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk complained in February that Naftohaz failed to pay \$120 million in value-added taxes to the government.

All this after Naftohaz concluded 2005 with a \$63.8 million profit.

Rather than forcing Mr. Ivchenko to resign after his ethical and professional incompetence, President Yushchenko remained steadfastly loyal and allowed him to remain as Naftohaz chair.

Though Mr. Ivchenko resigned his position in May to take a seat in the Verkhovna Rada as part of the Our Ukraine bloc, Mr. Yushchenko once again displayed his notorious loyalty to his political entourage and nominated

that it was ending its blockade.

After Mr. Moroz and Mr. Azarov declared their candidacies for the parliamentary chair, the tone of the debate turned especially nasty, revealing that Ukraine's newly elected Parliament would be marked by as much friction and sharp divisions as ever.

Our Ukraine and Tymoshenko Bloc national deputies took to the Rada's rostrum and attacked Mr. Moroz as a traitor of the democratic coalition and the Orange Revolution.

Our Ukraine National Deputy Liliya Hryhorovych recalled the words of the late Vyacheslav Chornovil, who told her that Mr. Moroz could never be trusted.

She also took a shot at the other nominee, who was born in the city of Kaluga in the Russian Federation. "Mr. Azarov, you don't know the spirit of this nation, its wishes, its dreams," Ms. Hryhorovych said.

Tymoshenko Bloc National Deputy Viktor Taran attacked Mr. Azarov as stupid for failing to learn to speak the Ukrainian language after spending so many years working in the Parliament and the government in Ukraine.

Voting for the Rada chair was to take place via secret ballot and had yet to take place as of The Weekly's deadline.

Political insiders speculated that the Party of the Regions, the Communists and the Socialists would select Mr. Moroz as Rada chair and either Mr. Azarov or Viktor Yanukovych as prime minister.

Party of the Regions National Deputy Taras Chornovil said the party was open to a wide coalition including all the mainstream parties, as well as a coalition of leftist political forces.

Mr. Ivchenko on July 3 to chair Naftohaz's oversight council.

While Mr. Ivchenko's ascension to the CUN presidency may have given the party financing and access to positions of power, it also may have decimated its support among the electorate, Dr. Taran said.

Most patriotic or nationalist-minded Ukrainians support Our Ukraine People's Union, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc or Mr. Tiahnybok's Svoboda party, he said.

"It [CUN] is a technical party that enables Ivchenko to be more influential in his political life and position himself

as a party leader," Dr. Taran said.

It's hard to imagine, therefore, that Mrs. Stetsko would have devoted her 12 years of political life in Ukraine toward creating a party that inherited the hallowed Ukrainian Insurgent Army legacy, only to have it be reduced to a mere vehicle for an indulgent tycoon's personal gain.

"In our country, there's a small percentage of wealthy, and many poor," said one UNA-UNSO activist who declined to give his name. "If a person truly wanted to do something for the nation, then why would he so act so flagrantly?"

World Cup...

(Continued from page 1)

going out on the maidan!"

At 59 minutes into the match, Luca Toni's goal hushed the maidan's enthusiasm, but the fans refused to give up hope.

"Sche ne vmerla Ukrayina," the young boys began singing.

And just when they reached their third or fourth rendition of that valiant anthem, Toni banged the final nail in Ukraine's coffin, 10 minutes after his first goal in the game.

Stark lucidity overwhelmed the maidan's throngs. But there wasn't any cursing, beating, breaking, or looting.

A few left the maidan in disgust.

The stalwarts refused to give up hope until the final minute elapsed. Then they embraced, broke out in song and basked in Ukraine's glorious achievement of reaching the quarter-finals in its World Cup debut.

They chanted "Blo-khin" and "Molod-tsi" and "U-kraine" amidst a melody of feet crunching broken glass, drunken-sounding Dynamo Kyiv soccer hymns and ear-piercing soccer horns.

"Nothing bad happened," said Ihor Zakharenko, 34. "Ukraine became known throughout the world and the fans are shouting 'molodtsi!' So we ought to tip our caps to our boys."

And, while some women hid out in the Globus mall, others did begin to appreciate the sport.

"I was never into soccer until Monday," said Nadia Kondratovets, 19, a Ukrainian living in Vancouver, Wash. "Monday was my first time watching soccer. By the end of the game, we were really cheering."

Forward Andriy Shevchenko did get his fair share of detractors who felt he hadn't played as hard as he could have.



A Ukrainian soccer fan stares in disbelief at a TV screen on Independence Square after Italy scored its third goal against Ukraine in the World Cup quarter-final.

Roman Abramovich is paying him millions for his legs, one fan said of the Chelsea Football Club owner. Shevchenko wasn't going to risk hurting them for Ukraine.

Upon their return the night of July 1, more than 3,000 fans ambushed the Team Ukraine players at Boryspil Airport, congratulating, thanking and embracing the boys.

It was triple the number of fans who greeted them when they returned from Albania after qualifying for the World Cup in October 2005.

"Regardless of the coalition they're trying to form in Parliament, we managed to unite the people," defender Vladyslav Vaschuk told a television reporter.



A young soccer fan dabs blue and yellow war paint across a teenager's face on Kyiv's Independence Square before Ukraine's quarter-final match against Italy.

Parliamentary coalition...

(Continued from page 1)

which apartments."

Last week, Tymoshenko Bloc National Deputy Mykola Tomenko accused the Party of the Regions of creating a \$250 million slush fund to bribe national deputies to leave the newly formed coalition government.

Most of the Socialist Party's high-profile deputies rallied in defense of Mr. Moroz, including acting State Property Fund Chair Valentyna Semeniuk and acting Minister of Agriculture Oleksander Baranivskiy.

They blamed President Viktor Yushchenko for forcing Mr. Poroshenko's candidacy down their throats.

Given that Mr. Poroshenko is a multimillionaire businessman, his nomination violates the Orange Revolution's rallying cry of separating politics from big business, the Socialists argued.

Mr. Moroz's announcement directly violates the coalition agreement signed on June 22, which forbids one political group from opposing another group's nomination for a post it is entitled to.

The coalition no longer has a legal status as a result of Mr. Moroz's violation, said Mykola Onischuk, an Our Ukraine national deputy. However, the Socialist Party hasn't submitted any announcement that it was formally leaving the coalition.

The Rada's acting chair, Ivan Boki, commenced the debate on the two nominees for the chairmanship during the afternoon session of the Rada, which was able to convene after the Party of the Regions had announced earlier in the day

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A team shows the way

This year's World Cup has had all the drama of a Puccini opera for Ukrainian soccer fans. Team Ukraine's potentially devastating loss (0-4) to Spain early in the group stage could have sent it home early. However, the team overcame an obstacle that would have been a challenge to any squad, let alone debutantes, and scored a pair of wins over Saudi Arabia (4-0) and Tunisia (1-0), defying expectations and pulling itself out of the group stage.

From there, it was Ukraine's exhausting win over Switzerland in a penalty kick shootout (3-0) that propelled it to the quarter-finals against Italy, a three-time World Cup champion. By that point in the tournament, Ukrainian fans were elated by their team's performance – being ranked 45th by FIFA (Federation of International Football Associations) and making it to the final eight underscored that achievement, regardless of Team Ukraine's ultimate loss to Italy (0-3).

The Ukrainian team's reception back home was indicative of public opinion, with over 3,000 screaming fans greeting the players at Boryspil Airport on their return to Kyiv on July 1. After all, in its debut performance, Ukraine showed the world that it could hold its own while rubbing elbows with powerhouse teams like Brazil, England and Argentina, who also exited in the quarter-finals though they've played in the tournament since its inception in 1930.

Ukrainians everywhere were swept up by "World Cup fever." Most notably, in Ukraine itself, a nation that is struggling with national identity issues, an east-west divide, not to mention political differences. Thus, we saw over 200 members of Parliament donning blue-and-yellow scarves and jerseys to sessions of the Verkhovna Rada in unified support of their team. Language was not an issue, nor was ethnicity or race. The universal language of soccer is understood by everyone, and Ukraine's performance briefly achieved something that the Verkhovna Rada will be struggling with in the coming months and years – unity.

The power of sports to unite a nation is nothing new. In some countries, like Brazil, this is taken to the extreme, where the country is put on hold so that everyone can cheer on the national team. Meanwhile, in Ukraine, the Parliament has come to a halt – not due to any sporting event, but the selfishness of its leadership and the childish actions of the Party of the Regions and the Communists. Ukraine's leaders would do well to follow the example of Team Ukraine.

Despite overshadowing criticism and low expectations before its performance, Team Ukraine emerged from the group stage, advanced beyond the group of 16 and made it to the quarter-finals. If Ukraine's democratic government is to have any chance at effecting permanent reform, the ruling elite will have to forgo an agenda that seems focused on lining their pockets and work as a team for a common goal: a united Ukraine and the well-being of all of its people.

Evidence of a united Ukraine during the World Cup comes from countless stories of everyday situations in various venues, for example, a crowded train car in Donetsk filled with Russian-speaking passengers listening to the radio broadcast of the Ukraine-Switzerland game. After the winning goal by Oleg Gusev, the entire car erupted with a roar so loud it shook the train's windows. At that moment, they were all Ukrainian, regardless of the language they spoke.

Perhaps timing is everything. With its aspirations of joining NATO, the WTO and the EU, Ukraine was poised to put on a good show and rekindle interest in Ukraine. For a moment, Ukraine felt as if it truly belonged with the rest of the European family of nations. Hopefully that dream will soon be realized.

As Ukrainians are reminded of the unified spirit that was so evident during the World Cup, it is our hope that someday soon – despite the most recent setbacks – they will be able to cheer on their government leaders' teamwork toward lasting progress at home.

July
10
1977

Turning the pages back...

An article published in The Weekly 29 years ago commented on the lack of international support for human rights in Ukraine. At that time, the USSR was continuing its policy of arbitrary arrest and detention, and the persecution of dissidents.

According to the article by Arthur Belendiuk of Ukrainian Media Service, there were two main reasons for this lack of support. First, that the working press of the Western world knew almost nothing about what was happening inside Ukraine. Second, that reporters and editors often felt that there was not enough popular interest in the Ukrainian movement to make it worthwhile to write articles about it.

The article continued by noting that politicians and other high-ranking officials read newspapers and watch television, and it is important that they and the American people do not get a one-sided view of what is happening in the USSR. According to the author, it is the responsibility of Ukrainians everywhere to coordinate efforts to educate Americans on the concerns of Ukraine.

The author suggested that although the Ukrainian community may not have the numbers of other ethnic minorities, we can still be heard by contacting newspapers, television stations and other media outlets to affect change. For example, for every call or letter that a media outlet receives to do a story on Ukrainian dissidents, editors assume there are a thousand others with similar requests, but who do not make contact with the media.

The Ukrainian community must work diligently to bring its issues to light and to recognize that the ability to effect change is as near as their local newspaper or television station, Mr. Belendiuk concluded.

Source: "Why Has Ukraine Been Left Out of the International Movement for Human Rights?" by Arthur Belendiuk, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 10, 1977.

IN THE PRESS

Ukraine's parliamentary coalition, the crisis in the Verkhovna Rada

"Hope over experience," The Economist, June 29:

"'No love, no romance, no illusions.' It is like a second marriage, says Oleg [sic] Rybachuk, head of Ukraine's presidential administration, of the politicians who led the 'Orange' revolution of 2004 and are now re-forming the coalition that collapsed acrimoniously last year, only this time with clear-eyed pragmatism.

"The Socialists, President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine and the bloc led by Yulia Tymoshenko, the prime minister whom he sacked, have agreed to form a new government, on the basis of their small majority in Parliament. ... 'History has given us a second chance,' proclaims Ms. Tymoshenko, who is getting her old job back. She had insisted on that throughout three months of horse-trading since March.

"Was there any other way? Mr. Yushchenko's lot had flirted with the PRU, led by Viktor Yanukovich [sic], the disgraced loser of the presidential election of 2004. The PRU, says Mr. Rybachuk, was 'like a lion waiting for one of [the Orange parties] to leave the camp.' Although it would have annoyed the Americans, an alliance of the two Viktor's might have made for decent economic policy, and helped to pacify the eastern and southern bits of the country that back Mr. Yanukovich. But it would have outraged those Ukrainians who thought the revolution meant the end of Mr. Yanukovich and his ilk. ...

"Ideology is not the dividing line in Ukrainian politics: personal ambition and greed are more important. If a coalition of the Viktor's looked unlikely, so, after the vitriolic mud-slinging last year, when Mr. Yushchenko accused Ms. Tymoshenko of corruption, did an Orange revival ensue. Has she forgiven the president? 'God forgives,' Ms. Tymoshenko replies piously. She complains too that business and politics in Ukraine are still too intertwined. And she promises that she will not stand against Mr. Yushchenko for the presidency in 2009. He is evidently calculating that it is safer to have her inside the government than in opposition. Do not be too surprised if neither the coalition nor Ms. Tymoshenko's pledge endures."

"Revived Orange coalition needs to reinvigorate Ukraine's reforms," by Taras Kuzio, in the July issue of The Ukrainian Observer magazine, Kyiv:

"...The election results put President [Viktor] Yushchenko in a lose-lose situation, while [Yulia] Tymoshenko was an instant winner. Building a coalition with either Tymoshenko or [Viktor] Yanukovich would be difficult for Yushchenko. The former would require that Tymoshenko return as prime minister, while the latter would necessitate a deal with the defeated presidential candidate that could lead to Orange voters flocking to Tymoshenko. Tymoshenko meanwhile, could choose between being either prime minister or head of the opposition.

"The best solution to this conundrum might have been a grand coalition of the three Orange forces and the Party of the Regions, or a non-left grand coalition (i.e., without the Socialists). President Yushchenko never took this strategic step, as it was left for others to raise and negotiate as coalition talks dragged out.

The merits of a grand coalition might have been numerous, but neither the president nor any of the other parties ever gave such a coalition serious consideration.

"At the end of this long and laborious process, we now seem slated for an Orange coalition on a very shaky foundation. The Orange coalition gives Yushchenko a second, and final, chance to prove himself between now and the end of 2007 – as the 2009 election campaign will unofficially begin in early 2008.

"Public disillusionment in Yushchenko's leadership skills and his ability to effect change (or better still, a break with the Kuchma era) has led to a growing consensus that he is likely to be a one-term president. A successful and durable Orange coalition until 2009 gives him a chance to right this ship. ..."

"Party of Regions blocks Parliament," Eurasia Daily Monitor, July 5:

"Ukraine still has no new Cabinet in place, and the Parliament elected in March still has not started work either. On July 4 President Viktor Yushchenko described this situation as a 'parliamentary crisis.' ... On June 27, the Party of Regions (PRU), which has the largest faction in Parliament, began to physically block the Orange Revolution coalition from electing a speaker from the ranks of Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party and to prevent the approval of Yulia Tymoshenko as prime minister. ...

"The PRU has nothing to lose. There are no legal mechanisms for unblocking Parliament in Ukraine, and after a month of obstruction Yushchenko will be entitled to call new elections, which the PRU, apparently being at the peak of its popularity, would only welcome. There is still no full trust inside the Orange coalition, so any serious obstacle to government formation may kill the coalition. The PRU was formally right, protesting against a simultaneous vote on prime minister and speaker [Verkhovna Rada chairman], as current parliamentary regulations prohibit this. The PRU does not conceal that it expects cracks to appear in the coalition if the speaker is voted on first – should the 242-strong coalition fail to collect the 226 votes needed to approve [Petro] Poroshenko for speaker, Poroshenko's party, Our Ukraine, would likely vote down Tymoshenko.

"Cracks appeared almost immediately. The Socialists suggested that Our Ukraine replace Poroshenko with a different candidate for speaker, a suggestion immediately rejected by Our Ukraine. Korrespondent quoted Socialist Oleksander Baranivskyi, now minister of agriculture, as saying that Ukraine's countryside will not survive another round with Tymoshenko as prime minister. ...

"Afraid for the coalition, Yushchenko backed down. On June 29, he urged talks with the PRU and agreed that the chairmanship of several key committees ... should go to the PRU. On June 30, the head of Yushchenko's secretariat, Oleg Rybachuk, made it clear that Yushchenko had agreed to the PRU's demand that votes for speaker and prime minister should be held separately. They also decided to hold a roundtable meeting between the leaders of the coalition and the PRU on July 3 to unblock

(Continued on page 19)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine's political disaster averted

by Oksana Bashuk Hepburn

There are two items of good news from Ukraine.

After a humiliating defeat against Spain in its first game of the World Cup, Team Ukraine recouped by winning against Saudi Arabia and again against Tunisia, making it into the Group of 16. Way to go.

Even better, after a disastrous three months of political squabbling, the Orange parties in Ukraine signed an agreement on June 22 to form a coalition government in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada. This must cause great rejoicing among Ukrainians who have seen a deterioration in Ukraine since last March. And, similarly among all democrats, who see a political disaster averted.

The March 26 Rada elections brought enough deputies for the three Orange parties to form a coalition government. The biggest win went to Yulia Tymoshenko's party. This allowed her to claim the prime minister's position. The other two were the president's Our Ukraine party, and the Socialists. Together the three can control the 450-seat Rada. The president's job was to call Ms. Tymoshenko to the PM's position. That is the set-up under the new Constitution of Ukraine.

But the president was not responding. He did not want his former prime minister in the position again. Reasons abounded: she's a woman; she's a better leader; a harder worker; a more competent administrator. The most damning was that after she precipitated a reprivatization deal of the mega steel enterprise Kryvorizhstal and brought \$4.2 billion into Ukraine's coffers by its sale to India's Mittal, the oligarchs demanded her head from the president and he obliged by firing her.

The oligarchs were in charge of the country once again. The ineffective coalition-building was, in fact, a stalling tactic on the part of Our Ukraine sanctioned by the president. An impasse was to develop, as it has, leaving the president "no choice" other than to seek rapprochement with the fraudulent Party of the Regions and to lock out Ms. Tymoshenko and her supporters.

After the bad performance with Spain, a sad joke was making the rounds in Ukraine: What is the difference between Ukrainian politics and soccer? No difference. Both bring shame to their country.

All this speculation is history now. It is hard to know what transpired in the endless discussions that all but fell apart last week when President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine moved toward coalition talks with its former arch-enemy the Party of Regions. It can only be assumed that the pressure from the right sources was enough to sway the

Oksana Bashuk Hepburn, president of U-CAN Ukraine Canada Relations Inc., a consulting firm. She is a three-time Ukraine elections observer for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and is writing a book based on these experiences.

President to instruct his party to cease further talks with a pro-Russia, anti-NATO, oligarch-controlled party that caused the formation of the Orange forces and Ukraine's Orange Revolution in the first place with its fraud and disregard for democracy.

Regardless of what happened, the Orange forces came to their senses just in time. Their turnaround may yet salvage the principles of the Orange Revolution, restore the faith of the people in the Orange forces and salvage the image of the president, unthinkable only last week. He was singlehandedly blamed for the mess. His popularity had plummeted to 20 percent.

In Ukraine there is already a sense of fence-mending. The biggest gain is that the Orange coalition will be in power and the party with the greatest votes is to get the prime ministership. This is a great victory for Ms. Tymoshenko, it is also a victory for democracy as at long last the president and other intransigent members of Our Ukraine confirmed the voters' choice. For this, the party is to receive the post of chairman of the Rada, a very powerful position. It will be handled by Petro Poroshenko rather than Oleksander Moroz, the leader of the Socialists, the third Orange party. He had wanted and would be very good for this job. Last week, it became an insurmountable issue forcing the Our Ukraine walkout. Now resolved, Mr. Moroz looks set to become the vice prime minister.

Overall, the distribution in the Rada looks somewhat like this. Thirteen, or so, portfolios or equivalents will go to the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc. These include the all-important oil and gas, and finance ministries. Her party will also nominate the ministers for agriculture, economy and health. The president constitutionally controls several key Cabinet jobs, including foreign affairs and defense. Now, his party will also get regional policy, justice and internal affairs.

In addition to the Cabinet line-up, the coalition agreement indicates the direction this government is planning to take. The proposed agenda indicates a strong emphasis on agriculture and land reform, and on state control of the Russian-manipulated oil and gas. It takes aim at decreasing privileges of the oligarchs by eliminating double standards before the law. Currently the immunity of national deputies protects them from prosecution unless agreed to by the Rada members. This gives credence to a common Ukrainian expression referring to "the crooks in Parliament."

There is no doubt that Ukraine has a very tough political row to hoe. Not the least of it was brought about by President Yushchenko's stalling at calling a government right after the March 26 election when it was obvious who had won. However, it is off the rails now. It is hard not to recall that the Orange forces came back from the brink some 16 months to win big for democracy. This week they did it again, a feat worthy of a celebration particularly when matched with Team Ukraine's equally fine win against Switzerland, propelling Ukraine into the quarter-finals.

In both games hope springs eternal.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

*A wedding like no other!*

My godson, Taras G. Szmagala Jr., married Helen S. Jarem in Cleveland, on June 24. I was there and it was a wedding like no other.

Taras, a practicing attorney, comes from a distinguished UNA family. His grandfather on his mother's side was Gregory Herman, the Ukrainian National Association's supreme secretary from 1950 to 1957. His grandmother on his mother's side was Anna Herman, who was UNA supreme vice-presidentess from 1958 to 1966. His grandfather on his father's side was a UNA supreme advisor for many years. His father, Taras Sr., was a UNA supreme advisor for many years, ending his career as a UNA auditor. His godfather ... well, you know the rest.

Helen, also a practicing attorney, is of Slovenian heritage. Her father was once a national officer in a Slovenian fraternal. Like the young Taras, she too is proud of her ethnic heritage and fraternal background.

The wedding ceremony was performed at St. Vitus Catholic Church, built in the St. Clair neighborhood of Cleveland in 1893. It remains the largest Slovenian church in the United States with a seating capacity of some 1,500 people in its sanctuary. "While the neighborhood has been in decline and many Slovenian residents have moved away," wrote Plain Dealer reporter James F. McCarty recently, "St. Vitus continues as an anchor for Slovenian traditions with a membership of 1,100 households and 215 children in school ..."

The betrothal ceremony followed Ukrainian tradition with singing by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. Later, the Fanti na Vasi, a Slovenian choir, sang. The bride and groom were met at the church entrance by the celebrants, two Slovenian priests and a Ukrainian deacon. Taras and Helen exchanged rings, and became "engaged." Their right hands bound by an embroidered rushnyk, they were then led into the church by the celebrants, the icon-bearing starosta and starostyna, and the wedding party.

During the Latin mass, the first reading was rendered in Slovenian, the second in Ukrainian. Taras and Helen were "crowned" in the Ukrainian/Byzantine Catholic tradition and exchanged vows in the Latin tradition. The entire ceremony was, in the words of Deacon Michael Kulick, "a seamless integration of two Slavic cultures."

The reception was held at the Slovenian National Home just down the street. Not much from the outside, the hall inside was huge, modern and very comfortable. Enormous orchid and flower bouquets sat on elevated pedestals at each table. Taras and Helen were greeted at the door by their parents and the starosty with gifts of bread, salt, honey and wine. The traditional wedding bread, the "korovai," was also presented to the new couple.

All of this, the wedding ceremony as

well as the reception ceremony, was explained, step by step, in a pamphlet made available to all guests upon entering the church. One could tell it was written by two lawyers, one of whom was given to occasional jocular commentary.

Following a delicious, more than generous dinner, a Ukrainian dance band from Toronto provided the entertainment. A special treat for Lesia and me was to be seated at the same table with Andrew Fedynsky, The Ukrainian Weekly columnist, and his wife, as well as the editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Irene Jarosewicz. Did we discuss the UNA? Ya think?

Spending so much time in a Slovenian setting left me intrigued, so I did some research. I discovered, among other things, that the 44,000 Slovenians in northeast Ohio have many claims to fame, including people like the late U.S. Sen. Frank Lausche, the current U.S. Sen. George Voinovich, the late, great accordion player Frank Yankovic, as well as cultural contributions such as the Slovenian-style polka and six Slovenian singing societies.

I also learned that one of the largest Slovenian fraternal benefit societies is the Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota or SNPJ which, in contrast to some other fraternals, appears to have a vision for the future. "The Slovene American market niche is not large enough to depend on for membership growth," writes Matjaz Klemencic in a 2004 article in Slovenia Magazine. "The children and grandchildren of immigrant members who did not retain their membership may have left the organization because of the SNPJ's lack of expertise in appealing to younger generations. This group could be pursued by the society in the future with a more attractive benefit package. SNPJ's strategy for the future includes developing a more skilled staff through continuing education for its life insurance, office management and marketing staff. Any fraternals that do not do this might find it difficult to survive in today's environment of increasingly stringent insurance regulations and requirements."

Lack of expertise in appealing to the younger generation? More attractive benefit package? Skilled marketing staff? Sound familiar?

Sorry, Taras and Helen. I just couldn't resist passing along a bit of Slovenian wisdom after a wedding like no other.

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



Helen S. Jarem and Taras G. Szmagala Jr.

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*Congratulations to our
beloved daughter*

Malanka Anne Misilo



*for graduating with high honors from the Wesley J. Howe
School of Technology Management at Stevens Institute
of Technology with a Bachelor of Science Degree
in Business Technology and a Minor in Economics.*

We are so very proud of you,

*Mama - Roksolana, Tato - Stephen
your sisters - Katria and Ivanka*

Adrian Mark Hruszkewycz



*son of Jaroslav and Marta (Kuczer) Hruszkewycz, graduated from
The Ohio State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in
Materials Science and Engineering.*

*We're proud of your accomplishments and wish you continued success.
Best of luck at the US Patent and Trademark Office in DC!*

*Congratulations!
Love, Mama, Tato, Stephan and Damian*

Congratulations to

Markian A. Hadzewycz



*summa cum laude graduate of Drew University
B.A. with honors in history
Phi Beta Kappa*

*We are so proud of you, and we wish you continued success as you
pursue your master's degree in history at Rutgers University.
(And good luck with your teaching assistantship at Rutgers!)*

*—from your grandmothers, Katria Hadzewycz and Neonila Sochan,
parents, Andrew and Romana,
and brother, Paul*

Congratulations,

Jennifer



*We are very proud of you and all of your accomplishments!
Good luck in graduate school! You always have our full
support, and we wish you the best in all you choose to do.*

We love you!

*Love, Baba and Grandpa
(Michael and Stefana Nebesny)*

Congratulations,

Roman

*Best wishes and
continued success
in the future*

*Tato, Mama,
Lalia and Olesh*



*Roman Stephan Roik graduated with distinction
from the University of Virginia's McIntire
School of Commerce, receiving a B.S. in
Commerce (Finance and Accounting) along with
a double major in Economics and a minor in
Spanish. He was the recipient of the Wall
Street Journal Achievement Award for excel-
lence in Finance and was inducted into the
Beta Gamma Sigma honor society. While at
Virginia, Roman served as Co-Manager and
Chief Financial Officer of the McIntire
Investment Institute, a \$500,000 student-run
investment fund. Roman will be joining
Citigroup Corporate and Investment Banking
in New York.*

*Congratulations
to our dear son and brother*

Dr. Mark Roman Steciuk M.D., Ph.D.

*on your graduation June 3, 2006, from
Southwestern Medical School and
Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences of
The University of Texas*

*We are very proud of your
Medical Scientist Designation*

Love, Katia, Yurko and Petro Steciuk

Congratulations to

William Carl (Billy) Prusinowski



*upon the successful completion of the Bachelor of Science degree
in Social Work at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
The degree was awarded on May 14, 2006. Billy, son of
William and Pat (Burak) Prusinowski, is a member of UNA
Branch 39, and is a lifetime Ukrainian dancer and now
instructor in the Odesa Ukrainian Dance Group of Syracuse.
He has vacationed each July at Soyuzivka since he
was two years old.*

18-year-old from Donetsk among winners at U.S.A. International Ballet Competition

JACKSON, Miss. — Denys Cherevychko, 18, of Donetsk, Ukraine, won the silver medal in the junior males division at the U.S.A. International Ballet Competition held here in June.

The U.S.A. IBC is held in the traditions of sister competitions in Moscow, Russia and Varna, Bulgaria, where the first international ballet competition was held in 1964. The first U.S.A. IBC was held in Jackson, Miss. in 1979.

Designated as the official U.S.A. competition by a joint resolution of Congress, the event is held every four years and showcases the best dance talent the world has to offer.

"It is such an achievement for dancers to progress to the final stages of the competition," said USA IBC Executive Director Sue Loblano. "This is when dancers come to realize that they've endured the process and the rigor of



Richard Finkelstein/2006 USA IBC

Denys Cherevychko of Ukraine, winner of the silver medal among junior males in the U.S.A. International Ballet Competition.

Mr. Cherevychko currently trains and dances with the Ballet Academy of Munich. He received a gold medal at the Kyiv Ballet Competition in 2004 and participated in the Moscow International Ballet Competition in 2005.

Also advancing to the final round of the competition, which took place on June 27-29, were Viktor Ishchuk, a principal dancer with the Kyiv National Opera and Ballet Theater, and Zherlin Ndudi of St. Petersburg, Russia, who competed for Ukraine.

In addition to the top prizes, special awards and scholarships were presented to the finalists. Mr. Ndudi was presented the Jury Award of Encouragement for senior men.

The three representatives of Ukraine were among 33 dancers who performed variations from both the classical repertoire and a contemporary work during the third round of the competition.

More than 300 applications to compete in the U.S.A. International Ballet Competition were received from dancers around the world, and a selection committee of three internationally celebrated dance experts invited 121 dancers to participate. During the first round of the competition, the pool of 121 competitors from 27 countries was narrowed down to 48. At the end of the second round, 33 competitors remained.

being among the world's best performers. Even without winning a medal, many competitors have gone on to have impressive tenures with highly acclaimed ballet troupes, holding positions as soloists and principals."

Mr. Ischuk, 23, who competed in the senior males' category, trained at the Kyiv National Academy of Dance. In 2005, he received a gold medal at the Moscow International Ballet Competition.

A 19-year-old senior competitor, Mr. Ndudi won second place at the Prix de Lausanne in 2005 and a silver medal at the Moscow International Ballet Competition in 2005.

Others who competed in the International Ballet Competition representing Ukraine were: Yevgen Babachenko, 23, and Andrei Pisarev, 20.

To celebrate the presentation of the U.S.A. IBC honors, the BellSouth Awards Gala was held Saturday, July 1. This event was followed by the Capezio Encore Gala, a concert featuring the medal winners on Sunday, July 2.

"By competing in the U.S.A. IBC, many of these dancers will launch successful careers on the path to fulfilling their dreams," said Bruce Marks, U.S.A. IBC jury chairman. "Whether or not dancers go away with a medal, we truly believe that the process is the prize at the Jackson competition."

BOOK NOTES

Collection of thought-provoking poems by a Ukrainian Englishman in Brooklyn

"everybody gets lost in brooklyn" by John Korduba, illustrations by Angela Green. New York: iUniverse Inc., 2005. 203 pp. \$17.95 (paperback).

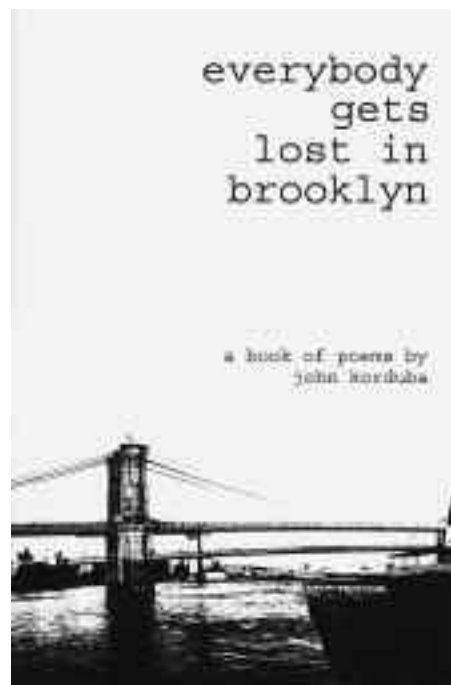
by Matthew Dubas

This collection of short poems by John Korduba, a transplanted Ukrainian Englishman, who now resides in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, offers the reader a thought-provoking sampling of the life he has seen while living in New York during the administration of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Everything from musical landmarks like CBGB's, to the everyday occurrences, like a stop at a café are covered by Mr. Korduba with external simplicity and internal depth.

Mr. Korduba's ability to capture a moment in time draws the reader in for a retreat from the ordinary, while the variety of the themes and keen sense of humor keep the reader turning pages to the next peek at a day in the life of a New Yorker.

An example of this can be found in "Bonus," his brief description of a typical sunrise in New York, but with a twist. Out of this typical start to a day comes a rainbow, the "bonus" for the day. Mr. Korduba addresses the reader and makes the story also a personal experience of the reader.

Mr. Korduba's humor is evident also in the poem "Cleaning Day," where he describes the chaos of his apartment as a king, whose crown can be found somewhere in the mess. This tells the reader that the author's life is just as chaotic as everyone else's, but the key to dealing with the messes of life, is to find the



humor in it, no matter how insignificant.

This book is recommended for anyone who needs a smile to brighten their day, and is a perfect quick read for the ride on a bus, subway or taxi (in typical New York style).

Readers may order copies of his book from booksellers such as: www.amazon.com or by contacting: iUniverse, 2021 Pine Lake Road, Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68512; online, www.iuniverse.com; telephone, 1-800-228-4677.

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TENNIS CAMP AGES 10-18

Kick off the summer with 2 weeks of intensive tennis instruction and competitive play directed by George Sawchak. Room, Board, 24 Hour Supervision, expert lessons and a life time of memories are included!

June 25- July 7, 2006

\$540- UNA Members, \$590- Non UNA Members + \$130 Instructors Fee/Per Student

EXPLORATION DAY CAMP AGES 7-10

A day camp for boys and girls ages 7-10, with daily supervised day fun in the outdoors!

Session #1: June 26- June 30, 2006

Session #2: July 3- July 7, 2006

\$100.00 Per Week/Per Child OR \$25.00 Per Day/Per Child

DISCOVERY CAMP AGES 8-15

Calling all nature lovers for this sleepover program filled with outdoor crafts, hiking, swimming, scuba, organized sports & games, bonfires, song and much more. Older kids will participate in overnight campouts with focus on wilderness survival skills. Room, Board, 24 Hour Supervision, and a life time of memories are included!

Session #1: July 9- July 15, 2006

Session #2: July 16- July 22, 2006

\$400- UNA Members, \$450- Non UNA Members

CHILDREN'S UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DAY CAMP AGES 4-7

Formerly known as Cherny Camp, this day camp exposes kids to their Ukrainian heritage through daily activities such as dance, song, crafts and games, ending w/a performance.

Summer Camps 2006

Price includes tee-shirt and daily lunch.

Session #1: July 16- July 21, 2006

Session #2: July 23- July 28, 2006

\$150 Per Camper, \$190 Per Camper If Not Overnight Guest

SCUBA DIVING COURSE AGES 12-ADULTS

This one week course will complete your academic, confined water and open water requirements for PADI open water certification. Classes are given by George Hanushevsky, scuba-diver instructor. Space is limited so sign up now!

July 16- July 22, 2006

\$400 for Course (\$120 Deposit Required)

UKRAINIAN "SITCH" SPORTS CAMP AGES 6-18

This is the 37th Annual Ukrainian "SITCH" Sports Camp that will take place here at Soyuzivka for the 1st time. Run by the Ukrainian Sitch Sports School, this camp will focus on soccer and tennis and is perfect for any sports enthusiast. Registration for this camp is done directly by contacting Marika Bokalo at 908/851-0617.

Session #1: July 23- July 29, 2006

Session #2: July 30- August 5, 2006

\$340 Per Camper, \$145 for Day Campers

GOLF DAY CAMP AND BEACH VOLLEYBALL DAY CAMP AGES 8-ADULTS

Instructional golf sessions w/golf instructors, between 8-11am & evening beach volleyball w/professional instruction by All American Volleyball Player between 6:30-8:30 pm.

Session #2 SITCH campers may participate- call for details.

July 31- August 4, 2006

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TRADITIONAL UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE CAMP AGES 8-16

Directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych (daughter of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky). This sleepover camp has been a Soyuzivka favorite for over 25 years, offering expert instruction for beginning, intermediate and advanced dancers. Attendance is limited to 60 students. The camps end with a grand recital which is always a summer highlight!

Session #1: July 23- August 5, 2006 (NEW ADDED WEEK)

Session #2: August 6- August 19, 2006

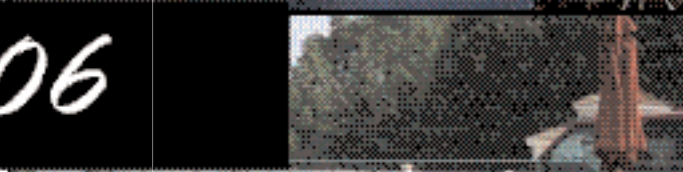
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Third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians held in Lutsk

by Svitlana Havryliuk

LUTSK, Ukraine – The third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians was held on May 17-19 in the historic city of Lutsk in the Volyn region of Ukraine. The congress was hosted and organized by the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn State University.

Co-sponsors were the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Historical Association (United States, Ukraine, Europe, Canada), the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Scholarship of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, the World Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress, and the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the USA.

These international congresses, held every three years in Ukraine, were initiated by the Ukrainian Historical Association, which continues to be their main sponsor and organizer.

The Organizing Committee was headed by Prof. Ihor Kotsan, rector of the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn State University; Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, president of the Ukrainian Historical Association, head of the World Scholarly Council and editor of the Ukrainian Historian; and Volodomyr Bondar, head of the Volyn Regional Administration.

Serving as vice-chairs of this committee were Academician Valerij Smoliy, director of the Institute of Ukrainian History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Academician Iaroslav Isaievych, director of the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Scholarship of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and member of the presidium of the Ukrainian Historical Association; and Prof. Svitlana Havryliuk, vice-rector of the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn State University and head of the Lutsk branch of the Ukrainian Historical Association.

The over 400 historians who participated in this congress came from various Ukrainian regions, as well as from

Prof. Svitlana Havryliuk is vice-rector of the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn State University.



The official opening of the third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians in Lutsk, Ukraine.

Poland, Germany, the United States, Canada, France, Italy and other countries.

The third congress continued the tradition of holding international scholarly historical conferences at major national universities in Ukraine every three years – a tradition that was established by the Ukrainian Historical Association in 2000 when the first International Congress of Ukrainian Historians was held at the National University of Chernivtsi with over 350 attendees. The second International Congress was held in Kamianets-Podilskyi with over 450 participants. Conference proceedings, containing all papers presented during these two conferences, have been published.

Scholars began arriving on May 16. That same evening they were treated to an escorted tour of historic Lutsk, as well as the Museum of the Volyn Icon.

At the official opening of the third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians the next day, the participants were greeted by Mr. Bondar of the Volyn Regional Administration, Mayor Bohdan Shyba, Rector Kotsan, Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, Dr. Isaievych and Vice-Rector Havryliuk.

In their opening remarks the speakers stressed the importance and necessity of continuing these international historical congresses because they provide scholars with the opportunity to discuss and focus on central topics in Ukrainian history within the context of world historiography, thereby defining the direction of the

future development of historical scholarship.

In his opening remarks Prof. Wynar noted that the present congress was taking place on the 140th anniversary of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's birth and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Hrushevsky studies as a separate field of Ukrainian scholarship. He stressed the importance of continued collaboration between Ukrainian historians, irrespective of their country of residence, as well as between Ukrainian scholarly institutions in the diaspora and those within Ukraine.

During the plenary session the participants examined important questions that need to be addressed in regard to the future development of Ukrainian historical scholarship.

Prof. Wynar presented an overview of the activity of the Ukrainian Historical Association within the context of world historiography and outlined the major issues to be addressed by present Ukrainian historical research. Dr. Isaievych presented the history of the international congresses of Ukrainian historians and analyzed the impact they have had in charting the course of Ukrainian historical sciences. He noted that up until 1991 there were two contradictory approaches to the interpretation of Ukrainian history: Soviet versus Ukrainian national historiography. However, today Ukrainian historians present one united historical approach.

Additional topics during this session included the following: Prof. Volodomyr Kosyk (France) focused on the terminological issues within Ukrainian history; Prof. Stanislav Kulchychkyj (Ukraine) analyzed the process of state-building in present Ukraine and how a legacy of brutal totalitarianism has affected this process; Prof. Oleksander Udod (Ukraine) identified the important issues relating to the "re-writing of history"; Prof. Volodomyr Serhichuk (Ukraine) discussed the role that contemporary historical scholarship must play in developing a national consciousness among the people of the Ukrainian nation; Dr. Irena Matjash (Ukraine) focused on the direction that fundamental historical archival research and scholarship must take within the context of present-day realities; and Prof. Stefan Kozak (Poland) analyzed the legacy left by Hrushevsky as it relates to Ukrainian history.

Following the general plenary session, the congress broke up into 13 sections covering all periods of Ukrainian history, as well as fundamental historiographical and methodological problems. Among some of the areas covered were historical theory and methodology, issues relating to historical sources, special historical disciplines and various aspects of Hrushevsky studies.

Some sections examined the various opposition movements in Ukraine during

(Continued on page 17)

Volyn University recognizes Ukrainian American historian

LUTSK, Ukraine – At a special session during the Third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians held here on May 17-19, Dr. Lubomyr Wynar was granted the title of honorary professor of the Lesia Ukrainka Volyn State University.

The granting of this honorary title to Prof. Wynar was based on the unanimous recommendation made by the Academic Council of Volyn State University on April 27. In conferring the title of Honorary Professor, Rector Ihor Kotsan noted that Dr. Wynar is recognized as a prominent historian who significantly impacted the development of organized scholarly life and historical sciences in the diaspora and in Ukraine.

Prof. Wynar is president of the Ukrainian Historical Association, which under his direction has established 17 active branches of the Ukrainian Historical Association at various Ukrainian universities. The journal, Ukrainian Historian, which he founded and has tirelessly edited for 43 years, is

recognized as a premier scholarly publication by historians in Ukraine and one that plays a major role in the continued development of Ukrainian national historiography.

As the initiator of the triennial international congresses of Ukrainian historians, Prof. Wynar has opened the doors to many historians from Ukraine to interact professionally with their colleagues from other countries, thus elevating Ukrainian history to an international forum.

Rector Kotsan noted that the prestige and visibility of Volyn State University, as well as its College of History, was significantly raised by hosting the third International Congress of Ukrainian Historians, which attracted hundreds of scholars from various regions of Ukraine and from many other countries.

Prof. Wynar also holds honorary doctorates from the Chernivtsi National University and the National University of Ostroh Academy, and is a recipient of the Hrushevsky Medal from the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv.

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FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych



Tracking down Mykola Ivasiuk's sources

In a previous Focus on Philately feature some years ago, I described the outstanding stamp set of 1920 designed by

the famous Ukrainian artist Mykola Ivasiuk¹ (1865-circa 1930), which so quintessentially captured the Ukrainian national character. Today that set of 14 stamps is popularly known as the Vienna Issue, after the city where it was printed (Figure 1). Some 15 years ago, I was fortunate to acquire the original illustrations created by the artist when designing these beautiful stamps.

Perhaps it is my familiarity with these renderings that has helped in my subsequent search, but over a period of years, I have come across various source illustrations that were likely used by Ivasiuk in designing these stamps. Included among the resources used by the artist were paintings, photos and engravings.

This article will compare the source images used by Ivasiuk with his completed vignettes.² Readers will note that the artist reproduced his models accurately, but generally simplified them by leaving out some details. This was to be expected

since he was preparing likenesses that would be reproduced in a very small size and where superfluous detail would be an interference.

10 Hryvni – Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

The portrait design for the stamp honoring this 17th century Ukrainian leader is closely modeled after a contemporary engraving (Figure 2), reproduced in "A Survey of Ukrainian History" by D. Doroshenko Winnipeg: (Trident Press Ltd., 1975, p. 830). Ivasiuk drew his figure wearing a robe and feathered head-dress and holding the mace of authority (bulava) in exactly the same pose as the original (Figure 3). He even filled in the background with a cross-hatch pattern reminiscent of the engraving.

Changes made by Ivasiuk include simplifying the elaborate workmanship on the bulava, the buttons, and the throat clasp, and omitting the button loops on the right side of the cloak. In addition, the edging of the cloak was made to look like white fur and contrasts well with the lower chemise. Finally, a number of areas were shaded over with hatch lines.

15 hryvni – Hetman Ivan Mazepa

The rendering of the 15-hryvni Mazepa stamp is based on an oil painting by O. Kurylas (1870-1951) that depicts the Kozak leader in full regalia. In the painting (reproduced from "Ivan Mazepa: Hetman of Ukraine," a collection of articles and essays, New York: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1960, p. 115) the hetman wears a turban-like hat and an embroidered garment under a fur-collar coat (Figure 4).

Ivasiuk probably felt that a stamp design closely modeled after the original would show the hetman as too small a figure. He therefore decided to recreate only the upper half of the painting and produce a bust view that would more closely resemble the forms of Khmelnytsky and Shevchenko on the 10- and 20-hryvni values, respectively (Figure 5).

Other alterations made by Ivasiuk include a darkening of the neck area, changes in the embroidery designs and the addition of a lined background. The combination of stippling and lining on the face of Mazepa is much better than the simple hatching used on the 10-hryvni value. Unfortunately, this shading did not reduce to stamp size very well.

20 hryvni – Taras Shevchenko

The 20-hryvni value showing Ukraine's famous poet wearing a woolen hat is most likely modeled after an oil painting (Figure 6, shown on a postcard) by I. Kramskoy (1837-1887) presently in the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. As with the 15-hryvni design, Ivasiuk only reproduced about half of the original painting in order to focus in on his subject's facial features (Figure 7). The change in emphasis proved successful; this portrait is easily the most striking of the four in the Vienna Issue.

Kramskoy may have based his painting on a 1860 pen-and-ink self-portrait by Shevchenko (seen on a 1972 postcard, Figure 8). There is a chance that Ivasiuk used this sketch directly, but a number of details – ranging from the slight tilt of the poet's head to the more mottled appearance of the coat collar – would seem to indicate that the oil painting served as the immediate source of the stamp.

60 hryvni – Ukrainian Parliament building

The inspiration for the 60-hryvni stamp is a 1918 photo post card (Figure 9). The scene on the card is virtually



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

identical to that on the stamp vignette design (Figure 10). Both items show the building from exactly the same angle; in both the subject fills up most of the frame. The sun angle is also the same in both scenes, since the shadows fall in the same direction.

Changes made by the artist include

(Continued on page 20)

¹ Mykola Ivasiuk was one of Ukraine's foremost realist painters of the early 20th century. His most important works deal with historical themes and his most famous painting is Khmelnytsky's Entry Into Kyiv (1912).

² Most stamps of the early 20th century were composed of two elements: 1) a vignette (picture) of the person or thing being commemorated and 2) a frame (often including lettering) that would surround the vignette.

A conversation with Prof. Roman Serbyn, historian

by Fran Ponomarenko

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

Roman Serbyn was born in 1939 in Vykhoriv, Western Ukraine. In 1948 he and his family settled in Montreal. In 1960 he obtained a B.A. in political science from McGill University. He went to France, where he first studied French and then history at the Sorbonne. In 1967 he obtained a licence en lettres in history from the Université de Montréal. In 1975 he completed his Ph.D. in history at McGill University. He began teaching at the Université de Québec – Montréal (UQAM) in 1969; he retired from this institution in 2002. Prof. Serbyn is the author of many scholarly publications.

I had the opportunity to speak with Prof. Serbyn on June 2. The interview is published in two parts.

PART I

As a historian you're often associated with the work that you've done on the Famines of 1921-1923 and 1932-1933, probably because in 1983 you organized at UQAM the first international conference on the Famine-Genocide. You have since then been very outspoken in your position that Genocide is the appropriate term to describe these calamities. You have, however, other areas of historical interest that you have researched and published about.

Yes, my first love was the medieval period. There was something romantic about this era. And that's the area my research began in. By the way, I never called the medieval Ukrainian state Kyivan Rus' but just Rus' because that is the term that was used then, as well as in subsequent periods. We don't, for instance, say Galician Rus' for the 13th-14th centuries. Rus' is sufficient.

My doctoral thesis covered the period from 1140 to 1200. I investigated such concepts as the "common old Rus' nationality" and the "transfer of the center of Rus'" from Kyiv to Suzdal/Moscow. And I showed by using old chronicles, archeological and linguistic studies (mostly Soviet publications) that there was no transfer of the center of the State from Kyiv to Suzdal, no massive movement of population from the Dniipro basin to the Oka region. Pogodin elaborated this myth of a population shift in the 19th century and some Russian historians took it over. In fact, an examination of the archeological documentation does not corroborate this theory whatsoever.

Where did you do your research? In the USSR?

No, I used 19th century and Soviet material, which I could access in North America and Europe. I never got around to publishing my thesis, but I did publish a couple of articles on the topic, one ("Some Theories on the Question of Rus' Unity [1140-1200] Re-examined") was published in a volume edited by O.W. Gerus and A. Baran, *Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine*: 988-1988. (Winnipeg, 1989. p. 105-125).

By the end of my work I realized that there just weren't enough documents, not enough written sources, on the Rus' period, for me to continue in that field. And since I was primarily interested in the national question my attention turned to the 19th century, a crucial period for the understanding all of the 20th century. Also, the 19th century was less sensitive for the Soviets than the 20th century. The Soviets published many interesting documents and some good studies on the period and I also hoped that I might even be able to go on an academic exchange and work in the Soviet archives. I almost did.

My application to work in Soviet archives was accepted by the Soviets, but a couple of months before I was to leave for Moscow, the Soviet Army went into Afghanistan and Canada suspended our academic exchange program.

You were at this time, in the late 1970s, teaching Russian and East European history. What aspect of the 19th century interested you in your research – the national problem in Ukraine, yes, but what aspect specifically?

Well, I became interested in how myths were created in Russia about historical events. Let's take for instance, the War of 1812, Napoleon's invasion of Russia. The expression "Patriotic War" first appeared in the Russian literature in the first half of the 19th century, and then it was taken over by Russian and, later, Soviet historians. The notion was applied not only to Russian history but also to Ukrainian: the Franco-Russian conflict became a "Fatherland War" for the Ukrainian people. Nonsense. The fact of the matter is that even for Russians it was far from very patriotic.

There is an interesting document written by a Russian merchant returning to Moscow just as the French were

approaching the city. He wrote that he saw people running away from the city. They told him that the authorities had decided to close the city gates so as not to allow people to desert Moscow. Later, when Napoleon was fleeing, the "patriotic" peasants attacked the remnants of the Grande Armée, but it does not take much patriotism to attack a half-frozen and completely demoralized army in flight. The myth of the Fatherland War had a political purpose in the 19th century: to instill pride and loyalty to the empire and promote Russian nationalism.

What other issues attracted you?

I became interested in the major transformations in Ukraine during the liberalizing years of Alexander II's reign. Did you know that, on the eve of the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, the Kyiv gubernia had the highest percentage of serfs in the whole Russian Empire? Emancipation meant new opportunities for the peasants, including moving into the urban centers, where they joined the growing ranks of the working population. This raised the issue of fighting illiteracy.

In the early 1860s, idealistic students in the universities and gymnasia (high schools) began organizing Sunday schools for young workers and children of the working class. As there were no Ukrainian textbooks, they had to be written. Some were composed by university students, others by Ukrainian literati. Shevchenko wrote one such book.

I began collecting textbooks used in the Sunday school movement. These Sunday schools were quite different from our North American conception. Their purpose was to teach the three Rs and not religion. Most of the teaching was done by university students and in Ukrainian. The texts these students prepared for the children revealed a great deal about their authors and the spirit in which they imparted knowledge.

What was the message behind the teaching material? For example, what words were used to illustrate particular letters of the alphabet? The patriotic message behind these texts can be striking. For example, the letter "k" can be inserted in the word "koza" (goat) or "Kozak" and illustrated appropriately with a drawing of a goat (a familiar animal for the young pupil) or a Zaporozhian Kozak. The latter word reinforces the young person's national consciousness. When these textbooks are compared with similar textbooks from the Soviet period, one gets a good idea of how primary education can influence future generations of citizens.

Did you do any other research on the period?

Yes, I did. At the same time as I was collecting textbooks I became interested in other student activities and came across the so-called Kharkiv-Kyiv Secret Society which appeared in the late 1850s and was broken up by the police in early 1860s. The group was organized by some idealistic students as a study and discussion circle; they read and generated subversive material and became involved in student strikes at the University of Kharkiv. The police eventually discovered it and its members were expelled from Kharkiv University.

I was interested in their attitude to the Ukrainian question. Published excerpts from police reports show that some of them were quite nationally conscious and patriotic. After the disbanding of the Kharkiv group, some of its members were allowed to transfer to the University of Kyiv and eventually became active in the Sunday school movement; others joined Russian radical movements. Besides ethnic Ukrainians, the group had Russian and Jewish students. One of the latter, Veniamin Portugalov, later started the first public discussion on Jewish-Ukrainian relations.

This brings us to the Jewish topics you also worked on. You gave a paper about the Sion-Osнова controversy at the 1983 McMaster conference on Ukrainian-Jewish relations. What brought you to this area?

As I said, this 19th century period fascinated me. The more I meditated on the national problem in Ukraine, the more I realized that this dilemma was among other aspects also intrinsically connected with three national groups – Russians, Poles and Jews. I had already written about how Russians had created their "Kyivan succession" and the "Patriotic War" myths. I dealt with Polish-Ukrainian relations in my article on the students at Kyiv University around that period, and the return of Volodymyr Antonovych and a few other young intellectuals from their Polonized milieu to the Ukrainian national movement.

Jewish-Ukrainian relations were even more challenging because they were for the most part taboo in the Soviet Union. And the Sion-Osнова controversy fell into the same time framework as the Kharkiv-Kyiv Society, the Sunday school movement, and the "return"



Prof. Roman Serbyn

of Antonovych and his group.

The controversy between the Russian-language Jewish weekly journal in Odesa and the bilingual (Ukrainian-Russian) Ukrainian monthly journal published in St.-Petersburg was started by Portugalov, mentioned above, who objected to Osнова's use of the term "zhyd," which he considered offensive to him as a Jew. Osнова published Portugalov's accusation and entrusted the writer Panteleimon Kulish to answer. In Osнова's defense Kulish explained that this was the only existing term in Ukrainian.

Sion rejected Osнова's position and wide public debate was inaugurated. Eventually over a dozen Russian periodicals participated in the discussion. From a confrontation on a linguistic issue, the controversy turned to the question of Jewish integration: Osнова demanded that Jews living in Ukraine integrate into the Ukrainian milieu, Sion retorted that Jewish interests were best served by integration into the Russian milieu. The proceedings of the McMaster conference have been published and my article is in them.

In the academic world your work on Serhii Podolynsky is familiar. Podolynsky is a remarkable thinker and personality. He finished medical school in Paris, he had Ukrainian aristocratic family roots, and, in defiance of his father's pro-Empire positions, he became a socialist and a nationalist. I believe that your work on his bibliography and his biography are the most complete available to date.

Podolynsky is one of the bright lights of Ukrainian intellectual history of the 19th century. Unfortunately, born in 1850, he became mentally ill at the age of 32 and died at 41. Currently, in the West he is linked with the ecological movement because of his discussions on conservation and utilization of solar energy. Ukrainians have always treated him primarily as an economist. In fact, by education, he was a medical doctor.

For the Soviets he was an enigmatic figure, because of his connections with Marx and the socialist movements in Europe and the Russian empire. We have Podolynsky's letters to Marx; unfortunately we do not have Marx's replies to Podolynsky. Podolynsky liked Marxist Socialist economic theories but did not like Marx as a politician because Podolynsky was a democrat and he was most disappointed by Marx's dictatorial behavior at the 1872 conference of the International at the Hague, where Podolynsky went to meet the leaders of European socialist movements.

It was as a socialist that Podolynsky became a "nationalist" of sorts. Like Antonovych before him, who left the Polish camp to join the Ukrainian people, among whom he was living, so did Podolynsky leave the Russian revolutionaries to join Drahomanov and the Ukrainian hromada. As a young socialist, while studying medicine in Paris and then Zurich, he helped the Russian socialist P. Lavrov publish the émigré journal *Vpered*. He personally knew Bakunin and the less familiar, but more important Tkachev.

Podolynsky's position was that socialism in Ukraine would have to be built on Ukrainian roots and culture; this is why he found the use of Russian traditions and Russian slogans irrelevant in Ukraine. That is why he gradually moved away from the Russian socialists and joined Drahomanov, Pavlyk, Shulhyn – the Ukrainian radicals of that day. Podolynsky was an authentic democrat and in the Russian dispute between Lavrov and Tkachev (a Blanquist who believed in coming to power by putschist

(Continued on page 14)

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A Croatian...
(Continued from page 2)

– I didn’t care. I didn’t look at those people.”
Martina was a typical, vulnerable
young woman without steady employ-
ment or family support. Nobody won-
dered about her disappearance. After all,
even her own father beat her from a very
young age. Sadly, that experience pre-
pared her for what she endured in Rome.

“That is how I distanced myself”
“I rehearsed this since I was 6,” Martina
says. “I recited ‘The Pit,’ a poem by Ivan
Goran Kovacic, persistently to myself as
my father beat me with roots from the vine-
yard or his military belt, as he would throw
me against a wall or door, or kick me with
his military boots. That was my defense.
That is how I distanced myself. Although I
would bleed, having been burnt all over
with cigarette butts, I would distance myself
from all that.” Today, Martina is 29 years
old. She lives in Zagreb and has a 7-year-
old son. She is still undergoing therapy.

“A cup of coffee saved my life”
“I started to work on a regular job in
Zagreb,” she says. “However, since I’m not
psychologically strong, I break down very
easily. The owner once pinched me on my
behind. I hit him with a frying pan and
called his wife. I left. But one cup of coffee
saved my life. I was already looking out the
window and thinking about jumping.”
Martina was offered that cup of coffee
by activists from the Center for Sexual
Rights/Women’s Room and the Center
for Women Victims of War (ROSA). For
the first time in her life, she says, some-
body approached her without scorn.
“If it weren’t for them, I don’t know

how our life would have continued, the
life of all of us who were tortured, mis-
treated, sold in different ways,” she says.
“We can reach a particular point on our
own, and when we cannot go any further
we all need a ferry, a crossing, a helping
hand, somebody’s smile.” Martina entered
a program of psychological help and ther-
apy provided by the non-governmental
women’s union. She works from time to
time cleaning apartments for the elderly.
“Now I’m cleaning grannies’ apart-
ments,” she says. “I drink coffee with
them and call them my well of wisdom.
With their help, you can go back and
remember some of the good roots of life.
My life currently consists of women
from the center and my son.”

There’s no forgetting
Still, Martina cannot forget what she
endured.
“Even today, when I see gestures by
some people, certain motions that remind
me of that life, I immediately break down
and want to jump at them,” she says.
“With the help of women from the center,
I learned to control myself pretty well.”
She claims the general public isn’t
even aware of the extent of trafficking in
women in Croatia and the extent to
which that business is blossoming,
couched in legitimate activities.
“This business has been developed in
Croatia precisely and efficiently,” Martina
says. “A woman with a university degree
can end up in a miniskirt on the street just
like a woman from the country. It doesn’t
matter whether it is a bar, a shop, an
office, whatever. They keep their tenta-
cled octopuses on every corner.”

(Translated by Naida Skrbic.
Originally published on June 15.)

A conversation...
(Continued from page 13)

methods), he took the side of Lavrov
against this “Leninist before Lenin” –
Tkachev. It was the latter that most influ-
enced Lenin. Speaking of Lenin, do you
know what Lenin’s training was in?

Law, I believe.
Exactly. His was a lawyer’s approach.
He argued for a position regardless of any
kind of moral principle. The Ukrainian
socialists, I’m afraid, did not see through
him at all. For instance, Lenin gave a
speech in Zurich during the Great War. In
Western and Ukrainian Social Democratic
newspapers (which summarized his talk)
his speech seemed to support the national-
ities striving for independence. But when
the speech was summarized in the party
newspaper it came out that Lenin was a
Russian centrist. The Ukrainians misun-
derstood what Lenin was really like.

**When did you begin your work on the
Famine of 1921-1923? In the book you
edited “Holod 1921-1923 i Ukrainka
Presa v Kanadi.” (Toronto: Ukrayinskyi-
Kanadskyi Doslidcho-Dokumentatsiyni
Tsent, 1995, 700 pp.) you published all
the materials about the famine that
appeared in the Ukrainian newspapers
in Canada at that time. You published
photographs as well, and you have writ-
ten several articles on various aspects of
this catastrophe.**

I started to research the Famine of
1921-1923 for a paper to present at the
1983 UQAM conference mentioned
above. Later, to expand my knowledge, I
worked in archives in Europe, in the U.S.,
and in the U.K., as well as at the Red
Cross in Geneva. There is much material.
This famine was not a taboo subject for
the Soviets but the way that it was pre-
sented was really a perversion of the

facts, especially with regard to Ukraine.
In 1921 and 1922 there was drought in
Russia, along the Volga, in the Northern
Caucasus region and in the southern half
of Ukraine. But in the rest of Ukraine the
harvest was good, and there were enough
reserves to feed the whole Ukrainian pop-
ulation during those two years. Yet food
was taken out of Ukraine and sent to
Moscow, Leningrad and the Volga region.
Also, in the first year of the famine,
when Lenin, Gorky, Patriarch Tikhon, and
Chicherin made an appeal for help from the
West, all specifically left out any mention
of Ukraine. Lenin denied until the end of
1921 that there even was a famine in
Ukraine. The U.S. sent relief to Russia in
August of 1921. Credit must be given to
American Jews for opening up Ukraine to
famine relief. Jews in Ukraine were writing
to their relations abroad and outlining the
conditions of famine and that mobilized the
American Jewish community. The Jewish
Joint Distribution Commission, which was
already involved with the work of the
American Relief Administration’s work on
the Volga, insisted that a finding mission be
sent to Ukraine.
Eventually, Moscow agreed to allow
Joint-sponsored ARA aid to be sent to
Ukraine. The ARA insisted that the food
kitchens in Ukraine could not be restrict-
ed to Jews. A compromise was reached
and the kitchens were opened to all but
were set up in heavily Jewish areas. As a
result most of the aid did go to Jewish
citizens, but others were also fed and this
aid alleviated the overall situation.

Upon examination of the circumstances
of this Famine we cannot avoid the con-
clusion that this tragedy could have been
avoided. And I have argued that just as
with the Famine of 1932-1933, this was a
man-made famine, the difference was that
while in the ’30s this was a direct genoci-
dal undertaking by the government, in the
’20s, the Soviet government took advan-
tage of adverse natural conditions and
used them to its advantage.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

unchanged in the third quarter of 2006, Ukrainian and Russian media reported. “Our industry can operate in a calm fashion. As for the fourth quarter, we will work further,” Mr. Yekhanurov said, noting that a deal to this effect had been reached in talks between UkrgazEnergo and RosUkrEnergo, firms acting as intermediaries to supply Russian and Central Asian gas to Ukraine. In January, Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrayiny signed a 2006 gas-supply contract whereby Ukraine undertook to pay \$95 per 1,000 cubic meters of a Russian-Central Asian gas mix. The price set in that contract was valid only for the first six months of 2006. Meanwhile, gas prices for Ukrainian individual consumers have gone up by some 85 percent as of July 1. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia says Ukraine sold missiles

MOSCOW – Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said in Moscow on June 30 that Ukraine’s Progress company supplied China and Iran with six long-range cruise missiles each in 2000-2001, RIA Novosti reported. “This is the grossest violation of the control regime over missile technologies,” Mr. Ivanov said. He added the deal was conducted via a Cyprus-based company, but declined to reveal its name or what the missiles cost. He said that each sale involved six Soviet Kh-55 Granat cruise missiles, which are known to NATO as AS-15 Kent. He charged that this has been the only violation of the non-proliferation regime in the Commonwealth of Independent States. “Russia has been working to coordinate efforts in the non-proliferation sphere with its CIS partners and within the [Collective Security Treaty Organization],” Mr. Ivanov added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin seeks to lure Russians home

MOSCOW – President Vladimir Putin signed a decree on June 26 for the “repatriation” of ethnic Russian “compatriots” living abroad, the daily Gazeta reported on June 27. Presidential aide Viktor Ivanov has been named to chair an inter-departmental commission to oversee the program, which could potentially affect up to 4 million people, primarily from CIS countries, the paper noted. Those coming to Russia will have to choose one of 12 regions divided into three categories. Category A means border regions, Category B regions are those where major investment projects are under way, and Category C are territories with a dwindling population. Guaranteed jobs and financial support are provided only for those going to border regions. The 12 regions are largely in the Far East, in central Russia’s Black Earth region, and in Kaliningrad Oblast. The plan is aimed at offsetting the decline in population, about which Mr. Putin has spoken out repeatedly. Some nationalist critics have charged that repatriation will not do much to offset that decline, and that Mr. Putin is undermining any possible Russian claim to or role in former Soviet republics by encouraging ethnic Russians there to leave. Other critics say that the government should do more for illegal immigrants already living in Russia before bringing in additional people. (RFE/RL Newsline)

1 million expected to return to Russia

MOSCOW – Kremlin adviser Modest Kolerov told Interfax on July 1 that more than 1 million Russians, most of them “professionals” currently living in unspecified countries that are undergoing “a socio-economic crisis,” plan to take

advantage of the repatriation program announced by President Vladimir Putin on June 26. That program guarantees benefits and support for persons who agree to settle in border regions in the Far East. Returnees will also be permitted to settle in regions where the population is declining rapidly, or where major investment programs are under way. In Primorsky Krai, the authorities are already allocating land for repatriates to settle, while in Irkutsk, Governor Aleksandr Tishanin said on June 29 that the oblast is ready to house in 2007 up to 1.5 million ethnic Russians from former Soviet republics who wish to settle in the Russian Federation, regnum.ru reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Oppositionist fined for flying flag

VITEBSK, Miensk – A court in Vitebsk on June 19 fined Krystsina Shatsikava some \$2,200 for hanging up a white-red-white flag on a television-transmitter tower in Vitsebsk on June 18, RFE/RL’s Belarus Service and Belapan reported. A white-red-white flag was the official symbol of independent Belarus before Alyaksandr Lukashenka became president in 1994 and banned the flag the following year. “It was my rebellion against what is taking place in the country, against the information blockade,” Ms. Shatsikava said in the court. The policeman who hauled Ms. Shatsikava down from the television tower said in the court that she “put up resistance, was excited, tried to bite,” and kicked him. Meanwhile, a witness of the incident told RFE/RL on condition of anonymity that Ms. Shatsikava was harshly beaten by servicemen who were involved in getting her down. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Arson averted at St. George’s

LVIV – On June 14, at approximately 9 a.m., an unidentified person tried to set St. George Cathedral of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church afire. The police were called and the person was arrested. According to Father Volodymyr Onyskiy, manager of the Curia of the Lviv Archeparchy of the UGCC, at approximately 9 a.m., when there were still not many people in the cathedral, an unidentified person brought an incendiary mixture in his bag. He spilled the liquid from the central to the right entrance outside the cathedral and also near the copy of the Shroud of Turin inside the church building. But the faithful who were inside the church at the time did not allow him to burn it. They called the guards who, in turn, called the police. According to the police, the suspect constantly uses offensive language in reference to the church. According to ukranews.com, the motive of the crime was the desire of the Lviv resident to attract the attention of society and journalists. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Bishop discusses migrant workers

KYIV – Bishop Hlib Lonchyna, apostolic visitor for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics in Italy, Spain and Ireland, discussed the realities of migrant workers in those countries during a 90-minute web conference held on June 14 on the official website of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Bishop Lonchyna said that there are approximately 100 pastoral centers of the UGCC in Italy, with 20 priests. In Spain there are approximately 25 centers with 13 priests. In Ireland there is one priest serving the faithful. In addition to priestly pastoral work, the UGCC helps solve problems with the local government, said the bishop. Bishop Lonchyna said there are no exact figures on the number of Ukrainians abroad. Officially

there are 150,000 registered in Italy, 75,000 in Spain, and 8,000 in Ireland. However, he noted that there are many more and it is difficult to determine how many since they live and work abroad illegally. The bishop said that the church looks with concern upon the phenomenon of migrant workers. On the one hand, he said, it is understandable why people, including mothers, travel abroad to work. On the other, this can cause great harm to children, marriages, the Church and society. Bishop Lonchyna told migrant workers that money is not everything; nothing can replace a mother’s presence. Faith and human dignity are the most valuable things in life, he added. The bishop said that a great support for these mothers abroad can be prayer, frequent contact with husbands and children by telephone or letter, and mutual support. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Arson suspected at 19th century church

LVIV – On June 17, at around 5:30 a.m., in the village of Staryi Yarychiv in the Kamianka-Buzka District of the Lviv region, a fire started at the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church of the Presentation of the Mother of God. The wooden church was constructed in 1864. The fire damaged a wall. There are indications that someone intentionally started the fire and an investigation has begun. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Jewish cemetery vandals detained

ZHYTOMYR, Ukraine – The police in Zhytomyr have detained vandals who confessed that in May they destroyed several tombstones in the 12th sector of the Jewish cemetery. Lt. Col. Vasyl Pakliachenko reported that their testimony and connection to other crimes are being checked. The acts of vandalism were not committed by a gang of skin-heads but by two teenagers. The boys, age 14 and 16, drank alcohol and decided to earn money on scrap metal, and so they went to the cemetery and vandalized the graves. As well, there is an ongoing investigation concerning the burned tombstone of the Righteous Aron. According to Serhii Kurochkin, assistant of Shlomo Vilgelm, chief rabbi of Zhytomyr and northern and western Ukraine, on the day of the vandalism a group of youngsters who told the guard they were representatives of the Nazi movement, were rioting at the cemetery. The arson was committed in broad daylight and the criminals did not attempt to hide. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Patriarchal Administration head appointed

KYIV – At the ceremonial session of the Patriarchal Administration of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church held in Kyiv on June 24, Auxiliary Bishop Dionisii Liakhovych, the new head of the

UGCC’s Patriarchal Administration, was introduced. Patriarch Lubomyr Husar presided at the meeting. Bishop Liakovych was appointed head of the administration of the main center of the Patriarchal Curia of the UGCC and was given the primary right to sign all bank and financial documents. The primate of the UGCC presented the modern structure of the Patriarchal Curia, which consists of three branches: the Synod of Bishops of the UGCC (legislative branch), the Patriarchal Administration (executive branch) and the Patriarchal Tribunal (judicial branch). The Patriarchal Administration includes the following structural units: the personal secretariat of the head of the UGCC, the exarch on monastic matters, the exarch for military structures, the patriarchal financial office, the secretariat of the head of the UGCC and the department of external relations. The secretariat itself consists of the chancellery, the information department, the bureau on relations with Ukraine’s government, the organization department, and the archive. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Bishop of Ternopil passes away

KYIV – Bishop Mykhail Sabryha of Ternopil and Zboriv of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church died on June 29 after long period of heart disease. He was born in 1940, entered the Redemptorist order and started studying in the underground seminary in 1963. He was ordained a priest in 1974 and a bishop in 1986. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

World Forum of Ukrainians slated

WASHINGTON – The fourth World Forum of Ukrainians will take place in Kyiv on August 18-20 as one of the main events within celebrations of the 15th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence. The forum will be an important tool to inform Ukrainians throughout the world of the revamped Ukrainian state, and the activity of the president and the government of Ukraine aimed at consolidation of relations with compatriots living outside their native land. In the framework of the forum a number of events are planned, including roundtables on “Civil Society,” “Public Organizations and Units,” “The Man-Made Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933,” and “Language, Education and the Study of Culture.” The roundtable dedicated to the Famine is aimed at giving international exposure to the approaching 75th anniversary of the Famine, which will be commemorated in 2007-2008. About 40 researchers of the Famine from 14 countries throughout the world, including the United States, Canada, Sweden, France, Japan, Austria, Italy, Georgia, Poland and Lithuania, will take part at the event. (Embassy of Ukraine)

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ABOUT SPORT NEWS

Klichko, Shevchenko, Podkopyayeva – their achievements and victories. Information about sports events live from Monday to Friday with most popular sports journalists in the country.

DIRECTV launches its first Ukrainian television channel

by Matthew Dubas

NEW YORK – On Monday, June 5 DIRECTV Inc., the nation's leading digital television service provider, and Studio 1+1 International, an international version of the Ukrainian television channel 1+1 from Central European Media Enterprises Ltd. (CME), celebrated the launch of the first Ukrainian TV channel – Studio 1+1 International – on the DIRECTV platform.

Ukrainian TV stars, Ukrainian American community leaders, media, and Ukrainian church authorities gathered at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York for a press conference and a special reception devoted to the launch.

In a press release from DIRECTV, Aaron McNally, vice-president of DIRECTV International, said, "During such a historic time for Ukraine, Studio 1+1 International will be an important source of information for more than 800,000 Ukrainians living in the U.S. and will help them connect to their home country."

"This agreement with DIRECTV highlights our strategic focus on leveraging our station brands and content to create new revenue streams," said Michael Garin, CEO of CME. "We are pleased to bring an international version of 1+1's extensive news and entertainment programming to the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians living in the U.S."

Opening DIRECTV's June 5 press conference was director of Global Media Strategies, Sandy Kornberg, who commented on the launch saying, "two diverse media companies, DIRECTV and 1+1 International have come together to bring the Ukrainian American community the best in available Ukrainian programming."

Commenting on the benefits of 1+1 programming, Stephen Rock, senior marketing director, said "with DIRECTV and 1+1, the power of television helps people to maintain ties with their homeland in their native language." Studio 1+1 International is just one of over 40 channels that DIRECTV broadcasts from overseas.

Representing Studio 1+1 International, producer Anatoly Yarema thanked the UIA and DIRECTV for hosting the conference and reception, and then highlighted the beginnings of 1+1 from 1995. Mr. Yarema also underscored 1+1's commitment to a higher standard in Ukrainian television and thanked CME for allowing this event to progress quickly.

Regarding the importance of Ukrainian programming in America, Mr. Yarema said, "We have Ukrainians of different backgrounds that can be united through 1+1 programming." He went on to say, "1+1 aims to maintain ties with the homeland and promote U.S.-Ukraine relations, like the graduation of Ukraine from the Jackson-Vanik Amendment."

Questions from the audience were taken by the representatives of DIRECTV and 1+1. For Canadian viewers, the audience was informed that 1+1 International would be available through Globecast.

Studio 1+1 International offers popular programming including "Idu Na Vy," with Eduard Lozovyy and Vyacheslav

Pihovshek, on the most sensitive issues of modern Ukraine; "Tasty Country," hosted by Oleksander Ponomaryov, who offers his view on how to cook Ukrainian-style food; "TSN News," which offers news and information about what is happening in Ukraine and around the world; "The Court Show" hosted by Ihor Hodetsky and Iryna Kalynska; "Hercules Games" co-hosted by the world's strongest man alive, Vasyl Virastiuk; and "Funny House," a sitcom that follows the lives of a family running a roadside diner.

Studio 1+1 International is a Ukrainian-language television channel that is the leader in the production of original Ukrainian programming and one of the most popular channels for Ukrainian viewers. The channel, which is available on DIRECTV channel 2148 for \$14.99 per month, will offer news, entertainment and political programming to Ukrainians living in the United States and to all interested in Ukrainian culture.

For more information on 1+1 programming, readers can call 888-244-0556 or log on to www.directv.com.

Third International...

(Continued from page 11)

the second world war; Ukrainian ethnic lands beyond the present Ukrainian borders; the history of the Ukrainian diaspora; and Christian Churches and their role in the historical destiny of the Ukrainian people.

Other sections were devoted to examining present international problems and realities and how these affect Ukraine; Ukraine's position in world affairs and European geo-politics; and problems in retaining a national culture within the reality of globalization.

A special section analyzed various interpretations of Ukrainian history in the research and writings of foreign scholars, as well as examined the serious problem that continues to plague historians of world history from Ukraine in gaining recognition from their non-Ukrainian colleagues.

In addition to the topics covered during the opening and closing plenary sessions, 421 papers were presented within the 13 sections that ran concurrently during the duration of this congress.

Part of the program included the presentation of newly published books by the Ukrainian Historical Association, including Volume II of "Proceedings from the Second International Congress of Ukrainian Historians"; the third volume of *Lystuvaniya Mykhaila Hrushevshkoho* (from the series of *Epistolary Sources of Hrushevsky Studies*); Bohdan Wynar's "Economic Colonialism in Ukraine and Other Works"; and V. Piskun's "Political Choices of Ukrainian Émigrés in the 1920's (Historical Monograph Series).

During the closing plenary session, important questions regarding the future development of Ukrainian historical studies, research and education were addressed. Participants were alarmed by

the negative trend within technical universities and institutes of reducing the required hours that students must complete in Ukrainian history.

Serious discussion also focused on the importance of vigorously defending and promoting the Ukrainian language as a necessary and integral part in the further development of scholarly and scientific knowledge, the need to increase financial support for scholarly research and activity within Ukrainian universities, and the importance of supporting the emerging generation of scholars.

Toward the end of this session all par-

ticipants voted on a number of resolutions and concluding statements. Participants noted serious concerns with respect to the failure to fully implement programs regarding the development and expansion of the Ukrainian language within Ukraine, the dismal state of affairs regarding the preservation of the Ukraine's national archives, and the need to accelerate the inclusion of an objective approach to Ukrainian historiography and terminology within world history.

During the congress Rector Kotsan conferred upon Prof. Wynar the title of honorary professor of history of Volyn

State University in recognition of his contributions to Ukrainian historical scholarship both in Ukraine and in the diaspora, and his role as the initiator of these international congresses.

Prior to the conclusion of the congress the visitors were exposed to the arts and culture of the Volyn region at a concert sponsored by the Taras Shevchenko Theater of Music and Drama of Volyn. Guided tours provided the conferees the opportunity to further explore this historical city as well as to visit the monastery of Volodymyr Volynskyi and the Lesia Ukrainka Museum.



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IOM battles...

(Continued from page 2)

ment?

MTV, like others, has and is doing a lot of work in terms of prevention alongside the International Organization for Migration and others. MTV is a key player, but, for instance, you've got the Council of German Women's Organizations – that's an umbrella group of about 50 women's groups in Germany that launched a few months ago, an awareness campaign that is funded by the German government to put out the same prevention message.

So, the PSA is just one item, if you want, of a much broader initiative to raise awareness of the dangers of trafficking and to make sure that the people who will be going to Germany during the World Cup know that women who will be providing sexual services might be doing so against their will.

Do you enjoy the support of other groups and governments in this initiative?

Yes, absolutely, as in all parts of the world, the IOM is working very closely not just with civil society and clusters of NGOs, but also with the government authorities, with the German police. You've got to bear in mind that the telephone hotline numbers that feature on the public-service announcement will be tackled, the calls will be tackled by the German police. And we know that the German police [are] very much eager to clamp down on any cases of trafficking, of course offering protection to victims of trafficking and prosecuting those who organize and benefit from trafficking in women.

The World Cup has been under way now only for a couple of days and an increase in the number of trafficked women might not be obvious yet. However, would you venture to come up with an estimate on the impact of the tournament on human trafficking?

This is still very early [indeed], as the World Cup started on June 9. That being said, there are some groups that are saying that up to 40,000 women might end up in trafficking networks in Germany during the World Cup. We do not put out a figure – what we say, more generally, is that up to 200,000 women are trafficked

yearly to Europe for sexual exploitation from Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and other parts of the world, and that, unfortunately, the World Cup is not going to stop that phenomenon.

In terms of the impact of telephone hotlines, we know from experience in other parts of the world that these PSAs, these TV and radio spots do make a difference. People do call the telephone hotlines to report cases of women being abused in exploitative networks.

Has the world soccer governing body, FIFA, offered you financial support?

Well, in terms of our initiative with MTV and the Swedish Development Agency, not that I'm aware of. But I can confirm that the German Football Federation, for instance, has been financially supporting other countertrafficking information campaigns that are currently ongoing in Germany. And I think that maybe FIFA or the German Football Federation are entirely aware of this issue, and, obviously, are very keen to make sure that the World Cup is not associated in any way with an increase in trafficking during the World Cup.

The announcement and the hotline number are accompanied by a video. The clip shows a naked woman streaking across a football pitch amid male spectators' amused cheers, and then cuts to images of her being violently shoved in the tunnel underneath the stands. The short film ends with the words "Are you cheering now?" and was deemed disturbing. Was it coordinated with FIFA?

Well, this video clip is supposed to be shocking. It is supposed to jolt people's consciousness, to make them realize that trafficking is a real issue. Now, to answer your question whether it was coordinated in any way with FIFA – not that I'm aware of, but it was coordinated obviously with the Swedish Development Agency, with MTV Europe Foundation and with others.

And it is purposefully intended and designed to shock people so that they realize that trafficking is a real issue that cannot be ignored and that it is crucial for football supporters who will be gathering in large numbers in Germany – to make them aware that this is an issue that cannot be ignored and needs to be tackled.

representative Oleksander Turchynov said that the coalition had agreed to the PRU's main demands, including voting for speaker and prime minister separately, giving the chairmanship of several committees to the opposition, and using a secret ballot for deputy speakers. At the same time, he accused the PRU of plotting 'to destabilize Ukraine' and made it clear that the coalition has sticks as well as carrots up its sleeve. ... Yushchenko met with Yanukovich and Communist leader Petro Symonenko twice on July 4, but no solution was apparently found. ..."

Ukraine's parliamentary...

(Continued from page 6)

Parliament.

"The PRU took this as a sign of weakness, and on July 3, PRU leader Viktor Yanukovich did not turn up for the meeting. He said he would do so only if Yushchenko also attended – a condition that Yushchenko immediately accepted – yet later on the same day the PRU came up with a new set of conditions. ..."

"Yesterday, July 4, Tymoshenko's rep-

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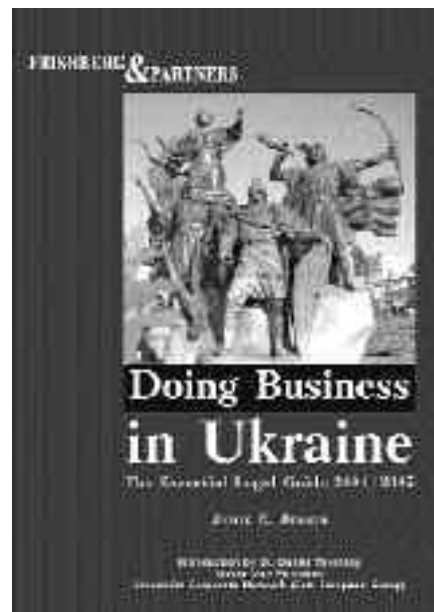
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Tracking down...

(Continued from page 12)

the elimination of prosaic details in front of the building – a streetlight, a telegraph pole and wires, a coal pile, and several pedestrians – as well as the inscription and Romanov crest on the façade. The front lawn of the building was extended to include the entire foreground, while some details along the sides were deleted or simplified. Overhead, clouds were put into the sky by the use of stippling.

Careful observation and measurements of both the original photo and Ivasiuk's drawing indicate that the artist "rebuilt" the Parliament Building to improve its dramatic impact. The front curve of Ivasiuk's building is different and seems to put the left endpoint at a lower level than the corresponding point on the right. Elimination of the clutter around the building points out its kinship with the Pantheon in Rome. The reduction of the wings to favor the rotunda (see dimensions) also echoes the shape of the Pantheon.

The reverse of the postcard carries the following Ukrainian inscription in the upper left corner

2.Київський педагогічний Музей.
Тимчасовий український парламент.
(2. Kyiv Pedagogical Museum.
Provisional Ukrainian Parliament.)

The lower left corner has a single-line Ukrainian inscription: Відень Вид. П. Дятлова.

(Vienna. 1918. Released by P. Diatlova.)

The number 2 indicates the postcard was part of a set, possibly a series depicting scenes from Kyiv or Ukraine. If so, another card from this set may have served as the model for some other Vienna Issue stamp (perhaps the 100-hryvni value depicting St. Volodymyr's statue).

200 Hryvni – Windmill on the Steppes

The source for the 200-hryvni stamp was found in Volume I of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963). The windmill (Figure 11) appears on page 296 as Figure 208 under the encyclopedia entry "Material Folk Culture" and is described as being from the Poltava area. The entry mentions that this mill is of an older type on a movable wheel (post mill type) and the entire structure could be turned into the wind. Newer windmills in Ukraine used a "Dutch" system in which only the roof moved.

In examining the photo and comparing it to the two windmill designs prepared by the artist (Figure 12, an earlier design and Figure 13, a later, simplified view), we see that all three pictures are apparently related. Striking similarities include: the same angle of view, a ladder with four rungs on the left side, a porch supported by three beams and having only one cross railing, three holes (vents?): two in the gable and one next to the door, the door set slightly left of center, the grains of wood planks all running the same direction, one plank missing along the bottom of the side and deep shadows in virtually identical locations. The major change made by the artist was to redraw the sails. He also straightened most of the vertical lines to make the mill look less dilapidated.

Other sources yet to be identified

Of the nine stamps remaining in this set, five are almost certainly entirely original renderings by Ivasiuk and, therefore, would not have any outside sources of inspiration to track down. These would be the 1-hryvnia stamp (the Trident), the 2-hryvnia (woman supporting the Ukrainian flag), 30-hryvnia (Hetman Pavlo Polubotok imprisoned), 50-hryvnia (Kozak playing the bandura), and 80-hryvni (Kozaks rowing a chaika). The 3-hryvni (Ukrainian peasant cottage) and 5-hryvni (a chumak, or trader



Figure 9

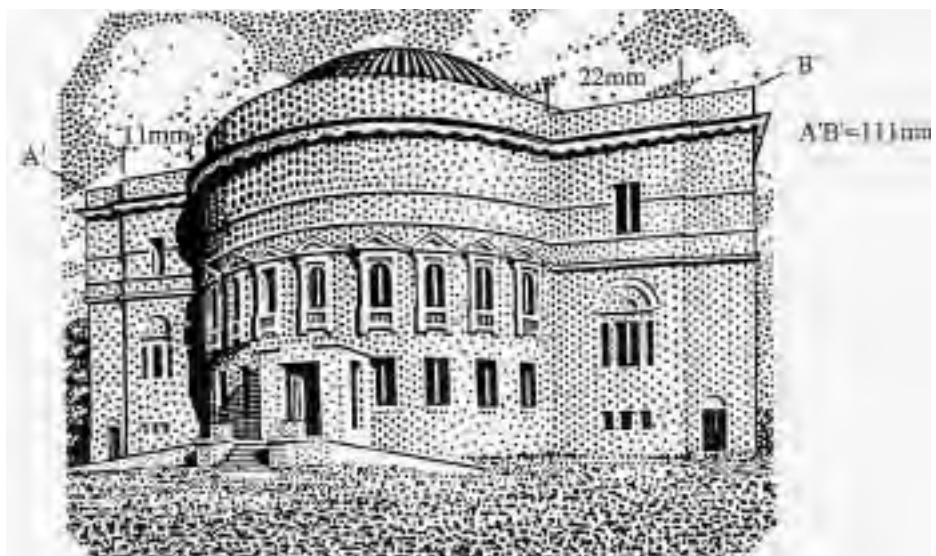


Figure 10

with a yoke of oxen) are probably also original drawings, but there is a chance that some photo or illustration served as the inspiration of one or both.

That leaves two stamps with unidentified sources: the 40-hryvni value of Symon Petliura and the 100-hryvni of the St. Volodymyr Monument in Kyiv. I urge

readers to "keep their eyes peeled" when examining dated Ukrainian pictures. Perhaps the source materials for these Ukrainian stamp designs may yet turn up.

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



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- Photographs (originals only, **no photocopies or computer print-outs**) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions.

Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

- Full names** (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of *The Weekly* edition in which the information is to be published.
- Persons who submit any materials must **provide a daytime phone number** where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

OUT AND ABOUT

July 14-16 Glen Spey, NY	Verkhovyna Ukrainian Festival, Mountain View Resort, 845-856-1323 or 845-856-1324
July 15 Jewett, NY	Fund-raising concert, featuring Yuri Kharenko, Natalia Khoma, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-989-6479
July 17 Palos Park, IL	Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church picnic, 708-448-1350
July 21-23 Dickinson, ND	North Dakota Ukrainian Festival, "The Year of the Churches," Ukrainian Cultural Institute, 701-483-1486
July 21 Winnipeg	Rusalka Open Golf Tournament, Bel Acres Golf and Country Club, 204-795-4360
July 22 Jewett, NY	Barvy ensemble performance, Grazhda Music and Art Center of Greene County, 518-263-4619
July 22 Johnson City, NY	Ukrainian Festival, featuring Voloshky Dancers, St. John Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 607-797-1584
July 22 Montreal area	West Island Ukrainian Golf Tournament, Club de Golf Atlantide, 514-932-4545 or 514-694-5957
July 27-30 McKees Rocks, PA	Ukrainian Food and Fun Festival, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 412-331-2362

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.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Come to Soyuzivka for the traditional CLUB SUZIE-Q WEEK to share and experience social, cultural and other adventures with a group of friends, single and married, of all ages from points near and far.

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- * socializing at the Tiki Bar
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- * enjoying the lake at Minnewaska
- * dancing the night away at the zabava
- * cruising the Hudson
- * the shopping extravaganza
- * catching up on old gossip, and making some new gossip
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Five teenagers get together in Molodtsi band

WINNIPEG – It's not every day that traditional Ukrainian music is performed by a teenage music group, but the fresh Canadian band Molodtsi seems intent on making it more commonplace.

Molodtsi was first known as the Chabluk Family when it was organized in 1999. The band comprises five teenagers, none older than 19. The three original members were Katrusia, Mikhas and Ivasyk Chabluk.

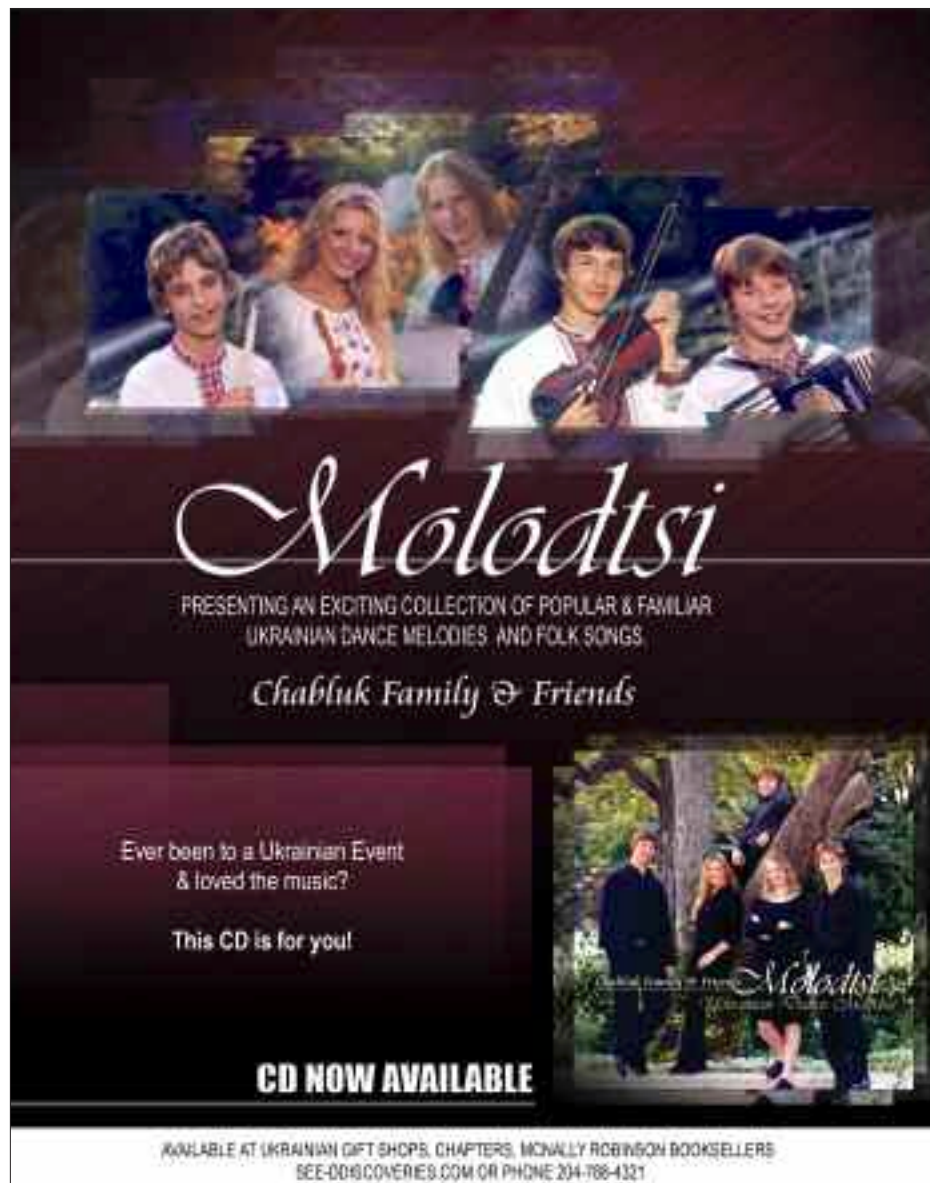
Katrusia, 19, plays the sopilka in the band. Her first solo performance was at the age of 2 at St. Ann Ukrainian Catholic Church. At age 9 Katrusia studied sopilka with Sasha Boychuk. Katrusia enjoys singing and Ukrainian dancing, and is a very talented pianist, as she passed her Grade 8 Royal Conservatory Exam with Honors.

Mikhas, 17, first showed his vocal skills while performing with his sister,

Katrusia. On his fifth birthday Mikhas received a violin from his grandfather and has not put it down since then. Mikhas is a three-time silver medal winner at the Toronto Royal Conservatory because of his high marks on his violin exams in Manitoba. Mikhas, too, enjoys Ukrainian dancing, soccer and acting.

Ivasyk, 14, completes the family ensemble by playing the accordion. At age 6 he gave his first accordion performance at the Gardenton Ukrainian Festival. Ivasyk often composes his own music on his uncle's accordion. He enjoys the guitar and piano, and he often plays the piano and accordion simultaneously. In addition to music, Ivasyk skateboards, rides his BMX, dances and plays sports.

The Chabluk trio's mature and unique sound led them to become popular entertainers and they traveled to festivals and performed at



A poster advertising the latest release of music by the Molodtsi.

Hartford SUM members remember Chornobyl



HARTFORD, Conn – Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association participated as the “Ukrainian Youth Remember Chornobyl” team at the annual March of Dimes Walk-a-thon on May 7 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

OUR NAME: UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that's a kids' network (spelled with a capital “N”), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission. According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the root of the word, “odeon,” is from the Greek “oideion,” a small building used for public performances of music and poetry. Our UKELODEON is envisioned as a public space where our youth, from kindergartners to teens, can come to learn, to share information, to relate their experiences, and to keep in touch with each other. Its contents will be shaped by the young readers of the next generation.

various concerts and competitions. The three Chabluk were soon joined by drummer Brett Koroluk and bass guitarist Brittany Lasko.

Brett, 15, first got his start on drums at age 2 by pulling pots from kitchen cupboards to use as percussion instruments. At age 3, Brett received his first real drum set; he started lessons at age five. He loves to drum along with Ukrainian music because this is the music that he has grown up with; it is the music that his parents play. In addition to drums, Brett enjoys various sports.

Brittany, 16, became interested in the bass guitar after hearing the Chabluk family and Brett play together at a Christmas gathering. At age 10 she began to take bass guitar lessons so that she could have the chance to join the band and perform with them. Brittany enjoys dancing and is a student at the Romzai School of dance, as well as the Shelley Shearer Contemporary School of Dance.

The band's name changed to Molodtsi after Brittany and Brett joined. The quintet received very high marks (98 and 99 percent) and

gold medals at Dauphin's National Ukrainian Festival competition. At the competition the band received the “Most Promising Group Award,” while Mikhas was recognized as “Most Promising Musician.”

The talented youths have had over 25 performances in Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. Their music brims with the joyous energy that one would certainly hear at Ukrainian social gatherings like concerts, weddings and parties.

Perhaps one of the reasons that the Molodtsi possess such strong talent is because they all come from musical families who have collectively created more than 20 recordings. Their current CD is a compilation of the group's favorite Ukrainian dance melodies and folk songs. Those who have attended Ukrainian social gatherings and loved the music that was played there will enjoy this talented band's new CD.

It is available at Ukrainian gift shops, Chapters book stores, McNally Robinson Booksellers, by visiting www.see-ddiscoveries.com, or by calling 204-788-4321.

Ukraine part of high school’s “Display of Cultures”



by Larissa Zelisko

WHEELING, Ill. – On Friday, May 12, students of Ukrainian descent participated in Wheeling High School’s annual “Display of Cultures.” Students at District 214 showcased various aspects of their culture through art, history and current events to thousands of attending visitors. In

the photo above Yana Batozynska (left) and Khystyna Stelmakh stand by the Ukrainian table of artifacts. To the right, Ukrainian students with school counselor Larissa Zelisko. Ms. Zelisko, being of Ukrainian descent, said she was proud to see the enthusiasm demonstrated by the school’s Ukrainian student body.



Mishanyna

In June-July Ukraine made its debut appearance at soccer’s World Cup tournament in Germany. Below are the names of Ukraine’s World Cup team. (We’re sure you, too, cheered the team on as it moved up in the competition.) To solve this month’s Mishanyna, find the names that are capitalized.

- Goalkeepers:** Andriy PYATOV, Oleksander SHOVKOVSKYI, Bohdan SHUST;
- Defenders:** Andriy NESMACHNYI, Oleksander Iatsenko, Vladimir Yezerskyi, Andriy RUSOL, Dmytro Chigrynskyi, Vladyslav VASCHUK, Vyacheslav SVIDERSKYI;
- Midfielders:** Anatoliy TYMOSCHUK, Oleg Shelayev, Oleg GUSEV, Serhiy REBROV, Andriy GUSIN, Serhiy Nazarenko, Maksym KALINICHENKO, Ruslan ROTAN;
- Forwards:** Andriy SHEVCHENKO, Andriy VORONIN, Artem MILEVSKIY, Andriy VOROBey, Oleksiy Belik;
- Coach:** Oleg Blokhin.

Seattle youths happy to belong to Plast branch



Plast scouts of Seattle perform hahilky after Easter services at Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Parish of Virgin Mary of Zarvanycia.

by Julia Ellings

SEATTLE – Nearly two years ago, a new branch of Plast was formed in Seattle, Washington. Some people were already Plast members from New Jersey, some recently arrived from Ukraine. Others, like my brother, Ruric and I grew up in the Pacific Northwest and have grandparents born in Ukraine.

Lots of times we play games, go hiking and camping, and learn about Ukrainian history. We learned about the Orange Revolution and made orange scarves to send to Ukrainians

protesting the 2004 elections. At Eastertime, our Plast group wrote pysanky and learned about their symbols. On Easter Sunday, we performed ancient spring dances, hahilky outside church after holy liturgy. These dances are thousands of years old; their patterns depict the movement of the sun. Many of them are also found on pysanky. During one of the hahilky, we sing about the beetle (an ancient symbol of the sun) and mimic his movements. The best part about belonging to Plast in the springtime is Sviato Vesny (Celebration of Spring). This spring, we will camp at Deception Pass, along the rocky shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Julia Ellings, 11, is a fifth grader at Medina Elementary school. She just became a “yunachka” in Plast.

S	H	U	S	T	P	G	U	N	T	R	T	R	I	O
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S	H	E	V	C	H	E	N	K	O	E	N	K	O	O

OUR NEXT ISSUE: UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated August 13, please send in your materials by August 4. We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print. And don’t forget to send a photo or two. Please drop us a line: UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510. Call us at (973) 292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com. (We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.)

Soyuzivka's Datebook

Through August 28, 2006

Every Monday: Steak Night with music by Soyuzivka's House Band

Through August 30, 2006

Every Wednesday: Hutsul Night with music by Soyuzivka's House Band

Through September 1, 2006

Every Friday: Odessa Seafood Night with music by Soyuzivka's House Band

July 15, 2006

Zabava with band Oberehy featuring Luba and Mykola

July 16-21, 2006

Children's Ukrainian Heritage Day Camp, Session #1

July 16-22, 2006

Discovery Camp, Session #2
SCUBA Diving Course

July 22, 2006

Zabava with band Na Zdorovya

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 28-30, 2006

Ducia Hanushevsky Exhibit featuring Ukrainian ceramics

July 29, 2006

Zabava with band Lvivyny

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 4, 2006

Band Zahrava performs at the Tiki Bar, 10 p.m.

August 4-6, 2006

Kozak exhibit

August 5, 2006

Dance Camp performance 2 p.m., Auction Fund-Raiser sponsored by Chornomorski Khvyli and Soyuzivka's Heritage Foundation Golf Tournament
Zabava with band Zahrava, 10 p.m.

August 6-19, 2006

Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp, Session #2

August 12, 2006

Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and zabava with Tempo

August 13, 2006

Musical concert sponsored by UNWLA Regional Council of NY

August 12-19, 2006

Club Suzie-Q Week

August 18, 2006

"Pete and Vlod – unplugged" perform at the Tiki Bar, 10 p.m.

August 19, 2006

Dance Camp performance followed by zabava with Fata Morgana

August 26, 2006

Zabava with band Vidlunnia

September 1-3, 2006

Labor Day Weekend

September 1, Band Zahrava performs at Tiki Bar, 10 p.m.
September 2, Afternoon performance by band Hrim; performance by Yavir School of Ukrainian Dance, 8 p.m.; zabavas with bands Luna and Zahrava, 10 p.m.

September 3, performance by Yavir School of Ukrainian Dance, 1 p.m.; zabava with band Zahrava, 10 p.m.

To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
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Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 22

JEWETT, N.Y.: "Music at the Grazhda" presents Barvy, a small ensemble of accomplished instrumentalists and vocalists performing music based on folk melodies and traditional ethnic genres. The concert, sponsored by 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 log on to www.grazhdamusicandart.org; for additional information call 518-263-4619.

Friday, August 25

WILDWOOD CREST, NJ : The Khmelnychenky Plast fraternity is sponsoring an all-ages dance at the Wildwood Crest Pier Recreation Center, across the street from the Pan Am Hotel. Doors open at 7 p.m. with dance music at 7-8 p.m.. The

"Party Ptashat" kids' dance will be held at 8-9:30 p.m., followed by the youth "Vechirka" beginning at 10 p.m. Live music will be provided by Hrim from 8 p.m. to midnight. CD dance mixes are welcome at midnight. Admission: kids and students, \$5; adults age 23 and over, \$10. A portion of the proceeds go toward the Vovcha Tropha Plast campground's improvement fund. Donations will be accepted. For information and suggestions, contact Adrian Horodecky, adrian@telligys.com, or log on to www.xmel.org.

CHICAGO: The works of one of Ukraine's most daring artists, Vasyl Bazhay, are on display in an exhibit called "Color Fields of Vasyl Bazhay." The exhibit is on view at the UA Group Art Gallery, 2306 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibit, which was officially opened on July 7, continues through July 30. For information call the gallery, 773-235-7774.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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