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Fate of referendum still unclear

Parliament resumes deliberations

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's political situation continued to deteriorate as the Parliament returned to session on Thursday morning, August 26, after a two-month hiatus.

On the agenda was the question of whether to hold a national referendum of confidence in both the president and the Parliament. But after a full day of discussion, it still was unclear what the future would hold for the populace of Ukraine.

Only one parliamentary commission supported a referendum, 14 opposed it and seven were undecided. Paradoxically, the majority of the 21 deputies who had their turn at the microphone on August 26 voiced their support for the referendum.

As reported earlier, Ivan Pliushch,

speaker of the Parliament, has said the referendum was a "poor decision."

On August 26, President Leonid Kravchuk told the Parliament that, in his opinion, both the referendum and early elections are unconstitutional.

According to parliamentary observers, the opening session on August 26 also signaled a growing rift between the executive and legislative branches of government, as well as an expanding conflict within the executive branch, between the president and the prime minister, concerning a proposed economic union with neighboring CIS states.

Mykhailo Krylov, chairman of the Donetsk Strike Committee, which initiated the referendum last June, was present in the Parliament that day. He said, "We are closely following the actions of the Parliament." If the referendum is canceled, miners are ready to begin striking again, he added.

Second anniversary of independence reflects bleak situation in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The weather in Kyiv on Tuesday, August 24 — the second anniversary of independence for this nation of 52 million — was much like the mood of the country, bleak with infrequent bursts of sunshine.

Official ceremonies in this capital city included a parade of orchestras down the main thoroughfare, an afternoon of concerts and an evening of fireworks. A marathon, sponsored by such Western companies as Volvo, Shell Oil and Tampax, provided \$3,000 (U.S.) for the first place finisher, but few could afford the shashlyks (similar to shish-ka-bob) that sold in the city center's kiosks for 2,500 coupons a skewer, more than a day's wages for some.

August 24 was a national holiday in Ukraine, and many of its citizens retreated to their family villages and dachas to relax before the beginning of the school year and the government-decreed price increases on September 1. In Kyiv, crowds walked down the Khreshchatyk, the city's main boulevard, browsing in kiosks, ducking rain clouds throughout the day and stopping in Independence Square to listen to musical groups from all parts of Ukraine.

Although the blue-and-yellow national flag was prominently displayed on government buildings, state stores and apartment houses on August 24, Russian continues to be the predominant lan-

guage on the streets of this city of 3 million. The weather, as well as the economy, has dampened the spirits of many, who in the last week have seen the coupon fall to one third of its previous value; on August 24 black marketeers were trading 8,500 coupons to the U.S. dollar.

On August 19 the Ukrainian karbovanets plunged to 19,050 coupons to the dollar at the inter-bank currency exchange, which applies to bank exchanges only. According to Ukrainian economists, new foreign currency exchange rules, which require businesses to sell 50 percent of export earnings to the central bank at a fixed rate of 5,970 karbovantsi to the dollar, have caused this devaluation.

Western experts say that besides this fixed-rate rule, other factors contributing to the plunge include large subsidies to agriculture and industry and rumors that Ukraine will introduce its permanent currency, the hryvnia. The plunge has also sharply curtailed the supply of dollars in trading, according to Reuters.

This plunge does not harm the ordinary citizen — at the moment — but this will be felt once prices increase in September. Currently, inflation in Ukraine is close to 40 percent per month.

"This is far more than just Black Thursday for the Ukrainian economy," Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk told Reuters. "It means finan-

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Anniversary statement

Ukraine's ambassador to U.S. comments on independence

A statement by Oleh Bilorus, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States of America, on the occasion of Ukraine's Independence Day, August 24.

On August 24, 1993, the people of Ukraine will mark their official Independence Day for the second time in their millennium-long history. This date will symbolize not only how young the new fledgling democracy is, but it will start the count of continuity in the history of a new sovereign Ukraine. One of the oldest nations and civilizations in Europe, Ukraine is only beginning its free and independent life with a nationwide confidence in many more Independence Days to come.

As the citizens of Ukraine of many nationalities and ethnic backgrounds will celebrate their national holiday on August 24, they will look back at the past two years both with pride and criticism. We are proud to have our own independent state which we are and will be building as a democratic, peaceful, legal, multi-national and sovereign society based on a market economy with equal opportunities for each and everyone. For the first time in our history, we have a chief executive — President Leonid Kravchuk — who was elected in a democratic manner and vested with power by the entire nation. In the past two years we have made strides in building and consolidating Ukraine's statehood, creating new legislation, perfecting executive offices and a judicial system, and forming the national armed forces of a new Ukraine. Few nations in the world have been faced with the magnitude of such tasks and progressed so far in so short a time.

Yet, the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence is also the moment of truth for all of us, as we clearly see that the nation lost many opportunities on its way to democracy and a market economy. The legislative process could not keep pace with fast-changing life in the transitional period, the economy continued to decline despite the government's efforts to combine reform with stability.

With our mind set on correcting the wrongs, we look to the future with optimism, based on people's confidence that advancement to statehood is irreversible. For Ukraine and its people, there is no return from freedom, democracy and independence to their once subordinate, semi-colonial existence as a province in the empire. The people of Ukraine have made their historic choice once and for all.

That is a real fact for Ukraine, as it is for more than 140 countries which recognized Ukraine as a sovereign state and equal member of the international community.

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Marta Kolomayets

Seen during a special anniversary convocation in Kyiv are: (from left) Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, President Leonid Kravchuk, Presidential representative for Kyiv Leonid Kosakivsky and Parliament Chairman Ivan Pliushch.

ANALYSIS

Environmental problems in Ukraine

by Dr. David R. Marples

CONCLUSION

The effects of Chernobyl

The question of Chernobyl and its effects remains a debatable and controversial one. We now have a detailed picture of radiation fallout. It has contaminated about 5 million hectares of Ukraine's agricultural land. The most severely affected regions lay directly around the reactor, mostly in the 30-kilometer radius zone. Radioactive iodine constituted the initial danger, and spread northward into Belarus.

Ukraine's key problems today lie with the radioisotopes cesium-137, cesium-134 and strontium-90. They have affected Kyiv, Chernihiv and Zhytomyr oblasts most severely, in addition to southern Vinnytsia; central Ternopil Oblast; Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, and an area close to the city of Rivne. All these regions possess today a cesium content in the soil that exceeds one curie per square kilometer. If one examines, for example, a single raion of the Poliske Raion of Kyiv Oblast, using data for cesium-137 contamination (in curies per square kilometer in the soil) then one finds that of 59 villages and settlements in the district, 26 have levels that exceed considerably the extreme evacuation level (15 curies), including some settlements that have recorded levels of more than 200 curies.¹³

The Ukrainian Ministry of Health created a national register of those people who had been subjected to severe levels of radiation after 1989. It included 83,327 clean-up workers; 60,990 evacuated citizens; and 118,809 people living on contaminated land. After independence, the register was updated, expanding to 134,033 "liquidators" and 54,169 children. Of this figure, 1,641 liquidators were found to have radiation sickness or other diseases that appeared to be related to exposure to high radiation levels. About 10,000 children listed had been subjected to radiation levels of over 75 rads, though whether this constituted a full body count was unclear from the source.¹⁴ It should be noted that the figures encompass only a small percentage of those residents of Ukraine affected by Chernobyl.

Medical research has revealed that the "liquidators" in particular have suffered a variety of ailments as a result of the work conducted at Chernobyl. An unspecified number have died. Estimates range from 5,000 to 10,000 according to official Ukrainian sources, and the vulnerable age group is a young one; 18-29, and 30-39 years. Thyroid cancers have begun to develop since 1990 among the affected population, and there is a clearly discernible rise in this respect among children in the Republic of Belarus to the north. In the contaminated zones, among those who were exposed to over 25 rads of radiation, the levels of blood diseases, endocrinological problems, digestive and nervous system ailments considerably exceeds the national average.¹⁵

Dr. David R. Marples is associate professor of history at the University of Alberta and the author of two books on the Chernobyl nuclear accident. This paper was delivered at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's intensive seminar on "Ukraine: The Historical Legacy, Current Trends, Future Prospects," which took place August 1-7.

Chernobyl has also led to animated discussions over the energy question in Ukraine. Atomic power stations account for 35 percent of electricity production in Ukraine at present, a growing and evidently vital supply of power at a time when fuel supplies from Russia are either too costly or too unreliable. Ukraine's thermal power stations have switched over the past two decades from domestic coal to foreign oil and gas. Ecologically, the move was a desirable one.

Ukraine's current economic crisis, however, has prompted rethinking in particular on two questions: the 1990 moratorium on the commissioning of new nuclear reactors in Ukraine; and the proposed closure of the Chernobyl station itself by 1995. It has been argued cogently that Ukraine's plans to eliminate the economic crisis cannot be elaborated without due regard for the environmental impact of their decisions.¹⁶ There are also two related questions that are pertinent: first that of the covering for the damaged reactor; and second, the current state — geological, economic, and political — of the Donbas coalfield and its employees, Ukraine's only significant source of energy fuel.

Proponents of nuclear energy argue that in the short-term, Ukraine has no alternative but to pursue it. In the Soviet period, expansion plans foresaw 60 percent of Ukraine's electricity output emanating from atomic energy stations by the year 2000. This original plan had collapsed in the wake of Chernobyl. However, the pursuit of new atomic power generation by Russia, Armenia, and other countries, added to the energy deficit, has catalyzed the nuclear lobby in Ukraine.

The First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, N. Nigmatullin, has commented that Ukraine could pursue a program based on the water-water-pressurized type of reactors used worldwide (VVERs),¹⁷ rather than the graphite-moderated RBMKs like Chernobyl. Regarding the latter, he maintained that it could be decommissioned gradually, with reactors to be taken out of service as new reactors come on stream.¹⁸

A brief comment is required here about the current status of Ukraine's nuclear industry. It consists of five nuclear power stations: Chernobyl; Rivne; Zaporizhzhia; Khmelnytsky; and South Ukraine (Mykolayiv). Current capacity is 13,880 megawatts, of which 5,000 derives from the Zaporizhzhia station alone. Two reactors — Zaporizhzhia-6 and Khmelnytsky-2 are close to completion, but have been halted as a result of the moratorium. Thus

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¹³ Zastavnyi, p. 331. The highest recorded level in 1990 was in the village of Yasen, at 414 curies per square kilometer, followed by Volodymyrivka, at 348 curies.

¹⁴ Silski Visti, May 6, 1992, p.3.

¹⁵ Ibid. See also David R. Marples, "A Correlation Between Radiation and Health Problems in Belarus?" Post-Soviet Geography, Vol. 34, No. 5 (May 1993): 281-292.

¹⁶ Robitnycha Hazeta, December 10, 1992, p. 1

¹⁷ These reactors have also been a concern to specialists, particularly those in East European countries, such as those at the Kozloduy plant in Bulgaria. As will be shown below, their record in Ukraine is an equally dubious one in terms of accidents and safety precautions.

¹⁸ Pravda Ukrainy, June 19, 1993, p. 2.

**Newsbriefs on Ukraine****Clinton sends greetings to Kravchuk**

KYYIV — President Bill Clinton sent greetings on the occasion of the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence to President Leonid Kravchuk. The message noted the "partnership" between the United States and Ukraine, and expressed the belief that relations between the two states would continue to develop along that path. (Respublika)

Karbovanets crashes on exchange

KYYIV — The value of the karbovanets plunged on August 19, and it was trading at more than 19,000 to \$1 (U.S.) at the Central Bank. The previous week the karbovanets had stood at nearly 6,000 to the dollar. Ukrainian exporters are now required to sell back 50 percent of their hard currency earnings to the Central Bank at the fixed rate of 5,970 kby to the dollar, and Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk placed the blame for the karbovanets' crash squarely on the new rules which have sharply curtailed the supply of dollars in trading. "This was far more than just Black Thursday for the Ukrainian economy," Mr. Pynzenyk told Reuters. "It means financial catastrophe. The situation has become very, very dangerous." Meanwhile, on the black market the karbovanets was trading at 7,700 to the dollar as of August 20. (RFE/RL Daily Report, Reuters)

Record grain harvest is expected

KYYIV — Ukraine will have a record grain harvest this year, reported the minister of agriculture on August 19. Yuriy Karasyk told a meeting of farm bosses the harvest could surpass 50 million metric tons — a figure achieved only once before, in 1973. Mr. Karasyk said. "We have every possibility not only of eliminating purchases of foreign grain, but even of selling it. This applies particularly to wheat. There is even a possibility of exporting seed." Grain yields would be 3.5 metric tons per hectare, while wheat yields would exceed 4 metric tons per hectare, he explained. In Moscow, Ukraine's ambassador to Russia, Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky, said Kyiv is considering paying off its debt for Russian energy supplies with 5 million metric tons of grain exports. (Reuters)

Kravchuk, Yeltsin to meet September 3

MOSCOW — Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine will meet in the Crimea on September 3. Among the issues to be discussed in control over the Black Sea Fleet, which is based in Sevastopol, as well as a range of military, civilian economic issues. The summit meeting was originally scheduled for August 8-10. (Reuters)

UAOC announces date of sobor

LVIV — The Consistory of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church announced here on August 23 that its sobor will take place in Kyiv on September 7. According to Archbishop Petro Petrus of Lviv and Halych, the UAOC's locum tenens of the Kyiv patriarchal throne, the sobor will be decisive in resolving relations between the UAOC and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. (Respublika)

Ukraine seeks privatization funds

KYYIV — Ukraine's government on August 19 published a list of 53 enterprises, including some of the country's largest factories, that it hopes to privatize with foreign funds. The government intends to transfer these to the private sectors by selling shares. No indication was given on how the government plans to persuade foreign investors to purchase the shares. (Reuters)

Typhoid, diphtheria outbreaks reported

KYYIV — Ukrainian television reported on August 21 that 1,500 people had contracted diphtheria this year and that 43 had died, a third of them infants. Authorities urged people to inoculated themselves against the disease. In addition, Ukrinform reported that typhoid had killed one woman in western Ukraine and that dozens more had been hospitalized. According to the Ukrinform news agency a typhoid outbreak in Svaliava, a resort in the Carpathian mountains, is linked to slack standards in water systems and a preponderance of cesspools. (Reuters)

Soldier disciplined in Sarajevo

SARAJEVO — A Ukrainian soldier

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ANNIVERSARY INTERVIEW: Prof. Frank Sysyn on religious affairs

In connection with the observance of the second anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence, *The Ukrainian Weekly* contacted, as it had last year, Dr. Frank Sysyn, acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, to provide an appreciation of the progress of religious affairs in Ukraine. The interview was conducted by Andrij Wynnycky.

After the death of Patriarch Mstyslav, a major symbol of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, what will happen to Ukrainian Orthodoxy?

Mstyslav had tremendous symbolic importance. Now there will be various factions struggling for the legacy of Mstyslav. The current situation is one in which it is very unclear as to what degree the real legacy of Mstyslav, and in particular of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, will continue to exist in Ukraine. Obviously, a small faction has decided to remain totally true to that legacy and continue the existence of the UAOC. But of much greater substantive importance is what will happen with the two larger Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, that is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church—Kyiv Patriarchate (certainly a very cumbersome name and certainly one that I do not think can continue to exist too much longer) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church affiliated with the Moscow Patriarch.

But of greater importance is to what degree the UOC—KP will be in any sense a successor to the UAOC, and what roles in particular Filaret and Archbishop Volodymyr Romaniuk will play in the Church. That Church has a potential for stabilizing, but it has to make some basic decisions as to what its proper structure is; what its relationship to the Ukrainian state is; and above all, what its relationship is with what until now has been this anomalous post of deputy patriarch in the person of Filaret; and then, finally, what decisions are going to be made regarding the Ukrainian Orthodox Church—Moscow Patriarchate, which even now remains the largest Church in Ukraine. There currently exist some Ukrainiizing tendencies, but they still remain weak. Still, the dependence on the Moscow Patriarchate is very, very great.

The only change I have seen for the positive in the last year is that, finally, those circles outside of the UAOC, that is the two other jurisdictions, began thinking what their [respective] positions as a Ukrainian Orthodox Church were. It can be argued that before there wasn't even a theoretical underpinning for a Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and obviously now the Ukrainian Orthodox Church—Kyiv Patriarchate is trying to form and establish these traditions. But, of course, these traditions are so countered by what Metropolitan Filaret propagated a mere two years ago or three years ago that there is still considerable reason to wonder how he believes other elements of the clergy accept it.

And there are issues that were there earlier, above all the issue of the Ukrainiization of the liturgy, and to what degree that will be taken on even in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church—Kyiv Patriarchate. Other unresolved issues are international recognition, Church legitimacy and the fight to reconsecrate bishops across Church lines. On the other hand, the Moscow Patriarchate Church's full dependence on Moscow for its legitimacy undermines its situation in the entire Orthodox world. And finally, there are the heavy-handed and absolutely, I think, counterproductive ways in which government circles, whether they be parliamentary circles of the formerly democratic opposition or Kravchuk's government itself, weighed in in this whole situation. This certainly has exacerbated rather than solved the problem.

How has the government worked towards resolving the points of contention between the Orthodox Churches?

The government seems to be in a position of relative disorder; it will not soon be able to come up with an effective policy. This, I think, will leave, for considerable more time, a free-for-all. Of course, as the relative position of the Ukrainian government and the Ukrainian economy collapse, there is all the more reason for the forces within the Moscow Patriarchal Church to think they have chosen the winning side, and all the more reason for them to remain fairly firm in their own attitudes. I think the crucial role will really be whether the Kyiv Patriarchate will be able to clean its own house and

above all to rid itself of Filaret. It has not so far shown that it is willing to do so.

Do you think there is going to be a continuing tendency toward sectarianism?

At the present time it is almost a foregone conclusion that the UAOC would continue to exist because the UOC—Kyiv Patriarchate is not in fact a real successor to the UAOC. I think it would be just a matter of self-preservation for the Orthodox in Galicia, who would not want to be tainted by the Filaret Church for their preservation vis-a-vis the Ukrainian Catholics, to keep a separate institution going. In the long run it may be a positive factor, because it may draw the larger Kyiv Patriarchate Church back towards the UAOC structure simply to reincorporate the groups in Galicia.

The Catholics seem to be showing a little more resolve in setting up the administrative preconditions for a Patriarchate. Do you think this is a positive development?

I think it is a tremendously positive development. Of course, the Ukrainian Catholic Church is in an extremely difficult position for a number of reasons. One, the unexpected presence and even the growth of the Orthodox within the heartland of Galicia; two, the administrative uncertainty of how the Transcarpathia, or the Uzhhorod diocese, will relate to the Lviv Metropolia; and then the questioning of the position of the Ukrainian Catholic Church outside of Galicia in eastern Ukraine and its very right to exist. There is also, most importantly, the rather heavy-handed pushing of the Latin Rite and Roman Catholicism by Rome to the disadvantage of Ukrainian Catholics. It appears, because

of the way financial resources are coming from Catholic organizations in the West and the opening up of Roman Catholic churches throughout areas in eastern Ukraine, that the Vatican has basically decided that its catholicizing vehicle will be Roman Catholicism and not the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

For all those reasons, it is crucial that the Ukrainian Catholic Church establish itself as having a presence in eastern Ukraine and in Kyiv itself as well, and begin to have higher visibility outside of Galicia as a legitimate form of Catholicism in the eyes of the relatively large unchurched eastern Ukrainian population. Now, it still faces tremendous problems in that the antipathy towards the union [Uniate Church] is much greater than that towards Roman Catholicism in most areas of eastern Ukraine. Unlike in Galicia, where there is a relatively large anti-Polish sentiment — that is, the population is, for national reasons, antagonistic towards Roman Catholicism — those reasons do not exist in many areas of eastern Ukraine.

So there is more tolerance of other denominations in eastern Ukraine. It seems you are seeing it as a national question.

Yes, and I think that in the long run the additional issue is that as long as the issue of Ukrainian existence and survival is associated with the Churches, there will always be a considerable element of society that finds the divisions between the Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian Orthodox troublesome. That, indeed, also divides the Ukrainian emigration, so we shouldn't be surprised at it. But of course, there, in Ukraine, where

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VOX POPULI: Ukraine must show patience

by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — No one said it would be easy, and from what our people in Ukraine tell us, it has not been. Ukraine's struggle continues as it begins its third year of independence. Inflation stands at more than 40 percent a month. In the last several weeks the karbovanets fell to an exchange rate against the U.S. dollar of 8,000 kbv to \$1. Its value against the ruble is now seven to one. Privatization plans have stalled. Sporadic shouts and whispers in the Donbas and the Crimea question the benefit of the 1991 break-up of the Soviet Union.

But there is good stuff too. After all, Ukraine has remained independent for two full years, of itself a noteworthy accomplishment when faced with the presence of such an overbearing eastern neighbor. Ukraine is recognized by almost 150 countries. It has received unanimous support from the United Nations in its confrontation with Russia's Parliament regarding the status of the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol. Best of all, not a drop of blood has been shed achieving and maintaining Ukraine's freedom.

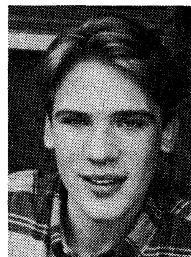
With all this in mind, this reporter hauled off to the hilly terrain of UNA's Soyuzivka estate to query vacationers on their opinions regarding Ukraine's situation as it moves into year three. We also asked them where the country is heading, and what the prospects are for the future.

The answers, for the most part, paint a bleak picture, but we did see splashes of optimism. The general consensus: "Show patience, Ukraine." Here are some of the replies.

Adrian Zajac, 19, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.:

I'm disenchanted. We're emigrants, but we seemed to have kept up the culture better than they have. I know its rough for them. There are a lot of problems with the society. It's going to take a lot of work to make it something equivalent to a modern Western nation.

The people were in a system where they were just not used to working. They got paid whether they worked or not. From one side you understand, but then you get p_____ off. Some just want the old life back. It's going to take another couple of years.



Myron Kukuruza, 46, Clifton, N.J.:

Ukraine is lagging more from a political point of view than anything. Not enough is being done in its political development to bring it to world standards. Economically, it is even worse. There really has been no change in Ukraine's economy since independence.



Natalka Palczynski, 13, New York City:

There is still hope left for Ukraine. They just have to get their stuff together. They have their freedom and that is what they wanted. They need to set goals and take some time. It's not going to happen overnight. They were once a powerful country. They will never be that powerful again. But they can regain some of it. It's going to take hard work and take time.



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Roman Nazarewycz, 40, Toronto:

It was a big surprise (Ukraine declaring independence in August 1991). But I still have a lot of apprehension. It seems they don't know what they want. There will be a democracy in Ukraine, but not for a while. The hospodars (nomenklatura) will not give up their strongholds

for a while. They have to sweep out the current leaders of government because they still think in the old ways.

Battle over Demjanjuk continues Demjanjuk supporters protest in Kyiv

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As the Justice Department continued its efforts to have the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati overturn its decision to permit John Demjanjuk to re-enter the United States, Holocaust survivors tried to file a lawsuit with the federal court in New York City to bar the former Cleveland autoworker who on July 29 was acquitted in Israel of Nazi war crimes.

As reported last week, Chief Justice Meir Shamgar of Israel's Supreme Court on Thursday, August 19, delayed Mr. Demjanjuk's deportation, giving petitioners another two weeks to prepare their arguments on why the former U.S. citizen should be tried for war crimes he allegedly committed at other Nazi camps, among them Sobibor. Some sources have reported that Judge Shamgar may rule on September 2 on whether a panel of five Supreme Court judges should be formed to hear their arguments about pursuing new criminal charges against Mr. Demjanjuk.

Speaking before Chief Justice Shamgar on August 19, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Yoram Sheftel said, "Eight judges of this honorable Supreme Court have decided there is no point in putting the defendant on trial again. There is no precedent in the State of Israel where five judges on the Supreme Court have acquitted a person and he is still sitting in prison three weeks later and there is no indictment pending against him."

Mr. Demjanjuk's son, John Jr., told the press he was disappointed that his father's departure from Israel was delayed and said he was worried about his well-being. "It is difficult to imagine that he has to continue to suffer in a 12-foot-by-10-foot, 100-degree prison cell. But that is the hand we have been dealt."

In the United States, a U.S. federal judge in New York threw out a lawsuit brought by Holocaust survivors and

New York congressman, Jerrold Nadler, who sought to have Mr. Demjanjuk barred from returning. District Judge Leonard Sand dismissed the suit during an emergency hearing, saying his court had no jurisdiction over the higher appeals court in Cincinnati, which has ruled Mr. Demjanjuk must be permitted to return.

Soon afterwards, reported Reuters, Jewish leaders requested the Justice Department to ask the Supreme Court to prevent Mr. Demjanjuk's return. The Justice Department had earlier asked the entire bench of 14 active judges in the 6th Circuit Court to review the case.

Rep. Nadler and a group called Holocaust Survivors and Friends in Pursuit of Justice Inc., sued the Justice Department seeking an order barring the U.S. attorney general from allowing Mr. Demjanjuk back into this country. "We fear Mr. Demjanjuk will slip through the cracks and re-enter the United States before the full (appeals) court can hear the case," Rep. Nadler said, according to Reuters.

After the district judge's ruling, a group of Jewish leaders, led by New York City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman — who as a congresswoman authored the law that paved the way for creation of the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations — in a private meeting asked Solicitor General Drew Days to file an emergency request asking the Supreme Court to ban Mr. Demjanjuk's return.

Reuters reported that Ms. Holtzman told the news media that allowing Mr. Demjanjuk back in the U.S. will "make a mockery out of the laws of the land."

Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the American Jewish Congress, the World Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League.

Then, on August 24, the Associated

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by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A handful of protesters picketed the Israeli Embassy here on Monday, August 23, demanding the immediate release of John Demjanjuk, who was acquitted of war crimes charges last month but remains in an Israeli prison. "We will continue to picket the embassy until John Demjanjuk is a free man," said Iryna Poroniuk, who chairs the Lviv-based Committee for the Defense of John Demjanjuk. "We will picket until he is a free man and is returned to Ukraine," she continued.

Holding posters scrawled with such slogans as: "The Demjanjuk case is a case against the Ukrainian nation," "Ukraine is not an Israeli Colony," "Ukraine's Ivan the Terrible was a Jew — Lazar Kaganovich," "Ivan Demjanjuk — An Innocent Victim of Zionism," the dozen demonstrators said their group is also working to stop defamation of Ukrainians in the world.

"We are trying to stop this anti-Ukrainian hysteria that reigns in the world today, one that promotes the idea that Ukrainians are anti-Semites," she said, her voice choking with tears.

"How can that be when Ukrainians saved such children of the Jewish nation as Shevakh Weiss, the speaker of the Israeli Knesset, or Rabbi Kahane," said the woman, who works as a nurse's aide with the Sisters of Charity.

Ms. Poroniuk was surrounded by about a dozen supporters from western Ukraine. She said the Kyiv-based Demjanjuk Defense Committee of Ukraine, chaired by Volodymyr Katelnitsky, also joined the picketers at the Israeli Embassy. However, the crowd never grew larger than 50 demonstrators.

The group continued its picket of the Israeli Embassy on Tuesday, August 24, the second anniversary of Ukraine's

independence, although the embassy was closed in observance of the national holiday. It later picketed the headquarters of the Ukrainian State Television and Radio on the Khreshchatyk, where passers-by paused to read the signs.

Although no one came out to talk to the demonstrators at the television station, nor at the embassy, they are not discouraged. "No one ever comes out to talk to us, but it doesn't matter. God sees our actions," Ms. Poroniuk said.

The Lviv-based committee says that its actions have not gone without reward. They are convinced that when the Israeli Knesset speaker was in Ukraine in June and visited Boryslav, they were able to convince him to help Mr. Demjanjuk. "We held out signs that read: 'Ukraine saved you Mr. Weiss, now you save John Demjanjuk,'" committee members explained. "It was after this action that the Israeli Court began acting on the case and on July 29, Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted," said one committee member.

Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, who was in Kyiv for the opening of the International Solomon University in Ukraine this week, said it is the Ukrainian government's policy not to meddle in the internal affairs of the Israeli Supreme Court. "I do understand that many people are awaiting a final decision and the release of Mr. Demjanjuk," he said. "And this is just a procedural hold-up. It should all be over by September 3," he continued.

"Our consular division in Tel Aviv was also picketed by handfuls of people over the past few months. But both here and in Israel, the numbers were small and we didn't pay it much heed," he said.

Although the Lviv-based committee insists that Mr. Demjanjuk wants to return to Ukraine, where he was born 73 years ago, his family has said he should be returned to the United States.

Coney Island Hospital continues exchange with Odessa Oblast

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The dissolution of the Soviet Union has greatly strained the health care delivery system in the newly independent states (NIS). Like all institutions in the NIS, hospitals must respond to the breakdown of central authority and quickly adapt to the emergency market economy. Because of the potential for a rapid deteriora-

tion in the health status of a population of almost 300 million, ministries of health, medical institutes and hospitals in each of the newly independent states have had to act cooperatively and with great urgency.

A call for help was made and American hospitals answered the call. Coney Island Hospital in Brooklyn

was one of them. The hospital has many Ukrainians in its southern Brooklyn service area, so it was natural that this particular New York municipal hospital become partners with Odessa Oblast Hospital in Ukraine.

In this past year of partnership, staffers of the two hospitals have visited each other twice, sharing medical knowledge and expertise. The most recent exchange came this summer when the Ukrainian doctors, many from specialty services, visited Brooklyn.

Surgeons, coronary specialists, infection control directors, nursing administrators and others shared knowledge with their peers at Coney Island Hospital. For two weeks medical expertise and medical camaraderie held sway. It was a fulfilling and poignant experience for the staffs of both hospitals.

The incurred expenses and programmatic overview have been administered by the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The program is part of an effort to improve health care in the former Soviet Union. In turn the U.S. hospitals benefit through learning about the medical and cultural history of patients in the NIS.

Coney Island Hospital's executive director, Howard Cohen, who was instrumental in the formulation of this program said: "When we revisited Ukraine in April, we were happy to observe that the techniques learned here by the first group of visiting physicians were successfully applied in Odessa Oblast Hospital. This second group of Ukrainian physicians, with specialties differing from the first, worked hard examining and reviewing the new techniques presented to them. They will also bring back to the patients of Odessa their new-found medical procedures."

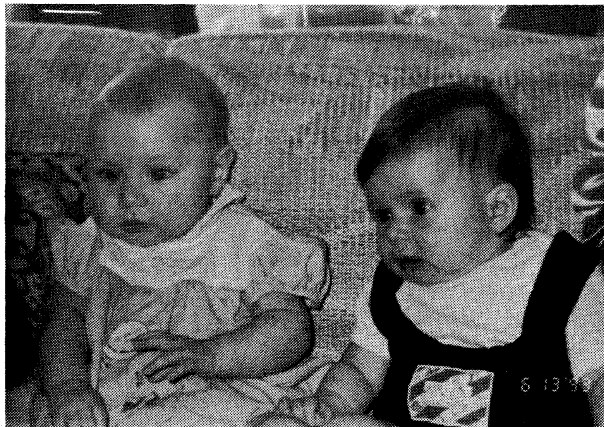
"Clearly we see first-hand the benefits of this international health care project. As the project grows, we know unequivocally that the people of the former Soviet Union will be the beneficiaries," he noted.



Participants of the latest in a series of professional exchanges between Coney Island Hospital in Brooklyn and Odessa Oblast Hospital: (back row, from left) Howard C. Cohen, CIH executive director; Dr. Victor Kozlov, hematology, Odessa; Dr. Igor Kirchev, anesthesia/ICU specialist, Odessa; New York State Assemblyman Howard Lasher; Dr. Nikolay Bepalko, general surgery, Odessa; (front row) Dr. Yuriy Melmichenko, endoscopy, Odessa; New York City Councilman Samuel Horwitz; Dr. Svetlana Streltsova, medical director, Odessa; Dr. Nelly Gozhenko, director of ambulatory care, Odessa; Ludmila Kapitonova, director of nursing, Odessa; Dr. Nadya Martinova, director of cardiology, Odessa.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Alexandra Wendi Welych-Miller (left), daughter of Lillian Welych and Lynn Miller, and Jonathon Nicholas Welych-Secora, son of Maria Welych and Stephen Secora, are new members of UNA Branch 317 in Syracuse, N.Y. The cousins were enrolled by their grandmother Lilia Welych; their grandfather Mykola Welych is secretary of Branch 317.



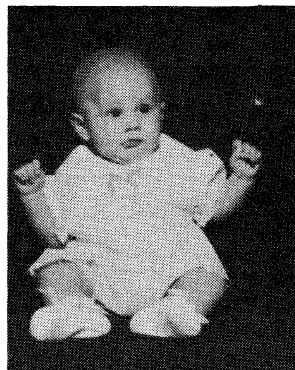
Adrienne DeSantis, daughter of Dennis and Lorette DeSantis of Falls Church, Va., is a new member of UNA Branch 15, Ukraine Society, in Washington. She was enrolled by her father "as a way of remembering his maternal grandmother, Eva Preslipyk, born in Galicia."



Anthony Saadey is a new member of UNA Branch 230 in Youngstown, Ohio. He is the son of Donna and Anthony Saadey and was enrolled by his grandmother, Annabelle Borovitsky, who is the branch secretary.



Michael James Mott, son of Christine and James Mott, is a new member of UNA Branch 271 in Elmira, N.Y. Michael was signed up by his grandmother Irene Zacharchuk.



Tawnee L. Dallas, daughter of Jennifer and George J. Dallas Jr., is a new member of UNA Branch 271 in Elmira, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grand parents, George and Helen Dallas.

Addendum

Photos of the Plast camp for pre-schoolers held at Soyuzivka (The Weekly, August 22) were by George Kuzmowycz, Bohdan Pazuniak and Taras Sochan.

The UNA and you

Are you buying a home?

by Stephan Welhasch

If you are in the process of buying your first home, or if you are deciding to move up to a bigger and better home, you want to make the right decision. To do so you have to ask the right kind of questions.

The home-buying process usually begins with deciding what kind of house best fits your lifestyle. Are you going to start looking for a brand new home or a resale? Perhaps a condominium is what you have in mind. Besides these important questions, there is always the question of money.

Every home buyer knows there are several important financial and personal decisions one must make before deciding on what home to buy. One of the most important questions to consider before looking for the right house is: How much can I really afford to pay for my home?

The answer to this perplexing question is predicated on the amount of the monthly payment. A good rule of thumb is that the monthly payment should not be above 28 percent of your gross monthly income. Don't forget, you must work in several other key factors while doing your calculations; include your down payment, property taxes, fire insurance, utility expenses, maintenance and any major repair costs. Of course, you should also consider your estimated closing costs, including various fees, possible discount points, title search, survey and attorney's fees.

Some people are literally overwhelmed by the enormity of the purchase price and can lose perspective on the priorities in question. Most home buyers seek professional help to answer some of these important questions. Most real estate agents will tell you that location is one of the most

important questions to answer when looking for a home. They will also tell you that proximity to work, school, churches, shopping centers, main roads also is very important.

Yet another important question to ask yourself, before beginning the hunt, is: Where do you plan to borrow your money? (Under what terms, what interest rates and so on.) Once you've decided on the kind of house you want and the location, and you've worked out the figures on how much you can really afford, you're ready to begin hunting for a home.

If you are considering buying a home or refinancing your current loan, then you should definitely do your research on lending institutions and what they have to offer. You should also consider financing your home through the Ukrainian National Association. The UNA offers its members financing for owner-occupied one- to three-family homes in both the U.S. and Canada.

The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financing needs of its members. It offers rates that are competitive with the prevailing interest rates in your area. The UNA has been providing its members with mortgage loans and information for many years, in the belief that helping them helps strengthen our community. The UNA is ready to help you determine the amount of mortgage you need based on your personal situation.

To find out more about good decisions in home buying and more about the UNA and its First Mortgage Loan Program, or about becoming a member or refinancing your home mortgage, please feel free to call us at (201) 451-2200 or 1 (800) 253-9862 (except New Jersey).

Are you planning a visit to Ukraine or elsewhere abroad?

What if you incur medical expenses due to sickness or injury while you are outside of the U.S.A.?

Will your present medical insurance pay expenses incurred outside of the United States?

If you think it will, be sure. Contact your medical insurance carrier and find out. If it won't, call the Financial Services Department of the UNA to learn about short term medical insurance for U.S. citizens visiting abroad. We can be reached nationally at (800) 253-9862 or in Eastern Pennsylvania at (215) 821-5800.

Short term medical insurance plan features include:

- Hospital inpatient and out-patient benefits*
- Coverage for cost of prescription drugs*
- Usual and customary fees of a physician, surgeon, or radiologist covered*
- No medical questions asked to obtain coverage**
- Emergency Reunion/Evacuation/Repatriation benefit
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage included
- Coverage available for 15 days to 12 months

* Subject to deductible, coinsurance, and maximum policy limits

**Pre-existing conditions are not covered.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Demjanjuk waits

Exactly one month ago today, the Supreme Court of Israel courageously acquitted John Demjanjuk of all Nazi war crimes charges and ordered the former U.S. citizen set free. One month later, Mr. Demjanjuk sits in his jail cell at Ayalon Prison, where he has been held since his extradition from the U.S. in 1986.

One month later his fate still is not clear, as Holocaust survivors and other groups petition the Israeli Supreme Court to have Mr. Demjanjuk tried on charges he committed war crimes at other camps — this despite the fact that eight Supreme Court Judges on two panels ruled that he should be released, that the evidence simply isn't there. One month later, the U.S. Justice Department and its Nazi-hunting unit, the tarnished Office of Special Investigations, still are trying to block Mr. Demjanjuk's re-entry into this country — although the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled he must be permitted entry. U.S. government officials and other interested parties, including American and worldwide Jewish organizations, continue to press Clinton administration officials and U.S. courts to bar Mr. Demjanjuk. And so, the strange case of John Demjanjuk continues.

In the meantime, extremists in Israel have made death threats against him, vowing as one member of the Kach party said, "If Demjanjuk is set free, we'll find a way to kill him in a short time." At least one group in the U.S., something called the Coalition for Jewish Concern, has said that if Mr. Demjanjuk returns to the U.S. its members would descend on the family home in Ohio and would stage street demonstrations to publicly denounce him as a "pariah." (That's according to a news story in The Washington Times.)

Nazi hunters, professionals like those affiliated with the Simon Wiesenthal Center, were happy to report earlier this week that they had located the first survivor of the Sobibor death camp who claims to remember John Demjanjuk. "He was there. He was miserable, like all of them. He wasn't any different," she told the Associated Press. "I have a good memory. Every detail from Sobibor, every person is so fresh in my mind."

The next day it turned out that the survivor, a New Jersey woman, had failed to identify Mr. Demjanjuk's picture when presented a photo spread by U.S. government officials in 1977. The woman said she did not recall being visited by an investigator who showed her the photographs, she did not recall the identity of the man or the source of the photos. The Wiesenthal Center had to concede it was unlikely her testimony would stand up in court. And then there was the pointed question of why this woman came forward only now, at this point in time, to state that she recognizes Mr. Demjanjuk.

As if that weren't enough, that same day the Associated Press reported that the Wiesenthal Center now claimed to have evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk was at Maidanek, another Nazi death camp in Poland. What does all of the foregoing demonstrate? That certain circles simply are not willing to let Mr. Demjanjuk go, while others are afraid — yes, afraid — of what could happen when he arrives in the U.S. and gets to set the record straight, from start to finish, discrediting American, Soviet and Israeli government officials and others involved in his frame-up as "Ivan the Terrible." And then the truth will be known: that various circles had various benefits to derive from the strange case of John Demjanjuk. For some it was to catch a big, bad Nazi, for some it was to teach the world and a new generation about the Holocaust, while for others it was to discredit the Ukrainian community and destroy the Ukrainian nation's reputation. Justice for John Demjanjuk, you see, was far from their agenda.

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Turning the pages back...

Last year, soon after Ukraine celebrated the first anniversary of its declaration of independence, representatives of democratic-minded political parties, civic organizations and trade

unions met in Kyiv, expressing their concern over the course of events in Ukraine as it entered its second year of independence.

That day, September 1, 1992, they issued a formal declaration calling for new Parliamentary elections to be held before the term of the current Supreme Council is up in the spring of 1995.

Their declaration stated: "We, the official representatives of 23 political parties and civic organizations ... are forming a coalition in order to:

"1. Call for elections of deputies to the Supreme Council to be held in 1993, as well as an immediate referendum on the suspension of the present council's jurisdiction;

"2. Call for the resignation of the current Cabinet of Ministers (headed by Vitold Fokin) and the formation of a coalition government."

Among the organizations represented at the meeting were: Rukh, New Ukraine, Memorial, the Ukrainian Students' Association, the Ukrainian Peasants' Democratic Party, the Social-Democratic Party, the Ukrainian Christian-Democratic Party, the Ukrainian Republican Conservative Party, the Green Party of Ukraine, the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine and others.

On September 17, the coalition, dubbed "A New Parliament for an Independent Ukraine," began its campaign to collect signatures for a referendum on new parliamentary elections. The referendum question was: "Are you in favor of a pre-term suspension of the Ukrainian Parliament's authority following pre-term elections for the Ukrainian Parliament in 1993?"

The coalition failed to gather the 3 million signatures required to effect the referendum. And thus, today in Ukraine the hot issue is the early elections to the Parliament, as the Supreme Council continues to be deadlocked.

"It's deja vu all over again."

Ukraine's independence anniversary

Address by Ambassador Lukianenko

Following is the advance text of an address delivered by Ambassador Lev Lukianenko on August 24 in Toronto at festivities marking the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The text was provided by the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada.

Honorable Countrymen,

Today we celebrate the second anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence.

Independence fulfills the age-old dream of our nation, and, above Kyiv is unfurled the blue-and-yellow national flag, proclaiming Ukraine's freedom to heaven and earth.

A new era in the history of our Ukrainian nation began two years ago on August 24, 1991. This date divides all of Ukrainian history into two periods: before and after.

It was a long period full of colonial enslavement and captivity, of genocide and pain, sufferings, a period of shameful apostasy and renegeance prior to August 24. But, this was an honorable period for those who sacrificed their lives for Ukraine, for those whose defense of Ukraine knew no limits, who remained brave and steadfast in this struggle.

Although it is true that the human and material costs of that former battle were high, our enemies, and indeed the entire world, have seen that our spirit has not become discouraged, nor have we capitulated at the moment of truth. Rather, with our very blood, we have confirmed the right of our nation to exist in this world.

A deep love of native Ukraine and the endless struggle of Ukraine's finest children in battle with her enemies have finally borne the fruits of victory, and God blessed Ukrainians with freedom on August 24, 1991.

Two years ago we crossed the border and began the journey towards independent development. Two years ago we entered a period of history that can only be described as a new era. Oh, yes, the new era begins for the Ukrainian nation on the 24th of August 1991.

Have we crossed over into this new era in perfect condition? Obviously, we have not. We brought with us into our independent Ukraine all the grime and all the sores of the colonial communist past. However, the possibility of a new society provides the impetus for reform: a totalitarian society to be replaced by a democracy; a godless society replaced by a return to the Christian faith of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers; and a centralized socialist economy dismantled in favor of a market economy.

This is difficult. Because communists cut off new generations from their ancestors, and because complete isolation within the socialist camp has meant that the Soviet man is completely unfamiliar with the political, economic and social experience of Western democratic society, and has much to learn a new — literally from zero.

However, there is more at stake than alienation from our nation's traditions, or the lack of theoretical preparation. The transformation of society infringes on the interests of an enormous number of people who occupied and continue to occupy influential and comfortable portfolios, and who are categorically opposed to losing them.

The desire to maintain social stability in order to protect the fledgling country from Russian chauvinist forces has obligated the democratic representatives to accept a prolonged existence of the old guard in the sphere of economic activity — the most important sphere of activity.

When the population could bear it no longer, the government of Vitold Fokin was thrown out. The new government of Leonid Kuchma had as its first objective the privatization of small, and then large enterprises. It then improved relations between Ukraine and international banks, adopted a new system for the registration of land, and has worked to create a Ukrainian free market. The process of government transformation, then, is gaining strength and depth.

(Continued on page 12)

ACTION ITEM

Fellow Ukrainians!

The following networks have been sent review copies of the award-winning documentary "Harvest of Despair," which tells the tragic story of the famine-genocide in Ukraine in 1933:

It is important that these networks be contacted and urged to air "Harvest of Despair," preferably on Sunday, September 12, when for the first time since regaining its independence Ukraine will officially commemorate the Famine-Genocide.

Arts & Entertainment Network
Mr. Charlie Mayday
Director of Programming
235 E. 45th St.
New York, NY 10017
(212) 661-4500

Lifetime Television
Ms. Lisa Nee
Assistant Director of Original
Programming
36-12 35th Ave.
Astoria, NY 11106
(718) 482-4000

Telemundo
Mr. Mauricio Gerson
Director of Programming

2470 W. Eighth Ave.
Hialeah, FL 33010
(305) 884-8200

(A Spanish-language version is available; individuals who speak Spanish are encouraged to call Telemundo.)

New Jersey Network
Mr. Lawrence Holden
Director of Television Broadcasting
1573 Parkside Ave.
Trenton, NJ 08638
(609) 530-5252

WLWJ Public Television
Mr. Peter Gordon
Director of Programming
1425 Old Country Road
Plainville, NY 11803
(516) 367-2100

NYC Educational Television
Mr. Michael Fran
Director of Programming
112 Tillary St.
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(212) 227-6536

For additional information, please contact: Famine '33: American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; (212) 228-6840; fax, (212) 254-4721.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Honchar collection awaits publication

Dear Editor:

Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly might wish to know that in September 1989 I commissioned a Ukrainian Canadian photographer, Lu Tasky, to travel to Kyiv, where a complete copy of the late Ivan Honchar's 16 volumes of drawings and notes on the folk culture of Ukraine was made. Afterward, I negotiated with the University of Toronto Press to publish Honchar's "Ukraine and the Ukrainians."

Unfortunately, and despite considerable efforts to secure financial support from each of the major Ukrainian Canadian granting bodies, not a single Ukrainian institution anywhere in North America expressed any interest in helping ensure publication of this unique collection. When I last communicated with Mr. Honchar several months ago, he lamented the emigration's disinterest in preserving this one-of-a-kind record of our nation's folk heritage, despairing of ever seeing it published in his lifetime. I tried to reassure him. In a way, I also obviously failed him.

What this project requires is a sponsor's publication subsidy of approximately \$140,000, which would result in a printing of 5,000 hardcover copies of a 400+ page, bilingual and full-color volume, including Mr. Honchar's foreword and a professional ethnographer's introduction. It is anticipated that any sponsor, aside from receiving credit for underwriting this important publication, would secure a return of the original subsidy and approximately \$27,000 in profit after sales.

Any reader of The Ukrainian Weekly interested in seeing Mr. Honchar's volume published, and who also wishes to invest in a realistic project for the good of Ukraine and our emigration, is invited to contact the undersigned (22 Gretna Green, Kingston, Ontario K7M 312).

Lubomyr Lucuk
Kingston

A comment on Demjanjuk case

Dear Editor:

The 16-year-old case of John Demjanjuk exploded in the media as no other case in the modern history of jurisprudence. Even prior to the July 29 decision by the Israeli Supreme Court exonerating him of the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" and overturning his death sentence, the Demjanjuk case was used by Jewish groups to block the U.S. Supreme Court nomination of Judge Gilbert Merritt for his "sin" of reviewing the Demjanjuk case in the 6th Circuit

Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

During the past three weeks, there has been a veritable plethora of articles in the dailies throughout the U.S. — some taking sides with justice and the courts, others siding with the bloodthirsty mob seeking vengeance on the streets of Israel. As virulent as the Demjanjuk case is, it is nevertheless serving as a catharsis for pent-up emotions and pain.

What the case boiled down to was an ill-conceived attempt to use John Demjanjuk as a living lesson in history — mainly to impress on young minds the horror of the Holocaust. Concocted and abetted by contrivers in the former Soviet Union and the United States, and imposed upon the state of Israel to carry out, the authors and creators of this case had expected a passion play to be acted out on the world stage in the style of Greek tragedy. In fact, the trial was held not in a courtroom, but on a stage in a large theater in Jerusalem, thus reinforcing the atmosphere of live drama.

But, surprise of surprises, the victim refused to act out his part, that is, to lie down and die, while the few Holocaust survivors came across as befuddled, hysterical and less than reliable at best.

The Soviet Union did not live long enough to see the end of the drama, ergo, the inheritors of the "evil empire" have no comments on the outcome of this fiasco. The Clinton administration, true to its style of ineptitude, keeps stumbling along and refuses to heed the decisions of the courts — the Israeli Supreme Court and the 6th Circuit Court in Cincinnati. Attorney General Janet Reno does the president's bidding and is avidly lobbying the Cincinnati court by sending letters and faxed messages asking for a reversal of its decision in order to accommodate the Clinton administration, which has knuckled under to the pressure of the Jewish lobby.

And what about our beloved, independent Ukraine? Immediately after Mr. Demjanjuk was exonerated, Ukraine could not decide whether it would permit Demjanjuk to go to Ukraine or not — although the case was well-known and publicized worldwide. After much delay, Ukraine agreed to permit Mr. Demjanjuk to go to Ukraine, but to stay there for only 30 days. And then the unkindest cut of all. Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukrainian ambassador to Israel, declared during a press conference that it is possible that Ukraine, too, will try Mr. Demjanjuk for war crimes. For Ukraine it is not enough that the Israeli Supreme Court exonerated Mr. Demjanjuk and that the 6th Circuit Court in Cincinnati ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk must be permitted to return to the U.S.; it appears that Ukraine wants to have its own show trial and its own Greek tragedy on its own stage.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky
Newark, N.J.

The writer is president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



American Jewish Committee applauds OSI

Minutes after the Israeli Supreme Court unanimously acquitted Ukrainian-born John Demjanjuk, the lunatic fringe sprang into action.

"He (Demjanjuk) shouldn't have been cleared," Irving Guttman told the Detroit News. "His nationality is enough to make him guilty."

"Maybe he wasn't Ivan," echoed Faye Adelsberg, "but he was Ukrainian, and he has a lot of Jewish blood on his hands."

Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Center was outraged by the decision and the U.S. court order that Mr. Demjanjuk be returned to the United States. "He's a Nazi," he screamed on American television. It was Rabbi Hier, Weekly readers will recall, who inspired "American Swastika: The Shocking Story of Nazi Collaborators in Our Midst from 1933 to the Present Day," a discredited, tawdry treatise based on Soviet disinformation that paints Ukrainian nationalism fascist-black.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, labeled the Israeli decision "a crime against history and an assault on memory."

Abraham Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith argued that Mr. Demjanjuk should not be allowed to return to the United States because "he lived here long enough." Asked about the Justice Department's cover-up of exculpatory evidence in the Demjanjuk extradition, his answer was simply, "that's irrelevant."

In Israel, meanwhile, howls were heard from Yizrael Yehezkel, the man who threw acid into the eyes of Yoram Sheftel, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, and Kach Party spokesman Noam Federman, who shrieked: "I am not looking for justice. I am looking for revenge."

Responding to the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the World Jewish Congress, and Messrs. Federman and Yehezkel, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled last week that John Demjanjuk should be held in prison until September 2. Meir Shamgar, head of the five-judge panel that had acquitted Mr. Demjanjuk on July 29, said he wanted to give these and other groups an opportunity to present evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk should be prosecuted anew on the ground that he was at other camps.

It's like some Israelis have their "criminal." Now all they have to do is find the "crime."

They just might. The forged Trawniki identity card will be enough "evidence" to open a new trial. More survivors will suddenly "remember" that Mr. Demjanjuk was really at Sobibor. And if that fails, there's always the possibility of another Jack Ruby!

Ukrainians have become accustomed to the Ukrainophobia of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the ADL, the World Jewish Congress, and other Jews who make their living by spreading hate. What is shocking is the fact that the American Jewish Committee, which claims to "advocate public policy positions rooted in American democratic values," is apparently beginning to sing the same tune.

On July 29, soon after the Israeli Supreme Court ruling, Alfred H. Moses, president of the American Jewish Committee, stated that the Israeli judges "displayed courage, independence and integrity in rendering this decision

releasing a Nazi war criminal."

I thought Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted and that evidence as to war crimes was unsubstantiated. Does anyone outside of the Jewish community really believe that Israel released "a Nazi war criminal"? Am I missing something? Let's face it, Mr. Demjanjuk would have been hanged a long time ago had the Soviet Union not collapsed and the defense not had, at long last, an opportunity to freely sift through German files. How much "integrity" does it take to overturn a kangaroo-type, show-trial decision based on false witnesses and a forged identity card?

What really galls, however, is the assertion by Mr. Moses regarding the mountebankish antics of OSI. "In this regard," he declared, "we applaud the splendid work that has been done through the years by the Office of Special Investigations of the Justice Department in exposing and prosecuting Nazi war criminals." Can you believe it?

Never mind that in the cases of Messrs. Demjanjuk and Andrija Artukovic, the two premier "convictions" of the OSI, there is evidence of the kind of fraud that could lead to disbarment of its perpetrators; never mind that the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals (which last year reopened the Demjanjuk case based on what it said was its inherent power to grant relief for "after-discovered fraud") was highly critical of OSI operations; never mind that Chief Judge Gilbert Merritt advised government attorneys that the OSI issue had not been resolved and would be the subject of arguments to be presented in Cincinnati on September 3. The president of the American Jewish Committee applauds, APPLAUDS the work of the OSI, an organization that most informed Americans who are not terrorized by, or beholden to, the Jewish lobby would just as soon shut down.

Had the anti-Semitic, revisionist gang actually planned to compromise the testimony of Holocaust victims and to trivialize the suffering of survivors as well as the work of honorable Nazi hunters, they couldn't have done a better job than the OSI. And this is the organization that Mr. Moses applauds?

As someone who has spent the last five years "dialoguing" with leading members of the American Jewish Committee about Mr. Demjanjuk, the OSI and the anti-Ukrainian defamation campaign initiated during the 1930s, I feel betrayed. Did our "dialogue" accomplish nothing? Were our dialogue partners not listening? Were they totally oblivious to our testimony?

Regardless of how the Demjanjuk debacle turns out, Ukrainian Americans must be prepared for a well-orchestrated and united Jewish wall of protection around the OSI. The Jewish nomenclature is adopting a bunker mentality and, as in the past, some Jewish leaders will spare no inventive, no abuse, no obscenity to save their beloved OSI.

At worst, those of us who continue to question OSI tactics will be called anti-Semites, defenders of Nazis and revisionists. At best we will be accused of writing like (or being perceived as) anti-Semites and pandering to the worst instincts of our community.

So be it! Fighting for justice has never been easy. Let's do it for Dobie!

ACTION ITEM

The U.S. government is endeavoring to block John Demjanjuk's re-entry into the United States — in spite of the decision made on August 3, 1993, by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. To spur action on John Demjanjuk's readmission into the U.S., please contact:

President Bill Clinton, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,

Washington, DC 20500; (202) 456-1414.

Attorney General Janet Reno, U.S. Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue and 10th Street NW, Washington, DC 20530; (202) 514-2000

For further information, call or write to: Bozhena Olshaniwsky, UNCHAIN, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106; (201) 373-9729.

N.J. governor proclaims August 24 Ukrainian Independence Day

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Gov. Jim Florio designated August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the state of New Jersey. His proclamation was read to an audience of more than 600 gathered in St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cultural Center here on Sunday, August 22, by his deputy chief of staff, Joan Haberle.

The occasion was a festival sponsored by several New Jersey and New York state chapters of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna in America: Irvington, Elizabeth, Passaic, Jersey City/Bayonne, New York and Yonkers.

Mr. Florio traditionally releases proclamations at the Governor's Office in Trenton, but this year he announced a preference to come out to the community and join Ukrainians in their celebrations.

The event had a festive atmosphere with lively songs and music by the Charivni Ochi band, a dance group comprising young men in Kozak costumes under the direction of Ivan Lenczyk from the Clifton branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and a solo performance by Oleh Marcinkivsky, a tenor from Ukraine. Ukrainian fare included varenyky, holubitsi, kovbasa and traditional tortes.

A formal program was officially opened by John Grech, the master of ceremonies for the occasion, at 2:30 p.m. The American and Ukrainian national anthems were sung by the participants to the accompaniment of the band. Maria Duplak, president of the Lemko Association in the U.S., spoke about



Joan Haberle (center), deputy chief of staff to Gov. Jim Florio, presents Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation to a Ukrainian delegation that included (from left) Volodymyr Kikta of the Lemko Association (Irvington, N.J., branch), Bozhena Olshaniwsky, Ukrainian representative on the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, Maria Duplak of the Lemko Association and Roman Pyndus of the Ukrainian American Democratic Association of Essex County.

Ukrainian Americans' responsibility and involvement in the historical development of Ukraine and of the inviolable territory of independent Ukraine.

Ms. Haberle brought greetings from Gov. Florio. She then read the Governor's Proclamation which stated, in part: "The Garden State is honored to join with our Ukrainian friends in the commemoration of their courageous struggle for independence. Now, there-

fore, I, Jim Florio, governor of the state of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim August 24, 1993, as Ukraine Independence Day in New Jersey." It was signed also by Daniel J. Dalton, secretary of state. Ms. Haberle then formally presented the original proclamation to Mrs. Duplak.

Mr. Florio was the first governor in the U.S. to formally recognize independent Ukraine after its 1991 referendum.

He is also well-known to Americans of Ukrainian heritage for his steadfast support of human rights and prisoners of conscience while serving as a congressman in Washington.

But his most outstanding contribution to the Ukrainian community was his introduction of a bill to establish the Ukraine Famine Commission in the U.S. Congress in September 1983 during 50th anniversary commemorations of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine. This bill was enacted into law on October 12, 1984.

The Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine began its work in 1986 and continued its research for several years with funding of \$500,000 from the U.S. government. The findings of this commission, which were reported and printed in three volumes, attested beyond any doubt that the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine did in fact occur and was contrived by the Moscow government in order to subjugate the people of Ukraine. The Soviet government repeatedly covered up this fact and reported that millions died of starvation as a result of a crop failure.

The mood of the festival participants was upbeat. Volodymyr Kikta acted as official host and graciously catered to the needs of the special guests at the affair. The weary but happy crowd dispersed as the sun was setting on a most beautiful day, with approving comments made about the day's program and events.

The words of poet Oleskander Oles, as read by Mrs. Duplak during the program, echoed "...Ukraine lives, a free country."

Prof. Frank Sysyn ...

(Continued from page 3)

the confessional structures and traditions are much weaker than they are here, we can assume the difficulties will continue to exist.

Now, on the other hand, I think there has been tremendous progress within the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the last year. It has begun to form its own structures within Galicia itself, above all the formation of the theological academy in Lviv, which will give the Church stronger structures as time goes on. So I think there is considerable reason to say there have been suc-

cesses in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, after the period of the year or two before, in which the Church was still reeling from the incursions of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church into its traditional territory or heartland.

How would you characterize the conflicts between the two Churches? Do you think the contentions are superficial or deep-rooted and irresolvable?

I think there are elements that are deep-rooted because, after all, they involve basic decisions on what the Church structure should be and where Ukrainian allegiance should be. In that way, they are very reminiscent almost of the 17th century. It really is for most

people a decision on allegiance to one institution or another associated with various political and cultural issues, and as well with issues on how the Church should be governed.

There will always be division as there is tension within both the Churches, although that tension within the Church is stronger within the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In many ways the union as it exists is a hybrid institution. There will always be pressures that want it to be more like the Latin Church and pressures that want it to be more like the Orthodox Church. So all of those issues re-emerged, and how they worked out in society was often related to other issues: from family conflicts in villages to the attitude of the parish priest in some areas. Then it always becomes uncertain as to what degree the population at large shares in the issues and views, and that is always hard to judge.

Given the Latinizing pressure of the Vatican Church on the Uniates and the pressure that the Autocephalous Orthodox structures are facing, do you see them finding a commonality that will allow them to work together?

I think that in certain areas they will work together. I think that in general they can't at the moment. The feeling is too strong among the Ukrainian Catholics that the Ukrainian Orthodox have broken ranks with them in Galicia by not returning to the union. It will involve personality issues as well, and this issue of the very recent conflicts. Also, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox in Galicia, once they have staked out their claim to being "the true Ukrainian Church," it is rather hard for them to view the Ukrainian Catholic Church as having a legitimate role. I think time will begin to heal these things as it did in North America after the breaks of the 1920s in the U.S. and Canada; there was at least a decade or two in which the two institutions found very difficult times working together, although in practice the societies may sooner resolve the conflicts.

The only other thing I will say is that there will be differences between urban and rural areas. In rural communities, where the Church, in Galicia at least, still functions as an all-community institution, it has a very different significance than in the small towns or, above all, the big cities, like Lviv, where large percentages of the population are not associated with any Church or practicing faithful. In urban communities the Churches are just a part of their life and not a major part of their secular life.

VOX POPULI...

(Continued from page 3)

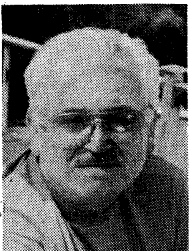
Christine Melnyk, 45, New Haven, Conn.:

To have real change you would have to change the entire Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian parliament). It is just too bad that the referendum has been cancelled, and they are not going to have elections. Most of the current politicians are not doing anything and they should get rid of them.



Zen Porebski, 56, Kerhonkson, N.Y.:

Naturally, they are on the right road. It is great that Ukraine has independence. But there should be more cooperation between them and their neighbors. Ukraine, Poland and Hungary should stick together. They should maintain more of an allegiance with their neighbors, sort of a united Eastern Europe.



Andrew Moldow, 51, Greenwich, Conn.:

I'm still hopeful that Ukraine will get on its feet, but it will take at least a generation to change. The old generation has been brain-washed by the communist system. There will be small changes, but nothing major. Just like in America, Ukrainians there fight among themselves and that will continue, too. It seems to be in our



Stefan Dunikovskij, 29, Paris:

If the people have patience something will come out of all the chaos in the long run. Unfortunately, I think people are of the opinion over there that it was better before, although I don't agree. They must look at how we live and strive for that. They need to wait two to three more years. But if you look at the Donbas and how the communists are again organizing, you must be concerned.



A new princess ascends Miss Soyuzivka throne

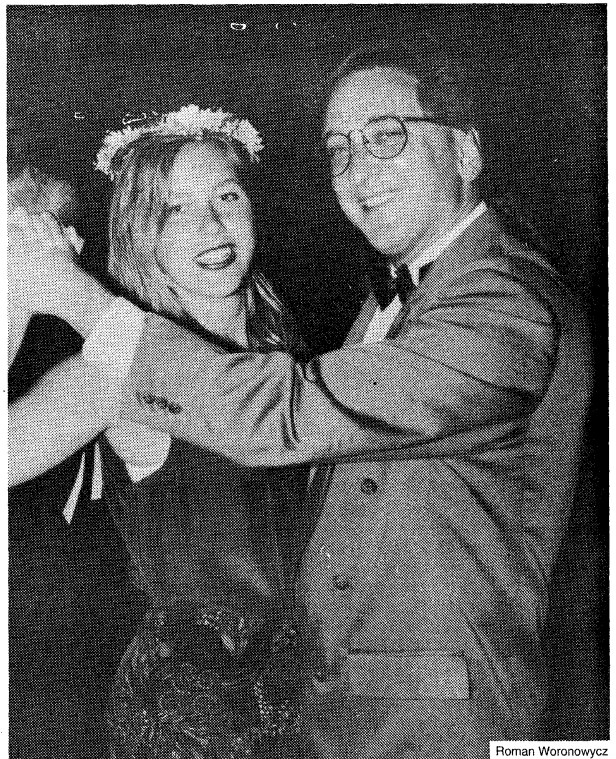
by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y.— Even the stars seemed to wink their approval as they shimmered overhead when on August 20 Adrianna Melnyk of New Haven, Conn., stepped onto the stage of the Veselka terrace and accepted a bouquet of roses and a wildflower wreath as crowning symbols of her newly won title as Miss Soyuzivka 1994.

The 18-year-old, who came ahead of four other contestants, should have a busy schedule because this year the world of UNA is filled with anniver-

saries, including the 100th year of Svoboda, the 60th for The Ukrainian Weekly and the 40th season for Soyuzivka.

But that should be no problem for the college sophomore, who in the last year not only finished her first year at Columbia University in New York, but traveled to Ukraine as the youngest teacher of the UNA's "Teaching English in Ukraine" team. "My students were all older than me. They looked at me as if they didn't believe I could teach them anything," she said. "I may not have teaching experience, but I do know English."



Roman Woronowycz

Adrianna Melnyk dances traditional first dance after her coronation with Soyuzivka's manager, John A. Flis.



Program Director Anya Dydik-Petrenko (left) announces Miss Soyuzivka 1994 Adrianna Melnyk (second left). Next to her stand first runner-up Alexandra Mysak and Yara Bodnaruk (right).

This confidence and determination is undoubtedly what made her stand out in a very talented field. After the new queen, the judges chose Alexandra Mysak, 22, of Philadelphia first runner-up and Yara Bodnaruk of Chicago second runner-up.

The 38th annual pageant was preced-

ed by a celebration of Ukraine's second anniversary of independence emceed by Miss Soyuzivka 1993 Marianka Hawryluk and highlighted by the appearance of the Prometheus Male Choir from Philadelphia. In addition to conducting the choir, Adrian Bryttan dazzled the more than 300 assembled guests in the Veselka Auditorium with his virtuoso skills on the violin in four selections including George Gershwin's "Summertime."

Ms. Hawryluk also addressed the crowd in her final moments as Miss Soyuzivka 1993, praising the estate for the various opportunities it has given her, including the chance to meet new friends, among them her fiancé, long-time Soyuzivka worker Roman Wasyluk, whom she introduced.

The concert over, the assembled snaked upstairs to the Veselka terrace, where Ron Kohut and Burya warmed the crowd under a crisp, sparkling, star-filled night with their mix of oldies rock tunes and high energy polkas and waltzes.

Meanwhile, downstairs in the now empty auditorium five fidgety and tentative young women answered questions posed by a four-person panel of judges during individual interviews. The four, Walter Kwas, longtime former manager of Soyuzivka and current UNA supreme advisor; Anya Dydik-Petrenko, the resorts program director and current UNA supreme advisor; Wasyl Hreczynsky, conductor of the Dumka Choir of New York; and Dr. Theodosia Sawyckyj, former vice-president of the national board of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, consulted once the last of the women had scooted out of the hall.

Just after midnight, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko took the terrace stage. As the crowd, which had swelled to nearly 500, pressed forward, she announced the winners. The audience applauded and cameras flashed as the latest Queen of the Catskills took the stage.

Adrianna Melnyk: a journalist in the making

by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Adrianna Melnyk hopes to write for a major daily newspaper in the United States some day. The newly crowned Miss Soyuzivka 1994, who has just finished her first year of studies at Columbia University in New York— says she still hasn't decided what her major will be. But that's all right. She only wants a curriculum that will help her become part of the Fourth Estate.

"Eventually I want to become a journalist just because I love to write," says the outwardly confident 18-year-old. And not just any writing will do. She considers fiction writing a bit too introspective for her. "I'm more interested in

current events and things that are going on around me rather than in my head."

Currently, Ms. Melnyk holds a position as associate editor of the Columbia undergraduate journal of law and public policy, *Helvidius*, a 40-50 page publication that comes out twice yearly. "I read almost everything submitted. I end up learning a lot," she says.

The daughter of Myron Melnyk and Christine Dobezensky-Melnyk, Adrianna was born in New Haven, Conn., on August 28, 1974. She graduated from Hopkins Grammar Day School in June 1992, where she was very active.

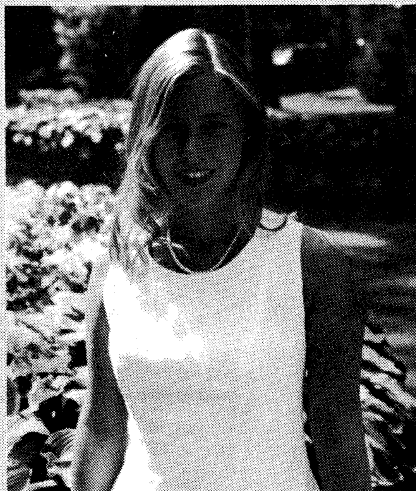
When it came to extracurricular activities she says, "I did them all." Her participation in a program that exposed students to different cultures and the workings of the United Nations, however, was her favorite.

At Columbia the aspiring journalist says she likes all her classes and that is part of the reason she is having trouble deciding on a major. Her three favorite subjects are literature, political science and economics. "I love ancient literatures, Greek and Roman mythologies. I have also taken a lot of economics courses. I really like international economics," she says.

This past summer Ms. Melnyk, who is a member of UNA Branch 414, decided to further broaden her horizons by becoming part of the fraternal organization's "Teaching English in Ukraine" program. She spent several weeks in Kherson, Ukraine teaching 15 Ukrainians, who had some knowledge of English.

"It was a great experience," she says. "It was southeastern Ukraine so I was expecting very little cultural identity. But there is a resurgence of (Ukrainian) theater and the arts. Everybody is becoming more interested in culture and religion, even though there are many ethnic groups there. It was a lot more Ukrainian than I thought it would be."

Her experience in Ukraine behind her, Ms. Melnyk looks to returning to school in the fall. And next summer she says she would like to do an internship at a newspaper — The Ukrainian Weekly, of course.



Thousands attend Ukrainian Festival in Poland

by Nestor Gula

SOPOT, Poland — The 13th Festival of Ukrainian Culture, Sopot '93, took place here on June 26-27. The festival is held every two years and features Ukrainian performers mainly from Poland, but also from Ukraine and other countries.

Although the festival officially started on June 26, there were two events that led up to this festival. On June 24 several Ukrainian musicians from Ukraine performed in the old town square in neighboring Gdansk. On June 25 a concert of Ukrainian sacred music was held at St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church in Gdansk by four Ukrainian choirs from Poland.

The festival officially got under way at 11 a.m. on June 26 with a concert of Ukrainian folk music. The performers at this concert were Ukrainian folk groups from Podliashshia, Lemkivschchyna and other regions in Poland, as well as groups and individuals from eastern, central and western Ukraine. That afternoon the stage was taken over by Ukrainian rock and pop groups and singers from Ukraine and Poland. Notable among these groups was Dies Irae from Peremyshl, Povi from Gorowa Ilaweckiego, both in Poland, and Viy and Zhaba v Dyrzhabli, both from Kyiv.

The concert on Sunday morning featured choir, dancers and bandurists from Poland. That afternoon the final concert featured the best performers from the two-day festival. That evening, after the final concert and official closing ceremonies, a concert titled "Ukrainski Nochi" was held in the nearby city of Gdynia. The featured artists were the rock group The Ukrainians from Leeds, England. The other bands which played at this concert were Viy and Zhaba v Dyrzhabli.

At this festival over 5,000 spectators turned up to watch.

The Ukrainians are a rock group from Leeds that plays folk-rock music in the style of traditional Ukrainian folk music.

Their repertoire includes original compositions, traditional Ukrainian songs, and cover songs of the Smiths, another British rock group, and the Velvet Underground of New York.

This whole concept of playing rock music in the style of Ukrainian folk music got its start in 1988, when a band



Nestor Gula

Oleh Kozlov, guitar, and Salman Mamed-Ohly Salmanov, percussion, of the Kyiv rock group Viy perform at the Sopot Music Festival.

called The Wedding Present was doing some recordings for the famous alternative-rock disc jockey John Peel, in the United Kingdom. They joined a range of artists who took part in these "John Peel Session" that included Souxie and the Banshees, Joy Division, Bauhaus, The Slits and others. One of The Wedding Present's members, Peter Solowka, suggested that they do a show using just Ukrainian music. The rest of the band agreed and their act was a big hit.

The show led to their album "Vesilnyi Podarunok" (The Wedding Present), which sold well in Europe. After a few years Mr. Solowka felt he was stagnating with The Wedding Present and he left the band to form The Ukrainians with several of the musicians who had

worked on the "Vesilnyi Podarunok" album.

The singer for The Ukrainians is Len Liggins, who also plays the violin. Although he is not Ukrainian he writes most of the band's lyrics. Another driving force behind The Ukrainians is Roman Remeynes, who says the band is "well accepted in Vienna and Berlin and the non-English-speaking countries in Europe because the public there wants to hear rock and other music performed in languages other than English."

"We found that although people approach our music skeptically at first," Mr. Remeynes said, "but once they listen to it, they love it though they do not understand the words."

The Ukrainians were on a tour of Europe when they got the invitation to play at the Sopot Festival of Ukrainian Culture, and they gladly accepted. In Europe they played a variety of halls with capacities of 150-500 people. They also played several festivals with over 30,000 people in attendance. At the concert at Gdynia there were about 200 people in attendance. They played with two bands from Kyiv, Viy and Zhaba v Dyrzhabli.

Mr. Remeynes said that "both bands were really good and our band really liked them. What I liked in particular was that they avoided using Western rock clichés in their music." Mr. Solowka said it is important, when creating, not to copy what is going on around you but to seek inspiration from your inner self.

Messrs. Solowka and Remeynes were very pleased they had a chance to play a concert in Poland, because this was their first time in Eastern Europe and the first time they played for an audience composed mainly of Ukrainians. They were invited to a festival in Kyiv on August 24, but said they were not sure whether they would be able to participate.

British artist holds exhibit in Kyiv

by Nestor Gula

KYYIV — Slavko Mykosowski, a Ukrainian artist from Great Britain, opened his premiere art exhibit in Ukraine at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy on June 18. The show ran through July 1.

The 24-year-old Manchester native has been working on this exhibit of 16 paintings and two installations since January in Kyiv. Mr. Mykosowski came to Kyiv to get new influences for his art and to have the opportunity to work in a new environment. He graduated in June of 1991 from the faculty of painting, Chelsea School of Art, part of the London Institute, with a bachelor of arts honors degree.

Two of Mr. Mykosowski's greatest influences worked in Ukraine before the second world war. Kasimir Malevich and Vladimir Tatlin were members of the Soviet avant-garde. The former was a painter whose major theme was one of non-objectivity and the latter was a sculptor interested in astronomy and the objective world. Mr. Mykosowski's art is a synthesis of the two, and he said he enjoys working with these two contrasting themes.

His works exhibit mythological symbolism. He became interested in the symbolism of Ukrainian pysanky and from there his study of symbolism grew to encompass other forms. Lately he has become fascinated by the cave drawings of ancient people.

For this show, the artist's paintings consisted of ideas expressed through largely universal signs, some of which pre-date civilization.

Hopak troupe to begin tour

JERSEY CITY N.J. — The first professional dance troupe from Ukraine will soon tour North America. The Hopak Dance Ensemble, formed from the best talent of the world-renowned Virsky Ballet, according to promoter Leonid Oleksiuk, will kick off its fall tour on September 19 in Binghamton N.Y.

"It is the first entrepreneurial, commercial effort ever by a professional dance troupe from Ukraine," said Mr. Oleksiuk. "The best talent has left the Virsky for Hopak." The tour will eventually take them to 72 North American cities.

The 45-member Hopak troupe was formed in 1990, when Ukrainian Merited Artist Sergei Makarov joined with dancers of the Virsky Ballet and decided to renew Paul Virsky's concert program repertoire.

The Hopak program combines choreography with the singing of Ukrainian lyrics written by Tatiana Onistchenko, Olga Trinko and Oleg Kotov and put to music by another Ukrainian Merited Artist, Eugeny Dosenko. Ensemble musicians use ancient folk instruments such as "tymbaly," "kozobus," "sopilka," "burchalo" and "bugay."

As Mr. Oleksiuk release says, it is a "potent brew of ballet battles and enthusiastic athleticism," which "promises a fearless, flawless and simply dazzling performance."

Some of the proceeds from the tour will be donated to The Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine Inc. for the purchase and support of Ukraine's consulates and missions.

Tickets will go on sale at the theaters and all usual ticket outlets 30 days before performances. For further information contact Mr. Oleksiuk at (216) 521-1089.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian electronic mail newsgroup is established

by Bohdan Petro Rekshynskij

In the month that followed my first article (The Ukrainian Weekly, May 2) a new Ukrainian electronic mail newsgroup called "SOC. culture. Ukrainian" has been established on Internet. (See glossary for information about "newsgroup hierarchies," "newsgroup" and other unfamiliar terms. They will be denoted with an asterisk.) The vote was 345 "yes" to 28 "no." I would like to thank all those who voted for this group. In addition, I'd like to specifically thank those (among them Mykola Bilaniuk, Myron Hlynka, Marta Kosarzyn, Maria Sverstiuk and Peter Tkacz) who organized themselves and contacted others to let them know about the vote.

As the official vote taker during the voting period, I was forbidden to solicit votes or divulge voting trends. Last, but not least, thanks to others who also took the time and "got the vote out" on perhaps a smaller scale. All your efforts were successful and appreciated!

The newsgroup was established according to the following preamble:

Charter for SOC. culture. ukrainian
NAME: SOC. culture. ukrainian
Moderation: unmoderated
Purpose: The purpose of SOC. culture. ukrainian is to discuss issues relating to Ukraine, such as (but not limited to): arts & entertainment, history, travel/tourism, news, information, culture, business, education, development/technology, politics.

This charter is similar in scope to that of other newsgroups (or fora) such as "SOC. culture. german" or "SOC. culture. italian." For 30 days before the voting, period posts (known as RFD*) were made to Internet as well as to various other newsgroups. After this time, the CFV*, Call For Votes, was issued. It ran from April 27 to May 27.

The results were then tabulated by this writer and presented to the Internet community, where they were subject to any challenges regarding voting protocol for the next five days. After this period of time, the new group was created by an administrator from one of the principal routers* in the Internet.

The entire voting process just outlined is an informal arrangement amongst the users of the Internet. It evolved gradually and continues to be developed in response to the ever-changing environment.

To reiterate, Internet is not an organization. It is not owned by anyone per se. It is a means by which computer users talk to one another. This being so, Internet has no formal administrators or regulators. Essentially, it can be thought of as a vast anarchic entity.

For example, some time ago, a university student was prosecuted for unleashing a virus* on the Internet that shutdown* dozens of computers. There were no safeguards against this. Likewise, there are absolutely no restrictions or accountability for what people write on the network. This being so, there are individuals who have neither regard nor sensitivity for others (and may either bear historical grudges or be agents of an unnamed ex-superpower) and will subject other users of the network to abuse ranging from the subtle to the outrageously puerile.

Unfortunately, the UKRAINE listserver* has become host to some individuals who are Ukrainophobic and anti-Semitic. Experience has shown that the best way to handle this is to ignore their articles and delete them immediately,

perhaps occasionally correcting untruths that could mislead others who might not know the facts of our rich Ukrainian heritage and eventful history. Unlike the newsgroup "SOC.culture.ukrainian," which has a feature that allows one to screen out offensive material, it is not generically possible to selectively delete mail received from the UKRAINE listserver from these offensive individuals. You'll recognize them in time and be able to respond accordingly.

People have called me requesting information on how to subscribe to the "UKRAINE" listserver, which is operated gratis at Arizona. The instructions are as follows: for those with access to Internet, send electronic mail to the address:

LISTSERV @ ArizVM1.CCIT.
Arizona.Edu. In the body of the message type the following: SUBSCRIBE UKRAINE your first name your last name.

After some time, you should receive a confirmation that you were either successfully enrolled, or a message asking you to confirm your request to subscribe (it depends on what mode* the listserver has been programmed). Eventually, postings from other subscribers who post articles will appear in your electronic mailbox.

To post your own topics or responses to others, compose your message and send it to Ukraine@ ArizVM1.CCIT. Arizona.Edu.

I am also soliciting brief articles regarding different aspects of Ukrainian culture and history, such as literature and music, to be eventually included in a FAQ*. This document will periodically be posted to the above forum and listserver as a handy reference in matters Ukrainian. Please feel free to contact me on the list of available topics if you have a background in a particular area.

Glossary of terms used in this article

* article — the actual information one types into a computer. An article may be a request for information, a criticism, or a comment on someone else's article, for example. Also known as a "post." I use the terms interchangeably.

*CFV — "Call For Votes." An article posted to a newsgroup specifically dedicated for posts of this nature. It is a neutral document soliciting votes on a particular issue, such as creating a new newsgroup. Strict guidelines generally accepted by the Internet as a whole govern this process. If there is any suspicion of impropriety, the results are invalidated and the major "routers" will refuse to carry this newsgroup.

* e-mail — "Electronic MAIL." Can be used as a noun or a verb.

*FAQ — "Frequently Asked Questions." A compendium of information comprising questions asked frequently by people. It also is an electronic document containing background information about a given topic, such as music.

* file — information stored and organized by a computer on disk. It may be data or a program used by the machine itself.

* killfile — information stored on a file that tells the newsreader which articles to ignore. Articles that are to be ignored can be specified by author or subject matter, for example.

* listserver — a mainframe version of the popular "bbs" (bulletin board system) found on microcomputers. The listserver is a software program that resides on a particular computer and is available by electronic subscription. It usually

uses Internet to send and receive articles. It is not similar to a newsgroup, technically speaking. There also may be a moderator who may reject offensive posts to the listserver.

* Internet — the electronic network which spans the globe. Its function is to link computers with other computers. It also can link other networks, thereby becoming a "network of networks."

* mode — a term which describes what characteristics a program may be operating under. For example, if a listserver is in "confirm" mode, it will "ask" you to confirm your request for a subscription to it by sending you e-mail in response to your subscription request. If it is not in "confirm" mode, it will take your request, process it and enroll you on its subscription list.

* network — a term used to denote the process of linking computers electronically to other computers.

* newsgroup — a forum dealing with a particular arena of interest. Newsgroups are carried globally on Internet and do not reside in a particular place geographically.

* newsgroup hierarchies — a method by which newsgroups are organized. Newsgroups dealing with social issues begin with the prefix "soc." Those dealing with computers begin with "comp." For example, a newsgroup may exist that deals with Macintosh hardware and systems. Scanning the list of available newsgroups (of which there are many) would bring us to the group "comp.sys.mac.hardware," also read as "computer.system.macintosh.hardware".

* newsreader — a software program which reads newsgroups. Most newsreaders have a killfile capability.

* post — a term denoting the action of sending out an article to a newsgroup. Can also mean (in its noun form) the article itself.

* RFD — "Request For Discussion." An article posted to a newsgroup that has been specifically dedicated for posts of this nature. It solicits others to comment on a proposal, such as the creation of a new newsgroup.

* router — a computer whose purpose is to carry Internet data traffic. There are certain key routers which carry most of the traffic, thereby conferring upon them the position of determining whether or not to carry particular newsgroups depending on certain guidelines.

* shutdown — A process initiated to turn off computers. Shutdowns can be scheduled in order to perform maintenance of the machine by the staff running it. A malicious shutdown can be a result of a computer virus. This type of shutdown is sometimes called a "computer crash."

* virus — a computer software program whose purpose can range from the innocuous to the malicious, such as erasing data and generally preventing the use of the computer in the fashion it was designed for.

Bohdan Peter Rekshynskij is an independent computer consultant in the financial services industries, based in Manhattan, who provides computer consulting to large corporations and small businesses. He is currently investigating possible business ventures in Ukraine.

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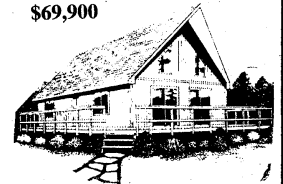
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Address by Ambassador ...

(Continued from page 6)

As for the military, an important change has occurred in the composition of the armed forces: presently over 90 percent of all soldiers and sergeants are Ukrainian by nationality. We now have our own military statutes, and, by October, all former Soviet symbols will be replaced by Ukrainian symbols.

Fundamental to the process of securing sustainable independence is the creation of a Ukrainian diplomatic corps. Ukraine presently maintains diplomats in the major countries of the world. At the end of March of this year in Kyiv, an assembly of Ukraine's ambassadors and consuls general was held with 23 ambassadors participating. Ukraine has plans to open embassies in another 27 countries. International protection of Ukraine's national interests through the offices of its embassies and consulates serves as an additional guarantee of Ukraine's future existence.

With regard to the use of Ukrainian as the state's official language, many inconsistencies can be cited among Ukraine's bureaucracy, vacillating between Russian and Ukrainian. However, more positive developments are evident in education: an increased number of Ukrainian classes have been introduced, and in some of the regions (oblasts) half the schools are Ukrainian-language schools.

If the guarantee of Ukraine's independence is found in the development of national consciousness, then the expansion of Ukrainian education prepares the foundation for this development in the most thorough manner possible. It is through such education that the expansion of the social foundation for the very idea of an independent Ukraine will occur.

Reforms presented by the new government have been blocked by Ukraine's Parliament. The Parliament's communist majority has gradually revealed its unwillingness to carry on privatization and to introduce a market economy. This perpetually reactionary position means that Ukraine's highest legislative body in its present composition is incompetent to bring about a fundamental renaissance of our cultural and spiritual life.

Future development of the nation requires that new people be elected to the Verkhovna Rada. Then it will be in a position to transform Ukraine, strengthen its independence, effect changes to the means of production, establish a Ukrainian national economic market, and actively embrace a linguistic and cultural renaissance.

This past year has been difficult. However, many small victories can be cited in various spheres of our nation's life, such as the economic, cultural, educational, military and political spheres. These victories have strengthened people's faith in the benefits of independence. As well, people believe that the continued independence of Ukraine will result in an improvement of personal and

societal material standards of living.

Since 1991, Russia has been attempting to engulf us in a rubble zone; since 1992, Russia has made oil and gas purchases difficult in an attempt to halt all the movement of our vehicles, equipment and commercial transportation; since 1993, Russia has been stealing our ships from the Black Sea Fleet, and has been making illegal claims to our territory.

These days as ever, Moscow continues predatorily to spin a web of subversive movements on the periphery of the former empire and draw some colonies back, while ignoring the fact the Russian Federation itself is headed towards disintegration and formation of independent entities, because 500 years of imperialism has reached a point where not only non-Russians are separating from the center, but also Russian themselves.

The protection of democracy is a non-negotiable element if there are to be continued successes toward independence for the Tatar, Chechen, and many other nationalities of the former Soviet Union. Ukrainians join these people in seeking democracy for themselves. Unlike past attempts, Ukraine will successfully protect its present independence. The following are some of the main reasons:

1. For the first time in history, our struggle coincides with the desire of the entire world for the destruction of the largest empire, an empire that was an enormous prison of nations.
2. Our desire for national freedom becomes a reality due to democratization, which itself is the general direction of development everywhere in this latter half of the 20th century.
3. Ukraine's desire for freedom is accomplished as a result of the collapse of an empire, a collapse that many enslaved nations longed to see.

The present movement toward freedom is based on traditions of the two periods of national-liberation struggle earlier in the 20th century. In addition, Ukraine has the support in its work of a large population of Ukrainians who live in many countries throughout the world.

The task of changing the entire infrastructure of a society is not easy — especially when it requires a change within oneself. However, the events of this past year have shown that our nation believes in an independent Ukraine, our people are able to effect changes to the government, are able to suffer present hardships for future benefits, and for the glory and honor of our native Ukraine.

In this second year of independence, nation-building forces have prevailed over forces that would tear the country apart. The former have protected the country and multiplied the achievements of our young nation. We anticipate that nation-building and renewal of all aspects of our common life will proceed at a faster pace in the upcoming year.

May God grant you his blessings in this third year of the Ukrainian era.

Environmental ...

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Nigmatullin's notion is to replace the remaining two reactors at Chernobyl — Nos. 1 and 3 — with these two reactors which could be put into service in a matter of months. Zaporizhzhia, however, is a crucial question. It is located close to a large and heavily industrialized city. It will be, upon completion, the largest atomic energy station in the world. It already accounts for 12.3 percent of Ukraine's electricity production.

Moreover, its supporters, the staff and the engineers in the city of Energodar, have declared that its technical level and safety precautions are superior to Ukraine's other atomic energy stations. Under the circumstances this may not be an outrageous statement. The past year has seen numerous accidents at Ukraine's stations, mainly due to personnel errors, and particularly at South Ukraine, where morale among staff appears to be particularly low. At this station, there were 24 recorded accidents in the first 10 months of 1992, of which seven were the result of gross safety violations.¹⁹ The Zaporizhzhia station is unique in Ukraine in possessing simulators for the training of personnel; and three of its reactors have come into service since Chernobyl, thus meeting the more stringent safety requirements of the former Soviet and international authorities, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. Energodar itself has ample and reportedly comfortable housing for personnel.²⁰ If nuclear power has a future in Ukraine, then Zaporizhzhia is perhaps its chief hope.

The problem is that it is suffering from a financial deficit of more than 103 billion karbovatns, with a standing credit reserve of only 9 billion Russian rubles. This credit was sufficient to cover the supply of fuel from Russia in the first quarter of 1993. By June 1993, payment was due for the second quarter supply, and the station could not make its payment.²¹ One might bear in mind some figures provided by an eastern Ukrainian electrical engineer recently, namely that the amount of energy spent during the construction of an atomic power station constitutes almost one-third of the energy it will produce during its lifetime, while during its operation, atomic power stations consume about one-fifth of the energy produced.²² Zaporizhzhia, realistically, will have difficulty surviving the year as a viable energy producer unless it can obtain further credits for fuel supplies. It may thus fall victim to the country's economic and supply predicament.

Nuclear power has damaged Ukraine environmentally both through the major catastrophe at Chernobyl, and from the impact of stations upon the environment, especially as major consumers of water. The alternatives, however, are far from clear. Supplies of coal in the Donbas are declining, and are concentrated in thin seams. In addition it is very expensive to

mine. One must also raise the question of how far the environment of the Donbas can tolerate further expansion. That it is a vital region of Ukraine has been demonstrated; it is also one suffering a profound and enduring malaise. Though President Leonid Kravchuk has taken steps to conciliate with the coal miners during this summer's strike, the Ukrainian government cannot rely on the area for energy resources for the longterm future. The water shortage also renders unfeasible any plans for expansion of hydroelectricity in Ukraine. Energy saving is commendable, but where does it begin and how far would enable Ukraine to meet its own energy requirements?

From the perspective of the environment, the question is a crucial and interlinking one. Ukraine is a republic that economically has not shaken free from the past. Its international standing and economic authority rest in its heavy industry. This industry consumes more than 65 percent of electricity produced. About 84 percent of this industry is state-owned, including the major spheres such as mining, chemicals and ferrous metallurgy. This industry has caused a catastrophic situation in major cities, where the air is grossly polluted and belated attention to environmental issues has failed to resolve the situation. The amount of agricultural land is declining. There is a water deficit. Ukraine's major waterways are salinized or contaminated — the Azov and Black seas being cases in point.

Many of these problems are not unique to Ukraine — one is tempted to use to some extent the analogy of Britain which has similar coalfields and depleted technology — but they are unlikely to be resolved by a state facing a severe financial and economic crisis. Indeed one notes that the emergency committee appointed in June to deal with the economic crisis did not include the minister responsible for the environment.²³ It is not a priority at the current juncture.

We have argued in this paper that Ukraine's problems in the environmental sphere today are a direct result of the use of natural resources and the build-up of heavy industry in the Soviet period. Their resolution would demand vast funds, a reorientation of priorities in industry, and considerable attention to the problems of the countryside. The effects of Chernobyl — at least the most serious fallout in the soil and the penetration of radionuclides into the food chain — will continue to have a severe effect for at least a generation.

Finally, any kind of solution to the environmental situation, especially in the cities, first requires a stable political and international situation. I have long argued that Ukraine is not one state, but several; that the history of Russified eastern Ukraine has little in common with the western Ukraine. It is also plain that the politically most troublesome regions of Ukraine are the most ecologically damaged and yet the most significant in terms of industrial — the Donbas and Prydniprovya regions; and the Crimean peninsula, once a favorite vacation spot for Soviet citizens but today, in the north, an industrial wasteland. Western Ukraine, alone, could conceivably develop as a significant agricultural and forest region, but is unlikely to receive priority in terms of investment.

¹⁹ See, for example, Holos Ukrainy, December 8, 1992, pp. 5 and 7.

²⁰ Robitnycha Hazeta, April 21, 1993, p. 2.

²¹ Pravda Ukraine, June 12, 1993, p. 3.

²² News from Ukraine, No. 20, June 1993, p. 4.

²³ Uriadovyi Kurier, June 19, 1993, p. 2.



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Battle over...

(Continued from page 4)

Press reported that a Sobibor survivor living in Vineland, N.J., claims she saw Mr. Demjanjuk at that Nazi death camp and was willing to testify against him. Esther Raab, 71, was quoted as saying, "He was there, He was miserable, like all of them. He wasn't any different."

Ed Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, told the AP that Mrs. Raab had failed on several occasions to pick up Demjanjuk's photo out of a line-up. These alleged Nazi-hunters are so determined to build up another false case against Mr. Demjanjuk that they have no feeling whatsoever for dragging survivors through public torment," he commented.

The next day, the AP reported that Mrs. Raab's testimony probably would not stand up in court. In 1977, Mrs. Raab did not identify Mr. Demjanjuk's photo at

a line-up session with U.S. government officials, it was acknowledged by the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Also on August 25, another Associated Press story reported that the Wiesenthal Center was now saying it had evidence linking Mr. Demjanjuk to the Maidanek death camp.

In related developments, Rep. James Traficant of Ohio, who has been an outspoken critic of the OSI's handling of the Demjanjuk case, criticized the Clinton administration for refusing to provide security for Mr. Demjanjuk, despite numerous death threats from Israeli extremists. "I am very much dismayed that the Clinton administration and the Justice Department have turned their backs on this man," he told The Washington Times.

On a Washington area radio talk show, Rep. Traficant stated, "There are no asterisks in the Constitution that say when your case is sensitive you can throw away the Constitution."

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Second anniversary...

(Continued from page 1)

cial catastrophe." It is also sure to slow down the already snail's pace of market reforms in this country.

Even President Leonid Kravchuk, the leader of the state that can potentially become the third largest nuclear power in the world, found little to be happy about on this second anniversary. In an Independence Day speech aired on Ostankino, the television network of the Commonwealth of Independent States, he tried to sound optimistic, asking Ukrainian citizens to "keep the faith."

Ivan Pliushch, Ukraine's powerful parliamentary speaker, in an anniversary speech delivered on Saturday, August 21, also warned that the situation in Ukraine is "critical with catastrophic tendencies." He added that "Ukraine does not know where to go and how to

get there."

Mr. Pliushch also noted that the scheduling of a referendum was "perhaps not the best decision," and it was adopted "under pressure from the strikers." He did voice his support for early elections — to city councils at the end of this year, to the Supreme Council in the spring of next year.

The speaker criticized the government for failing to find a way out of the current crisis and voiced his dissatisfaction with any kind of economic union with Russia which, he noted, may resemble the old Soviet empire.

He emphasized the fact that Ukraine's path to independence is a long and difficult road.

What direction that road will take will be evident this fall as Ukraine embarks on its third year of independence and its leaders decide whether or not to hold a referendum or early elections to help Ukraine's citizens achieve a better life.

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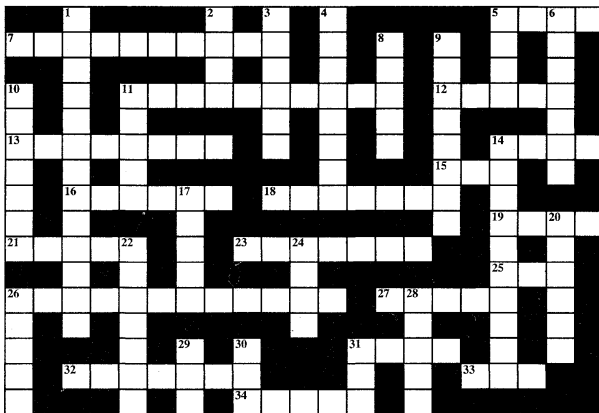
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



Going Places

Down

Across

5. Snapshot.
7. Where to find the UNA headquarters.
11. Where to find a member of TWG.
12. Where to stay.
13. Canadian city where St. Raphael Society for Ukrainian immigrants was founded in 1925.
14. Who will cook for you in 26 Down.
15. Kryvyi ---.
16. Ukrainian port.
18. Where to meet a Ukrainian on Bloor or Spadina.
19. Where to find the Ukrainian Catholic University.
21. Where to buy postcards.
23. Where to find the Panas Myrny Museum.
25. Another place to stay.
26. Where to find the Voloshky Dance Ensemble.
27. Where to find the Khreshchatyk.
31. --- Tserkva.
32. Where Stephen Kuropas founded the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.
33. What to give the driver of 29 Down.
34. What Kobasniuk arranges.

1. Where to find Brazilian Ukrainians
2. What to see when visiting Zaporizhzhia.
3. Where most Aussie Ukes live.
4. Temporary headquarters of the Central Rada (1918).
5. Best mode of transportation when you really want to see something.
6. Best way to get around in 24 Down or San Francisco.
8. Where to find Shevchenko's grave.
9. Capital of the Carpatho-Ukrainian government.
10. Where to meet a Uke on Second Avenue and Seventh Street.
11. Don't forget to ----.
14. Where to find the Cheremosh Hotel.
17. Ms. Helbig's agency.
20. Where to find the Ukrainian Free University.
22. Where to find Sumska Street.
24. Where to find Ivan Franko University.
26. Where to find Symon Petliura's grave.
28. Where Franklin met with Joe and Winnie.
29. Taxi.
30. Airline to take from Warsaw to 27 Across.
31. One way to get from 14 Down to Kolomyia.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

serving with the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the former Yugoslavia has been disciplined and will soon be dishonorably discharged on suspicion of black marketeering, said a U.N. military spokesperson on August 21. A second soldier is still under investigation. Lt. Col. Tricia Purves said the Ukrainian battalion in Sarajevo, which has been accused by Bosnian authorities of black market activities, has now sent home 13 men for offenses connected with "war profiteering." (Reuters)

Ukraine, Poland discuss borders

LIVIV — The first meeting of a Polish-Ukrainian working group on border controls met here to discuss various issues, including how to ease traffic at entry points and how to improve efficiency, reported Ukrainian Radio on August 19. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus consult

KYYIV — Delegations representing Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova conferred in Kyyiv to prepare for the upcoming 48th session of the United Nations gen-

eral Assembly, reported Ukrainian television on August 19. Details were not given. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Parties against economic union

KYYIV — The Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Green Party of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Republican Party have all come out against an economic union with Russia and Belarus. In an open letter to President Leonid Kravchuk these organizations noted that this was yet another attempt by Russia to recreate the old union. Instead, the organizations suggested, Ukraine should concentrate on real economic reform and transformation to a market economy. (Respublika)

Dontsov anniversary is marked

ODESSA — Supporters of the Ukrainian National Assembly held a public meeting here on August 21 to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Dmytro Dontsov, an ideologist of Ukrainian nationalism. Meeting participants also discussed the activity of the UNSO (Ukrainian National Self-Defense) brigade in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict, where 14 Ukrainian soldiers have been wounded and three killed. (Respublika)

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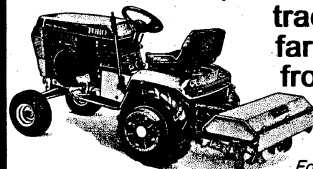
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Ukraine's ambassador to U.S....

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine is entering the international community with the goal of helping promote stability and security not only in Europe but around the world. Ukraine has proclaimed that it is no enemy to any nation in the world. Ukraine has reaffirmed its historical initiative and commitment to become a non-nuclear state in the future, and will never authorize use of threat of use of the nuclear weapons that it inherited from the former Soviet Union.

As a peaceful nation, Ukraine stands for broad multilateral and bilateral cooperation, and welcomes all interested parties to an open and democratic partnership.

Ukraine is building such a partnership with the U.S.A. on the principles of respect, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs. Starting from nothing, Ukraine and the U.S.A. have attained a relationship that may serve as the basis for a broad partnership in the political, military-political, economic and cultural spheres. The recent success in broadening understanding and cooperation in the military and defense area proves that both countries may reach an even greater degree of teamwork in such fields as economic and trade exchanges. Ukraine needs American expertise and aid to replace the old Soviet economic shackles with the free-wheeling mechanism of a market economy. It needs American assistance and support in order to remove the nuclear burden that ties Ukraine to the times of Soviet militarism. Ukraine needs America's helping hand as it builds a free democratic society and a powerful state that will be the bulwark of stability in the east of Europe.

Two years have already passed on the way to that goal. The road was not easy, but it brought no disenchantment with the goal the people of Ukraine share and cherish.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, September 1

NEWARK, N.J.: New Jersey State Sen. Ronald L. Rice, acting on behalf of the Municipal Council of Newark, is sponsoring a special program to mark the second anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. A formal ceremony will take place at noon in the Council Chambers (second floor of the City Hall), 920 Broad St. The public is invited to attend.

Saturday, September 4

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Writers Association Slovo, New York branch, invites the public to a literary evening honoring the well-known author Ulana Lubovych. The event will be held at the Grazhda at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, September 8

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Preschool will re-open with Ukrainian-language Montessori sessions each weekday morning from 9 a.m. to noon. Extended hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. are available to serve working parents. Minimum age is 2 years, 6 months. The program emphasizes respect for the child, individualized learning and promotion of the child's independence. For more information call Olenka Makarushka-Kolody, (201) 763-1797.

Friday-Sunday, September 10-12

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 101 invites the public to an exhibit of art works by sculptor Anatoly Kushch. The event will be held at the cultural center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The opening night reception will be held Friday, September 10, at 7:30 p.m. Exhibit hours are Saturday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sunday, noon to 4 p.m.

Sunday, September 12

PARMA, Ohio: St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Parish will hold its 19th annual Ukrainian Homecoming, commemorating the independence of Ukraine with a spe-

cial thanksgiving program beginning at 1 p.m. at the parish picnic grounds, 7700 Hoertz Road. Ukrainian food, entertainment, dancing and games will be among the activities. Admission is \$2 per car. For more information call (216) 843-9149.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual parish picnic starting at 11:30 a.m. Highlights include a Ukrainian kitchen, refreshments, pony rides, games and prizes. Music for dancing will be provided by the Bob Pasiicka Orchestra at 1-5 p.m. Admission is \$2 per person; the public is invited. For information call the parish, (401) 762-3939.

Saturday, September 25

NEWARK, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professional and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey invites its members and the public to a meeting and lecture by the Rev. Dr. Andriy Chirovsky, who will speak on the state of the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine. The meeting will take place at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on Sanford and Ivy streets at 7:30 p.m. Donations: \$10; \$5 for students.

ADVANCE NOTICE

October 6-28

NEW YORK: "Contemporary Art from Ukraine by 20 Artists" will be on view at the Z Gallery, 70 Greene St., SoHo on October 6 through 28. The opening reception is slated for Saturday, October 9, at 4-6 p.m. All the artists whose works will be on display are former members of the Artists Union of Ukraine; most of the works were executed in 1990. As noted in a press release for the exhibit, "This young generation of artists refers to the current period in Ukraine as 'The Golden Age of Unofficial Art.'" All the exhibited works will be available for purchase. Gallery hours are: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. For information call the gallery at (212) 966-8836.



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At Soyuzivka: Labor Day weekend

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Labor Day weekend festivities at the Ukrainian National Association resort will be dedicated to the centennial of Svoboda, as well as the 60th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 40th anniversary of Soyuzivka.

Also during the holiday weekend, which is the traditional culmination of the summer season at Soyuzivka, the annual national tennis championships and swim meet will be sponsored by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAN).

Tennis matches begin on Friday, September 3, at 1 p.m. with the men's preliminary round and run through the weekend. The swim meet is scheduled to begin on Saturday, September 4, at 10:30 a.m. (warm-ups at 9 a.m.).

On Friday evening there will be dancing to the music of the versatile Oles Kuzyszyn Trio beginning at 10 p.m.

Saturday's evening program features an outdoor concert performed on the lower tennis courts by the rock groups Taras Petrynenko and Hrono, and Vika, as well as vocalist Viktor Shportko. The show begins at 8:30 p.m. Afterwards, at about 10 p.m., Fata Morgana will play for

guests' listening and dancing pleasure.

The next day, Fata Morgana takes to the outdoor stage on the Veselka patio to present a special afternoon concert beginning at 2:15 p.m. That evening's concert will be headlined by vocalist Ihor Bohdan, the Halychany Ensemble and bandurist Ostap Stachiv. The dance that evening will feature two bands: Tempo and Fata Morgana.

The mistress of ceremonies for Soyuzivka's entertainment programs is Marianka Hawryluk. Anya Dydyk-Petrenko is the program director.

All weekend long, there will be displays of art works and crafts at various venues on the estate, from the Main House library and lobby to the Veselka pavilion's gazebo. Among the exhibitors/vendors will be: artists Vera Wasiczko and Oleksander Tkachenko, Chryzanta Hentisz (displaying the works of artists from Ukraine and the diaspora), Ihor Diachenko (t-shirts), Marika Sochan-Tymyc (jewelry), Maria Bokalo (ceramics) and Bohdan Tymyc (recordings, books).

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

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