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Pennsy senator's amendment seeks fair share of aid for Ukraine

by Xenia Ponomarenko
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) offered an amendment providing for a "fair share" of U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine during the Senate subcommittee consideration of the foreign aid authorization act.

On August 3, the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment marked up and reported to the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee the fiscal year 1994 foreign assistance act.

The act, as proposed by the Clinton administration, includes \$2.5 billion in assistance for the newly independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. The House of Representatives passed the authorization and the appropriations bills on June 23 with the \$2.5 billion level of

assistance.

In opening the mark-up, Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) stated that controversial issues would be deferred for full committee consideration. After the subcommittee accepted the mark as proposed by the chairman and the ranking minority member, Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-Kan.), the floor was opened for amendments.

Sen. Wofford began by stating: "I think it is crucial that we redress the imbalance in United States assistance to the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. My amendment seeks to rectify the 'Russocentrism' of current policy by garnering a level of aid for Ukraine commensurate with its size, and contingent on its steps toward reform."

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Defense minister notes change in U.S. attitude toward Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Minister of Defense Maj. Gen. Kostyantyn Morozov told reporters he was "pleased" with his recent five-day visit to the United States, and sensed a "change of attitude toward Ukraine" during high-level meetings in Washington.

Speaking at a news conference on Monday afternoon, August 2, the minister said that "there is less pressure and greater understanding of Ukraine's security needs" from the Americans. "From now on, Ukraine and the United States are partners in the spheres of defense issues and military cooperation." He added that a memorandum of understanding and cooperation signed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and Gen. Morozov at the Pentagon on July 27 will also help foster Ukraine's integration into the European and world communities.

However, the Ukrainian defense minister said that he viewed the \$175 million pledged during this visit and originally requested by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk for nuclear disarmament assistance last fall, "only as monetary aid in the first phase to encourage disarmament."

This assistance, allocated by the Nunn-Lugar amendment in Congress last year, will be the subject of an intergovernmental accord and not an understanding between the two defense ministries.

As reported in the Western media last

week, Gen. Morozov told Washington leaders that Ukraine had begun dismantling some of its SS-19 long-range missiles in an effort to address American concerns that it is determined to preserve its nuclear arsenal.

That disarmament process began on July 15 with a regiment of 10 SS-19 missiles near Pervomaysk in eastern Ukraine. On Monday afternoon, Gen. Morozov said that by the end of September, 10 missiles, each with six warheads, would be dismantled, a total of 60 warheads.

"All rocket missiles and all fuel will remain in Ukraine, for as you remember, as the Parliament decided, all this is the property of Ukraine," he added. The missiles and warheads are being disarmed by specialists of the 43rd Missile Army located in Ukraine under the command of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. The site is guarded by troops of that army as well as troops of the regular Ukrainian army.

According to a recent report by R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post, the Clinton administration's decision to release this financial aid to Ukraine is a major shift in policy toward Ukraine. "U.S. officials had maintained until recently that using aid as leverage was the best means of forcing Ukraine's divestiture of the weapons," he wrote in July 28 Washington Post news story.

But when U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin came to Kyiv in June, he pri-

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Federal court rules Demjanjuk must be allowed to re-enter US.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — After several days of ups and downs, John Demjanjuk and his family could celebrate yet another legal victory. On August 3, five days after Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted of all Nazi war crimes charges by the Supreme Court of Israel, a federal court in Cincinnati ruled that the former Cleveland autoworker must be permitted to return to the United States.

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which last year had reopened the Demjanjuk case based on what it said was its inherent power to grant relief for "after-discovered fraud," criticized the U.S. Justice Department's prosecution of Mr. Demjanjuk, calling it "careless at the very least."

The New York Times reported that the federal court also questioned how Attorney General Janet Reno could have supported the legal position that Mr. Demjanjuk should continue to be barred from the U.S. even as federal courts are reconsidering their earlier decision to revoke his American citizenship.

Ed Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and spokesman for the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, told The Weekly in a telephone interview: "We are absolutely delighted. Justice has been done in Cincinnati."

Mr. Nishnic, who had flown to Cincinnati from Israel, where he had been since several days before the Supreme Court's verdict was announced, said, "I walked into the courtroom in Cincinnati with no real concern. I fully believed that it would do what was right, what was just and proper. I believed outside political concerns would have no bearing whatsoever on the court's decision."

He praised the efforts of Michael Tigar, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney in this segment of the case: "Tigar masterfully argued that the denaturalization of Mr. Demjanjuk was focused on Treblinka and that the 1986 extradition decision was based on the premise that John Demjanjuk was 'Ivan the Terrible.' We now have a live issue concerning the credibility of Mr. Demjanjuk's statements, and therefore we insist on having a live client present to participate in his own defense."

Mr. Nishnic also explained that the government had argued that Judge Thomas Wiseman's report to the 6th Circuit Court had cleared the Justice Department of any fraud. "At that point," he noted, "Chief Judge Gilbert Merritt advised Douglas Wilson (the attorney for the U.S. government) that the issue had not been resolved and would be the subject of arguments to be presented on September 3 in Cincinnati."

Meanwhile, in Israel, Mr. Demjanjuk remained in his cell at Ayalon Prison,

awaiting an August 11 hearing on a petition filed by Noam Federman, a leader of the far-right Kach Party, and Yizrael Yehezkeili, the Holocaust survivor who had served a two-year jail term for throwing acid into the face of Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, Yoram Sheftel. The petition argues that Mr. Demjanjuk should be prosecuted for allegedly serving at the Sobibor death camp.

The Washington Times quoted Mr. Nishnic as saying, "We are extremely disappointed. This torture has got to stop. They are slowly killing an American family."

Mr. Federman was quoted in the press as saying, "I won't be satisfied until the Jewish state has prosecuted Demjanjuk to the full extent of the law. A Nazi is a Nazi and should be tried and punished. Shame on Israel for freeing a man who murdered Jews."

Co-petitioner Mr. Yehezkeili in December 1988 had hurled acid at Mr. Sheftel, who suffered an eye injury. That attack came as Mr. Sheftel was attending the funeral of his predecessor, defense attorney Dov Eitan, who apparently committed suicide by jumping from a 15th story window.

Case reopened last June

The 6th Circuit Court had reopened the Demjanjuk case last June, saying the extradition warrant it had issued in 1986, which allowed the defendant to be deported to Israel where he was tried for the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, "may have been impropiously issued." The court said the extradition had been ordered because Mr. Demjanjuk was believed to be the murderous "Ivan," and that new evidence had since come to light pointing to another man, Ivan Marchenko, as the brutal guard.

In issuing its August 3 ruling, the court maintained that position. It emphasized: "Our previous order in this case was expressly subject to the understanding that Demjanjuk was to be tried only for the charges in the warrant against him and under which he was extradited, that is, charges based upon the allegation that he was Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka." Reading the court's opinion, Chief Judge Gilbert S. Merritt said that international law "forbids him from being tried on any other charges" in Israel.

According to The New York Times, Federal Judge Damon J. Keith, another of the three panelists on the Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit, said "In the search for the truth, it is important that the petitioner gets to the United States."

"Direct testimony from Demjanjuk may be necessary on the question of

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PM Kuchma predicts rationing

by Pavlo Politiuk

KYYIV— At a press conference on July 16 Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma stated: "Extraordinary measures are becoming unavoidable. I believe the government will soon introduce ration cards, possibly for bread." His remarks echoed assertions by other Ukrainian officials predicting the imminent arrival of rationing in Ukraine.

Today Ukraine faces a catastrophic situation. Hyperinflation is ruining any and all attempts at improving the performance and output of the industrial and agricultural sectors. According to Deputy Prime Minister Victor Pynzenyk, "Accumulated inflation is approaching several thousand percent." Prices for energy supplies, for which Ukraine is nearly totally dependent on Russia, have grown: for gas over 1000 times, for petroleum — prices will rise to world levels in January, to \$100 per ton."

"The Ukrainian economy will not endure world prices. It is necessary to convert to world prices, but not at such a fast pace," remarked Mr. Kuchma.

The government's attempts at rescuing the economy and stabilizing the currency are nullified and obliterated by the decisions of the parliament, which sanctioned multibillion karbovantsi credits at outrageously discounted interest rates. According to Finance Minister Hryhoriy Piatachenko, "We have a budget deficit currently exceeding 9 trillion kbv." This is nearly half of the gross national product of Ukraine.

The recent move on the part of

President Leonid Kravchuk —promising, at a recent meeting of agricultural sector leaders, an infusion of credits to the tune of 500 billion kbv at a 3 percent interest rate and unlimited credit below 30 percent— will essentially ruin the nation's economy.

It is becoming unprofitable for manufacturers to sell goods to the state. The currency is valueless; one cannot buy anything with it. The set price for seed grain (500,000 kbv per ton) does not cover producers' expenses. Today a village purchases one brick for 200 kbv, a load of concrete for 1 million kbv. One liter of gasoline costs between 4 and 6 liters of milk. If the situation continues like this— Ukraine is headed for catastrophe.

The introduction of a state of emergency has been talked about since the beginning of the summer. While in Dnipropetrovske and Kirovohrad the prime minister underlined the utter necessity of such measures. At this point it is unclear, however, whether this will only be an economic state of emergency or whether it will also apply to the sphere of politics.

Prime Minister Kuchma has frequently stressed that the government has over 20 different measures prepared, which form a legal basis for an economic state of emergency. These were prepared in May, yet were not enacted due to the Parliament's curtailment of the powers of the government. It is expected that they will be put into effect in the beginning of autumn.

—Translated by Yarema A. Bachynsky



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

Vatican representatives scheduled to visit

KYYIV— Respublika reported on July 20 that the first high-level visit of Vatican representatives to Ukraine is tentatively scheduled for October of this year. According to RFE/RL Daily Report, Papal Nuncio Antonio Franco notified President Leonid Kravchuk during a meeting between the pair dealing with Ukraine-Vatican relations that Cardinal Achille Silvestrini will visit Ukraine in October. The Papal Nuncio has been representing Vatican interests in Ukraine since September 1992. Prior to that, he served for six years as the Vatican's representative to the United Nations and four years in the foreign secretariat of the Vatican. (Respublika, RFE/RL Daily Report)

Germany finances housing units

KYYIV—A German program to build apartments for the Ukrainian military has resulted in 1,500 finished housing units in Kryvyi Rih, (Dnipropetrovske Oblast), and 1,300 units in Starokostiantyniv, (Khmelnitskyi Oblast). Work has also begun on housing in Kyiv and Novhorod Volynskyi (Zhytomyr Oblast).

According to the German Embassy in Kyiv, by the end of this year the program is expected to provide 4,500 housing units, worth 750 million DM. Funds for the program were part of an agreement related to the withdrawal of former Soviet troops from the former East Germany. (IntelNews, UIS)

Pseudo-mayor plans new moves

SEVASTOPIIL— Ukrainian TV reported on July 21 that the self-proclaimed mayor of Sevastopol, Aleksandr Kruglov, is preparing new moves to destabilize the situation in the city. Mr. Kruglov, a deputy of the Crimean Parliament and head of the Sevastopol branch of the National Salvation Front, heads the so-called Small Russian City Council of Sevastopol (sic), which was established as an alternative to the legally elected city authorities. The latter has ruled that Mr. Kruglov's group is illegal. In the meantime, Ekho Moskvy reported on July 21 that the city council is planning to discuss the question of a referendum on the status of Sevastopol. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Grachev says Ukraine wants control

MOSCOW— Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has accused Ukraine of moving to take control of the nuclear weapons on its territory, ITAR-TASS reported on July 22. Mr. Grachev said the Ukrainian Defense Ministry issued an order on July 3 concerning the status of nuclear weapons installations which provided for, canceling all Russian directives concerning them, and for transferring the installations and the special units guarding them to the 43rd Missile Army, administratively controlled by Ukraine. The order also reportedly establishes Ukrainian control over personnel and logistical support for the units. There have been conflicting reports in recent weeks as to the loyalty of the troops guarding nuclear weapons storage sites. The Ukrainian move appears to be an attempt to settle this problem, and suggests that current Russian proposals to subordinate these units to Russia will not be accepted by Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

New committee to help children

KYYIV— The newly formed All-Ukrainian Committee for Children's Protection reports that 8,000 children have died this year in Ukraine, half of them because of malnutrition, according to Kievskiy Vedomosti. This phenomenon accounts for the three-fold drop in the Ukrainian birth rate. The committee, comprised of doctors, lawyers, clergy and representatives of some public organizations, also stated that over 12,000 children — half between 5 and 7 years of age — have been abandoned by their parents. "Those that start out healthy," according to committee chair Natalia Petrova, are destined to "become physically retarded due to circumstances" inside orphanages. (Monitor, Union of Councils for Soviet Jews)

Pynzenyk on tripartite economic pact

KYYIV— Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reforms Viktor Pynzenyk held a press conference here on July 21, at which he unfavorably characterized the tripartite economic agreement recently signed by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma. According to the deputy prime

(Continued on page 15)

Women's conference held in Kyiv

Respublika

KYYIV — An international conference focusing on "The Ukrainian Woman and Democracy" was held in the Ukrainian capital on July 7-10 under the aegis of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Ukraine (Soyuz Ukrainok) and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

Ukrainian women from Ukraine and the diaspora — the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and Poland, as well as such areas of the former USSR as Yakutia — participated in the conference sessions.

The conference proceedings were opened by Atena Pashko, president of the Ukrainian Women's Association,

who noted, "Today the fate of the woman is inextricably intertwined with that of Ukraine." In keeping with that reasoning, conference sessions were devoted to the role of the Ukrainian woman in post-communist society, in state building, youth organizations, education, etc.

As well, presentations focused on historical and demographic aspects of the women's movement in Ukraine, directions for future activity of the Ukrainian Women's Association, women's rights, safeguarding the Ukrainian heritage, and health and family issues.

Conference participants pointed to the fact that today in the Parliament of

(Continued on page 13)

Austria pledges to support EC membership for Ukraine

IntelNews

KYYIV — Austrian Deputy Foreign Minister Wolfgang Schalenberg declared Austria will assist Ukraine in entering the European Community, at a press conference on Wednesday, July 28. Austria itself expects to become a full-fledged member of the European Community in 1995-1996.

Austria was among the first countries to recognize Ukraine, and since then a great deal has been achieved in bilateral relations, the Austrian official said. Austrian investments have grown in Ukraine, even though trade between the two countries decreased in 1993. Mr. Schalenberg announced Austria and Ukraine will sign an agreement on economic cooperation in September and said Austrian Airlines plans to establish an Odessa-Vienna air link.

Mr. Schalenberg said he supported the U.N. Security Council statement criticizing the Russian Parliament's decision on Sevastopol. He called on Ukraine to ratify START-1 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Mr. Schalenberg also advocated refining the legal base for cooperation between Austria and Ukraine on a bilateral basis, saying it is necessary to sort out which Soviet-era agreements still apply.

He denied Ukrainian Press reports of a recent TV appearance by the Austrian president discouraging Austrian entrepreneurs from investing in Ukraine. Mr. Schalenberg called the reports "some kind of misunderstanding."

Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko has been invited to Vienna for further talks, said the diplomat.

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Yavorivsky notes pro-nuclear bias of parliamentary energy committee

IntelNews

KYYIV — Volodymyr Yavorivsky, the head of the Parliamentary Committee on the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident, on July 27 blasted the Committee on Nuclear Energy as biased proponents of nuclear energy. He said he fears that the committee, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet of Ministers without a ministry affiliation, "will draw Ukraine into the very dangerous game of the 'peaceful atom.'"

It would be better if the Committee on Nuclear Energy were incorporated into the Ministry of Energy and Electricity, said Mr. Yavorivsky. The current committee is attempting to turn a profit even while it receives government funds, he said.

According to People's Deputy Yavorivsky, who is one of the leaders of the Ukrainian anti-nuclear movement, Ukraine desperately needs legislation regulating the nuclear industry. Mr. Yavorivsky lauded the work of the current environment minister, Yuri

Kostenko, but said Ukraine needs to rely on permanent legislation rather than personalities to harness nuclear energy.

Ukraine's reliance on nuclear energy will make it more dependent on the special Russian-produced nuclear fuel used by Ukrainian power plants, he said.

Mr. Yavorivsky also reported that the problem of over-distribution of Chernobyl benefit certificates has been somewhat mitigated by the addition of a process to review the validity of benefit applications. In the past, certificates were wantonly handed out by different government agencies and trade unions and sometimes issued to people who had only tenuous relationships to the accident. This left the government with an enormous social services bill, said Mr. Yavorivsky.

Volodymyr Kholosha, the administrator of the depopulated zone around Chernobyl, appeared at the press conference with Mr. Yavorivsky and said 800 people who are Chernobyl area natives remain in the evacuated zone.

ACTION ITEM

While the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee has taken the first step toward providing Ukraine with its fair share of U.S. assistance, the battle is not over. The legislation must pass the full committee and the Senate. In addition, the appropriations bill must be amended and passed by a subcommittee, committee, and the Senate.

To get its fair share, Ukraine needs your help!

Immediately write to your two U.S. Senators and urge them to support amendments which will guarantee that Ukraine receives its fair share of U.S. foreign assistance.

SAMPLE LETTER

The Honorable _____
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20010

Dear Senator:

During the past two years, the U.S. has provided Ukraine with \$137 million in assistance grants while providing Russia with \$1.5 billion. While Ukraine's population is more than 18 percent of the population of the newly independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine received 5.4 percent of the aid designated for the NIS.

This discrepancy in U.S. assistance is creating an imbalance between Ukraine and other NIS nations in their political and economic development, is breeding

resentment, and is destabilizing the region. The U.S. goal of peace and stability will not be achieved if a prosperous Russia then attempts to politically, economically, or militarily dominate its neighbors.

During the consideration of the foreign aid authorization and appropriations bills, I urge you to introduce an amendment which mandates that Ukraine receive no less than 18 percent assistance for NIS nations — its fair share. This does not entail any additional funding, just a fair distribution of proposed funding. Thank you.

(Sign the letters and clearly type or print your name and address.)

— Submitted by UNA Washington Office

Defense minister...

(Continued from page 1)

vately assured Ukrainian leaders that U.S. monetary assistance would start as soon as the Ukrainians began dismantling their weapons. Earlier, the U.S. government had insisted that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had to be ratified before Western aid arrived in Ukraine.

With the Ukrainian Supreme Council delaying START I debates all year and not expected to resume disarmament discussions until September at the earliest, the Ukrainian defense minister said that this beginning of nuclear disarmament, even before parliamentary ratification of START, shows Ukraine's desire for better international understanding and its wish for further integration into the world community.

During the press conference, held at the Kyiv Officers' Home, Gen. Morozov denied suggestions in the Western press that Ukrainian officials might be engaged in breaking the codes

for launching missiles on Ukrainian territory and/or retargeting them.

Washington has also requested that Kyiv simultaneously dismantle the more-modern SS-24 missiles located on its territory, which carry 10 warheads each. However, Gen. Morozov has said that Ukraine would not start on those missiles until the entire force of the SS-19s had been eliminated.

During his five-day visit to the United States, Gen. Morozov also had the opportunity to view the Pentagon military command center, adding that America's openness toward him, which allowed him to view its most secret military installations, is evidence of the depth of military cooperation between the two countries.

The highlight of his visit, as evidenced by his animated manner, however, was the general's personal experience. Minister Morozov, who was trained as a pilot, was given the opportunity to fly an American F-18 fighter bomber from an air base and land it on a carrier. "This was something I had only seen in the movies," he concluded.

IN THE PRESS: Spiegel says Trawniki ID is forgery

Recently, there has been a rise in European media interest in the case of John Demjanjuk. Following in the footsteps of Stern magazine, the August 2 issue of Der Spiegel, a German weekly newsmagazine, carried an article on the John Demjanjuk case addressing a central piece of the Israeli prosecution's evidence, the Trawniki training camp identification card. When introduced into evidence by the Israeli prosecution at Demjanjuk's Treblinka trial, it seemed to confirm two things: first, that Demjanjuk was trained to be a death camp guard, and secondly, that he was posted at the Sobibor death camp.

The Der Spiegel article, excerpts of which follow in translation, traces the origins of the Trawniki ID card and concludes it is an outright forgery.

Michael Hanusiak, publisher of a Soviet propaganda sheet in New York presented, in a 1976 issue of News From Ukraine, the deposition of one Ignat Danylchenko, who was sentenced in 1949 to 25 years in a prison camp by the Soviet government for his wartime collaboration with the Germans. In the deposition, Danylchenko said he worked with Demjanjuk in Sobibor until March 1944, and thereafter as SS auxiliaries at Flossenburg concentration camp.

However, the murder camp Sobibor was closed by the Nazis before the end of 1943. A (West) German federal archive has contained, for many years now, a document ordering the transfer of one 'Demenjuk,' with the ID number 1393, to Flossenburg concentration camp for work as an SS-auxiliary. The witness Danylchenko is now dead.

Hanusiak pushed on. In 1977 he published a copy of an ID card, serial number 1393, made up for SS guard Iwan Demjanjuk, and noting his posting to Sobibor as of March 27, 1943.

...The ID card served as the OSI's key piece of evidence. Demjanjuk lost his U.S. citizenship and was deported to Israel in 1986. His attorneys discovered exculpatory evidence, discarded by the U.S. prosecutors, which included a later deposition of Danylchenko from 1979, and lists

with 43 Treblinka guards and 200 SS-auxiliaries. Demjanjuk's name did not appear in any of this material.

The lawyers argued, that their client could not have served simultaneously in Sobibor and Treblinka, camps 200 kilometers apart from each other. As they presented this argument, the original of the ID card disappeared, and the American businessman and Communist sympathizer Armand Hammer sought the document from Moscow.

...It [the ID] was obviously falsified. The head of the Federal Crime Office in Wiesbaden, Louis-Ferdinand Werner, pointed out the following to the Israeli investigators: The date of issue was missing; the head was attached to the photograph, e.g. it was taken from another picture; and the SS insignia (runes) were hand-drawn, not printed, in an improper style.

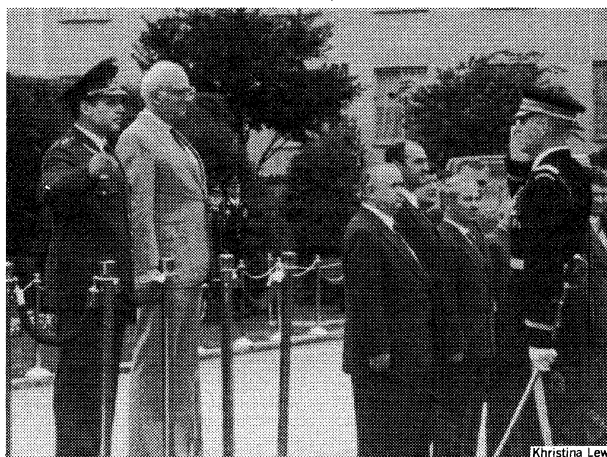
The Israelis shied away from additional examination [of the card]; one said: "How could we explain this to the people back home?" Werner's conclusion: "The factual considerations were openly and consciously subordinated to the political aspects [of the case]."

...Bavarian writing analyst Dieter Lehner examined the Trawniki ID closely. He pointed out a false service seal had been used on the card, the improper usage of German words, and a letter "k" in the wrong style, which led to the manipulation of the signature.

Other indications: Grammatical markings were missing or were hand marked, rather than printed. The service number 1393 had been assigned even before Demjanjuk was captured by the Germans and the photograph was probably removed from Demjanjuk's 1947 Regensburg driver's license, added to the Trawniki card and then retouched.

To add to the doubts, the defendant's attorneys traveled to the former Soviet Union and found exculpatory material. In the statements of 37 ex-Treblinka guards imprisoned in the past by the USSR government, the last name of "Ivan the Terrible" was recalled as "Marchenko", and his identification number as 476.

— Translated by Yarema A. Bachynsky



An honor guard welcomes Gen. Kostyantyn Morozov to the Pentagon on July 26.

Shevchenko, Katelnytsky address public meeting in Newark

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. — "It was not through a quirk of history that Ukraine became independent," postulated Oles Shevchenko, a deputy of the Supreme Council in Ukraine, before an audience of over 80 people at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on Thursday, July 1. "Ukraine became independent because it had struggled for independence for hundreds of years while being under the domination of a number of oppressive regimes and by shedding much blood in this struggle. The unusual events in Moscow in 1991 gave Ukraine the opening it needed to declare independence and to build a state — not an easy task," he explained.

The second speaker of the evening, religious and political activist Volodymyr Katelnytsky, spoke about the

defense of John Demjanjuk in Ukraine, protests against Ukrainophobia and the lack of civil rights in Ukraine. A lively discussion ensued in the form of a question-and-answer session following a program sponsored by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN) and moderated by Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

Mr. Shevchenko presented a grim picture of the struggle in the Parliament of Ukraine between the minority democratic faction (Narodna Rada), which wants reforms and progress, and the majority, the old-guard faction consisting of the bosses and leaders of the establishment of the past, who oppose it. Mr. Shevchenko is vice-president of the Ukrainian Republican Party, which was founded by members of the Ukrainian



Oles Shevchenko addresses public meeting in Newark, N.J. On the right is Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Professional/business groups discuss formation of federation

ABINGTON, Pa. — Representatives from eight Ukrainian American professional and/or business associations throughout the U.S. met on June 26 for the second round of talks aimed at forming a federation. The following organizations participated:

- Boston — Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston: Tymish Holowinsky, Natalie Trojan
- Buffalo — The Buffalo Group: Emil Bandriwsky
- Detroit / Windsor — The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor: Rosalie Kapustij
- New York / New Jersey — Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of NY & NJ: Bohdan Vitvitsky, Areta Pawlynsky
- Philadelphia — Ukrainian Professionals Society of Philadelphia: Genia Wolowec, Walter Storin
- Pittsburgh — Ukrainian Technological Society: Halya Polatajko, Alexa Sirko
- Rochester — The Ukrainian American Business & Professional Association of Rochester: Christine Hoshowsky
- Washington — The Washington Group: Mykola Babiak

The meeting was hosted by the Ukrainian Professionals Society of Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center outside Philadelphia.

Since the first meeting on April 3, two additional organizations, representing Pittsburgh and Buffalo, have joined in

the discussion. This brings the total number of interested organizations to nine. Although The Chicago Group was not able to attend this meeting, it is planning to continue active participation.

An intentionally broad-based statement of purpose was proposed. The federation intends to enhance the effectiveness of its component organizations by seeking simultaneously to strengthen both their individual and collective efficacy. At the same time, the federation rejects any interest in imposing structural subordination or regimentation upon its component organizations.

The initial move to form a federation was prompted by the need and desire for a more organized exchange of information, know-how and resources in order to create a stronger network. The federation would also facilitate cooperation on joint projects, something which has already occurred on a smaller scale between individual organizations.

Proposals for an organizational framework and a working budget were also presented, discussed, and modified.

Individual groups will present modified drafts of the federation's purpose, framework, and budget to their respective boards for additional comments. The next meeting is scheduled for October in Washington with formal establishment of a federation expected in early 1994.

If any other professional and business associations are interested in participating, they should contact Areta Pawlynsky at (212) 866-6499, or P.O. Box 1054 New York, NY 10013.

Helsinki Union, formerly known as the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He stated that a new election is imperative since no significant progress can be made with the current legislature. The Parliament, in its present make-up, strives to hang on to the stodgy old economic system as long as possible since it ensures, albeit temporarily, the old guard's control and power.

Mr. Shevchenko gave a run-down of the scenario being played out in Ukraine and of concurrent attempts by Russia and its surrogates to destabilize the situation with the goal of again subjugating Ukraine in the future through a series of events:

- raising fuel prices to world levels, thus creating severe shortages;
- raising the Russian ensign of St. Andrew* on 200 ships of the Black Sea Fleet to stir up mutiny;
- fomenting strikes by coal miners who are already paid the highest wages in the country and inciting them to make demands on the president that are not economic but political;
- demanding autonomy of Donetsk Oblast;
- demanding two official languages in Ukraine — Ukrainian and Russian;
- demanding restoration and rehabilitation of the old Communist Party of Ukraine with all of its former privileges and property.

Mr. Shevchenko said the democratic bloc in the Parliament, though it is a minority, had aptly used its full legislative capabilities to successfully thwart Russia's attempts to destabilize Ukraine. He even went as far as to say they had averted a possible putsch in Ukraine. He stated that President Leonid Kravchuk had handled himself in a statesmanlike manner, while Ivan Plushch, chairman of the Parliament, had sided with the former Communists.

People's Deputy Shevchenko reiterated President Kravchuk's position: supporting the Ukrainian state and protecting the bridges to his Communist past by committing himself totally to an independent Ukraine. During the past two years, the democratic faction gained a platform through the emergence of various political parties and the growing political awareness among the public at large. "The job of the democratic faction — attaining the independence of Ukraine — is only half way completed," stated Mr. Shevchenko. The other half, which remains to be done, is the building



Volodymyr Katelnytsky speaks about the work of the Ukraine-based Committee to Defend John Demjanjuk.

of a state. The present Parliament, which was elected during the Communist era, is a stumbling block. It needs to be changed in order to serve as a progressive law-making body for the newly independent state of Ukraine, he noted.

Mr. Shevchenko said that attempts of the old guard to reverse the law banning the old Communist Party of Ukraine would rehabilitate the party with all of its previous powers. This would be extremely dangerous for Ukraine, since it would put a stamp of approval on all of the CPU's past crimes against humanity and would ensure the return of its property. He said that if a new Communist Party is established in the manner of other political parties now being formed, it would not have the same lethal effect as restoring the old Communist Party.

President Kravchuk had made three proposals to help solve the economic and political crisis in Ukraine: give power to the Cabinet of Ministers; give power to the president only; or give power to the Parliament only, but make it a full-time body. All three were rejected by the Supreme Council. The majority of deputies, who are of the pro-Communist old guard, are still in charge of factories, collective farms and businesses. They are the ones who are fighting reforms

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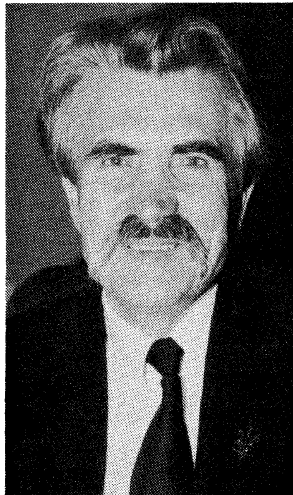


Ukrainian American professionals and businesspersons at their meeting: (front row) Natalie Trojan, Halya Polatajko, Genia Wolowec; (back row) Emil Bandriwsky, Walter Storin, Alexa Sirko, Areta Pawlynsky, Tymish Holowinsky, Mykola Babiak, Christine Hoshowsky, Rosalie Kapustij, and Bohdan Vitvitsky.

Lukianenko tours area of first Ukrainian settlements

EDMONTON — Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko, recently paid a visit to the historic lands first settled by Ukrainian immigrants a century ago. With his wife, Nadia, he toured part of the 15,000-square-kilometer Ukrainian bloc settlement that extends northeast from Edmonton almost to the Saskatchewan border.

Accompanying the Lukianenkos on the Saturday, June 12, outing were Dr. Zenon Kohut, acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies,



Lev Lukianenko

and his wife, Zirka. Hosting the visit and acting as the group's chauffeur and tour guide was Jars Balan, a consultant with the Kalyna Country Ecomuseum that is in the process of organizing the bloc settlement into an historic district and conservation area.

The day began with a tour of the Basilian Fathers' Museum in Mundare, with the Rev. Larry Hocolak and clerics from the nearby Basilian monastery leading the visitors through the impressive new facility. A short stop-over was then made at the famed Vegreville Pysanka, where Mayor Kay McKenzie and local dignitaries officially welcomed the distinguished guests and Ambassador Lukianenko addressed the local Ukrainian residents who had come to see him.

Afterwards, the Lukianenkos and Kohuts were whisked to the Hillside Seniors Lodge in the town of Two Hills, a 40-minute drive northeast of Vegreville. There, municipal representatives Steve Shyunka and John Leonty formally extended Ambassador Lukianenko the best wishes of area inhabitants (the overwhelming majority of whom are of Ukrainian descent) and presented him with the distinctive blue-and-yellow flag of the county. A short speech by the ambassador was followed by an informal lunch that enabled people to meet and chat with members of the diplomatic party.

Subsequently, the five-person entourage dropped in on the family farm of Nick Babuk of the Brosseau district, just north of the North Saskatchewan River. Accompanied by his wife, Anna,

son and daughter-in-law, as well as various grandchildren, Mr. Babuk showed the guests his home and his prized Hereford cattle, along with the equipment used to run the extensive agricultural operation.

Next on the agenda was a courtesy call at the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve, west of the town of St. Paul. Chief Eric Large, in ceremonial uniform, showed the visitors the band administration office and gave each of them small mementos, while Myrtis Redcrow of the Educational Authority treated everyone to a snack of traditional bannock.

The socializing over, the group next made its way — via the Shandro crossing and the community of Andrew — to St. Nicholas Russo-Orthodox Church, the burial place of Ivan Pylypiw and other early pioneers. A quick stop at the site of the four homesteads that formed the nucleus of the Beaver Creek Colony followed, after which the University of Alberta van transported everyone to dinner at the Taste of Ukraine Restaurant in Chipman.

A drive past the graveyard where Mr. Pylypiw's travelling companion, Vasyli Eleniak, is buried, completed the tour of the bloc settlement, though on the way back into Edmonton a side-trip was made down a preserved stretch of the Indian trail that had once been used by the Ukrainian pioneers to reach their farms in the Star-Wostok settlement.

Ambassador and Mrs. Lukianenko seemed well-pleased with their excursion to Kalyna Country, which they described as their "first purely touristic day in Canada."

Worldnet program solicits suggestions from community

WASHINGTON — Worldnet, the United States Information Agency's global satellite television network, held a working lunch June 15 to solicit reactions and suggestions from members of the Ukrainian American community and other issue groups concerning Worldnet's new program, "Window on America."

The consensus view of the participants, after viewing a few clips and examining the June 4 program rundown, was that "Window on America" deals with too many stories on one show (the June 4 show covered 30 stories in 30 minutes) and that the program focuses too heavily on feature stories rather than important political, economic and social topics that Ukrainians need, but are not receiving from the other media outlets in Ukraine.

Several people suggested that "Window on America" focus more on the United States reaction to world events, the actions of the Ukrainian American community and the areas of health and medicine, which have become extremely important since the Chernobyl disaster in 1986.

Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Washington office of the Ukrainian National Association, in discussing the news mix said that some fun stories are needed to soften the hard times in Ukraine, but he urged the people at Worldnet "to consider at least one story a week with a little more substance that teaches them something that they really need, because that is priority. They are building a nation and the aspects of it — something we take for granted because we've been around for a long time."

The staff of "Window on America" tries to incorporate the concepts of nation building and democratic institutions in its stories, according to Executive Producer Jerry Anderson. However, he said the limited time allotted for each story does not allow for detailed explanations of such complex topics. He added that Worldnet offers American programs such as "Acam Smith's Money World" and "The MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour" to overseas broadcasters.

"Window on America," which is co-produced by Worldnet and the Voice of America, is a weekly news and entertainment show broadcast to Ukraine in Ukrainian, and covers topics ranging from everyday American life to reports on business, sports, entertainment and science, according to George Krawciw, language editor of "Window on America." The show airs at 8 p.m. Saturday nights on UT-1, the Kyiv-based channel run by the State Tele-Radio Company of Ukraine.

William Eames, acting director of Worldnet, and Mr. Krawciw began the luncheon here in a Worldnet office by showing several clips from the June 4 program. The clips, which included stories about Secretary of Defense Les Aspin's trip to Ukraine, the new Super Mario Brothers movie, country-western singer Conway Twitty, who recently died, and a dog that treats a duck like a puppy, drew chuckles and criticism from the invited guests.

"If I were a Ukrainian and watching the 'Dog Adopts Duck' the story and the 'Conway Twitty Obituary,' I would think, 'Oh, my God, do we really want to be like them?'" commented Nadia

(Continued on page 13)

Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak named to Order of Canada

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, is one of 65 recent appointees to the Order of Canada announced by Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn on July 6.

The 83-year-old Winnipeg-based archbishop will be inducted as an officer, the second-highest ranking in the 26-year-old Canadian honors system. The officer-level merit recognizes Canadian "achievement and merit of a high sedge."

Recipients wear a medallion of a stylized snowflake on six points, with the Canadian maple leaf in the center, and officers can use the designation "OC" following their names. The other two levels are companion, the highest, and member. Only 46 officer appointments are allowed in any year.

Philly organizations plan commemoration

PHILADELPHIA — Representatives of 22 Ukrainian organizations from the Philadelphia area met on June 7 to discuss projected plans to commemorate the second anniversary of Ukrainian Independence and the 60th anniversary of the Great Famine.

Presiding over the meeting were Mychailo Nycz of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and Mykhailo Kowalczyk of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

An organizing committee was created. Elected to head the Organizing Committee were Ihor Chyzywycz, presi-

(Continued on page 12)

Metropolitan Wasyly was born on November 1, 1909, in the village of Kadubivtsi in Bukovyna, Ukraine. He arrived with his parents, Wasyli Fedak and Anastasia nee Ternowetska, in Canada when he was less than 3 years old. They settled near Sheho, Saskatchewan.

Metropolitan Wasyly began his career as a teacher. In 1932 he married Paraskevia Tymofij; they had three sons, Eugene (a senior federal judge in Ontario), Yaroslav (a manager with a pharmaceutical firm) and Emil (a lawyer). The metropolitan also has seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

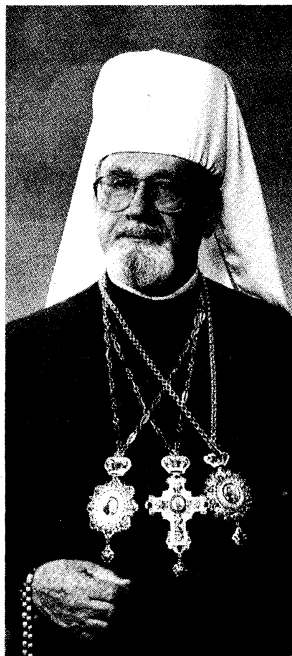
In 1941 he enrolled in St. Andrew's College Seminary in Winnipeg, where he completed his theological studies three years later. He was ordained a priest that year.

Metropolitan Wasyly served as pastor of St. Volodymyr's Cathedral in Hamilton for 30 years. On July 15, 1978 two years after his wife died, he was consecrated bishop of Saskatoon and vicar of the Central Eparchy. Five years later he was promoted to archbishop of Toronto and the Eastern Eparchy.

Following Metropolitan Andrew Metiuk's death on February 2, 1985, Archbishop Wasyly, who served as his coadjutor, was elected archbishop of Winnipeg and primate by the sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada held on July 15.

One of the metropolitan's significant achievements was to gain eucharistic union with the Patriarchate of Constantinople in 1990.

In announcing his appointment to the Order of Canada, Government House recognized Metropolitan Wasyly's devotion to "enriching the spiritual, educational and cultural lives of Ukrainian



Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak

Canadians, and encouraging them to support Canada's multicultural society."

The metropolitan serves as honorary patron of the Osvita Foundation in Winnipeg, which promotes English-Ukrainian bilingual education.

An investiture ceremony will be held at Rideau Hall, the governor general's official residence in Ottawa, later this fall.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

U.S. justice for Demjanjuk

A little more than a week ago, the Supreme Court of Israel unanimously acquitted John Demjanjuk, finding there to be "reasonable doubt" that he was the brutal "Ivan" of Treblinka and clearing him of all war crimes charges. The court decided that charges Mr. Demjanjuk was a guard at other Nazi camps were not the principal one on which he was extradited to stand trial and, therefore, the accused had not had a chance to defend himself on those charges. The judges rejected the option of ordering a new trial.

Thus, the 16-year ordeal of the Demjanjuk family had seemingly come to a just end. However, as John Demjanjuk was waiting, literally with his bags packed, to leave his hail cell for the last time, another panel of Supreme Court judges ordered his detention for 10 days, scheduling a hearing for August 11 to determine whether he should stand trial on charges of being a guard at Sobibor. The key piece of "evidence" supporting the Sobibor charge — and the one cited both in Israel and here in the United States by those who would deny him re-entry into the country — is the infamous Trawniki identification card that is so full of holes that it is ludicrous to even refer to it as documentation. Yes, this is the very same Trawniki card that had been pronounced suspect by several world-renowned forensics experts during Mr. Demjanjuk's Israeli trial, the same one labeled an outright forgery last year by Stern and last week by Der Spiegel.

Few observers expect that the three-judge Israeli Supreme Court panel looking into the Sobibor charges will determine that Mr. Demjanjuk should stand trial yet again. Indeed, legal specialists have argued that to retry the man on charges different from those specified in his extradition order would be a clear violation of the extradition treaty between the United States and Israel, and a callous disregard for international law. So the former Cleveland, should soon be able to leave Israel for the U.S.

Meanwhile, in the U.S. the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals has taken yet another courageous step. It has now ruled that John Demjanjuk must be permitted to enter this country, especially since the federal court is now reconsidering its denaturalization and extradition decisions. "In the search for the truth, it is important that the petitioner gets to the United States," said the Appeals Court. The court will rule in the near future on the fraud issue, but, what is clear even now, from reading Special Master Thomas Wiseman's report to that court, is that the Justice Department's Nazi hunters ignored and concealed exculpatory evidence, botched their investigations and depositions of witnesses, and simply refused to consider that Mr. Demjanjuk could be innocent. Generally, they failed to meet professional standards of conduct. As syndicated columnist Samuel Francis noted, "Judge Wiseman gave the OSI the benefit of the doubt as to whether it had deliberately falsified evidence, but after his ruling there can be no doubt at all of the miasma of injustice that envelops this arm of the federal government."

Even The New York Times suggested this week that Attorney General Janet Reno should bring Mr. Demjanjuk back to the United States and "clean up the U.S. case." It recommended that new proceedings be instituted, that "the process has to be done over, cleanly," as the case "has left a scar on American justice."

We, however, would say to the attorney general: It's time to clean up the Justice Department — particularly the Office of Special Investigations, which has been proven, yet again, to be guilty of such zeal in its Nazi-hunting activity that the cause of justice is subverted. (Need we remind our readers that the Demjanjuk case is not the first major case prosecuted by the OSI in which the defendant was found to be a victim of mistaken identity? Remember Frank Walus?) By all means, do re-open the investigation into the Sobibor charges against Mr. Demjanjuk, allow the Trawniki ID card to be subjected to real scientific examination. In view of statements by assorted government spokespersons, activists and apologist lawyers who say it doesn't matter whether John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" or "Ivan the Less Terrible," let's lay the issue of John Demjanjuk's guilt to rest and restore his good name.

In the name of justice, Attorney General Reno should direct the Justice Department not to appeal the 6th Circuit Court's ruling, but to facilitate John Demjanjuk's speedy return to the United States.

U.S. ambassador to Ukraine bids farewell to Weekly readers

Following is the full text of a letter to readers of The Ukrainian Weekly written by Roman Popadiuk, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine. The letter is dated July 26, and Ambassador Popadiuk officially ended his tour of duty in Kyiv on July 30.

Dear Reader:

As I prepare to depart Kyiv, I want to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of myself and my family, our gratitude for the support and encouragement that the Ukrainian American community provided us over the past year. The U.S. presence in Ukraine has been firmly established. Since I last reported to you in January, we have accomplished a number of additional tasks.

We have made major progress in furthering the Embassy infrastructure. We have obtained a Marine House and expect the Marines will take up residence in their new quarters late in July. We have rented over 20 modern, Western-style apartments, and Embassy personnel are currently starting to move in. These improved living conditions are a major step in helping staff and family morale. The American School finished the school year with 21 students and expects to have approximately 40 at the opening of school in September.

In addition, Embassy personnel have formed an Employees Association, which will be geared towards providing recreational and social activities for the Embassy community. The Embassy also took the lead in organizing the Kyiv diplomatic community. A diplomatic club now exists, headed by a U.S. Embassy officer, and provides an excellent forum for an exchange of ideas and concerted interaction with the government. The Foreign Commercial Service has been allocated funding to open and operate an American Business Center. Plans call for a formal opening sometime this fall.

The long awaited chancery reconstruction has commenced. Unfortunately, it is well behind schedule. Original plans called for completion by the end of June 1993, but the beginning of the new year as a completion date is more realistic.

The State Department is starting to realize the importance of Ukraine by its willingness to continue to enhance the

staffing level. We are moving towards an authorized level of 61 permanent professional staff with most of the new staff scheduled to arrive over the next 12 months. Currently we have 54 American personnel, including permanent, temporary duty and local American hires, and 100 Ukrainian nationals.

Our programs continue to expand. In June an additional 23 Peace Corps volunteers arrived. They are currently undergoing training and will take up their assignments in September. They will be teaching English.

In June, also, Director Atwood of A.I.D. arrived for successful talks with Ukrainian leaders on privatization. We have offered \$15 million for further privatization, which was readily welcomed by President Kravchuk and Prime Minister Kuchma. We have held subsequent successful talks with Deputy Minister Pynzenyk to identify the sectors towards which the resources should be allocated. In the meantime, I have put an emphasis on working with the local levels of government on privatization, the American business presence and A.I.D. programs. On these levels, there is, relatively speaking, greater receptivity to change. I hope that through this ripple effect we can make greater inroads towards reform.

In early July, Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Ky) visited Kyiv and was impressed with what he saw. Based on his conversations with the Embassy and President Kravchuk, Sen. McConnell stated that he would work for a separate aid component for Ukraine in the current foreign assistance bill. This commitment is an important step in recognizing Ukraine's separate and independent status. I ask that the Ukrainian American community work with the senator towards this goal.

Ukraine does have its problems — economic, political and military. The road ahead is long and difficult, but, with international support and through the dedication of its own people, Ukraine can become a stable, prosperous member of the world community and a key factor in regional stability.

I wish you all the best. God Bless You.

Sincerely,
Roman Popadiuk

FOR THE RECORD

Former prisoners of conscience appeal to Israel for Demjanjuk

Following is the full text of an appeal on behalf of John Demjanjuk sent to the Supreme Court of Israel by former prisoners of conscience of the USSR. The text was only recently received in the west and disseminated in translation by the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN)

To the Supreme Court of Israel from prisoners of conscience. Guided by our moral duty we are appealing to the Honorable Court.

Out of all the catastrophes, misfortunes and degradations of all that is holy, the 20th century has borne out a primary truth, the truth which sprang forth from our suffering: the truth about the preciousness of human life. The 1,000-year-old faith in the God of our forefathers has taught us that, before God, every human being is a unique treasure.

The Bolshevik trials, based on class

origin, and the fascist trials, based on race, taught us that we, prisoners of conscience, as well as the prisoners of Zion in the Gulag camps, have to defend our very selves. It is worthy of mention that, in spite of the indiscriminate Communist legal system, none of us were brought to trial for someone else's trespasses. Our thoughts and our desires to return to our historical fatherland were labeled a crime; nevertheless, this "crime" was our very own. It is a profound degradation for a person to have another person's trespasses ascribed to him. Likewise, it is also a profound degradation to have an individual's trespasses ascribed to a nation.

A case in point is the trial of John Demjanjuk. In the camps we used to say that such individuals "served for war." It meant that only God alone knew whether

(Continued on page 13)

August
12
1962

Turning the pages back...

Pavlo Popovych, a native of Uzyn, Ukraine, near Bila Tserkva, graduated from the Soviet Military Aviation School in 1954. In 1960, at age 30, he was selected as one of the first

who had the "Right Stuff" for a manned spaceflight.

On August 12, he became the first Ukrainian in space and the fourth person in orbit above the earth. He is said to have spent most of the 70 hours, 57 minutes of his flight singing Ukrainian folk songs.

In addition, when Mr. Popovych cleared the earth's atmosphere, he joined Andrian Nikolaev, who had lifted off a day earlier in Vostok-3, and the two became the first pair of humans in space simultaneously.

In July 1974, he commanded the spacecraft Soyuz-14, which docked with the Saliut-3 space station, and together with Yuriy Artiukhin, conducted a number of experiments.

Mr. Popovych later joined the Ukrainian Writers' Union, served as a deputy of the Supreme Council of Soviet Ukraine, then moved to Moscow, where he became quite active in Ukrainian liberal circles in the late 1980s. He now heads the Slavutych Society there.

Sources: "Popovych, Pavlo," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Space Exploration," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 17 (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 1981).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Support papers that cover Ukraine

Dear Editor:

I want to add a few thoughts to Daria Czapak's interesting article (July 4) on the lack or inadequacy of coverage of Ukraine and Ukrainian events in American newspapers and television stations.

I have worked for American newspapers for more than 20 years in several states, the longest and most recent on the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

To paraphrase Shakespeare, the problem is not just in our stars but in ourselves.

Because I had a great interest and a lot of knowledge about Ukraine, over the years I wrote many articles on Ukrainian themes for my newspaper. I always found my editors receptive and interested.

I never felt that from the Ukrainian community. With the exception of a dozen friends, I had the impression that only a tiny percentage of Ukrainians read the Post-Gazette. That over a period of years my newspaper might print many articles on Ukrainians didn't transfer to them subscribing. Most preferred to read the Post-Gazette's competition, the afternoon newspaper. Yes, many Ukrainians graciously complimented me on my articles. But the only real response was when their ox got gored.

If my editor had asked me if printing articles on Ukraine would add subscriptions to the Post-Gazette, I would have to answer "almost none."

Let's look a little closer to home. As a reporter I think I have seen examples of most of the major ethnic newspapers in the United States. I recently read a number of these newspapers as research for an article.

I think that qualifies me to say that Ukrainians don't realize what a good journalistic product they have in The Ukrainian Weekly. From every angle, it is among the two or three best ethnic newspapers in the United States.

So, with the great historic events in

Ukraine of recent years, with the alleged 1 million plus American-Ukrainian population, does The Ukrainian Weekly enjoy a 50,000 plus circulation?

With such a circulation it could increase the number of pages, hire more staff, pay better salaries and be financially secure.

But it has only about 11,000 subscribers. I'm constantly amazed at the large number of Ukrainians I meet who don't subscribe.

Let's look at the problem from a third angle. When I was growing up and going to college it was unheard of for a Ukrainian to major in journalism. Ukrainians wanted to be teachers, engineers, scientists, dentists, doctors.

It's true that in the 1960s journalism was a low-paid and slightly disreputable profession. It took Watergate to make it respectable. But in all those years, up to the present, I heard of only one Ukrainian American working for a major newspaper.

After I did my cub reporting I went to see him on the Newark Star-Ledger where he was managing editor in the late 1960s and asked him for a job. Waste of time.

The man who gave me my first break was a gruff, taciturn rock-ribbed Republican at the Passaic Herald-News named Allen Smith. After I left his newspaper to go with the Associated Press, and the AP asked me for a letter from my previous employer, Mr. Smith sent them one of the finest letters of recommendation I ever got.

But this is a roundabout way of saying that the lack of Ukrainians in American journalism is a major factor in the lack of coverage. I mean here full-time staff members, not free-lancers who are often exploited and poorly paid.

Ukrainian women, God bless them, are more interested in journalism than Ukrainian men. I don't know how The Weekly could survive without them. Some Weekly readers know of the fine work Chrystia Freeland has done for the Financial Times and The Washington Post, Natalia Feduschak for The Wall Street Journal, Mary Mycio for the Los Angeles Times and Chrystyna Lapychak

for the Christian Science Monitor. Two of them are Weekly alumnae.

As a final point, I'd like Ukrainians to care less about media coverage and more about substance and relevance. I'm reminded of the cartoon of a man bending over a baby carriage and saying nice things about a pretty baby girl. The mother waves her hand in dismissal, saying, "Oh, that's nothing. You should see her photo."

Let's not confuse image with reality. If an event has intrinsic significance it doesn't matter if The New York Times or CBS deign to cover it. It will come out. It will not die.

Media is the rear-view mirror of life. Do important things. Reporters will eventually catch up.

Bohdan Hodiak
Pittsburgh

Dobrowolskyj was a shining example

Dear Editor:

Lawyer bashing has reached a fashionable stage in this politically correct age. Some of it is deserved, no doubt, but most of it is misleading. There are lawyers in the United States who have dedicated their lives to the rule of law and the protection of our inalienable rights and privileges.

Too often, these dedicated men and women of the bar are forgotten and defamed by a minority of practitioners who smear the profession.

One such dedicated lawyer passed away recently. His passing is a great loss, not only to his loving family and the Ukrainian community, but to the American Bar and our finest traditions of lawyer-citizens. The man was Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj.

Mr. Dobrowolskyj volunteered his time and resources to the John Demjanjuk defense. He traveled to Ukraine, Russia and Israel, seeking evidence to establish Mr. Demjanjuk's plea that he was not "Ivan the Terrible," the notorious murderer of Treblinka.

When Mr. Dobrowolskyj agreed to assist the defense team and Congressman James Traficant's efforts to establish the truth, it was a very unpopular and professionally unattractive engagement. Very few lawyers were to be found willing to donate their time and effort to such an unpopular cause.

Not only did Mr. Dobrowolskyj's efforts produce positive results, his work exposed the Office of Special Investigations "hardball" ... "gamesmanship" practices described by Judge Thomas Wiseman in his lengthy report. (Perhaps a more apt description is "sleazy.")

Mr. Dobrowolskyj had a habit of traveling everywhere with copies of the American Constitution, which he distributed to people whenever he was asked why he is involved with a "known" war criminal matter. To him, the Constitution was not just an ancient law, it was a living document, which protects Americans, no matter who they are or how unpopular the charges are against them. To him, "due process" was a right, not a political promise.

Mr. Dobrowolskyj's life as a lawyer is a shining example of the very best of our profession. He has done his job well. May he rest in peace.

S. Paul Zumbakis
Chicago

A letter from Kyyiv

A Jewish doctor saved by Ukrainians repays benefactors

by Genya Intrator

A Jew saved by Ukrainians repaid his benefactors by saving their village.

Last year a congress of Ukrainian Jews in Kyyiv honored the "Righteous Gentiles," Ukrainians who saved Jews from extermination by the Nazis during World War II.

Many Jews who were saved and their Ukrainian saviors attended. They spoke about events that took place half a century ago as if they happened yesterday.

I would like to share with The Ukrainian Weekly readers one of the stories told to me in a recent letter received from Kyyiv from a close friend of Gregory Spharaga, a Jewish survivor.

In July 1941, Gregory Spharaga, a Jewish fourth-year student at the Kyyiv Medical Institute was sent to the town of Uman for medical internship. In August, when German tank columns occupied the town, Mr. Spharaga was on night duty in the ward of infectious diseases. His parent's neighbor came to tell him of a pogrom in town and that his parents were taken away and their house destroyed. That night, all Uman Jews were locked in army barracks by the Nazis and burnt alive.

Elena Marchenko, a Ukrainian friend of Mr. Spharaga who worked for the German administration, provided him with the documents of a Ukrainian prisoner of war, Gregory Vashchenko. Mrs. Vashchenko, with a young baby in her arms, risked her life and led Mr. Spharaga out to the outskirts of town, thus saving his life. He escaped by walking 20 kilometers every day until his feet were a bloody mess.

Mr. Spharaga spent the war years in the village of Zavadovka in the Cherkasy region working as a paramedic. The villagers suspected he was a Jew, but the Germans never found out.

In return, Mr. Spharaga helped the villagers on several occasions. When the Germans were rounding up young Ukrainians for slave labor in Germany, Mr. Spharaga testified that they had TB. And when the retreating Germans were destroying and burning everything on their way, Mr. Spharaga declared the village under typhoid fever quarantine by showing the Germans two patients who had high fevers. The Germans skirted the village, and after the battles were over Zavadovka appeared like an oasis among smoking ruins.

After the war, the Soviet authorities and the KGB interpreted Mr. Spharaga's humane deeds as an act of treason and sent him away for three years to Siberia. After two heart attacks he returned and was given a pension equal to half a living minimum.

Mr. Spharaga is now an old man, but his spirit is strong. He lives in Kyyiv and frequently visits the village of Zavadovka to see people he had saved and to offer free medical treatment as an experienced doctor.

If you wish to write to Gregory Spharaga, his address is 253154 Ukraine, Kyyiv, vul. Rusanivska Naberezhna 4/1, kv. 92.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Ukraine must remain nuclear power

Following is a letter to the editor that appeared in the July 12 issue of *The Stars and Stripes*, the U.S. military newspaper. The letter was headlined "Ukraine's key role."

Dear Editor:

Sen. Richard G. Lugar is absolutely correct in his assessment that Ukraine is "the key variable in the entire Eastern European security equation." That is why it is important to stop pressuring Ukraine into giving up nuclear weapons that are not included in the START I (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) accord.

In order for there to be a balance of power in Eastern Europe, Ukraine must remain a nuclear power as long as Russia retains its nuclear arsenal. Otherwise, Ukraine will be subject to Russian bullying and nuclear blackmail.

To date, Russia still has not made restitution to Ukraine for the millions of Ukrainians who were murdered by famine by the Soviet Russian regime during the 1930s, nor has it even offered an apology.

Russia also continues to pressure Ukraine economically and still has

not signed an accord recognizing Ukraine's borders — something which all of Ukraine's other neighbors have already done.

It is Russia, not Ukraine, which should be pressured to give up nuclear weapons, since it was Russia that has been the threat to world peace for the past 45 years.

Ukraine should also be the prime beneficiary of the West's largesse rather than Russia, for if the Ukrainian people did not support their government's declaration of independence in the December 1991 referendum, the Soviet Union would still be intact, the Cold War would still be going and we would still be under threat of the Soviet Red army.

Unfortunately, the Russians are unjustly getting most of the Western aid, while Ukraine and the other newly independent nations get the West's scraps.

I think it's time for a change in Western attitudes toward Eastern Europe in general, and toward Ukraine in particular.

Dan Korolyshyn
Albrook Air Force Station
Panama

Federal court...

(Continued from page 1)

whether a fraud was perpetrated upon this court," the judges said, according to The Washington Post.

Speedy ruling

The court handed down its ruling some 10 minutes after it had heard arguments by attorneys for the U.S. government and Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Justice Department argued that the previous week's acquittal of Mr. Demjanjuk had no bearing on whether he should be allowed to return to the United States inasmuch as there is evidence he had been a Nazi guard at Sobibor and other camps. In addition, the department contended that the court had no jurisdiction to intervene in the matter since immigration policy is set by the executive branch of government.

Mr. Tigar argued that all prior U.S. proceedings against his client were now thrown into question because they were

based primarily on accusations that he was "Ivan the Terrible" — a charge of which he has been cleared by the Israeli Supreme Court.

The three-judge panel disagreed with the U.S. government's position, reminding prosecutors that federal courts had reviewed decisions by the executive since the earliest days of the republic. The New York Times reported that the judges "were plainly irritated with the position of the Clinton administration that it alone could decide Mr. Demjanjuk's fate."

Clinton administration's position

The Times also quoted Judge Merritt as saying during the oral arguments: "We're not too happy with the government." He also asked the government's attorneys: "Has the attorney general actually taken a position on this motion?" Mr. Wilson said Mrs. Reno had approved it.

"While this court proceeds to unravel the legal ramifications of this unprece-

American community."

Mr. Iwanciw did, however, caution that the battle is not over. The authorizing legislation must pass the full committee, the Senate, and a Senate-House conference with the amendment intact before it becomes law. "At any stage, this amendment could be knocked out by its opponents," he cautioned. Mr. Iwanciw also recommended that the Ukrainian American community continue letting its elected representatives know of the support for the Wofford amendment. He also pointed out that an appropriations bill for foreign assistance, which will begin the process in the Senate sometime in September, needs to be amended in a similar manner.

In a letter to Mr. Iwanciw, Sen. Wofford wrote: "Thank you again for your support and aid in my preparation for the passage of this important legislation. My Ukrainian American constituents in Pennsylvania and others around the country represent a significant voice that deserves to be heard on Capitol Hill."

In addition to Sens. Sarbanes, Kassebaum, and Wofford, attending the mark-up were Sens. Hank Brown (R-Colo.), Russell Feingold (D-Wis.), James Jeffords (R-N.H.), John Kerry (D-Mass.), and Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.).



Sen. Harris Wofford

cedented case, unprecedented as all concede, basic humanitarian considerations embodied in our Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights require that steps be taken to insure that Demjanjuk is not injured or rendered homeless," Judge Merritt said.

The Washington Post reported that Senior Judge Pierce Lively, the third judge on the panel, said the Justice Department should "put no obstacle in the way of Mr. Demjanjuk's return to this country at the earliest opportunity."

Reacting to the U.S. federal court's ruling, the Israeli Justice Ministry said the decision, which challenges Israel's right to try Mr. Demjanjuk on other charges, "is not legally binding on the state of Israel."

A hearing to decide if Mr. Demjanjuk could stand trial based on charges he was a guard at other Nazi camps still is scheduled to be heard by an Israeli Supreme Court panel on August 11. On August 3, the Supreme Court rejected a request by Mr. Demjanjuk that the hearing be moved up. Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney in Israel, Mr. Sheffel, told the Associated Press, "I had requested that the hearing be moved up a little bit because I would like Demjanjuk to leave the country as soon as possible."

U.S. government may appeal

The Post also quoted a Justice Department spokesman as stating that, "Once a final order is entered, we will review it to determine whether to appeal." The appeal could be made either to the full 14-judge 6th Circuit Court of Appeals or to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Post explained.

The Washington Times reported that the previous week, just after Israel's Supreme Court had overturned a lower court's conviction of Mr. Demjanjuk, Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, had said "There would have to be an executive decision [presidential order] to allow him [Mr. Demjanjuk] to return."

Mr. Sher said several documents would ban Mr. Demjanjuk's return, key among them the Trawniki ID card, which purportedly shows he had been trained to be a Nazi guard. That card, however, has been discredited by several forensic experts and the German Federal Criminal Police, who say the card is a forgery. Last year, the German magazine Stern had reported on the German police's conclusion that the card is a fake; last week, the German news-magazine Der Spiegel repeated those charges. (See "In the Press," page 3.)

Nishnic comments

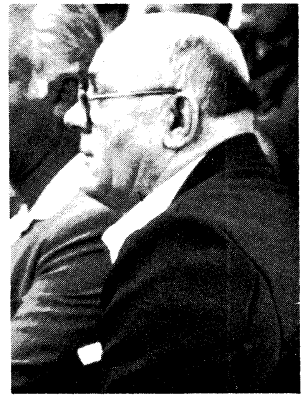
Speaking with The Weekly via telephone from the Cleveland area, Mr. Nishnic commented first on the Supreme Court's acquittal of his father-in-law and then on more recent developments in the case.

"We are elated, to say the least, over the Supreme Court's acquittal," he said. "A 16-year battle is over."

"So many people helped in the defense," he continued. "The Ukrainian community was acquitted yesterday along with Mr. Demjanjuk. The Ukrainian community would never have supported someone they thought was 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

Mr. Nishnic went on to describe the atmosphere after the Supreme Court ruling was read:

"We [John Demjanjuk Jr., Mr. Sheffel and Mr. Nishnic] were escorted out of the vicinity of the courtroom by an elite unit of Israeli police. Security was extremely tight. Rocks were thrown at our car. People were pushing and screaming to get at us in the car, and they were tackled by the police.



John Demjanjuk

"The police van in front of our car was traveling with the back door swung open so that police could jump out at the slightest hint of trouble — which they did. People were screaming 'Nazi' at us, they were spitting at us. It was a nightmare."

But, he added, "It was a minority that was doing this. Generally, the people of Israel are pleased the case is over and with a just verdict."

Mr. Demjanjuk, meanwhile, had been escorted out separately under even tighter security and taken back to Ayalon Prison.

Then, on Sunday, August 1, just two hours before Mr. Demjanjuk, his son and son-in-law were to board an Air Ukraine flight for Kyiv, the family learned about the 10-day delay in Mr. Demjanjuk's release. Mr. Nishnic recalled: "We were just two hours from boarding; we had our visas and our tickets in hand. We went to the airport, as agreed, to meet airport security police, and from there we were to travel by van to pick up Mr. Demjanjuk from prison. Armed guards were to accompany us all the way to the airplane. Then, at the airport, we were told of the delay."

He added, "Israeli prison authorities had announced our exact departure date, time and place. Within hours, 150 vacant seats on our flight were filled up totally — mostly due to the news media," he related.

Mr. Nishnic also pointed out that Ukraine's Ambassador to Israel, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, and his staff "were extremely helpful and reassuring to us, in spite of the dangers they faced in assisting us in this unprecedented case. They were truly courageous."

As to what comes next, Mr. Nishnic noted that John Demjanjuk Jr. had remained in Israel, while he returned to the U.S. to be in Cincinnati. "Right now we are working out the details of Mr. Demjanjuk's return to the U.S., which we expect will happen within the next 14 days. Security is our most important concern at this stage."

In Israel, he noted, the 73-year-old Mr. Demjanjuk remains in his 12-by-12-foot cell — for security reasons. "There is no other place for him to go," Mr. Nishnic said. "He was totally let down on Sunday, after learning that he would be detained for 10 days. His being detained after the acquittal is a violation of the [U.S.-Israeli] extradition treaty. It amounts to kidnapping. However, I believe that the court will rule on Wednesday to release him as this [trying him on new charges] is contrary to international law and the extradition treaty."

This news story was compiled by Roma Hadzewycz on the basis of a telephone interview with Ed Nishnic and press reports in The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Washington Times and the Associated Press.

Interview: Valeriy Borzov on Ukraine's sports, present and future

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

The following is the second part of an interview conducted with Ukraine's minister of youth and sport, on Sunday, July 18, in Buffalo, during the evening of the closing ceremonies of the World University Games.

The interviewer would like to thank Larisa Temple (U.S. rep of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee) in Atlanta, as well as Nick Lewczyk and Anna Tiutiunyk of the Buffalo Group's World University Games Ukrainian Committee, for their assistance in arranging and conducting the interview.

What effect do you think Ukraine's results at these University games in Buffalo will have? You placed sixth in the medals, and were even second for some time.

Without a doubt, these games strengthened Ukraine's authority as an international sports power. On another level, it provided a kind of holiday atmosphere for the local Ukrainian community. For them, and for everyone in the U.S. and Canada it truly was a holiday because we enjoyed a number of triumphs and the various ceremonies associated with this definitely gave them a sense that this was... well, let's say that it was a notable event.

For 70 years, or 40 years, or maybe more for some, many waited for something like this for their entire conscious lives. They finally got what they waited for, and this has been reinforced in terms of sports.

However, I wouldn't put the successes of this Universiade on a pedestal. Because we always have to take the presence of the strongest in the field into account. Of course, a victory is always a victory, but if you look at the Olympic Games or the world championships, it becomes more important to determine if the world's best competed here. In some events yes, they did. In others, not necessarily.

As a result, I've reacted evenly, calmly, to the medals we've won here, and want to underscore what I consider to be truly remarkable. What is remarkable is that we were able to announce our presence in international competition firmly and loudly; it's remarkable that we could take part in this joint festival with the diaspora for whom this was such a holiday. That's what was very important.

For us, however, what we have to do is return home and soberly analyze our performance here. Student level sports is a peculiar level of sports. It has its idiosyncrasies.

Do you believe that Ukraine's success at this Universiade will help you to market the team?

The medals we earned here, and the image Ukraine projected by being in second place for a few days, both had their effect on the awareness of both our Western fans, but unfortunately worldwide — and I don't want to diminish the significance of the meet or the accomplishments — very little information about it was provided.

Once again, I want to stress that university games are a special case. They are world-class competitions, they are celebrations for students, but in many instances the best in a sport don't compete in them, because they aren't students. Therefore, these results have to be looked at soberly and analyzed professionally.

What are the major tasks and challenges you face as the minister of sports?

That depends on what level you mean. Well, let's start at the state level. There's a whole range of questions that we need to resolve.

In keeping with independence, we need to establish a new base of legislation, to establish a network of relations between state bodies and community sports organizations and with the athletes, trainers and specialists. All of this has to proceed in terms of recreational and health-oriented sports, and the competitive sports. Bills are in second reading dealing with these areas of concern.

We have to reform our sports infrastructure. Now that we've broken free of the Soviet Union, our infrastructure is not internally well integrated. We need to be more cost-effective in using our sports facilities and in providing training.

We need to establish a locally based sports manufacturing industry to provide equipment for our athletes and our general population.

We need to become fully integrated with international sports bodies.

We also need to stabilize our base of professional coaches, trainers, physical education instructors, and so on, because this will determine the level of competitiveness that we will be able to maintain.

These are the primary questions that face us today. Generally speaking, we need to foster more of a cooperative approach to the matters at hand, look for more synchronous ways of working on them, and overcome any kind of inter-institutional friction.

However, I also want to say that we shouldn't wait for miracles. There will be no miracles. No miracles.

In a sense, there have been a number of miracles already, in terms of the astounding performances of your athletes. Will this create any problems?

There have been [miracles], but there won't be any more. Most of what we know about conditions in Ukraine suggests that there will be a noticeable decline — in culture as well as in sports.

These difficulties will persist until our economy rises to a more acceptable level, and until we establish our own sports industry and our own reserve of athletes.

What about the problem of illegal transfers of funds or sales of materiel abroad?

This raises a basic question. We in Ukraine need to foster a sense of relation to property. In terms of sports, this involves sports facilities, equipment, and so on. If some sports organization owns these facilities or gear, of course it has every avenue open to it to deal with them in any way the organization sees fit.

But these assets were a constituent part of the system needed to prepare athletes for international competition. If every single organization acts only with its own narrow interest in mind, then the entire system will be ruined.

On another level, there are the social problems relating to the other half of your title, minister of youth. Some were brought up by some of the coaches here.

We have to approach these problems carefully, since both the athletes and coaches express views based on their experience in a limited sphere. They have access to information of a more emotional character — drawing on what their neighbors or colleagues say, what the press shows them.

Therefore, we should be careful and we should also take what the professionals in this field have to say on the matter. There can also be many views on the same phenomenon.

However, questions of youth are something else entirely. The main problem is that, in effect, previously there was no governmental youth policy. Official policy was determined by questions of ideology or some other supra-legal concerns, through [Communist] Party resolutions, decrees issued at party congresses, and so on.

Now, we have passed legislation in Parliament that prepares the ground for such policies, I don't remember the exact names. In terms of administrative bodies, we have about 500 committees working on questions of youth.

The main efforts we are making in this area are more in the way of creating a foundation for a further policy.

OK, but what are you and your ministry dealing with? Is there a problem of demoralization among the youth in Ukraine?

We would not wish to focus our struggle on the results of events that have already taken place. The main task facing the government and our ministry is to supply prognoses for the future and, in some fashion, provide a basis for... or perhaps, prevent the manifestation of negative currents among the youth, and in society in general. We need to move away from the old conceptual model that deals primarily with after-effects.

What specific programs does your ministry have that are geared for youth and sport on a more general level, not involving the elite who would compete internationally?

We are gearing much of the ministry's work to health improvement, and in the area of sports, we set up a national committee for the disabled. In this respect, we are paying more attention, not to things in general, but to matters that were completely neglected and forgotten by the old regime.

Secondly, we are actively treating about 26,000 children affected by the Chernobyl disaster. To this end, we established a special therapeutic health camp, for which we are covering all costs.

There is also the area of support for the young and talented. Ukraine needs people who will bring it fame. For example, in the area of creativity, poetry and literature. Breaking through the castes of the elders is always a problem. So we have set up a series of contests in various creative fields to encourage young talents in this

area, to help them with the first publication of their works. In Ukrainian, of course.

Many in the Buffalo assistance committees remarked on the use of Russian by the athletes and trainers, and some suggested that Ukrainian be imposed. What are your thoughts on the subject?

This is not a simple matter. This is an issue that relates to questions of statehood in general. This involves a struggle... perhaps not a struggle, but an attempt to balance against the effects of Russification.

But how should we do this? Of course, you have radicals who demand that Russian schools be closed, open Ukrainian ones. But Ukraine is a multi-ethnic country. We have Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks and Russians, perhaps too many Russian-speakers than there would have naturally been, but let's leave that aside for the moment.

And so, we have to have schools that will be responsive to the needs of the population. But look, ask anyone and everyone will tell you, if they are cultured people — if you live in Ukraine, you should have an internal desire to learn the language of the country.

It's the language of daily communication, it determines access to various professions and access to official government documents, such as those in our ministry, where we use Ukrainian.

In my case, I need to know Ukrainian, Russian, and now that I'm here, I need to know English. To know languages is a pre-condition of a civilized life.

However, it takes time to create pre-conditions for a cultural renaissance and for a change in the everyday psychology of the family, of functionaries, of each citizen of Ukraine, to arrive at the point where they desire to know the language.

For our athletes, coming here is a very important step in this process. Look at our kids and the way they reacted to the meetings with your community. Take one kid who gets here, and it seems like everyone's speaking Ukrainian, and he's standing on the edge of a circle of people, not knowing what to do with himself. He knows that he has a limitation. I guarantee you that this kid will go home and think, aha, here's something I have to work on.

And, of course, the system will work on the problem, through a gradual increase in the number of schools that operate in Ukrainian, etc. And gradually, the effects of Russification will be reversed. This should be done calmly but intelligently.

Take the Donetsk Oblast. Just try coming in and saying "from now on, we'll be speaking exclusively in Ukrainian." They'd kill you.

But if quietly, calmly, intelligently, we proceed with a gradual policy, we can come to people with the proposition: "we're all civilized and cultured people here. You live in Ukraine. It's the language of the country, have some respect for it." Therefore, the question of language is not so simple.

What are your most striking memories of competition?

My first medal, when I was about 14, stands out in particular. Then, the Olympics in Munich, of course. But I particularly value my bronze in Montreal [in the 100-meters], because only a month before I had suffered a serious hamstring injury.

There was very little time to recover and determine whether I would be strong enough to compete at full strength. It was only a few days before the competition, in a preliminary heat, that I finally felt completely healthy.

My time was the same as in Munich, and I probably could have done better, but because of a silly injury I lost my form a bit.

Not every sports champion becomes a government official. How did a gold medalist in the 100 meters become the minister of youth and sport of an independent Ukraine?

Well, you probably know about the details of my sprinting career better than I do. But after sports, I went to work for the Komsomol, and concentrated on international contacts in the sporting world. Later, I specialized in matters concerning youth in the military.

After about seven years, from about 1978 to 1985, I reached the rank of secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and began working with the deputy chairman of the State Committee of Sports and Physical

(Continued on page 11)

BOOK NOTES

Essays on Soviet political history

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—One of the more interesting accomplishments of recent Sovietology is a book titled "Developments in Soviet and Post-Soviet Politics." This collection of 14 essays on recent Soviet political history was edited by Stephen White, Alex Pravda and Zvi Gitelman. It addresses the last years of the Soviet Union and the decline and disintegration of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The book is divided into four parts, each dealing with the decline of the Soviet system in a different way.

Part One: The Historical and Cultural Context, starts with an essay by Stephen White about post-Soviet politics. Another essay delves into the ideological problems associated with Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms.

Part Two: The Contemporary Political System, contains seven essays and deals with such topics as the power of the executive branch in Soviet politics, the aftermath of the 28th Party Congress of the CPSU, the development of a post-Soviet legal system, the rise of some forms of participatory democracy in the former USSR, the relationship of the ex-Soviet republics to the Commonwealth of Independent States and other matters.

Part Three: Patterns of Public Policy, examines the problems of legislating and implementing all aspects of public policy in the face of the tremendous economic and social dislocations occurring in the former Soviet Union. Security and foreign policy are also addressed here, yet they, too, are framed in terms of

domestic policy impact.

Though comprising only three essays, this section is particularly compelling, as it directly questions the role of the state vis a vis the individual in the former Soviet Union in very practical and everyday terms such as, "How much health care is the private citizen entitled to from the (various) governments? How big should wage subsidies be? What about private ownership of land and property?" These are all relevant to the Ukrainian, Russian and other states as they slowly create a new social contract.

Part Four: Perspectives on Soviet and Post-Soviet Politics, sums up the reasons for perestroika's failure. David Mandel compares the concepts of revolution from above to revolution from below, while T.H. Rigby closes the book with an article on comparative communist politics and suggests the need for a post-communist comparative methodology suitable for understanding the evolution of the new post-Soviet socioeconomic structures in Eastern Europe, the CIS and elsewhere.

Including the editors, 14 authors contributed to this book. They all shed light on aspects of the decay and collapse of the Soviet system, without imposing their own ideal view of what the societies and politics of post-Soviet states should look like. Developments in Soviet and Post-Soviet Politics was originally edited and published in 1990 as "Developments in Soviet Politics." The current second (revised) edition was released in 1992 by Duke University Press, POB 90660, Durham, NC 27708. Price: paperback, \$19.95; cloth, \$55.00.

In Great Britain contact: The Macmillan Press Ltd, London.

An examination of 1940s Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — David R. Marples, associate professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Alberta, author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster" and "Ukraine under Perestroika: Ecology, Economics and the Workers' Revolt," has made yet another contribution to the fields of Ukrainian and Soviet history. His latest book "Stalinism in Ukraine in the 1940s" examines Ukraine's economic and social problems in a tumultuous and momentous decade.

Although the title suggests a very broad scope of investigation, Dr. Marples focuses on western Ukraine, albeit with significant references to the situation in the country as a whole. In the first four chapters such topics as the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine in 1939 (under the terms of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) and the ensuing terror against the local population by Soviet authorities are examined. The wartime situation is examined in "World War II and Ukraine." Ukrainian-German cooperation and collaboration are separately addressed.

Chapters 5 through 9 deal with post-World War II developments, such as the political crisis of 1947, in which Lazar Kaganovich replaced Nikita Khrushchev as leader of the Communist Party of

Ukraine; the status of the "rich" peasant, or kulak; the introduction of collective agriculture in western Ukraine and the widespread resistance, much of it armed, that collectivization engendered. Dr. Marples concludes with a few observations on the nature of nationalism in 1940s Ukraine.

Dr. Marples stresses throughout the book the difficult choices that individuals had to make in this decade. In writing about the role of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and its battle against German and Soviet forces during and after World War II, he states that "...The real victim in these years was the average citizen, caught between two unyielding and ruthless forces. To refuse to join one side was to be accused of supporting the other, which meant (in most cases) almost certain death. Society, then, was polarized."

Such a view may be controversial, but it in no way detracts from the scholarship of the book or its author. This is a well constructed study on an important topic that sheds new light on the nature of Ukrainian nationalism and the Ukrainian will to resist domination by aggressive foreign powers.

"Stalinism in Ukraine in the 1940s" was first published in Great Britain by Macmillan Press Ltd. (London, 1992). It is also published in the U.S. by the Scholarly and Reference Division, St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010; price: \$65. In Canada, contact the University of Alberta Press, 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta; price: \$34.95.

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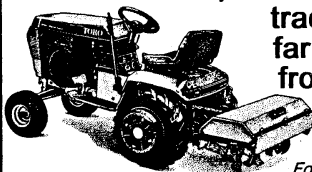
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Valeriy Borzov...

(Continued from page 9)

Education. Then, after about two years, I became the head of the State Committee on Youth and Sport.

This committee was then reorganized as a ministry. And so it is that I have been a minister for about two and a half years or so. In fact, since I was in office before 1991, I was actually the first minister of independent Ukraine's government. That's a bit of history. Whether I'm a good one or a poor one, the people will decide.

How was the ministry reorganized and how were you chosen?

Well, at that time, ministers were chosen directly by the Parliament. The process of nomination was related to the lobbying of various parliamentary groups. I was appropriate for the position because I am well versed in sport, professional and otherwise, I worked with youth organizations.

Also there was a movement to reduce the number of state structures. Since the Komsomol fell apart, it was believed that something had to take its place.

Something had to be done to keep sports at a higher level, so that it was not left to the common variety of community organizations, but kept as an area overseen by the state. This was very important, because this is one of our few advantages over other countries — our state involvement in sports.

And so a ministry was established.

On a more personal level, why did you take on this position?

Well, someone had to work for Ukraine in this area. You see, I'm not a person who's very emotional, I do more than I talk. To go on about patriotism and love, that's for... Look, this decision to become the minister of sport of Ukraine, in this time of transition and upheaval, I made it consciously. Not because of fame. I have enough of that, up to here...

Besides, I'm well known enough that I could have easily found work abroad, long ago. But I wanted to achieve something, while there's still time. While I still have energy.

I also have another concern. I was quite anxious that matters of sports and youth in our country not be taken over by people who had nothing to do with sports. That was quite possible.

To be a sportsman, that's not enough. You have to have a sound mind, you have to have some organizational backing and skill, and you have to have authority. That's very important, particularly for Ukraine today. If Ukraine generates that sense of authority, and is famous for sports, somehow it becomes easier to resolve certain questions. And this has to be exploited, particularly at this time.

Later on, we'll have the next generation that will continue on from this foundation. But right now, this foundation has to be put in place by a person who is professionally prepared, and who has authority. This is important, because many questions are resolved based on personal contacts.

There are individuals who will feel wronged, and therefore don't respect the position of a minister, because they haven't always received what they've asked for. It's not pleasant — nobody likes to deny people — but sometimes the interest of the state has to be taken into account, and as an individual you simply have to take it.

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G. Sawchak, R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Popel.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, September 3, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, September 4, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m.

Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;

1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;

3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.

Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director G. Sawchak.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

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1. Name _____

2. Address _____

3. Phone _____

4. Date of birth _____

5. Event _____ Age group _____

6. Sports club membership _____

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SWIM MEET

Saturday, September 4, 1993, 10:30 a.m.

Warm-up at 9:00 a.m.

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TABLE OF EVENTS

Boys/Men		INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women	
Event #	Age		Age	Event #
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	4
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under	6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	12
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under	14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	20
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under	22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	28
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under	30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	36
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under	38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	42
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	44

RELAYS

45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

ENTRY DEADLINE: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 26. There will be NO registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Age _____

Male _____

Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

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Shevchenko...

(Continued from page 4)

and privatization and who want to maintain the status quo in Ukraine for their own personal gain. Since he was voted down by the Parliament, the president was forced to go to the people in the form of a referendum which is to take place on September 26, Mr. Shevchenko explained.

As approved by the Supreme Council, the referendum will pose two separate questions regarding public confidence in the president and in the Parliament. Mr. Shevchenko claimed that instead of merely holding a referendum there should be an election for a new Parliament. He said that a lot of money, which is in short supply, will be spent on this referendum, and new elections will have to be held anyway in the spring of 1994. This will cost Ukraine twice as much and will only delay the selection of a new Parliament.

Mr. Katelnitsky spoke about the activities of his group, the Committee to Defend John Demjanjuk, which is branching out in Ukraine. He noted in particular its activities in the form of street demonstrations, picketing, resolutions and letters to the press and members of the government in the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk. He said there is a daily picket line on Independence Square in Kyiv and frequent picketing in front of the Parliament and the embassies of the United States and Israel.

He complained that the political parties of Ukraine are ignoring the Demjanjuk issue. He has appealed to them as well as to Jewish groups and the Jewish forum in Ukraine, and the Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, but to no avail. Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky, he said, had refused to accept the defense committee's resolution for presentation to the international forum of Ukrainians held last August, and People's Deputy

Volodymyr Yavorivsky has called the committee a "street group."

Mr. Katelnitsky said disinformation and provocation about the Demjanjuk case and Ukrainians is widespread in Ukraine and Israel. He said that the extreme right and the extreme left in Israel use anti-Semitism outside of Israel in order to feed on it and play on the emotions of Jews.

Questions from the audience directed to Mr. Katelnitsky dealt mostly with the startling news that had been announced that very day, July 1. A 210-page report by Judge Thomas Wiseman was released and caused a flurry of excitement and a variety of reactions from newspapers, organizations and individuals involved with the Demjanjuk defense.

In a letter addressed to the audience in Newark, John Demjanjuk Jr. and Edward Nishnic of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund in Cleveland sent their regrets at being unable to attend the meeting as previously scheduled and expressed their optimism about the report, since it stated that there is "substantial doubt" that John Demjanjuk was in Treblinka. Nevertheless, the report found no judicial misconduct by the lawyers of the Office of Special Investigations and found the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk from the United States to Israel in 1986 to be in order.

Philly organizations...

(Continued from page 5)

dent; Boris Zacharchuk, Ihor Kushnir and Ulana Mazurkevich, vice-presidents; Mykola Tymczuk, treasurer; and Evhen Novosad and Petro Hursky, secretaries. Five acting commissions to work on various aspects of the planned commemorative activities were also created at the meeting.

Preliminary plans for include a three-part program beginning with a cocktail reception and commemorative speech at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 7 p.m. on August 24.

An educational conference is scheduled for August 28, at 4 p.m. at the UECC. On August 29, further commemorative activities will begin at 1:30 p.m. at Tryzubivka, the headquarters of the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Association.

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Worldnet program...

(Continued from page 5)

Diuk, who represented the National Endowment for Democracy. "More hard news and political stories are really what Ukrainians, I think, want now," Ms. Diuk also suggested that the program should give Ukrainians America's view on international events, like the situation in Bosnia.

Mr. Krawciw responded by saying that when the United States is playing the lead in an international event, "we will try to present it in our news segment."

Mr. Anderson stressed to the show's critics that since the program airs only once a week it cannot compete with daily newscasts. "We have this delicate balancing act that we have to do so that we are not picking up stories they are already getting from other media sources," he said. "We're looking for stories that might be somewhat off-beat, or might give a little more insight into the United States. We can't be a timely news program."

Dr. Diuk, however, pointed out there is no source of independent news in Ukraine because the newspapers either support the government's line or some

party ideology and television "really does not give any news that is of interest to the Ukrainian people." She also said that people working on "Window on America" have "a weight of responsibility" because people in Ukraine are looking at the show as an example of how American professionals put together a news and feature show. Malinda Smith, coordinator of the program said that the staff was aware of this responsibility.

In discussing the media environment in Ukraine, Mr. Krawciw said that since the break-up of the Soviet Union, the one state-run channel in Ukraine has not had the proper equipment to do a sufficient job. "Russian television still plays a very influential role and Ukrainian [television] doesn't. There is nothing comparable in Ukrainian. 'Window on America' is filling that gap," he said.

Although many of the guests questioned the substance of the program's stories, Dmytro Markov, press attache for the Ukrainian Embassy said: "Voice of America and Worldnet's endeavor in producing 'Window on America' is certainly a very powerful, pioneering project... which is certainly a very important inflow of information to Ukraine from places other than Russia."

Former prisoners...

(Continued from page 6)

the guilty were the servants of the conqueror or the conquered — forever and ever.

As far as we can ascertain, John Demjanjuk was tried for the misdeeds of another person. Like a shadow, the spectre of judicial error has always been present in the court. But no one had expected such a windfall as the collapse of the communist system — which originally inspired this case. When new evidence was presented indicating that Demjanjuk was not "Grozny" these arguments were thrown on the scales of justice and God Himself called upon the Israeli Themis to be tested by the sacred Principle of Justice.

As the case develops further, you will have to admit the error and set free this human being — regardless of the present political configuration. Whether the ultimate outcome of the Demjanjuk story will generate feelings of outrage and insult among the Ukrainians should not influence its outcome.

Of much greater importance is the preservation of the Principle, so that it may retain the power to safeguard us.

We, the longtime prisoners of a

repressive, regime, have strong feelings for every injustice or prejudice, and for proximity of the courts of justice; we feel it by our scars and callouses which will be ours forever. And it is well that they will remain forever, that the pain will be constantly with us. It enables us also to fully understand the pain of this kind of punishment, the pain that the condemned have while spending years on death row.

Therefore, we believe that, superseding all the political rationales, all the stereotypes that cripple the human consciousness, superseding all the conveniences and inconveniences, the Israeli Court has a duty to raise itself to the level of the Principle so it will be able to stand before God — the God that gave the world the Ten Commandments.

There are greater things than ourselves — and only this is important. Forgive us for reminding you about that which you have known all along.

Yevhen Sverstiuk, Mykola Horbal, Levko Horokhivsky, Mykhailo Horyn, Myroslav Marynych, Vasyl Ovsienko, Zynoviy Antoniuk, Yevhen Proniuk, Oles Shevchenko.

(Translated by UNCHAIN from the Russian-language edition of *Holos Ukrainy*, April 1993.)

Women's ...

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine there are only 13 women, while in the Cabinet of Ministers there are no women. In addition, it is extremely rare for a woman to hold the position of director of an enterprise, or as a raion or oblast leader.

Speakers focused also on such issues as sexual exploitation and the fact that women face a higher unemployment rate than men. The relatively high intellectual level of women in Ukraine was noted as well; of the 27 million women in Ukraine, 41 percent are employed in some intellectual capacity.

The conference was adjourned on July 10 after the adoption of various resolutions and appeals. Ms. Pashko, who is the wife of Rukh president Vyacheslav Chornovil, noted that in addition to edu-

cational activity, the Ukrainian Women's Association would promote political involvement, inasmuch as it is an associate member of Rukh, and is recognized by the international women's movement.



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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1993

Sunday, August 8

UNWLA Day

Saturday, August 14

8:30 pm CONCERT — Dance Ensemble CHERVONYI MAK /Ohio/
A Division of Midwest Contemporary Ballet Theatre
VIRA MAGDALINA ILCZYSZYN, Artistic Director
HALYNA KOVHANYCH, OKSANA KOVHANYCH (daughter) —
performing songs and accompanied by guitar and bandura.

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by VODOHRAY /N.Y./
Mistress of ceremonies: HALYNA KOLESSA

Saturday, August 21

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

8:30 pm CONCERT — PROMETHEUS CHOIR /Philadelphia/
ADRIAN BRITTAN, conductor

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by BURYA /Toronto/

11:30 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1994"

Saturday, August 28

8:30 pm CONCERT IN MEMORY of "ALEX"

Participants: LIDIA HAVRYLUK, OKSANA BOBRYCH-KORDUBA,
OLEKS KUZYSZYN TRIO, SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA, FATA MORGANA
Mistress of ceremonies: ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO

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10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by KRYSH TAL

Sunday, August 29

2:15 pm CONCERT: MUSIC OF LVIV COMPOSERS

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Literary soiree introduces book of poetry by Daria Rychtyckyj

by Michaeline Weigle

WARREN, Mich. — While Ukrainians in the Detroit metropolitan area have been wholly enthralled by the likes of poets Lina Kostenko and Vasyl Stus, they seldom have had the opportunity to satisfy their craving for good poetry. Daria Melnykowych Rychtyckyj's "Evening of Literature" at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren slaked their thirst for what they have sorely missed.

Through the initiative of Myra Kowal Dutkewych of Chaika Gallery and several sponsoring organizations (the Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League and the Women's Association for Defense of Four Freedoms in Ukraine), on Sunday evening, April 4, Ms. Rychtyckyj introduced her first collection of poetry, "Shovkova Kosytsia," published in 1992. By the end of the evening, Ms. Rychtyckyj had captured the souls of 200 guests.

First, Natalia Hewko opened the evening for Ms. Rychtyckyj. Zenia Jurkiw introduced Xenia Antypiw, who prepared the audience for the magic to come. Ms. Antypiw said, "Among the diaspora there is a general belief that Ukrainians are searching for good reading. In a technological world, poetry is not treated with much respect. . . talented Ukrainian poets do exist."

She explained that the title Ms. Rychtyckyj chose for her collection was curious in itself. Its German equivalent is "edelweiss." "Shovkova Kosytsia," loosely translated, means silken plait/braid, an accurate description of a magnificent collection of 80 poems divided into 11 cycles or divisions, the author's first collection of poetry after having had portions published in the Ukrainian press since 1970.

Ariadna Shum, who wrote a short introduction to the collection, said she detects a classicism (in Rychtyckyj's poetry), which leaves poetry open to the public, but admitted "it is a collection of poetry. . . with no false pathos."

During the "Evening of Literature," Ms. Jurkiw chronicled the life of Daria Rychtyckyj, who was born in Rozhiviv, Ukraine, a place where her father showed her the way to love her homeland. Daria, one of five children, suffered early. In 1943 her oldest brother lost his life in the forest of the Carpathian Mountains while fighting for the freedom of Ukraine, her two brothers died early, and she left her homeland to live in various camps such as Regensburg.

There, two teachers, Ewen Malyniuk and Halyna Karpova, influenced her life forever. She wrote her first poem in Mittenwald in 1946. It was titled "Tuha za Ukrainoyu."

She arrived in Chicago in 1956 and then moved to Detroit in 1967, where she raised her three children: Tamara, Ksenia and Nestor. She became actively involved in the Ukrainian community, received her teaching certificate and continued writing essays and poetry in which the plight of women predominated.

An "Evening of Literature" continued when Ms. Rychtyckyj recited her poetry by candlelight. She began by saying, "As with everything Ukrainian. . ." and read "Molytva." Others joined her on the stage for dramatic readings of her works: Ulana Suprun, Marko Suprun, Kateryna Potapenko, Ms. Dutkewych, Tamara Kuropas and Adriana Leheta Haijiv.



The highlight of the readings included the poet's 12-year-old granddaughter, Vera Slyvynsky, who proudly introduced ". . . my grandmother's poem." Marko Farion, vice-president and soloist of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, interspersed songs on the bandura between readings.

Soon the audience witnessed an artist who possesses the gift of sight beyond the canvas. Ms. Rychtyckyj led them through emotions that most would refuse to share. She provided a vehicle for unabashed catharsis, clearly expressing her deep love of her country.

At the beginning of the evening she revealed that "Ukraine will know of this evening." Since her recent return from Ukraine, where she was compared to Lina Kostenko, Ms. Rychtyckyj has already produced more poetry after stating that "In a barren land, no creation is possible." At the end of the evening, her comments revealed more about her: "I am overwhelmed by the response: I never dreamed so many would come." The audience rewarded her with a standing ovation.

If her life is to be judged by her poetry, Ms. Rychtyckyj is not only a perfect example of a scrutinizing observer of life, but she is also a participant in its suffering, healing, rebirth, alienation and joy. Her poetry shows an inordinate breadth of topics, from some of her most personal poetry addressed to her children, to her inclusion of a poem about an Ukrainian American soldier serving in Vietnam. She shows unconditional love. Her poetry does not reprimand, warn or chide, but produces images carefully crafted into a superb treasure, "Shovkova Kosytsia," which breaks the silence of her innermost thoughts. She uses exquisite language as a vehicle for those thoughts. Her poetry revives a reader's spirit and verbalizes emotions that we all feel and think, but cannot ever say.

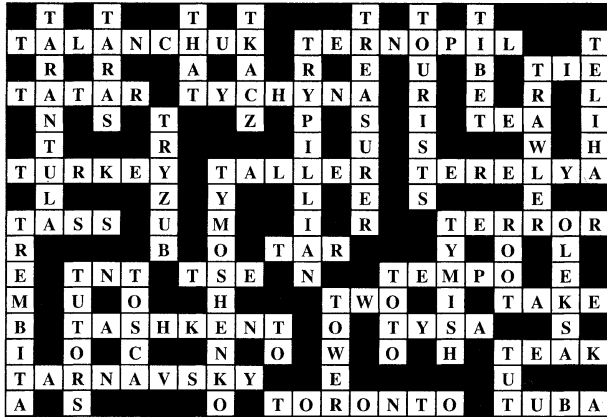
A second evening of poetry for Ms. Rychtyckyj was held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Church Hall in Chicago on May 22. This event was organized by the Committee of Ukrainian Women's Organizations of Chicago.

Copies of "Shovkova Kosytsia" may be obtained by writing to: D. Rychtyckyj, 30109 Ohmer, Warren, MI 48092. Price: soft cover, \$10; hard cover, \$15; add \$2 for shipping.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

minister, this is a very controversial document carrying a number of negative consequences for Ukraine if implemented. Among these will be a negative trade balance for Ukraine vis a vis Russia, a Ukrainian currency pegged to an unstable Russian ruble and a general renewal of the old Soviet economic superstructure, which was always oriented towards Russia. Mr. Pynzenyk added that the agreement would do nothing to offset recently agreed upon increases in the price of Russian petroleum exports to Ukraine. (Respublika)

New military insignia to be painted

KYYIV— Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov ordered all units of the Ukrainian armed forces to paint over all red stars and other Soviet insignia on vehicles with the Ukrainian trident and blue and yellow stripes. The latter are Ukraine's new military insignia. (Respublika)

Baltic and Black sea states confer

MINSK— A conference of Baltic and Black Sea states took place here on July 16, reported Rukh-Press. Participants included civic and political organizations from Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine. Various issues were dis-

cussed, among them the crucial energy issues. The conference took place under the auspices of opposition leaders Zenon Pazniak (Belarus), Vytautas Landsbergis (Lithuania) and Vyacheslav Chornovil (Ukraine). The highlight of the meeting was a proposal to bring together experts from the participating countries in order to examine the feasibility of a Baltic-Black Sea petroleum complex and the creation of a regional development bank in Eastern Europe to finance construction of the complex. (Respublika)

Latvian envoy arrives in Kyiv

KYYIV— On July 15 the Latvian envoy to Ukraine, Romualdas Ramoshka, and the Moldovan envoy, Ion Havryil Borshevyk, presented their credentials to President Leonid Kravchuk. After the ceremony, the envoys met with the president and Ukraine's foreign minister, Anatoly Zlenko. (Respublika)

Rukh creates referendum committee

LVIV— On July 22, the All-Ukrainian Rukh created a committee to deal with the upcoming September referendum on confidence in President Leonid Kravchuk and the Parliament. At the same time, this organization sent a telegram to the Parliament urging it to dissolve itself even before the referendum. (Respublika)

St. Andrew's announces fall enrollment

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.— St. Andrew's Ukrainian School is accepting applications for the 1993-1994 school year, both from returning and new students. The administration and the parents' committee of the school encourage early registration so that the school year and faculty assignments can be properly planned.

The school is located at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on the grounds of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA. In recent years the average enrollment has been 100 students. Instruction is provided for grades K-12. In addition to Ukrainian language and history courses, there are religion, music and dance courses available.

For those children who speak little or no English, the school provides bilingual classes.

Applications and further information may be obtained by calling the director of the school, Christine Syzonenko, (201) 895-4868, or the president of the parents' committee, Nina Wedmid, (908) 563-2690.

CORRECTION

A \$500,00 grant awarded by the World Bank was obtained by Ukraine's Ministry of Environmental Protection, not the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine as reported by The Ukrainian Weekly in a July 25 story titled "Living memorial to Chief Scout Starosolsky planted in Carpathians." The grant was negotiated by EcoCentre volunteer Yaroslav Movchan, newly appointed deputy minister of Environmental Protection in Ukraine.

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Friday, August 13

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) will present an update on the Demjanjuk trial to be given by Dr. Myron Kurpas. The presentation will include the most recent developments and future actions to be taken. The presentation will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Cultural Center of Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. Donations will be accepted and financial aid collected for the family. For more information, call Roman Golash (708) 885-0208.

Saturday, August 14-Saturday, August 21

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The tenth annual Club Suzie-Q Week for Ukrainian professionals from across the USA and Canada takes place at Soyuzivka. Among the activities planned are social events, sports and special celebrations marking a decade of activity by this informal group. Participants arrange their own accommodations at Soyuzivka. For reservations, call the resort at (914) 626-5641. For more information about the Club Suzie-Q program call, Adrian Bryttan, (718) 367-0674, George and Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978, Halya Duda, (203) 658-7775 or Julie Nesteruk, (203) 953-5825. Canadians may call Marta Terebenece, (416) 249-0225 or Roman Nazarewycz, (416) 535-0480.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, August 15

HORSHAM, PA.: The District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association of Philadelphia, Pa., cordially invites all members of their district as well as the Ukrainian community to join them at a "Soyuzov Den" picnic, to be held, rain or shine, on the Tryzub Picnic Grounds, Lower State Road, and County Line Road. The festivities start at 1:30 p.m. The program includes recognition of distinguished UNA leaders and guests, remarks by the executive members of the UNA, the "Sounds of Soyuzivka" band, as well as the "Karpaty" band. Ukrainian food, dancing, games for children and surprise prizes will all be a part of the activities at the picnic.

Saturday, August 21

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc. continues its summer 1993 concert season with an evening concert of classical music at the Grazhda, next to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. World renowned pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, graduate of the Moscow Conservatory and teacher at the Kyiv Conservatory, will perform works by J. Brahms, D. Bortniansky, M. Skoryk and F. Chopin. The program starts at 8 p.m. Tickets are:

\$12, \$9 (senior citizens), \$7 (members). For more information, call (518) 989-6479.

Sunday, August 22

COLUMBIA, MD.: The Washington and Baltimore Groups invite everyone to celebrate Ukrainian independence with a picnic by the lake. Enjoy a lovely recreational park which includes the exclusive use of tennis and basketball courts, softball and soccer fields, and a tot-lot. Also available: boating and walking/bicycling paths. A donation will be requested. Refreshments will be sold. For more information contact Sophia, (301) 854-2062 or Roman, (410) 957-0853.

Tuesday, August 24

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Robert Grasmere will read and sign a proclamation on the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Maplewood Town Hall, Valley Street, at 9:30 a.m. Flag-raising ceremonies with

the Ukrainian and US national anthems will also be a part of the commemoration. The public is invited. For further information, call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, September 12

STAMFORD, CONN.: The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee invites the public to their annual Ukrainian Day Festival on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary, Glenbrook Road. The day will begin with a Pontifical Divine Liturgy at 11 a.m., celebrated by the Most Reverend Basil Losten, bishop of the Stamford diocese. Immediately following the liturgy and throughout the day Ukrainian foods, picnic foods and refreshments will be available. At 2:15 p.m. an artistic program of Ukrainian dance and song will commence. Tours of the Ukrainian Museum will be held. For those interested in arts and crafts, an outdoor exhibit will be held, featuring Ukrainian vendors and artists. A petting zoo and pony rides complete the package. Come and enjoy the friendly Ukrainian atmosphere!

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

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At Soyuzivka: August 13-15

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Chervonyi Mak Dance Ensemble of Ohio and the mother-daughter singing duo of Halyna and Oksana Kovahnych will headline the Saturday evening, August 14, concert at Soyuzivka. The concert is scheduled to begin at 8:30 p.m.

The Chervonyi Mak troupe is a division of Midwest Contemporary Ballet Theater, whose artistic director is Vira Magdalena Ilczyszyn. Ms. Ilczyszyn has been dancing since the age of 4. She attended the Brooklyn Conservatory of Music on a full dance scholarship and was a member of the Brooklyn Dance Theater. She holds a bachelor's degree in dance. Ms. Ilczyszyn later was a member of the touring Kashtan Ukrainian Ballet Ensemble of Cleveland and the Syzkryli Ballet of New York.

She has studied with many renowned teachers, Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian alike, and has learned a variety of dance techniques. She now draws upon her extensive dance experience in creating new pieces for her students and company members.

Also during the concert, Halyna and Oksana Kovahnych will perform songs to the accompaniment of guitar and ban-

dura. Halyna Kolessa will be the mistress of ceremonies for the evening.

After the concert, beginning at approximately 10 p.m., there will be a dance to the music of the Vodohray band of New York.

On Friday evening there will be dancing to the Sounds of Soyuzivka duo featuring Hryc Hrynovec and Stepan Ben.

In addition to the entertainment program, visitors and guests will be able to view a variety of artistic exhibits during the weekend. Daria Hanushevsky, an accomplished artist in Trypillian and Hutsul style ceramics, will exhibit a variety of her creations in the Main House library on Saturday, August 14, and Sunday, August 15.

Other artists presenting exhibits include Myroslawa Stachiw, the well-known master of Ukrainian embroidery, and Eugenia Worobkevich, renowned for her execution of the "gerdan" (beadwork). Their work will be on display in the Main House lobby throughout the weekend.

For further information on Soyuzivka programs and events, or to inquire about accommodations, contact Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

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The Chervonyi Mak Dance Ensemble headline at Soyuzivka on August 14.