

**INSIDE:**

- Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishop consecrated — page 3.
- Kravchuk to attend CIS talks on economic union — page 4.
- Ukraine reacts to crisis in Russia — page 4.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXI

No. 39 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1993

50 cents

## John Demjanjuk returns to US. Ukrainian government in crisis; Parliament convenes amid protests

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — John Demjanjuk arrived in the United States as a free man on Wednesday, September 22, aboard a regularly scheduled El Al flight, the only direct connection from Tel Aviv to the United States.

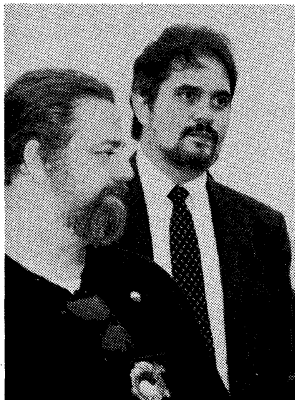
Amid tight security, Mr. Demjanjuk, family members and supporters, all clad in bullet-proof vests, arrived just after dawn at John F. Kennedy International Airport. The group was immediately whisked off to a waiting private airplane chartered to take them to an undisclosed location.

Their destination turned out to be the small county airport in Medina, Ohio, some 25 miles south of Cleveland. From there the former U.S. citizen was taken to a hideaway where his son-in-law Ed Nishnic said he would be reunited with his family and then have an opportunity to "decompress" and taste the freedom he had been denied for so many years.

See page 5 for story on angry reaction to Demjanjuk's return.

Speaking to reporters after the Cessna had taxied out, Mr. Nishnic said Mr. Demjanjuk was "grateful to be home," and would now await the decision of the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which is reviewing the U.S. government's conduct of the prosecution of Mr. Demjanjuk amid allegations that evidence exonerating the former Cleveland autoworker had been withheld.

Though Mr. Nishnic acknowledged that for the family Mr. Demjanjuk's return to the U.S. "is a happy occasion for us," he underscored that "the day is being dealt with soberly and somberly."



Roma Hadzewycz

Ed Nishnic, spokesman for the Demjanjuk family, meets with the press at Kennedy Airport. A bodyguard is in the foreground.

Commenting on security concerns in view of death threats and organized protests, he said, "anyone stigmatized as the most notorious monster of World War II still has to be concerned."

It was at JFK International Airport more than seven years earlier, on February 27, 1986, that Mr. Demjanjuk had been put on an El Al flight bound for Israel after a U.S. court had ordered his extradition. He was found guilty on April 1988 of Nazi war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against a persecuted people. His appeal to Israel's Supreme Court of that verdict and the resultant death sentence lasted more than five years.

**Focus of media attention**

News media interest was high at JFK Airport on the morning of September 22 as the press awaited Mr. Demjanjuk's arrival in a cordoned off area behind the operations building of the Port Authority Police. From that point, located off the runway where the El Al

(Continued on page 5)

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Thousands of demonstrators picketed Ukraine's Parliament building on Tuesday, September 21, the first day of the eighth session of this Supreme Council, demanding change, condemning decisions reached at the Massandra summit and denouncing the country's leaders for their intentions to sign a CIS economic union.

They were dubiously victorious as Ukraine's deputies accepted Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma's resignation, voted no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers and charged President Leonid Kravchuk with the task of naming a new government.

However, as The Weekly was going to press, President Kravchuk still was scheduled to go to Moscow on Friday, September 24, to put his support behind the CIS economic union, albeit only as an "associate member." (See separate

story on economic union, page 4.)

More than 15,000 people, traveled to Kyiv from all parts of Ukraine to protest recent actions by President Kravchuk at his summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and the inability of the government, headed by Mr. Kuchma, to promote economic reforms.

The protesters waved blue-and-yellow national flags, as well as some black-and-red banners representing Ukraine's nationalist factions, and held placards that read: "Out with Kravchuk and Kuchma," "Black Sea Fleet: Ukrainian Fleet," "We Demand Ukraine's Exit from the CIS," The demonstrators also chanted "Shame, shame," as the Parliament began its work after a fruitless summer.

They were surrounded by as many militia and riot police (the successor of

(Continued on page 4)

## Parliament OKs pre-term elections

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament voted on Friday morning, September 24, to hold pre-term elections parliamentary and presidential elections in the first half of 1994, marking the end of power struggle that has paralyzed Ukraine's government structures.

The decision labeled "historic" by democratic lawmakers, schedules parliamentary elections for March 27, 1994, and presidential elections for June 26, 1994.

Euphoria swept through the crowds, more than 3,000 strong that day, who have picketed the Parliament building since Tuesday morning, September 21, demanding a new government and new elections.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of Rukh, was picked up and tossed in the air as he came out to tell his constituents of the vote. "Our battle is not over, it is only beginning. We now have to fight for a new Supreme Council, for Ukraine," he said, as the people continued cheering.

Some democrats in Parliament saw the measure as a compromise because the proposal does not include elections to local councils, considered a mainstay of pro-Communist forces.

However, pro-Communist forces have said the decision is unconstitutional, claiming that early elections require either a change in the constitution or a referendum demanding new elections.

## Lukianenko resigns Canadian post to return to activism in Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — On the heels of power shifts in both Russia and Ukraine, Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko, has decided to step down from his post in Ottawa and return to Ukraine.

Ambassador Lukianenko, 67, told The Weekly in an exclusive interview, that he had submitted his resignation to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk following Mr. Kravchuk's recent Massandra meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. President Kravchuk accepted it.

At that summit, Ukraine had agreed to transfer to Russia 1,800 nuclear warheads for dismantling and had exchanged half of its Black Sea Fleet as a partial payment for its \$2.5 billion trading debt with Russia. But following President Boris Yeltsin's September 21 dissolution of the Russian Parliament, Russia annulled its agreement with Ukraine.

Mr. Lukianenko, who has served as an ambassador for 18 months, said Ukraine's deal with Russia motivated him to resign. "I was not satisfied with the result," he said.

The outgoing ambassador, who plans to leave Canada by the end of October or early November, said he will return to Kyiv to help organize the Ukrainian Republican Party for an expected March

1994 parliamentary election.

Mr. Lukianenko led the party from 1988 to 1992 when he sat in Ukraine's Parliament as a deputy for Ivano-Frankivske. He ran for the presidency in December 1991 and placed third out of seven candidates.

"Ukraine is in a very deep economic crisis, which is the result of the activity of former Communist Party members who sit in Parliament," explained Ambassador Lukianenko. "I want to help the democratic forces in Ukraine win more places in the Parliament.

"I know that if the majority in the next Parliament will be democratic, it will form a democratically minded government. This government will start to transform the economy, which is critical for the future of Ukraine," he added.

Veteran Parliament Hill journalist Stephen Jaworsky, who helped Ambassador Lukianenko establish his embassy office last summer, said the Ukrainian diplomat's decision is a "courageous one."

"It's nice to enjoy the amenities of being ambassador, but I guess he felt that he couldn't just sit and watch what was going on there. He was needed much more there," Mr. Jaworsky observed.

In fact, Ihor Bardyn, former first vice-president of the Ukrainian Canadian

(Continued on page 16)

# ANALYSIS: Growing challenge to Kyiv from the Donbas

by Andrew Wilson  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## PART II

### Other local parties

Two other local parties that were first established in Donetsk are the Liberal Party of Ukraine and the Party of Slavic Unity. The Liberal Party is led by local businessman Ihor Markulov and first surfaced in August 1991,<sup>27</sup> although its first congress was held in Kyiv only in June.<sup>28</sup> The party has strong links with business structures set up by ex-CPU and Komsomol members and claims a membership of 40,000 and extremely handsome financial support.<sup>29</sup>

At the June congress, Mr. Markulov made a series of extravagant promises, including pledges to provide several billion dollars toward a currency stabilization fund for Ukraine and to build motorways and apartments for servicemen.<sup>30</sup> If the party is anywhere near as wealthy as it claims to be, its funds will buy it considerable political influence. Mr. Markulov is, however, much closer to the political center than are the leaders of the Intermovement or the CPU. He favors market-oriented political reforms, but his emphasis on the defense of the rights of Ukraine's Russophone population is similar to that of the Civic Congress.

The Party of Slavic Unity, as its name suggests, favors maintaining and reviving the friendship of the East Slavic peoples and what it regards as the natural

February 1993.

Moreover, the IMU remains resolutely apolitical, and for the moment, surprisingly, is unwilling to put up its own candidates for election.<sup>34</sup> The IMU is therefore an uncertain force, prone to supporting certain local enterprise directors but also fiercely independent. Some idea of its politics, however, might be gleaned from the fact that it participated in a conference of independent union leaders from eastern and southern Ukraine held in Kharkiv in March 1993 that adopted a program very close to that of the Civic Congress and the Labor Party.<sup>35</sup>

The official trade unions are in a more difficult position. They are discredited by their links with the old regime, but their social power depends on their control of official benefits (such as subsidized housing and sanitariums), and they therefore must retain close links with the local authorities. On the other hand, they do have to demonstrate their credibility as trade unions and have been nominally independent since two founding congresses were held in November 1992 and January 1993.<sup>36</sup> For the moment, however, they have a common interest with local managers in fighting for subsidies from Kyiv. Only true marketization would begin to drive a wedge between the two groups.

### Ukrainian nationalist groups

Ironically, the only significant Ukrainian nationalist group in Donetsk is the ultraright Congress of Ukrainian

## ... Donetsk is rapidly emerging as the second key political center in Ukraine after Kyiv.

economic unity of the former USSR. It has close links with both the Civic Congress and the leftist parties in Donetsk.<sup>31</sup>

### Trade unions

The local working class is split between the old official trade unions and the independent miners' union established as a result of the first wave of strikes in the Donbas in 1989. An All-Union Independent Miners Union was established at two congresses in June and October 1990, and after the collapse of the USSR a Ukrainian Independent Miners' Union (IMU) was established at a congress in Makiyivka in February 1992.

The IMU's leaders have achieved a degree of official recognition with one of their senior leaders, Mr. Boldyrev, now serving as deputy head of the Donetsk City Council (in this capacity he tried unsuccessfully to prevent the Ukrainian folk music festival Chervona Ruta from being held in Donetsk in June 1993). Mr. Boldyrev was also one of the original leaders of the Intermovement of the Donbas.

Estimates of the IMU's membership in the Donbas before the June strikes ranged from 5,500<sup>32</sup> to 72,000,<sup>33</sup> and the strikes themselves clearly demonstrated the union's ability to mobilize support. However, the IMU has quarreled with other local independent unions (especially with local steelworkers) and is internally split. Arguments over accounting and support from the American AFL-CIO led to the expulsion of one of the miners' main leaders, M. Volynko, in

Nationalists (KUN), supported by the emigre nationalist group the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists — revolutionaries (OUN-r). The local branch of KUN is led by Maria Olynyk, former head of the Ukrainian Republican Party in Donetsk, who claims that her organization has 600 members.<sup>37</sup>

It is understandable perhaps that the dominant Ukrainian group in Donetsk should be relatively extreme, given the catastrophic state of the Ukrainian language and culture in the region and the siege mentality of local Ukrainian nationalists. Moderate nationalists, how-

(Continued on page 13)

<sup>27</sup> See Pravda Ukrainy, September 14, 1991.

<sup>28</sup> See Holos Ukrainy, June 5 and 16, 1993.

<sup>29</sup> Nezavisimost, June 9, 1993. The party also publishes two highly professional papers: Liberalna Hazeta (in both Russian and Ukrainian) and Vzgljad. Four issues of each have appeared since May 1993.

<sup>30</sup> Markulov's congress speech is reprinted in Vecherniy Donetsk, June 9, 1993.

<sup>31</sup> Interview with Igor Karpenko, local leader of the Party of Slavic Unity, in Nash Donbass, January 1993.

<sup>32</sup> Holos Ukrainy, October 9, 1992.

<sup>33</sup> Ukrainski Novyny, No. 36, 1992.

<sup>34</sup> Author's interview with IMU leaders, July 14, 1993. See also the interview with one of the miners' leaders, Mikhail Krilov, in Gorod, No. 27, July 8, 1993.

<sup>35</sup> Holos Ukrainy, March 5, 1993.

<sup>36</sup> Kyivska Pravda, January 29, 1993.

<sup>37</sup> Author's interview with Maria Olynyk, July 12, 1993.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

### Partial payment made on gas bill

KYYIV — Ukraine has paid Russia for just over half of its natural gas bill, it was reported on September 20. A payment of 400 billion rubles (about \$400 million) was apparently given to Russian suppliers, with another 300 billion outstanding. (Interfax)

### Nordex deal produces results

KYYIV — Since the Swiss Nordex Group Holding Co. agreed to act as the intercedent in oil shipments from Russia to Ukraine, deliveries have rebounded by 70,000 tons per day. As a result of the deal struck by the prime ministers of Russia and Ukraine, shipments valued at \$88 per ton were expected to rise to 100,000 by September 22 and reach 2 million per month, and will be secured by an exchange for Ukrainian agricultural machinery and produce. (Reuters)

### Massandra annulled by Russians

MOSCOW — A Russian Defense Ministry spokesman has announced that the Russian government was annulling the Massandra protocol on the transfer of Ukraine's nuclear warheads to Russia. Mr. Karasin said that a handwritten addition to the protocol was made by Anton Buteiko, an advisor to President Leonid Kravchuk, after it was signed by Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma. Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of Ukraine's parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, claimed that Mr. Buteiko wrote in the changes before the agreement was signed. Mr. Buteiko has denied making any changes. (Respublika)

### Norwegians teach export controls

KYYIV — On September 21, Norwegian officials conducted a one-day seminar on effective export controls here. They instructed Ukrainian functionaries on international trade practices and legislation and inspection procedures. Also addressed were issues of nuclear proliferation. (Respublika)

### Russian banks closed in Odessa

ODESSA — The National Bank of Ukraine closed five branches of Russian commercial banks that were caught transferring Ukrainian credit resources to other countries of the CIS, including

Russia. One enterprise, the Finist-Bank, was not closed after it agreed to become a division of the Pryvatbank of Dnipropetrovsk. (Respublika)

### Zlenko meets with EC, NATO leaders

BRUSSELS — Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko met with the deputy chairman of the European Community Mr. Van de Bruk on September 18, to discuss bilateral partnership and cooperation. The two signed an agreement concerning the opening of EC offices in Kyiv. That day, Mr. Zlenko also met with Manfred Woerner, general secretary of NATO, to discuss that organization's evolving role, possible eastward expansion and cooperation with Ukraine and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe. (Respublika)

### MAU holds second congress in Lviv

LVIV — The second congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (MAU) took place here from August 23 to 28, with over 600 scholars from around the world participating. Those in attendance examined a wide spectrum of themes, from questions of state and nation-building, to the preservation and development of the nation's culture and language. All told, 112 plenary meetings devoted to the association's business and moderated round-tables were held. During the proceedings, Prof. Yaroslav Isaievych of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was chosen to succeed Prof. George Grabowicz of Harvard as director of MAU. Possible venues for the next congress include Kharkiv and Prague. (Respublika)

### Old guard attends "USSR" congress

MOSCOW — According to an Agence France Presse report of September 20, the gathering of the anachronistic Congress of Peoples of the USSR in this city attracted a number of old-guard parliamentary deputies from Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan as well as Russia. It was announced that a coordinating committee of Communist Parties in the former Soviet republics was being established. A number of top officials in Russia have been on record calling for the resurrection of the Soviet Union or a closer union of its former republics. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.  
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.  
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda:  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:  
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
P.O. Box 346  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadziewicz  
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyyiv)  
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew  
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowicz  
Andriy Wynnyckyj

The Ukrainian Weekly, September 26, 1993, No. 39, Vol. LX  
Copyright by The Ukrainian Weekly

## First Greek-Catholic bishop is openly consecrated in Ukraine

LVIV — The first open consecration of a Ukrainian Greek Catholic bishop on the territory of Ukraine took place on September 19 at 10 a.m. in the Cathedral of St. George in Lviv, reported the Church's Press Office. Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, along with Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, auxiliary of Lviv, and Bishop Sofron Dmyterko, ordinary of the Eparchy of Ivano-Frankivske, consecrated the Rev. Mykhailo Koltun as bishop of Zboriv. Archbishop Antonio Franco, apostolic nuncio for Ukraine, was present.

The ceremony is the first consecration of a bishop on Ukrainian territory since Cardinal Josyf Slipyj was consecrated

archbishop-coadjutor to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky in the chapel of the metropolitan's residence on December 22, 1939. Cardinal Slipyj was consecrated by Metropolitan Sheptytsky, Bishop Nykyta Budka and Bishop Mykolai Charnetsky. The consecration took place in the chapel because the political situation, due to the newly established Communist government in western Ukraine in 1939, was precarious.

The entire hierarchy of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was later arrested, on April 11, 1944. Since that time until today, all consecrations of bishops and priests took place in the underground.

The last consecration to have taken

place in the Cathedral of St. George was that of Bishop Budka in 1912.

Bishop Koltun served Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful while the Church was in the underground. Born March 28, 1949, three years after the official liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine, he served in the Soviet Army from 1969 to 1972, and in 1974 entered the underground novitiate of the Order of Redemptorist Fathers.

On December 13, 1981, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk. Since November 25, 1990, Bishop Koltun has been vicar of the Lviv Province of the Redemptorist Fathers.

Sunday's consecration was another

step in the normalization of the status and administration of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine. Forcibly liquidated in 1946 by the Communist government of the USSR, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church continued to exist in the underground and to minister to the needs of its faithful. Its churches and chapels given to the Moscow Patriarchate and its property nationalized by the Communist government, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was for 45 years the largest outlawed religious body in the world.

This process of normalization began March 30, 1991, with the return of the Church's primate, Cardinal Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv, to his see and homeland. Since that time, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has worked to establish a stable church administration in a climate of turmoil among the various confessions in Ukraine.

"It has been important for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church to exemplify stability and continuity during the initially difficult time in the internal structures of the various confessions in Ukraine," said Cardinal Lubachivsky prior to the consecration.

"Our Church has made concrete progress in compliance with the laws of the Church. Our first synod in May 1992 made decisions which are being promulgated, established new eparchies and elected bishops to these eparchies. These bishops are now being consecrated and installed. Our bishops exemplify the suffering of the Ukrainian people with whom our Church has always been in solidarity. They are men who can serve as examples to the perseverance of the Christian spirit and the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ. In them our people can find the wisdom of the disciples of Jesus," he concluded.

The installations of Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk as ordinary of the newly created Eparchy of Ternopil will be announced by the Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

## OBITUARY: Walter Tarnopolsky, judge and rights scholar

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Justice Walter Tarnopolsky of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, who also served as an advisor on Ukraine's new constitution, died suddenly in his home on September 15. He was 61.

Called "one of the country's leading civil libertarians" (The Globe and Mail), Justice Tarnopolsky had just returned from South Africa, where he had given lectures on the development of a bill of rights. The cause of his death has not yet been determined.

Justice Tarnopolsky was a leading Canadian scholar on human rights and civil liberties and the author of several books, one of which, "The Canadian Bill of Rights," is considered the authoritative text on the subject. At the time of his death, he was on sabbatical leave from the court and was working on a book on Canadian constitutional history.

He was consulted by the Canadian government for the writing of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms and was co-editor of the book "Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Commentary" (1982).

When Ukraine became independent, Justice Tarnopolsky was asked to advise on the drafting of a Constitution for Ukraine. He not only provided his own expertise but formed a working group on the Constitution, made up of some of the top constitutional and legal experts in Canada.

In the last two years he went to Ukraine several times to give lectures and take part in legal conferences. Although he spoke Ukrainian well, he worked hard to master Ukrainian legal terminology, which was new to him. He strongly supported the work of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation in Kyiv, was a member of its board of directors and had spent this past summer gathering legal texts for the foundation's library. He collected over a ton of books.

Mr. Tarnopolsky was born in 1932 in Gronlid, a farming community in northern Saskatchewan, to Ukrainian immigrants who had come to Canada from the village of Toky in the western Ternopil region.

During his first trip to Ukraine in 1957, while still a student Mr. Tarnopolsky was not allowed to go to his parents' native village and it was only in 1991 that he was able to see Toky. On subsequent trips to Ukraine, he always visited his relatives in Toky.

A graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Mr. Tarnopolsky earned his law degree there in 1957. He completed graduate studies at Columbia University and the London School of Economics.

Beginning in 1960, and for the next



Justice Walter Tarnopolsky

two decades, he held academic posts at several law schools, including the University of Saskatchewan, the University of Windsor, (where he was also dean of law from 1968 to 1972), Osgoode Law School in Toronto, York University (where he was academic vice-president, 1972), and the University of Ottawa (where he was director of the Human Rights Center from 1980 until his appointment to the bench in 1983). He was president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association (1977-1981) and chairman of the Civil Liberties Section of the Canadian Bar Association (1981-1983).

Justice Tarnopolsky held many important positions in various legal associations and establishments, not only in Canada, but internationally. From 1972 to 1983, he was Canada's representative on the United Nations Human Rights Committee. He was on the board of directors of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa Rica and on the governing council of the African Center for Democracy and Human Rights in Gambia. He advised on constitutional rights protection in Israel, South Africa and Hong Kong.

Although he was not in good health — he suffered from diabetes, arthritis and heart problems — he traveled extensively to lecture and advise on the implementation of human rights and civil liberties.

Justice Tarnopolsky was also active in the Ukrainian community in Canada. In the 1970s, when waves of arrests of political dissidents swept across Ukraine, he headed (1973-1974) the Canadian committee for the defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, (then called the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

He played significant roles in the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon, St. Vladimir's Institute in Toronto and was

president (1976-1977) of the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, whose main project has been funding publication of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Elected fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1976, last year Justice Tarnopolsky became one of the founding members of the Royal Society of Canada — Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Exchange Committee, a committee formed in order to foster cooperation between the two learned societies and organize exchanges of distinguished lecturers between Canada and Ukraine.

In his evaluation of the draft of the Constitution of Ukraine, Justice Tarnopolsky gave special attention to the provision of rights guarantees. He maintained that it was not sufficient merely to declare support for human and civil rights, but that the obligations of the government to guarantee such rights had to be clearly spelled out.

Secondly, he stressed the importance of an independent judiciary. "You can draft a beautiful constitution and a detailed bill of rights, but if you don't have an independent judiciary, it isn't going to mean very much," he pointed out.

He was critical of the part of the constitution which, through the office of the presidential representative, gave the president control over the executive of local government. "Local government is the training ground for democracy. You will not teach people how to run themselves — the essence of democracy — unless you give them a chance to make their own decisions and allow them to be wrong once in a while. You create democracy from the bottom up," he said.

In his office at Osgoode Hall, Justice Tarnopolsky had, in addition to thick law books and five framed honorary degrees, two personally significant items. On the wall behind his desk, hung an arrangement of photographs: a man and a woman in farm clothes, a wooden house, a cart on a muddy road, a village wedding party — pictures of his parents and his native Saskatchewan. Many a visitor from Ukraine who came to his office expressed surprise that a Canadian judge would so advertise his humble origins.

Secondly, on a side table, he had a banknote — a 1,000-hryvnia bill issued around 1918 by the Ukrainian National Republic. And there, many a non-Ukrainian visitor would find out, for the first time (before the recent changes in Ukraine) that Ukraine had been an independent state.

Justice Tarnopolsky leaves his mother, Mary Surma Tarnopolsky, his wife, Dr. Joanna Kramer, five children Mark, Christina, Alexandra, Michelle and Greg, brother Eugene and sister Jeannie. The funeral was held on September 18.

## Education panel seeks speakers for WCFU

TORONTO — In the past two or three years, many people and organizations from the diaspora have been involved in projects aimed at the development of education in Ukraine. During the upcoming congress of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, to be held in Toronto November 2 to 7, the Education Council of the WCFU is planning a special session on November 3 devoted to "Education in Ukraine and the role of the diaspora."

In order to prepare for this session, the Education Council is asking all organizations and individuals who were involved in initiatives aimed at the development of education in Ukraine to send in the following information: date and place, names of persons who organized and participated in the project, description of the project and what was achieved, any follow up information received from Ukraine.

Please send the information before October 15 to: WCFU Education Council, 2118A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8; att.: Ms. Nadia Luciw.

## Kravchuk to participate in economic union talks

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Despite the political turmoil in Moscow over the past few days, President Leonid Kravchuk was to go to Moscow on Friday, September 24, to take part in CIS economic union talks.

Although many of Ukraine's democratic forces urged the president not to travel to Moscow, he told members of Parliament on Wednesday, September 24: "Whether or not the president should go — this is my decision. Your right is to either ratify or reject the treaty."

Many were angered at the fact that the issue of an economic union was being discussed at a time when Ukraine should be concerned with its own security.

By the end of the day, President Kravchuk had proposed that Ukraine become an associate member and not a full member of the union of the Commonwealth of Independent States. His words did not please the crowd of about 5,000 that stayed to protest Ukraine's intention to sign the economic pact.

During the daylong parliamentary debate, forces were split about 50-50 on the issue of the economic treaty. Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch spoke out forcefully against it. He said Ukraine should not sign the economic pact agreement considering no earlier CIS agreements had been adhered to.

The issue was finally resolved when the deputies, by a show of hands, decided to send a Parliamentary delegation to Moscow with President Kravchuk, whom they do not trust with a one-on-one confrontation with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin.

"This is an inopportune time for President Kravchuk to visit Moscow. This can be viewed as our meddling into the internal affairs of Russia. The situation there is tense and such a situation can delay an economic union. However, the main question which should worry us at this time is the fact that we have no real borders, there is enough of a Russian chauvinist element to fear, and this conflict may spill over to Ukraine," said Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

## Senate committees act on Ukraine aid bill



Sen. Mitch McConnell (D-Ky.)

WASHINGTON (UNAW) — The Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on September 13 adopted H.R. 2295, the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Bill that provides \$12.5 billion for bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance. The act appropriates \$2.2 billion in assistance for the new independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. Of this amount, the act mandates that "not less than \$300 million shall be made available for Ukraine."

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, authored the provision on Ukraine. Supporting his efforts were Sens. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.). The following day, the full Appropriations Committee approved the bill with the provision for assistance to Ukraine.

During both subcommittee and full committee consideration of the bill, Sen. McConnell spoke of the central role Ukraine plays in assuring "the region's transition to democracy and free markets" and the potential of Ukraine "to play a major role as a global economic and political power." He also addressed the challenges that Ukraine faces, such as Chernobyl, privatization, currency stabilization, defense conversion and nuclear dismantling.

Sen. McConnell also proposed and the Appropriations Committee accepted language on Ukraine for the commit-

(Continued on page 15)

## Kravchuk names Zviahilsky acting prime minister

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk named Yukhym Zviahilsky acting prime minister on Wednesday morning, September 22.

Mr. Zviahilsky, deputy prime minister in the government chaired by Leonid Kuchma, was appointed in June of this year as a concession to the coal miners of eastern Ukraine, who demanded a voice in Ukraine's government.

Mr. Zviahilsky, 60, a conservative, is the mayor of Donetsk, the heartland of the Donetsk coal basin. He also is the director of the Zasiadko coal mine, the largest mine in Ukraine.

He is considered a member of the "red directorate," a coalition of former Communist lawmakers who are opposed to fast-paced economic reform.

The appointment came one day after Prime Minister Kuchma stepped down and Parliament members called on President Kravchuk to form a new government.

Mr. Zviahilsky's appointment does not mean he will be named prime minister; the candidate for this post must be approved by the legislature.

"This will not be Ukraine's last government. What kind of reforms can we expect from a transitional government?" said Mr. Kuchma, who has returned to his position as a people's deputy from Dnipropetrovsk.

## Government in crisis...

(Continued from page 1)

the infamous OMON troops is now called Berkut) armed with truncheons and plexiglass shields, who formed a wall between the people and their Parliament.

Although there were no reports of violence, the crowd of people from all regions of Ukraine, including Odessa, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk (or Sicheslav, as nationalists refer to it), Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn, among others, was loud, whistling, booing and clapping in response to the Supreme Council's actions, reacting to their favorite democratic leaders and their loathed ex-Communist deputies.

The people represented a wide spectrum of parties and movements, ranging from the ultra-nationalist Ukrainian National Assembly with its militant UNSO black-beret faction, to the centrist national democratic Rukh, and including the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Democratic Party of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Republican Party. Activists from the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, as well as the Association of Former Political Prisoners and the Repressed, also participated.

Inside the Parliament building, Prime Minister Kuchma attempted to break with a government of the "red directorate," industrialists from eastern Ukraine who oppose fast-paced reform. He has tried to resign previously, on August 31 and most recently on Thursday, September 9, after the disastrous Massandra summit, but was persuaded by President Kravchuk to stay on until the Supreme Council accepted his resignation.

But the lawmakers rejected his resignation twice on Tuesday morning, September 21. Finally a compromise offered by Chairman Ivan Plushch, which left Mr. Kravchuk in charge of economic policy and in a position to take responsibility for Ukraine's future, broke the deadlock.

The three-point proposal — which called for Mr. Kuchma's departure and the ouster of the Cabinet of Ministers and directed Mr. Kravchuk to form a new government — was passed by a 294-23 vote. Except for the prime minister, other Cabinet ministers are expected to stay on until they are replaced.

"If I were to stay on as prime minister, this would be my final and catastrophic mistake," said the 55-year-old former director of the largest missile factory in the former Soviet Union.

"My resignation was programmed on October 13, 1992," he said, referring to the day he assumed the post of prime minister. He has often said that his hands were tied, working with a government that had lost control of the economic situation and a Parliament that has refused to grant him special powers to carry out economic reforms in a country faced with price increases, high unemployment and tremendous debt to Russia for fuel.

"The Parliament, the government and the president work in their own separate directions," said Mr. Kuchma. "I think new elections are necessary."

On Wednesday, the Parliament began discussing the pros and cons of an economic union, despite the tense situation in Moscow. As The Weekly was going to press, the Parliament was trying to pass a proposal for new local, parliamentary and presidential elections to be held in the first half of 1994.

## Ukraine's democrats support Yeltsin

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's democrats expressed their support of Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Wednesday morning, September 22, but said that Ukraine's national security remains the top priority.

"The situation is complex, and we will strengthen our defenses to be ready at any given moment to defend our state, from whichever direction necessary," said Gen. Kostyantyn Morozov, Ukraine's acting defense minister. "The main question for us today is our borders; we cannot allow the conflicts in Moscow to spill over to Ukraine," said Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Despite the tense political situation in Moscow, Ukraine's Parliament continued to debate the CIS economic union, scheduled to be signed in Moscow on Friday, September 24.

"How can there be any talk of (President Leonid) Kravchuk going to Russia when that state is on the verge of political conflict. To have serious talks with Russia at this time would be totally not serious," said Mykhailo Horyn, head of the Ukrainian Republican Party.

About 4,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the Parliament building on Wednesday morning, September 22, to protest Ukraine's membership in the CIS and the signing of an economic union. Many of the demonstrators, most from western Ukraine, support President Yeltsin's democratic reforms but fear

that any kind of treaty with Moscow will lead to Ukraine's loss of independence.

### Kravchuk comments

*Statement on the situation in Russia by President Leonid Kravchuk. (Released by the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S.)*

The political situation in the Russian Federation has yet to be thoroughly studied in depth and assessed from the legal point of view. However, I do understand the motivation behind the actions of the president of Russia and his attempt to resolve the constitutional crisis. That is why I hope the Russian people will support their president's move to secure political and economic reforms. It is important that the president of Russia reaffirmed that the execution of human rights and freedoms will be guaranteed. If elections in Russia are held on a truly democratic basis, this cannot but receive a positive response, while Russia will undoubtedly gain in this situation. As always, I will support those actions by Boris Yeltsin, which will serve to preserve the integrity of Russia, stability, democracy and peace, and the promotion of equal and good-neighborly relations between our two nations.

## John Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

jumbo jet carrying Mr. Demjanjuk taxied in, the press hoped to catch a glimpse of the man who had been acquitted on July 29 of the Nazi war crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and now, seven and a half weeks later, after several delays caused by petitioners seeking to have him tried on other war crimes charges, was back in the United States. On Sunday, September 19, Israeli Supreme Court Judge Theodore Orr announced that appeals for a new trial had been rejected, thus clearing the way for his release.

A statesman person, he had been permitted to enter the country after a three-judge panel of the 6th Circuit Court had ruled he should be allowed in while judges consider whether he was wrongly denaturalized and then deported.

Elizabeth Holtzman, who is running for re-election as New York City comptroller, appeared in the press area to offer her reaction. Ms. Holtzman, as a member of Congress, had written the law that bars Nazi collaborators from the U.S. She told one TV news crew that Mr. Demjanjuk's return is "a desecration of the memory of the victims of the Holocaust and of those who fought against Nazism."

El Al Flight 001 landed on schedule at 6:40 a.m. Mr. Demjanjuk and his entourage, which included Rep. James A. Traficant Jr. of Ohio, John Demjanjuk Jr., Mr. Nishnic, and two bodyguards, went through customs procedures aboard the Boeing 747 and then were taken by police-escorted van to a chartered private plane, an eight-seater Cessna. The plane stood waiting on the tarmac just outside the PA operations building, within range of the telephoto lenses of news cameras.

The Cessna had been provided by its owner, a wealthy Croatian American businessman, according to Jerome Brentar, a retired Cleveland area businessman who has tenaciously supported the Demjanjuk defense. Mr. Brentar had

arrived at JFK aboard the Cessna.

The entourage immediately boarded the private plane, and soon thereafter the Cessna taxied onto the runway, its destination unknown, with the police again serving as escorts. The news media, disappointed that Mr. Demjanjuk and company had not even approached the barrage of microphones erected on the tarmac closer to the building where the press had gathered, began to disperse.

A few minutes later it was announced that Mr. Nishnic, who was returning to Cleveland aboard a regularly scheduled TWA flight, would appear for a brief statement.

### Nishnic speaks to press

Surrounded by police and accompanied by his own security personnel, Mr. Nishnic, made a brief statement of gratitude on behalf of his father-in-law and the Demjanjuk family. After explaining that Mr. Demjanjuk would be taken to a secret location, Mr. Nishnic took some questions.

He refused comment on any details of security arrangements, and noted that the people who say his father-in-law should not have been allowed back in the United States are "a vocal minority." Mr. Demjanjuk had been found innocent of all charges, he emphasized.

He added that though Mr. Demjanjuk did conceal some information about his whereabouts during World War II he did so only "to avoid forced repatriation" to the USSR. The misrepresentation was not material, and thus Mr. Demjanjuk should not have been stripped of his citizenship, he explained.

"In all fairness," Mr. Nishnic stated, "a statute must be passed to provide for criminal trials (for suspected war criminals) in the United States." Currently U.S. proceedings against such suspects are civil law procedures, that is denaturalization and deportation hearings. Laws providing for criminal trials against alleged Nazi collaborators are already on the books in Canada, Great Britain, Australia and other countries.

## Ed Nishnic on the record

by Roma Hadzewycz

Following his brief appearance before the press on the tarmac at Kennedy International Airport, Ed Nishnic, spokesman for the Demjanjuk family and the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, agreed to an exclusive interview with *The Weekly*. Also present was a reporter for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Following is a transcript (excerpted) of that interview.

Now that John Demjanjuk is back in the U.S., what's next?

Now we're waiting on what the decision's going to be from the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals. I am expecting, and I don't mean to be presumptuous, but I am expecting that our case is strong and the decision will be favorable. Clearly, if Mr. Demjanjuk gets his citizenship back, the real pressure will be off. If the government chooses to prosecute Mr. Demjanjuk for anything else, in other words to re-denaturalize him, I will, of course, have to help, because it's only right.

I would hope by then Congress takes the appropriate action and does what they should have done in 1979, and that is to pass a statute that calls for the criminalization of these trials.

If Mr. Demjanjuk was to be brought into a civil court again and criminal allegations levelled against him, he would be worse off than he was in the very beginning. He would be forced again, without a lawyer, without money, to defend him-

self in civil court against criminal allegations. He would be bound by the same civil rules of discovery. If Mr. Demjanjuk could have had a criminal trial to begin with here in the United States, he would have never left this country, and his 16-year nightmare would have never taken place.

The system up until the time of Demjanjuk — allegedly there was nothing wrong with it, it was supposedly working just fine. That system is flawed, the system has indeed failed. The Demjanjuk case is proof that the system is flawed.

And we can make it right. It's no Herculean effort for Congress to put forth a statute that calls for the criminalization of these trials. And I think everyone would be satisfied. I cannot see why there would be any objection. It would only bring the standards of justice in America up to the standards of justice in every other civilized country in the world. Since Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited (1986) from the United States of America, Canada has passed a law that allows for prosecution of their war criminals. England, through the House of Lords, has passed a law that allows for the prosecution of war criminals there. Australia passed a law that allows for the prosecution of war criminals there. France prosecutes its own war criminals. Germany prosecutes its own war criminals. Israel prosecutes its own war criminals. ...

(Continued on page 14)

## Jewish groups protest arrival of Demjanjuk; two arrested

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Demonstrators and Jewish community leaders from New York were waiting for John Demjanjuk when he touched down at Kennedy International Airport on Wednesday, September 22, ready to continue protesting his return to the United States even though the Israeli Supreme Court nearly two months ago had found him innocent of war crimes.

They never got near him because he was whisked immediately upon arrival to a waiting, private aircraft to continue his journey. Undeterred, they demonstrated for the cameras and the reporters who

bered that the guards at the prison camps were Ukrainian."

Mr. Meed went on to say, "Out of concern for those who perished, for justice — not vengeance, and for truth itself, Demjanjuk must be banished from this nation."

The protesters, who began gathering at the International Arrivals Building of the airport an hour before the 6:40 a.m. scheduled landing of the Israeli El Al jet from Tel Aviv carrying Mr. Demjanjuk, were orderly early on, waving placards and posing for pictures as the press snapped away. They carried signs that read, "We will never forget," "USA deport the Nazi" and "Never again."



Roman Woronowycz

Members of Kahane Chai burn figure of John Demjanjuk during protest at Kennedy International Airport.

had gathered. One group also burned Mr. Demjanjuk in effigy, which resulted in the arrest of two people.

Nearly 75 people, attempting to turn Mr. Demjanjuk's return to the United States into a media circus, posed for pictures, displayed banners and placards, answered reporters' questions and chanted slogans condemning Mr. Demjanjuk and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Elizabeth Holtzman, who is running for re-election as comptroller of New York among accusations of financial impropriety and was the driving force behind the legislation that created the Office of Special Investigations, showed up for the Demjanjuk vigil with Holocaust survivors. She said the Department of Justice must vigorously pursue extradition proceedings to ensure that Mr. Demjanjuk does not remain in the U.S.

With her was Abraham Foxmann, national director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Benjamin Meed, president of the Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. Mr. Meed said his group has no qualms with the Ukrainian community. But he added, "It must be remem-

bered that a group of about a dozen younger adults, wearing t-shirts identifying them as Kahane Chai, a group "dedicated to bringing the work of Rabbi Meir Kahane to life" according to the letterhead of their press release, disturbed the peaceful demonstration when they began to chant protests condemning Mr. Demjanjuk and Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Shouting "We will not forgive and we will not forget," "Death to Demjanjuk" and then "Rabin is a traitor, he released a Nazi Jew-hater," they pulled out an effigy of Mr. Demjanjuk and set it afire.

Police moved quickly, doused the flames and arrested two members of the group. Port Authority Police spokesperson D. Joy Faber said the two, one from Brooklyn and the other from Queens, have been charged with arson, inciting to riot, reckless endangerment, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct.

The group, named after the founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, regrouped and continued its protest outside the airport police station, where more press had gathered hoping to hear something from the Demjanjuk entourage.

## Chornobyl victim needs aid

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Marianka Romanych, the 13-year-old Chornobyl victim suffering from leukemia, is still looking for money for the bone marrow transplant that is her only chance to beat the disease.

She is being treated at Yale-New Haven Hospital, which has been providing chemotherapy at no cost. The hospital, however, cannot absorb the \$200,000 cost of the operation.

A donor has been found, according to a New Haven Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund press report, and the committee formed to raise money for Marianka has received \$86,000 in donations.

The Marianka Foundation asks that people contribute tax-deductible donations to: Shawmut Bank — CCRF, Marianka Foundation, Account No. 444-9913716, P.O. Box 5050, Hartford, CT, 06102-5050.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Demjanjuk, continued

This was the week that John Demjanjuk came home a free man acquitted of all war crimes charges by the Supreme Court of Israel. This could have been cause for celebration for the Demjanjuk family, but, as Ed Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and official spokesman for the family said, "the day is being dealt with soberly and somberly." That, of course, is due to the fact that Mr. Demjanjuk has received numerous death threats, angry demonstrators were making themselves heard in Israel, as well as in New York and in the Cleveland area, and various special interest groups were pledging to continue their fight to have him deported yet again.

Liz Holtzman, now desperately running for re-election, got into the act in New York, calling John Demjanjuk's return a "desecration of the memory" of the Holocaust victims. The Simon Wiesenthal Center based in Los Angeles sent mailgrams to its members urging them to participate "in an urgent campaign to convince President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno of our government's moral responsibility to vigorously pursue the charges against death camp guard John Demjanjuk." Rabbi Marvin Hier, the center's director, told *The Washington Times* on September 21 that the center was urging its 380,000 members across the U.S. to send telegrams to the president "demanding that the U.S. Justice Department be vigorous in its prosecution of this case, [and] to see to it that Mr. Demjanjuk is eventually deported from this country."

The Wiesenthal Center and other groups have for years contended there is no doubt John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. Now that he's been acquitted of the crimes committed by that Ivan, these groups are calling him "Ivan the Very Bad" of Sobibor and other camps. In disseminating this message, they count on the ignorance of the American public.

After all, does the average U.S. citizen know that Israel's Supreme Court not only acquitted Mr. Demjanjuk of all war crimes charges but also decided that allegations he was a death camp guard somewhere else were not worth pursuing? Does the average American know that Israel's attorney general said the evidence for other charges simply wasn't there? Does the average American know that our own Justice Department had decided way before Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition that other allegations were not supported by the evidence and then decided to proceed on the basis of the Treblinka charges? And then there's a very simple question: If indeed, there are witnesses who say John Demjanjuk was at Sobibor, where were they when Mr. Demjanjuk was being tried on the Treblinka charges? Why didn't they come forward?

Then there's the matter of the infamous identification card purportedly issued to John Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp. Let's put it plainly: it is an outright forgery fabricated by the Soviet KGB. It is replete with grammatical errors and inconsistencies; it has no date of issue; stamps on the card do not mesh; there are strange traces of solvent under the photo and holes in the picture that indicate it may have been taken from another document; and there are questions about the authenticity of signatures on the ID.

In addition there is the odd incident, now probably forgotten, that took place in Ukraine in April 1986 as Mr. Demjanjuk was already in Israeli custody waiting for formal charges to be filed against him. *Molod Ukrainy*, a Soviet Ukrainian newspaper published an article about the case headlined "The Vampire Lives in Cleveland." Along with it the newspaper reproduced the Trawniki ID card — but a different "version" of it. A different forgery shall we say. The *Molod Ukrainy* ID contained a photo of a person alleged to be John Demjanjuk, but it was not the photo that appeared on the ID card previously seen by U.S. and Israeli authorities. And, the photo was in a different position on the card, and some of the handwritten notations that appear on the first Trawniki ID did not appear on this one. Curious.

And yet, today the Trawniki ID card continues to be cited as definitive proof of Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt. Most recently, a *New York Post* editorial said "no serious doubts have been raised about [its] authenticity."

As Ed Nishnic told *The Weekly*, the "tragedy of the Demjanjuk case" is this: "The man has been stigmatized, he's been vilified for the last 16 years, and many people will never accept the fact that he's an innocent man." Obviously, the Demjanjuk case is an emotional issue. But we must not let emotions obscure the facts, we must not let hatred take the place of justice.

Sept.  
29  
1986

### Turning the pages back...

After seven months of pre-trial detention in Ayalon Prison near Tel Aviv, allowed by eight extensions, John Demjanjuk was formally charged in Israeli court with crimes against the Jewish

people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder, on September 29, 1986.

At each of the hearings to remand him in custody, Mr. Demjanjuk's continuing incarceration was ensured because the presiding judge concurred with the prosecution's contention that the accused was "Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka" and could be held until the conclusion of his trial.

The indictment issued on September 29 was 17 pages long (26 in English translation). It outlined the horrors of the Holocaust and Mr. Demjanjuk's alleged involvement in them.

On the following day, the three judges who would hear the case were appointed. Soon after, Israel's first trial of an accused Nazi war criminal since the hanging of Holocaust architect Adolf Eichmann was under way.

Source: "Demjanjuk charged with Nazi war crimes," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 5, 1986; "The Demjanjuk case in Israel: a chronological outline," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, April 24, 1988.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### The honeymoon's over, comrades

by Taras Kuzio

Stepping out of a car into the rain, Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk is offered an umbrella to protect him from the rain. Mr. Kravchuk contemptuously dismisses the offer with the reply that, "It's okay, I'll walk in between the rain-drops."

This is an anecdote that Ukrainians love to repeat during (increasingly expensive) vodka drinking parties to prove the cunning and slyness of Ukraine's "old fox." Both the price of vodka has become beyond the reach of most Ukrainians and Kravchuk's capacity for dodging the raindrops has come to an end. The honeymoon's over, comrades.

The recently concluded agreement to sell the Ukrainian half of the Black Sea Fleet and transfer nuclear warheads to Russia has led to calls throughout Ukraine for President Kravchuk's impeachment on charges of "high treason." Meanwhile, his prime minister, Leonid Kuchma, has been openly accused of being an agent of the Russian Security Service and a puppet of the "red directors" that have been allowed to dominate the government. To many in Ukraine, this betrayal of Ukrainian national interests by President Kravchuk was just too much to swallow on top of the cancellation of the September 26, referendum on confidence in the Parliament and president.

In August 1991, the Communist-dominated Ukrainian Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence. Four months later, Leonid Kravchuk, a long time Brezhnevite protege, beat five democratic contenders in Ukraine's presidential elections. The irony was not lost on those who cared to look for it.

The ideological chief of the very same Communist party that had crushed Ukrainian Independence in 1921 and later murdered and persecuted millions via forced famine, deportations and imprisonment now portrayed itself as "patriotic." It is perhaps fitting that the collapse of the honeymoon between nationalists and communists took place at the same time as commemorations of the 60th anniversary of the 1933 Great Famine.

To bolster Mr. Kravchuk's lack of nationalist credentials, old-style KGB disinformation was circulated that he had allegedly gone carol singing as a young boy in his local village to raise money for the nationalists partisans who roamed western Ukraine in the late 1940s fighting Soviet security forces. Of course, this was all humbug. Mr. Kravchuk had assiduously clung to his Communist Party membership card right until after he saw that the August 1991 putsch had failed, while clinging to his belief in confederation — and not independence.

But many nationalists were, until recently at least, willing to forget the Communist past and help President Kravchuk build what they thought would be a truly independent state. A litany of past failures to achieve independence, a largely denationalized and demoralized population, substantial Russian national minority and lack of a ruling elite were all put forward by those nationalists, both in Ukraine and within the large diaspora, who believed that a pragmatic deal with the communists was imperative.

Taras Kuzio is a research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Only the brave dared oppose the call by President Kravchuk to rally around him as the embodiment of Ukrainian statehood. The leader of this brave, but at first isolated, group of opponents was Vyacheslav Chornovil. A small, but dedicated, hard-working former political prisoner and leader of Ukraine's largest political movement, Rukh, Mr. Chornovil shows the suffering inflicted upon him by nearly two decades of incarceration in the gulag.

When asked what the difference was between himself and Mr. Kravchuk, his main rival in the presidential elections, Mr. Chornovil replied that whereas he had been a "nationalist for 30 years," his main opponent had only been converted to nationalism "30 days ago."

But a strong and influential lobby, both within Ukraine's intelligentsia and, more surprisingly, among the die-hard emigres and former political prisoners opted to put statehood first. An almost mystical fear of losing independence one final, and last, time made them bet their cards on an alliance with the national communists led by that very same cunning Mr. Kravchuk. President Kravchuk was only too pleased to reciprocate this gesture by addressing the third congress of Rukh, an organization he had prevented from putting up candidates in Ukraine's only parliamentary elections two years earlier.

The leader of Rukh, Ivan Drach, a respected poet, writer and leading member of the pampered Writers' Union, articulated this view best when he argued that statehood should be a priority over democracy and de-communization. "Kravchuk an autocrat? May God make Kravchuk enough of an autocrat to hold Ukraine together. Today if we have democracy, tomorrow we will have Ruskoi in Russia," Mr. Drach argued to the applause of many.

Well, so Mr. Drach thought. Two years into independence, the euphoria and flag waving that accompanied the joy of being freed from 300 years of Russian oppression has evaporated almost as fast as the Ukrainian coupon has devalued. The Kozaks with their walrus mustaches are now gone, and the honeymoon is over between the nationalists and communists. The deal is, in fact, finished.

Yet the seeds of the self-destruction of this deal were always there for anybody to see. Some, like Mr. Chornovil, trumpeted them on every occasion they could muster. The price that Ukraine has been forced to pay for this deal has been severe and could, in fact, cost it the very independence it was meant to ensure.

The communists did, of course, change their bright red for duller blue-and-yellow Ukrainian national badges; some thought it even best to learn the Ukrainian language, after decades of deriding it as a "peasant tongue" spoken only by "bourgeois nationalists." President Kravchuk jetted around the world in his new Air Ukraine jet and impressed his foreign guests in a newly purchased BMW. As long as Mr. Kravchuk occasionally hurled the right abuses at Russia, remembered the words of the national anthem, focused on building up the armed forces and was photographed enough times with pretty girls in Ukrainian folk costumes the nationalists were ready to stick to the deal. The nationalists also remained grateful to their "partners" for having delivered a thumping 90 percent in favor of indepen-

(Continued on page 12)

## Sister cities program: Ukraine can benefit from more ties

by Virginia Irina Alexander

As an adjunct to improving international relations with the West and in recognition of the value of people-to-people diplomacy, Ukraine has begun to implement a sister cities program.

In 1956, President Dwight Eisenhower proposed a program to involve people and organized groups at all levels of the American society in personal diplomacy: the sister cities program. President Eisenhower stressed: "The sister cities program is an important resource to the negotiations of governments in letting the people themselves give expression of their common desire for friendship, goodwill and cooperation for a better world for all."

Today, two years after Ukraine declared its independence, the Ukrainian people could benefit greatly from broader participation in active sister city relationships with cities in the United States. Presently, Ukraine has about 20 U.S. sister cities, increasing from 16 in 1991.

In the same time frame, Russia has increased its sister cities affiliations from 55 to over 100. Russia was fortunate to inherit the Moscow-based Twin Cities Association of the former USSR, which has continued to represent Russia and the Newly Independent States (NIS) and has its representative working at the Sister Cities International headquarters office in Alexandria, Va.

How does an American sister city affiliation benefit a Ukrainian city? Usually each city determines its own local initiatives and develops programs to meet their needs. These programs vary broadly from medical assistance to art exhibits, from economic development and trade to humanitarian relief, from environmental reforestation projects to student and teacher exchanges.

As mutual trust develops over the years, city relationships that initially started with cultural and student exchanges expand naturally into professional exchanges, economic development and joint venture initiatives and municipal government cross-training programs. Many of these latter programs are partially or wholly financed through grants from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Information Agency (USIA); the U.S. Department of Commerce has also been supportive of trade efforts.

How does an American city or town begin a Ukrainian sister city program? The first step is to get together a group of interested, committed citizens to start a sister city committee. This group should determine the committee's goals and purposes, such as commercial/trade ventures, cultural exchange, student and professional exchange, etc.

The committee should also obtain "official" support and endorsement (e.g., mayor, city council, chamber of commerce, etc.) from their city or town. Members of the committee (and if possible the city government) should acquire demographics and a profile of the selected Ukrainian city as well as the mayor's name, address, telephone and fax numbers for direct communication.

Every effort should be made to match the city profiles so there will be a common basis for future programs and sustained growth that is mutually beneficial. Broad-based interest and commitment in both communities is important in sustaining an affiliation. It is essential to use existing strengths and linkages and to look for cultural, educational, industrial, commercial, geographical and other similarities. The desire to learn from and to share with a sister city can often balance the lack of similar characteristics.

The American Sister City Committee's membership should reflect a cross-section of that city, ethnically and economically, even though the focus is on the selection of a Ukrainian sister city. Surprisingly, most of the American Sister City Committees with Ukrainian sister city affiliations have only a small number of active Ukrainian members.

For example, in northern California, where I serve as Sister Cities International Management Team representative, we have five Ukrainian American sister city pairs: Santa Rosa/Cherkasy, Sonoma/Kaniv, Sebastopol/Chyhyryn, Davis/Uman and Santa Cruz/Alushta. Though Ukrainians represent only a portion of the membership of these committees, they provide important direction and cultural influence to their sister city programs.

Most importantly, it is the people of our American communities that make the sister city relationships work through their friendly support generously given to their Ukrainian counterpart. They raise funds and obtain grants to bring Ukrainian students, teachers and business people to the United States. They gather and send needed medical supplies and equipment to Ukraine.

In Santa Rosa, my friend Andrea Carroll, a registered dietitian, has spent months in Cherkasy providing insulin, disposable needles and syringes and self-diagnostic kits to diabetic children, and teaching them and their families how to care for themselves. Currently, many diabetic children in Ukraine die or are treated as invalids because of the lack of medication and treatment.

In Kaniv, I assisted Dr. Wayne Cannon and his "Lions in Sight" primary eye care program, which examined 2,500 children and adults and dispensed thousands of pairs of free eyeglasses. Rotary International and local clubs have donated money and time in support of humanitarian and medical programs and frequently work closely with local sister city organizations.

Sister city committees frequently draw from the rich resources available in their local communities, from service organizations, schools, universities, business associations and other community groups. This focus on their sister city stimulates broad community awareness and interest in Ukraine's culture, history and its present political and economic situation.

Large cities such as New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco maintain significant budgets for cultural and trade activities. These cities have many sister cities throughout Europe and Asia, but as yet have no Ukrainian sister cities.

The Ukrainian community in these cities could readily obtain a Ukrainian sister city; it takes only a few dedicated individuals to organize and institute these valuable relationships. We, like the Russian Federation, could have over 100 sister cities, which in turn will focus national attention on Ukraine, benefit its people and influence the course of its development along the road to democracy.

When you next visit Ukraine, take your mayor and community leaders with you; show them Ukraine and let them discover the richness and cultural strength of its people; lifetime friendships evolve from these sister city people-to-people relationships.

For further information about obtaining a Ukrainian sister city, write Virginia Irina Alexander, Ukrainian Sister Cities Liaison, P.O. Box 1812, Sonoma, CA 95476, or call (707)996-5585. Sister city information may also be obtained from: Sister Cities International, 120 S. Payne St., Alexandria, VA 22314, or call (703)836-3535.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Calling a spade a spade

After many years of silence, an old immigrant recently wrote to his relatives in Ukraine: "I have lived in America for many years and I have managed to accumulate almost \$100,000. I would like to invest it in a Ukrainian business venture and make a small fortune. What do I have to do?" he asked.

"Dear Uncle," his relatives replied. "To make a small fortune in Ukraine today, you have to start with a big fortune!"

I was reminded of this apocryphal story when I read Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn's letter in the September 12 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. He takes me to task for criticizing business practices in Ukraine in my July 18 article titled "Doing business in Ukraine: be wary!"

Mr. Hawrylyshyn began his letter by complimenting me for my past "courage" in calling "a spade a spade." He then writes that he found my article "severely disappointing." He was especially disenchanted by my reporting that Ukrainians who have had business dealings in Ukraine have found it difficult to find honest partners. "This is a shocking statement," Dr. Hawrylyshyn wrote. "If it had been made by a non-Ukrainian, Dr. Kuropas would normally accuse him of Ukrainophobia."

Why the shock? Honesty and fair play were not part of the Communist Way, and that's the only thing most Ukrainians over there know.

I have a lot of respect for Dr. Hawrylyshyn. When I was in Kyiv in 1990, I visited the International Management Institute, which he helped establish, and was impressed. Dr. Hawrylyshyn has much business acumen and I have no doubt that he and his offspring have enjoyed the kind of success he writes about in his letter. I applaud him for it.

Unfortunately, other Ukrainians have not experienced similar fulfillment.

When I wrote my article, I mentioned the remarks of my co-panelists at the "Ukraine: The New World Agenda" convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation last July in Winnipeg. Despite their many and varied problems - which I enumerated in my article - most shared Dr. Hawrylyshyn's enthusiasm for the future. For now, however, they cautioned wariness.

My co-panelists had reason to be optimistic. Most represented large corporations and they all emphasized that one had to be prepared for the long term when embarking on a business venture in Ukraine. One also has to be prepared to lose money in the beginning. I mentioned all this in my article.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn accuses me of relying on second-hand information in penning my commentary. True enough. But it is second-hand information that I trust, from people I trust. The panelists in Winnipeg merely confirmed what I had been hearing for many months from other Ukrainians who have returned from Ukraine, disillusioned regarding prospects for entering into joint ventures. As one dynamic businesswoman from Chicago told me a few months ago, it's easy to find "business" with us. What they see flashing on our foreheads when we get off the airplane are three big "D's": "diaspora, dollar, dummy."

Perhaps Dr. Hawrylyshyn has made special arrangements with Ukrainian government officials and has not run into

the kind of governmental corruption and greed other Ukrainians have.

Perhaps Dr. Hawrylyshyn has recruited a select group of highly motivated people and has not had to endure the slothful workers other Ukrainians have.

Perhaps Dr. Hawrylyshyn deals exclusively with people who have a similar mind-set and has not had to engage in endless conversations with Ukrainians who "know it all" and are unwilling to learn new ways of doing things. The usual response of almost all Ukrainian government officials, university professors, authors, filmmakers I've met in the United States to just about everything we suggest is: "Tak, tak, tak. My znayemo" (Yes, yes, yes. We know)

What is making Ukraine a Third World country are the Keystone Commie Corps who run the government. In the words of the Morgan Stanley Investment Research Bulletin of August 13, 1993, "Ukraine is a big country with beautiful people, but it is on the edge of collapse because of leaders who refuse to reform."

Government officials play musical chairs. One of the highlights of the Winnipeg B's and P's convention was the July 3 signing of a trade agreement between the province of Manitoba and the republic of Ukraine by Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon, and Dr. Viktor Pynzenyk, deputy prime minister of Ukraine. On August 27, Dr. Pynzenyk resigned, complaining that he had "exhausted his possibilities." Is the agreement still valid or will it be ignored like so many other recent "agreements" signed by Ukraine's zig-zag government?

In his letter Dr. Hawrylyshyn argues that Ukraine has a well-educated population that is superior in some ways to the developed countries of the West. I don't deny that in math and the physical sciences this is true. But engineers, mathematicians and chemists don't run governments, politicians and economists do. And in these two areas of endeavor, Ukraine remains well behind the pack.

In his letter Dr. Hawrylyshyn also suggests that I (and presumably other Ukrainians) shouldn't criticize Ukraine, because the people are struggling and there has already been too much criticism by non-Ukrainians. I don't agree. I believe Ukrainians in North America have an obligation to provide constructive criticism when it is called for. We need to de-romanticize our image of Ukraine and call a spade a spade. We don't show our love for Ukraine by wearing blinders. If Dr. Hawrylyshyn thinks anyone will be fooled by our silence, he should read the September 11 issue of The Economist.

Will things get better in Ukraine? It depends.

Today, Ukraine has retained the worse aspects of communism (immortality, anomie and indolence) and adopted the worse attributes of capitalism (avarice, lust and envy). Once the Commie Katzenjammer Kids are no longer running the country, perhaps Ukrainians will realize that the free enterprise system will benefit everyone only if it is based on individual initiative rather than class privilege, open bartering rather than clandestine ("na livo") "arrangements," and a true moral code rather than mafia ethics.

Ukrainians may even begin to understand that much of that many currently condemn as "speculation" is really capitalism at its best.

## Education symposium to be held at Rutgers graduate school

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University, will conduct an invitational symposium on education focused upon teacher education and professional personnel preparation on Friday, November 12.

Profs. Ivan Z. Holowinsky and Nobuo K. Shimahara are conference co-directors. The conference will be opened at 8:30 a.m. by Louise C. Wilkinson, dean of the Graduate School of Education. The keynote address will be presented by Prof. Andy Hargreaves from Canada, of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Noted scholars from various countries will present eight papers.

Profs. David Labaree and Dan Liston will discuss the socio-political context of American educational reforms. Issues in Korean-teacher education will be presented by Prof. Hun Chong Lee, while

Prof. Shimahara will discuss socio-political context of educational reforms in Japan. Canadian teacher-education will be analyzed by Prof. Ivor Goodson, while the European context will be elaborated upon by Profs. Stephen Ball and Meg Maguire from the University of London and Prof. Hans Vonk from the Netherlands.

Preparation of school personnel in Ukraine will be analyzed by Prof. Holowinsky from Rutgers. Registration for the conference is limited and will be prioritized by the postmark on the submitted registration. The deadline for registration is November 1.

Individuals interested in attending the conference should write to: Office of Continuing Education, Graduate School of Education, 10 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; or call for registration material at (908) 932-8833.

## Army captain completes research at Harvard's Ukrainian Institute

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A research associate at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Capt. Bohdan Pyskir of the U.S. Army, has completed his scholarly training at Harvard and has accepted a position in the well-known American U.S. electronics firm, Motorola.

Capt. Pyskir conducted research on the contemporary political problems of Ukraine and Russia, and his articles have often appeared in newspapers and journals. For example, The New York Times, which in an editorial (January 11, 1993) suggested that the U.S. America not give economic aid to Ukraine until it ratifies a treaty concerning its nuclear arsenal, printed a letter from Capt. Pyskir (January 21, 1993) in which he explained that the program lay not in the attitude of

Ukraine toward the treaty, but rather in the danger of its northern neighbor's desire for parts of Ukrainian territory.

A month later, the Christian Science Monitor featured Capt. Pyskir's article titled "Ukraine a Challenge to US's Russia Policy" in which he analyzed American-Ukrainian relations. He emphasized the fact that the Western press has almost completely ignored the great strategic changes and the new possibilities made possible by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of Ukraine as a major military power. Ukraine has become the third largest nuclear power with the second largest military in Europe without bloodshed, without superfluous negotiations and with the support of the majority of Soviet troops on her soil.

In this the credit must go to the Ukrainian government, which gave troops the opportunity to wear allegiance to Ukraine while retaining their military rank and civilian rights regardless of the nationality of the individuals involved, Capt. Pyskir noted. The Ukrainian government required loyalty only to the "people of Ukraine." That is why the soldiers supported the referendum on Ukrainian independence in great numbers and swore loyalty to Ukraine.

In his contribution to the Christian Science Monitor, Capt. Pyskir focused on growing problems which augur an uncertain future for Eastern Europe. That Russia has not all at accepted the fact of Ukrainian independence and her military arsenal is one problem. Another is the threat that Ukraine will be ignored by the West, whose lack of a clear-cut political strategy with respect to the new countries of Eastern Europe jeopardizes the future of this region.

Today, the U.S. government concentrates ever more on Moscow, as if the Soviet Union still existed, and does not realize the danger of a renewal of Russian imperialist psychology, Capt. Pyskir wrote. He asserted that bureaucratic inertia and a further tendency to see Europe as divided into American and Russian spheres of influence has created a narrow world view. Capt. Pyskir urged the U.S. government to consider its own political strategy with respect to Ukraine and to adapt its own political program to the new situation in Eastern Europe.

## Summer student exchange program expands to school year

CASTLE CREEK, N.Y. — During eight weeks this summer, 10 young Americans and 12 young Ukrainians undertook cultural and linguistic study in each others' countries. The program was sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and conducted by the Ukrainian American Educational Exchange Association of Binghamton, N.Y.

The American youth stayed primarily in Cherkasy, living with host families and attending classes there part-time while taking bus and boat excursions to historical sights in the region. In early August they were off to the four-day SUM jamboree in Lviv. Where many of them have family ties. The participants enjoyed Lviv, so much that they prevailed upon association staff to let them stay on another four days. They stayed in Kyiv the last week of the exchange to see the sights, wind down and prepare to return home.

The Ukrainian students stayed with host families in the Binghamton, N.Y.,

any time, as they are coming primarily to develop English-language skills and experience the culture, so it is not critical that they arrive at the beginning of a semester. The association is seeking to place up to 10 of these young Ukrainians by the end of October. The college students must begin organizing their documentary requirements as soon as possible to begin the spring semester in January.

"The importance of programs like these cannot be exaggerated," says association president and founder, Ronald Czebiniak. "Teaching Ukrainian youth about American democratic values and market-driven economics while helping them master the English language will sow the seeds for future progress in Ukraine. And as far as I know, we are the only incorporated Ukrainian American nonprofit organization dedicated exclusively to this type of work, and we're doing it on a shoestring budget. And we need help big time: we need it from host families, we need dedicated people who want to get involved and we



The American group of student exchange participants at JFK Airport before their departure: (front, from left): Xenia Horczakiwskyj, Terenia Chornodolsky, Areta Trytjak, Marta Klufas (rear), Michelle Gast, Renata Zajac, Renata Fedun, Markian Rybak, Diana Howanski, Stephan Bihdanowicz and Ronald Czebiniak.

area and attended specially designed English, civics and economics classes three to five times a week. The group was busy with educational field trips to local manufacturers and service sector enterprises, a day trip to New York City, a weekend at Cayuga Lake and many other activities.

The highlight of the summer was undoubtedly a week in Washington, D.C., on a "Close Up Foundation" program. Close Up educates for democracy with experiences in the Capitol that concentrate on federal-level civics. In addition to the program, the students' host families were a terrific bunch who went to extra lengths to have them experience as many different aspects of American and Ukrainian American life as possible.

The two groups returned to their respective homelands on August 25, and the program has ended. The association wishes to sincerely thank all those who helped make the program a success. They are too numerous to list here.

The association is now seeking host families for academic-year student placements. There is a wide variety of ages, genders and English levels on the current list of students waiting to be placed. The majority are junior and senior high school students, with around 10 college students seeking host families with moderately priced community colleges nearby.

The high school students can begin

need financial help.

"When I founded this organization 18 months ago only one other Ukrainian American wanted to get involved besides my mom and dad, God bless them. And today the situation is not much different: most of the directors on our board are regular American, no Ukrainian blood whatsoever. For how many years now have we heard 'Slava Ukraini!' over and over from all those good Ukrainians in our churches, but now when it comes time to do something, apathy is all we get."

"In justice to the many truly active ethnic Ukrainians," he continued, "I should try not to generalize, but my American crew and I all work like dogs to go in debt because we believe in what we do. It's simply terrific when we get letters from kids we have helped or see their positive manifestations of our work."

"I invite anyone out there who would like to get involved, or even just find out more about the association, to give me a call. We just placed 19 American volunteer teachers in Ukrainian schools for the fall — again, hardly any of them Ukrainians — and we have other programs too. We do a lot of good even on this modest scale; imagine what could be done if we got some popular support from the Ukrainian American community at large."

Anyone wishing to learn more about the association and its programs can call days or evenings at (607) 648-2224.

## Brzezinski to attend TWG conference

WASHINGTON — Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Advisor in the Carter administration, has been added to the roster of guests for the upcoming Leadership Conference of The Washington Group (TWG).

Dr. Brzezinski, currently with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, will address attendees at TWG's reception at the Ukrainian Embassy on Friday evening, October 8. Admission to the Embassy reception will be by pre-paid conference registration only. There will be no separate admission to the Embassy.

Roman Popadiuk, the first U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, will address the conference on Saturday, October 9.

Oleh Havrylyshyn, alternate executive director for Ukraine at the International Monetary Fund, will be on hand Saturday evening to receive TWG's "Friend of Ukraine" Award on behalf of philanthropist George Soros.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Famine should be called genocide

Dear Editor:

As Ukrainians, we are mistaken to refer to the events of 1933 as a famine. Although starvation was the principal killing tool, the events were in fact genocide, and we should label them as such.

Famine implies a crop failure or some other natural disaster. The genocide of '33 was deliberately engineered killing inflicted by a sadistic clique upon a totally innocent population. Eight million dead in one winter is the most horrible genocide of all time. We should never fail to remind the world that ours was the first holocaust.

Lazar Kaganovich, son of Ukrainian Jewish parents and father of modern genocide, was the mastermind of the Ukrainian holocaust. How ironic that while the world ignored his tyranny, an emerging Nazi elite learned from him to inflict a similar hell upon his people.

How unjust that while the press can't get enough Demjanjuk blood lust, Lazar Kaganovich died in 1991, free and unrepentant in a plush villa outside Moscow, at the ripe old age of 94, on the very day that Oles Yanchuk's film crew in Ukraine finished filming "Famine '33"

I grew up without grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins or even distant relatives. They didn't die in a famine. They were killed in a brutal and sadistic genocide.

Peter Borisow  
New York

### UNA teaching project a success

Dear Editor:

During the months of May and June of this year, I was a volunteer participant in the UNA's "Teaching English in Ukraine" project. For myself, a bright-eyed and eager university student wishing to learn more about my heritage and willing to help Ukraine in some way, it was an unqualified success.

The reception I received and the people I met were warm and hospitable. My 20 students, age 12 to 45, were very interested in learning to speak English and find out more about Canadian and American cultures. The UNA had organized 80 or so English teachers to go to Ukraine. However, in the Lviv district alone, they had 80 classes of 15 to 20 students signed up for instruction. Ukrainians want and need help, from learning to speak the English language to assistance in forming a capitalist economy.

My trip to Ukraine was arranged so that I'd be able to teach a class for four weeks, then sightsee and visit relatives for another two weeks. My experience teaching was incredible and very rewarding. I had read some background information on teaching and watched a videotape of the UNA teaching workshop, but that did little to prepare me for my experience.

My accommodations were adequate. I lived with a family (father, mother, grandmother, 24-year-old son) who cared very much for me, going out of their way to try to give me the best of everything. I enjoyed good meals (cooked diligently by the mother and grandmother), my own room (they rearranged themselves to accommodate me), trips such as camping in the

Carpathians, tours and concerts in the city and surrounding region. However, their lower standard of living presented a few minor inconveniences (such as rationed water, mass apartments resembling slums, etc.), but these were far outweighed by the many good points.

Teaching a class was remarkable. I was given the wonderful opportunity to meet and become friends with 20 average citizens, sharing their concerns and problems. As far as the teaching aspect of my trip, some of the methods I used included conversational scenes/skits (in a store, having a flat tire), journal writing (about idols, hobbies, poetry), grammar/vocabulary and other miscellaneous activities (playing hangman, pictorial, creating advertisements). It was remarkable to witness their improvement in conversing by the end of the program. (The rapid improvement in learning a language was also obvious to me in July as I worked as a monitor at the Mohyla Institute Total Immersion in Ukrainian Program in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.)

By the time my last days teaching in Lviv rolled around, I was sad to leave. I had learned a lot about their way of life, made many friends, and left each of my students with a better understanding of our Western way of life, and our language.

However, my trip was little more than half finished. I traveled my last two weeks in Ukraine. I first stayed in Kyiv with some relatives, and then ventured to the Crimea and Odessa with my uncle and a Canadian friend, a fellow teacher in the UNA program. We were greeted with much warmth and hospitality, but noticed that employees at the train stations and restaurants offered service far below North American standards. Sadly, the voices on the street were mostly Russian ones. We agreed that the de-Russification of Ukraine may take a generation or longer.

I did notice the effects of conversion to capitalism throughout Ukraine. As initial patriotic jubilation has died down, the economic realities have set in. The most vivid example epitomizing the dilemma Ukraine faces today, occurred while riding with an elderly female relative of mine, and our young male cab driver. Simple talk soon escalated into a heated philosophical disagreement. He argued that life was better for him under communism and association with Russia. The reason he could say this was that he was economically better off (Ukraine is suffering from hyperinflation as experienced by other Eastern European countries). Also, the changes that occurred during the period of Glasnost gave him enough freedom to satisfy him. My elderly relative countered that they now had true freedom of expression, and no longer had to fear arrest or imprisonment. She also reminded him of past atrocities (the 1932-1933 famine). The driver rebutted that those things didn't bother him, they happened long ago, and didn't reflect recent years in the USSR. I found this conversation to be typical of the growing unrest, especially among eastern Ukrainians and in a Parliament dominated by former Communists. We need to be wary of changes taking place in Ukraine today.

Some Ukrainians may be skeptical of their politicians, even about capitalism, but most have a hope for the future and a fear of the past that will insure the return to glory of the Ukrainian state. Many prayers and much assistance need to be offered to Ukraine. I am glad I participated in the UNA's "Teaching English in Ukraine" program. It made me realize how proud I am to be Ukrainian.

Antony Marzotto  
Windsor, Ontario

### Information not dangerous if true

Dear Editor:

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn's letter ("Second-hand info can be dangerous," September 12) makes some good points. However, there is no such thing as dangerous information, second-hand or not, when the content is true. At least not in an open society. To chide Myron Kuropas for his well-balanced summary (July 18) of a Winnipeg convention's discussions about investing in Ukraine is like blaming the messenger for bringing some bad news.

Gauging the economy and business climate in Ukraine is not difficult these days. The Wall Street Journal has got it right (e.g. August 24). One can also hear the sound of hoofs by listening in the trenches.

In letters from common people in the towns and villages of Ukraine, it comes in simple sentences, loud and clear. Especially how the people perceive what is coming and how, in the central and eastern regions, they remain under the thumb of the old caste of local Soviets. From a young woman in the Poltava region, late August 1993, translated from Ukrainian (never mind the temporal style, this is not a dissertation):

"The season for harvesting the sugar beets is coming. This year, Sasha has not yet joined the transporting crew. In the last several years, after he had trucked the beets from the fields to the processing plant and the delivery had been completed, he and other truck drivers received sugar in payment for their work, based on tonnage he had delivered and the distance from the fields.

"Last year, the rules were changed: the sugar that had been earned by laboring in the fields was distributed among all who belong to the SHT (Sil-Hosp-Tech). For instance, the pencil-pushers, repairmen, floor-sweepers. Many bags of sugar were left at the SHT for the directors, so that they could deal largess as they see fit. So the men had worked like mules from 6 a.m. until midnight, while others were sitting in warm buildings from 8 to 5, or at home. Those who had been digging the beets in the fields received as much sugar as those who don't know what the beets look like.

"The Mafia is in place. You cannot challenge brute force. People are frightened. If you squawk, they will get you sooner or later. I don't want to talk about them too much. I would lock them in jail if I could.

"You were asking whether or not our people want privatization. Our people are so scared and don't know what to do. To our beet processing plant people came from France to install some new equipment. They also proposed to mechanize the harvesting of sugar beets, instead of the back-breaking work as we do now. Our raion has refused the offer. All chairmen of the kolhosps are telling us that the French want to take our fields and make us slaves. People are scared. The kolhosp chairmen are making sure their jobs are secure, because their life is very sweet. This is one example.

"We don't understand what is the right thing to do, while life is becoming harder every day. In my 28 years nothing looks good. The stores are empty. People speak well about Belarus. There they have various consumer goods. For instance, from here people carry sugar and bacon to Belarus and sell for their money and buy clothing and shoes. That's how we live. But those who can do it often are working at sugar plants and are able to steal. Others must wait to

the end of season, when they get their two or three bags at a low price."

Such letters are consistent with the common knowledge about stalled economic reforms and other barriers, including the collapsed currency, and the stonewalling and corruption at all levels. The interesting detail is in the crudeness of Soviet stranglehold that continues in the countryside in many regions and the persistence of disinformation at local level, despite the government-controlled state television.

But in the same regions there is also a growing discontent and a widening vacuum of trusted leadership. Players on all sides will be making their next moves to capitalize on this discontent.

As in 1920, the cause or causes will be won or lost on the issues of the economy, articulated by suitable phraseology and hard work by dedicated cadres. It is apparent that there is ample capacity to blow it again. The line between economic and political reform is often indistinguishable.

*The letter writer has requested that his name be withheld for fear of repercussions in Ukraine.*

### Pell's fascination with Russia

Dear Editor:

It never ceases to amaze me how anyone with even the most limited knowledge of the history of Russia's oppression of its neighbors could rally in its favor. I am referring to Senator Clairborne Pell and his attempt to rewrite history by "emasculating" Public Law 86-90, The Captive Nations Week resolution.

To learn why the good senator decided to "update" this resolution, I wanted to find out what makes him tick. Why the fascination with Russia? The answer appeared in a book that I hold in my personal library, Guy Richards's "The Rescue of the Romanovs," (1975) in which an entire chapter is devoted to Sen. Pell's stepfather, U.S. Naval Commander Hugh William Koehler, who worked with the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

The secretive Commander Koehler may have been instrumental in attempting to rescue the Russian imperial family from extinction near Ekaterinburg in 1918. According to the author, who personally interviewed Sen. Pell it's quite likely that Commander Koehler was involved behind the scenes in Gen. Anton I. Denikin's White Army, which controlled much of the Ural area with the help of Czech anti-Bolshevik factions.

Commander Koehler spent time in Kyiv and Odessa trying to organize a way to escort the imperial family out of the country. But, obviously, his efforts were in vain. However, for his efforts and bravery, Commander Koehler was handsomely decorated by what remained of the tsarist regime.

Sen. Pell has spent many years trying to learn about the mission his stepfather performed over 70 years ago as a State Department special agent. Is Sen. Pell still pursuing this inquiry? Is he trying to endear himself to the Russians in order to get the answers he has craved all these decades? Would mollifying the Russians by dropping those nasty "irritants," e.g., references to Russian Communist imperialism contained in the Captive Nations Week resolution, help pave the way? Maybe yes, maybe no, but it wouldn't hurt to look at all the angles.

Christina Millburn  
Richland, Wash.

# Ukrainian foresters leave tracks in Penn's Woods

by Yuri Bihun

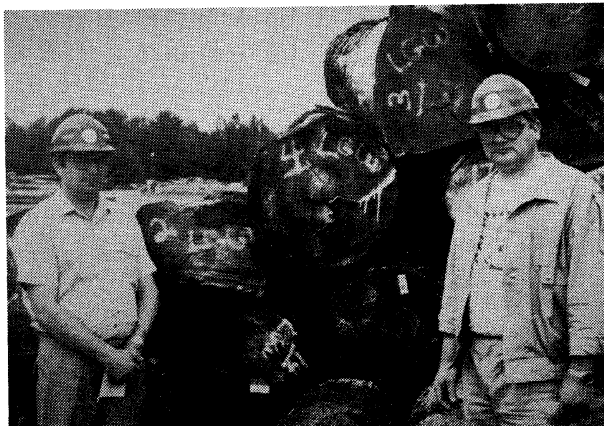
UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — Like a bear stirring after a long winter's hibernation, Ukrainian foresters and natural resource managers are shaking off their slumber and joining the global community in the stewardship of the world's forest resources. Dr. Anatoly Strochinsky and Vasily Ribak, Ukrainian forest scientists, visited Pennsylvania earlier this summer as part of an ongoing exchange program between the Ukrainian State Agricultural University (USAU), formerly the Academy of Ukrainian Agriculture in Kyiv, and the Pennsylvania State College of Agricultural Sciences.

Dr. Strochinsky, a forest biometrician, is currently dean of the faculty of forestry and Mr. Ribak is director of the university's 45,000-acre Boyarska Experimental Forest. The exchange was sponsored by the Penn State Center for Ukrainian Agriculture, part of the International Agriculture Program at the College of Agricultural Sciences. The center is funded in large part through a donation of the Alex Woskob family of State College, Pa. The Ukrainian scientists were hosted by the faculty of the Penn State School of Forest Resources.

While at Penn State, the scientists had the opportunity to visit diverse forestry related operations including the School of Forest Resources, the Forest Research Laboratory, the Stone Valley Experimental Forest in Huntingdon County, Pa., the Bald Eagle State Forest, Kane Hardwood in Kane, Pa., the USDA Forest Service Kane Experimental Forest and the Allegheny National Forest in the northwestern part of the state.

"The Ukrainian foresters were impressed with the high level of research in wood technology at the Forest Research Laboratory and ongoing research on the effects of ozone deposition on the hardwood forests of the Allegheny Plateau," said Dr. Kim Steiner, interim director, School of

*Yuri Bihun is Forest Stewardship Program associate at the Penn State School of Forest Resources at University Park, Pa. Earlier this spring, he visited the forests of central Ukraine as part of the Penn State exchange. He also met with scientists at the National Academy of Sciences and collected preliminary data for a paper titled "The Effects of the Chernobyl Disaster on the Forest Vegetation of the Polissia Region of Ukraine," which was subsequently presented at the International Union of Forest Research Organizations Inventory Group meeting in late June.*



Ukrainian foresters, Anatoly Strochinsky and Vasily Ribak, examine black cherry veneer logs in Kane, Pa., destined for export to Europe or the Pacific Rim.

Forest Resources, who hosted the visiting scientists. "Because all their forests and mills are still state-owned, they were very interested in learning about private enterprise, technological advances in wood processing and the marketing of secondary forest products," added Dr. Steiner.

Like most visitors to Pennsylvania's woods, they were impressed with the world's finest stands of black cherry that grow in the Allegheny Plateau region. On the other hand, they didn't know what to make of the laissez-faire, or natural forest management, they observed in the hardwood forests of Pennsylvania.

"The Ukrainian forest management practices come from a very structured Central European system of intensive forest management," said Dr. Strochinsky. Although there are natural stands of birch, beech, hornbeam and oak, the forests of Ukraine are primarily the result of artificial regeneration or planting of coniferous species. "We rely on artificial regeneration and grow beautiful stands of native pine and spruce that are carefully tended from planting to harvest," he continued. In contrast, the forests of Pennsylvania, like most of the northeast, rely on natural regeneration and do not require planting or the intensive management associated with plantation forestry.

The Ukrainians frequently questioned the conventional wisdom of some American silvicultural practices, such as the lack of thinnings and pest management. For instance, when visiting the USDA Forest Service Kane

Experimental Forest in McKean County, they experienced a visible jolt upon seeing the extent of defoliation caused by the elm spanworm, which defoliated nearly a million acres in northwestern Pennsylvania this summer. Even more surprising to them was that after the third season of defoliation, there was still no attempt being made to control the infestation with pesticides.

Unlike gypsy moth, the elm spanworm is a relatively new species of concern in Pennsylvania's northern tier. It is native to this part of the state where it preferentially defoliates black cherry, beech, maple and associated Allegheny hardwoods. Under normal conditions, entomologists rely on a system of integrated pest management (IPM), rather than expensive aerial spray programs, to control indigenous forest pests. According to the USDA Forest Service and the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, the outbreak should control itself naturally when the population crashes after the second or third season. "If this was occurring in Ukraine, the army would be out spraying by now," asserted Dr. Strochinsky and Mr. Ribak, shaking their heads.

These attitudes betray the heavy-handed reliance on chemical controls for agricultural production in the former East bloc countries — which has contributed to some of the worst environmental

degradation in all of Europe. As a recent World Bank report attests, Ukrainian foresters are very sophisticated in terms of growing trees and silviculture, however, they are light years behind in terms of multiple-use and biological diversity.

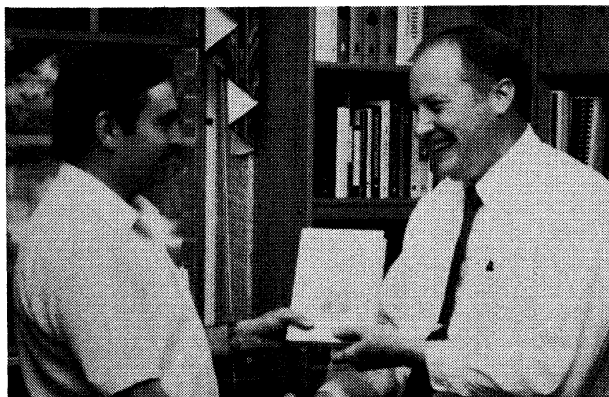
It also reflects on the reverence that is placed on forests due to their relative scarcity in Eastern Europe and Ukraine. Although Russia, its neighbor to the north, has the greatest concentration of coniferous biomass in the world, only 14.5 percent of Ukraine is present; forested (some 25 million acres — about the size of Hungary). Although more productive and diverse than boreal forests to the north, Ukrainian forests comprised less than 1 percent of the forest area of the former USSR.

The forests of Ukraine were extensively damaged during World War II. According to recent World Bank figures, post-war forest acreage made up less than 12 percent of the land area, but due to aggressive planting programs during the 1950s and 1960s, the forest has recovered to its present area. Despite its reputation as an agricultural region of steppes and farms, historical records indicate that forests occupied as much as 40 percent of landscape as late as the Kozak era.

Ukraine is a country rich in natural resources except for timber and oil. Additional afforestation efforts could bring the total up to 18-20 percent by early decades of the 21st century. However, it is not likely that Ukraine will ever be self-reliant in terms of forest resources. As Ukraine undergoes the painful process of privatization of state land and collective farms, there is the possibility that low-quality agricultural land on poor soils and inadequate access can be set aside for afforestation or allowed to revert naturally to forest.

The lands taken out of farm production may be set aside for management as industrial forestlands or non-industrial private woodlands. Private woodland owners can contribute significantly to a nation's wood supply — nearly three-quarters of the forests in the United States are privately owned — and less than 18 percent of all private woodland is held by the forest products industry. Such is the case in the northeastern United States, where 75 to 80 percent of forests in Pennsylvania and New York

(Continued on page 18)



Dr. Anatoly Strochinsky, dean of the faculty of forestry at the USAU exchanging textbooks with Dr. Kim Steiner, interim director, Penn State School of Forest Resources.



Yuri Bihun, Pennsylvania Forest Stewardship Program associate, boring an old-growth Scots pine to determine age at the Boyarska Experimental Forest outside Kyiv.

# Ukraine's State Museum in Kyiv plans for the future

by Arcadia Olenska Petryshyn

KYYIV — Mykhailo Romanyshyn, director of the State Museum of Ukraine in Kyiv, clearly has the determination, perseverance and vision to succeed with his artistic projects in the current difficult circumstances in Ukraine. He is also a person who is aware of the importance of art in contemporary Ukraine and of the impact it can have in formulating the cultural and historical awareness of the Ukrainian people.

When asked about his major projects in the near future, Mr. Romanyshyn makes it very clear that his first priority is complete reconstruction of the museum's main building, which does not have proper lighting or adequate temperature and humidity controls. He notes that the exhibition space could be enlarged significantly by incorporating some adjacent

buildings and connecting them by means of new additional structures to the main building. Plans for the necessary reconstruction have already been prepared by Radoslav Zuk and other architects.

The reconstruction is widely supported by numerous government agencies and Mr. Romanyshyn succeeded in getting the support of Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, who took the project under his personal control. Mr. Romanyshyn intends to exhibit the reconstruction plans at the entrance to the museum as a reminder that the rebuilding needs to be completed by the time of the centennial celebration of the main building, is to be held in six years.

When asked about his main objectives as far as the artistic activity is concerned, Mr. Romanyshyn responded that they were to familiarize the world with Ukrainian art. At this time he wants to stay clear of controversial subjects, such as the national origins of particular artists. "The origins of artists will be dealt with in the future. When Ukrainian statehood is firmly established, all identity issues will be resolved," he said.

Mr. Romanyshyn is satisfied with some of the exhibits of works by Ukrainian artists which were held abroad, such as "The Spirit of Ukraine" exhibit which was shown in Canada. Croatia was the first European country to show interest in modern Ukrainian art. The first exhibit of Ukrainian avantgarde art was held in Zagreb at the end of 1990, and was subsequently seen in Kyiv in 1991, as well as in Europe. Mr. Romanyshyn is willing to discuss the mistakes which were connected with some of these shows but considers them to be mere nuisances and necessary compromises which will be corrected in future exhibits.

In discussing the permanent exhibition of Ukrainian art at the museum which has recently been enlarged, supplemented by works which were previously held in storage, Mr. Romanyshyn notes that as far as the works which were created after the 1930s (the Communist period) are concerned, they should, for the time being, be put into storage ("khay vidlezhatia.") All other historical move-

ments of Ukrainian art at the new exposition have been enlarged. There are separate rooms for lesser known works, such as the art of the Boychukists and other early 20th century artists.

The Ukrainian avantgarde is well represented yet incomplete because a large portion of it is still in Munich, where it was on exhibit, and some modern works from private collections have not yet been acquired. Mr. Romanyshyn also wants separate rooms for the more significant Ukrainian artists and plans to hold exhibits which would reflect contemporary artistic processes. He is also interested in having separate rooms for regional representation for artists from different parts of Ukraine.

When asked what important exhibitions are being planned for the future, he emphasizes that it is very important for Ukraine to establish close contacts with its immediate neighbors, going on to note that the next important exhibit at the State Museum will be a show of works by Armenian and Georgian artists, which was to have been held this summer.

"At this point, there is amicable cooperation with our neighbors. They comply with requests for loans of art works and we reciprocate in kind," he noted. There is also cooperation with neighboring nations in the exchange of works for special exhibits. Some works from Ukrainian museums, including a portrait of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, were recently sent to Warsaw, where an exhibit of Baroque art was being held.

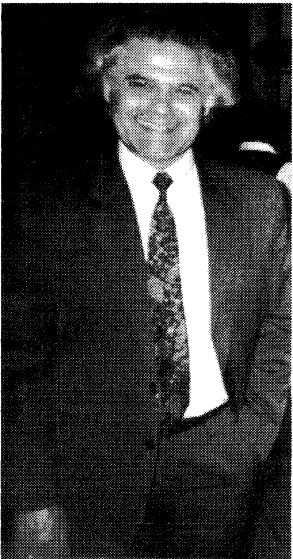
The State Museum plans to hold an extensive exhibit of Ukrainian portraiture from the 17th and 18th centuries. Mr. Romanyshyn does not discuss the political implications of such an exhibit, but it is clear that it will impact on the visiting public, certainly as far as its sense of Ukrainian history and statehood is concerned. Of course, it is important that a good catalogue should accompany the portraiture show, especially since it is Mr. Romanyshyn's intention to arrange for the exhibit to be seen in other European countries. The Museum will also hold individual exhibits of some of the more important Ukrainian artists, which could also be sent to other countries.

When asked if an exhibit of Archipenko's works is being planned, Mr. Romanyshyn answered that this is his "dream." One possible way of realizing an Archipenko exhibit could be through German representation in Ukraine, as there are many works by Archipenko in Germany. There were discussions about such an exhibit, which was to be held both in Germany and in Kyiv, but they were temporarily suspended. It appears that there was no direct contact with the Tel Aviv museum which houses a number of important works by Archipenko. The project might be premature, however, since the State Museum in Kyiv does not yet have the necessary temperature and humidity controls needed for such a show.

A Hryshchenko exhibit, on the other hand, seems easier to arrange because of the artist's bequest to the Museum. Another possible show, that of the sculptures of Hryhoriy Kruk, is more complicated because the works, which have been bequeathed to the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, were initially destined for collections in Ukraine and the disposition of the works has not yet been made.

It is clear that Mr. Romanyshyn wants as many works as possible by Ukrainian artists from all over the world to be housed in Ukraine. He does not want to speculate whether a large representation of art works on permanent exhibit might lessen the quality of the exposition. He says that his primary goal at this time is to broaden the exhibition space and feels that nothing should stand in the way of the planned reconstruction of the museum.

Mr. Romanyshyn acknowledges that there were some weak shows but feels that this can be overcome in the future. At this point it is necessary to harness all available resources, including help from the diaspora. One respects the determination and complete dedication of Mr. Romanyshyn to the welfare of the State Museum of Ukraine because it is clear his artistic priorities coincide with the priority of building a strong Ukrainian state.



Mykhailo Romanyshyn, director of the State Museum of Ukraine in Kyiv.

## CONCERT REVIEW: Volodymyr Vynnytsky at the "Grazhda"

by Kitty Montgomery

Kyiv pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, former winner of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Competition in Paris and current artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America, played at the mountaintop concert hall called "Grazhda" on August 21st.

Located east of Lexington, in Greene County, N.Y., the wooden concert hall and surrounding building complex, including a Ukrainian Catholic Church, were hand crafted by Ukrainian artisans to stand as a symbol of community solidarity in exile. Settlers from Ukraine were originally attracted to the region by the plateau's rolling contours, abutted by high peaks, resembling the terrain of the Carpathian Mountains.

Conceived by Lviv composer Ihor Sonevsky in 1982 as "a little Tanglewood," the summer concert series has featured great artists of Ukraine and outstanding talent among Americans of Ukrainian descent. Prof. Sonevsky, a composer in every genre, is best known for his church and secular vocal music. Categorized as a "disgraced person" for his musical studies outside the Soviet Union, Prof. Sonevsky attended the Vienna Music Academy and the Hochschule fur Musik in Munich; he emigrated to America in 1950, subsequently serving as one of the founders of the Ukrainian Institute of America. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Prof. Sonevsky has returned to his homeland annually, witnessing the performance of his compositions by Ukrainian musicians — recently, a production of his cantata, "Love, Ukraine," by the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus — and auditioning talent for his

Grazhda series.

In addition to Mr. Vynnytsky, other musical legends this discerning, not-for-profit impresario has imported to his hall include violinist Oleh Krysa, long-time protégé of David Oistrakh and former head of the violin department at the Moscow Conservatory; the Kyiv

warrior of the keyboard, Alexander Slobodyanik, who has soloed with the New York Philharmonic since his Grazhda debut; cellist Nathalia Khoma, Tchaikovsky medalist and winner of the Casals International Competition in Budapest; and the Leontovych String Quartet, winners of the Lysenko Award in Ukraine, who made their Manhattan debut at the Frick Collection museum last March.

One of Prof. Sonevsky's Ukrainian American guests, Metropolitan Opera basso Paul Plishka, previewed his Lincoln Center performance of Moussorgsky's "Songs of Dances and Death," which were subsequently reviewed as "living theater that transforms the genteel art of Leid singing to an experience at the edge of an abyss."

Mr. Vynnytsky's play defies assessment by a description of its technical parts. There are no parts. Mr. Vynnytsky atomizes notes to sheer atmosphere, and it takes a quantum critical leap to realize the dimension of his work in words. The Germans have a term for musicians who attain his artistic level. They speak of "Tonknstler" — sound sculptors — whose lines rise free of the instrument, producing them to hang suspended as images, sensually enveloping and evocative beyond a rational aesthetic. What occurs in performance is a kind of seance, with the artist serving as diviner, passing the composer's vision and psychic energy through a vital union with his instrument, uninhibited by the conscious exercise of technique, by effort or personal exhibition.



Volodymyr Vynnytsky

(Continued on page 19)

## Quintet led by composer Skoryk of Ukraine tours North America

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Classical Ukrainian music is alive and well and is enjoying a rebirth in concert halls around the world.

To prove this point, a quintet of musicians from Ukraine led by the composer Myroslav Skoryk is now on tour in North America. He is a professor at both the Kyiv and Lviv conservatories and heads the Lviv Composers' Union. With him are Yuriy Laniuk, a composer and cellist who teaches cello at the Lysenko Higher Institute of Music; Bohdan Kaskiv, violinist and head of the violin department at the Lviv Conservatory; Anna Klymashivska, pianist and teacher at the Kyiv Conservatory; and Valeriya Buimister, a baritone with three solo albums to his credit.

They are presenting works written by Lviv composers in the last 100 years. Works presented include the: Trio for violin, cello and piano by Nestor Nyzhankivsky; "Withered Leaves," a song cycle to the words of Ivan Franko by Ihor Sonevtsky;

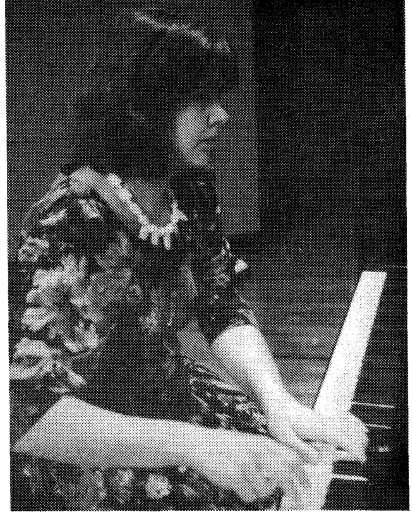
"Anticipation Sonata" for cello, piano and tape by Yuriy Laniuk; "Recitatives and Rondo" for violin, cello and piano and "Ukrainian Melody," both by Mr. Skoryk; Passacaglia and Scherzo for Piano by Mykola Kolesa; "Za Bairakom Bairak," a song to a text by Taras Shevchenko by Stanislav Liudkevych; "Misatsu Kniaziv," song to a text by Franko by Vasyl Barvinsky; and "Oi, Ty Divchyno," a song to a text by Franko by Anatol Kos-Anatolsky.

This group of musicians has been in North America since August 22. In the United States they have played in Philadelphia, Hunter, N.Y., the UNA estate Soyuzivka and New York City. They gave a concert at the Salle Tudor at Ogilvy in Montreal on the September 17. The day before they were in a studio recording the above-mentioned works for a cassette which is now available. They then went to Toronto and performed a concert at the Glenn Gould Studio on September 19. The group is travelling to Ottawa for a concert at the University of Ottawa on September 23.

The Canadian part of their North American tour is organized by RADIOmanitist, a non-profit organization dedicated to the development and promotion of Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian culture in Canada and Ukraine. This organization has already released two cassettes, "Stalagmite Under a Naked Sky" (Vapniaky Pid Holym Hebom, an alternative Ukrainian Canadian rock group from Toronto), and "New Frequencies — Contemporary Music from Ukraine" featuring the works of Mr. Laniuk, Yevhen Stankovych, Valentyn Sylvestrov and Volodymyr Shumeiko as performed by Mr. Laniuk, cello, and Yozhef Ermin, piano.

After their performances in Canada, the group will head back to the United States, where there will perform in concert in New York City on September 26 and in Chicago on October 3.

Upon return to Ukraine on October 5, the group's concert program will be presented at the Ukrainian International Music Festival, which is being held October 2-9 in Kyiv.



Yuriy Laniuk, cello, Bohdan Kaskiv, violin, and Anna Klymashivska, piano, are part of a quintet of musicians from Ukraine now touring North America.

## The honeymoon's...

(Continued from page 6)

dence in the referendum.

But the deal always was stacked in favor of the communists who had long abandoned any belief in a Marxist-Leninist utopia. Their only loyalty remained, and still remains, to themselves. The corrupt clannish nepotism that evolved over nearly two decades of Brezhnevite rule in Ukraine permeated the entire state, party and government apparatus. These servile Soviet Ukrainian bureaucrats who had previously sung the praises of Lenin and the Russian "elder brother" as loyal "Little Russians" could now not be expected to become market economic reformers, full-blooded democrats and patriots of a newly independent Ukraine.

Corruption and organized crime grew out of all proportion while President Kravchuk turned a blind eye to the communist nomenklatura's stripping of Ukraine's rich assets. In the interests of stability the old guard was kept in place, dominating the government and presidential apparatus, while economic reform was mentioned only on foreign visits to the International Monetary Fund or World Bank. Only the Swiss banking system and economy benefitted from this asset stripping. If Ukraine's poorly conducted opinion polls are anything to go by, the majority of the population have come to believe that the "mafia" and former nomenklatura (there is really little difference in practice) — not the Parliament — are actually running the place.

Although Ukraine has a large industrial base, supplies half of its own energy needs, possesses abundant raw materials and some of the most fertile agricultural soil in Europe its economic crisis has overshadowed that of most other post-Soviet republics — apart from war-torn Azerbaijan. Hyperinflation of over 50 percent per month shows no sign of slowing down, privatization has hardly begun, and the government has no program to escape from what even it considers to be a catastrophe. Prime Minister Kuchma has threatened to resign so often that nobody takes notice any longer.

The breakdown of the honeymoon between emigre and domestic nationalists, on the one hand, and their former communist opponents was inevitable. It has proved impossible to transform Ukraine's conservative communists into true-blue patriots or democrats. The undignified collapse of Soviet communism could have easily served as an omen to those nationalists who trumpeted a deal with their former opponents that communists are terrible administrators, corrupt, have no understanding of economic affairs, do not truly believe in parliamentary democracy and are unpatriotic to boot.

The end of the honeymoon between nationalists and communists has brought to the fore many unanswered questions about Ukraine's future direction. First and foremost of these are relations with Ukraine's giant northern neighbor Russia. Mr. Kravchuk, initially a fierce critic of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), has now begun

to trumpet its virtues. Ukraine's membership in the CIS, anathema to all nationalists, is now described as beneficial and indefinite; Mr. Kravchuk even compares it to the European Community or the North American Free Trade Area. Those who are opposed to the proposed economic union between Ukraine, Russia and Belarus are labelled extremists, terminology that comes easily to the lips of Ukraine's old guard communists.

At a time of growing domestic crisis which threatens to unseat them, it can be no coincidence that Ukraine's communist elite and wily president have begun to look for another means of salvation. President Kravchuk had always leaned more towards confederation and sovereignty than to full independence. President Kravchuk (not Prime Minister Kuchma) suggested the formation of an economic union at the May 1993 CIS summit. If Ukraine signs the economic union on September 27, it will mean not only a return to dependence on Russia, but also the loss of sovereignty in many other areas (for example, the inability to introduce the hryvnia currency). The draft economic union signed by Mr. Kuchma in July also envisions a military and political union, as you cannot have one without the other.

The deepening political and economic crisis caused by gross mismanagement, blatant corruption and mere lip service to reform has left the communists with one of two choices. Either they stay where they are and lose power to the growing anti-communist tide now threatening to engulf them, or they attempt to

save their necks by returning to Mother Russia. Afraid of losing power, and the trappings of wealth that go with it, as well as the threat of retribution for past crimes, they have decided on the latter. Mother Russia, of course, is only too willing to have the "younger brothers" return to its bosom; their independence was always considered only temporary in Moscow.

If the multitude of anti-communist and nationalist groups in Ukraine, many of whom pitched their tents in the communist camp but who are now utterly disillusioned with a deal that was fraught with danger from the start, are successful in ousting the nomenklatura old guard in pre-term elections this will reverse the trend for reintegration with Russia, whether Russia will accept this reversal is doubtful. To have allowed Ukraine to destroy the former USSR was bad enough; to allow it to destroy a Russian-dominated CIS a second time is probably out of the question.

At Rukh's first post-independence congress, Mr. Chornovil told the jubilant delegates, "have no doubt that three-quarters of this territory should be painted red, or deep pink. Because even today they remain under the control of sovereign Ukrainian communism." Eighteen months later this still holds true and the communists are now dragging Ukraine back into a union with Russia. Ukrainian nationalists who believed in doing a deal with their former opponents to strengthen statehood now have only themselves to blame — and independence to lose.

# Growing challenge...

(Continued from page 2)

ever, are thin on the ground. The local branch of Rukh was formed by the local CPU and withered on the vine when it was no longer deemed necessary. The local branch of the Ukrainian Republican Party split in 1992, and the leader of the Democratic Party of Ukraine in the region, Ivan Birchak, lives in Artemis, not in Donetsk. Moreover, the nationalist paper that he founded in July 1992, *Nashe Slovo*, soon disappeared without trace.

Therefore, the local Ukrainian nationalist movement is unable to act as a powerful countervailing force to the Russophone or leftist parties. In fact, because it is dominated by relative extremists, it tends to reinforce local stereotypes and fear of Ukrainian nationalism.

### Conclusions

As always in post-Communist politics, specific groups may come and go. Those mentioned above may enjoy only an ephemeral existence. However, the political forces they represent are clear enough, and in the absence of a powerful local Ukrainian nationalist movement they are likely to dominate the region at the next elections.

The demands of these groups have already emerged on an official level in the Donbas. The Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast Councils voted in favor of regional autonomy (*samstoyatelnost*) during the June strikes,<sup>38</sup> and the Luhansk City Council voted by 73 to 14 for Russian to be the official state language in the region "alongside" Ukrainian.<sup>39</sup>

A promise to hold a referendum if necessary to back up local demands for autonomy was made by both councils in the autumn of 1992. The fear in Kyiv that such a question may be added to the national referendum on confidence in the Ukrainian Parliament and president due on September 26 has caused many to have second thoughts about the wisdom of the exercise. Polls have indicated that in the referendum the Donbas would give only 10-20 percent support to the Ukrainian Parliament and only 40 percent or less to President Kravchuk.<sup>40</sup>

According to one local poll, a majority of voters in Donetsk Oblast would not back any party in new parliamentary elections; 4 percent would vote for Rukh, 11 percent for the Intermovement, and 15 percent for the Labor Party.<sup>41</sup> However, recent by-elections to the Ukrainian Parliament indicate that most of those who are elected as non-party figures are in fact typical members of the local elite (such as enterprise directors and collective farm chairmen) posing as "men of good faith."

Of the 16 by-elections successfully completed in the winter of 1992-1993 and the spring of 1993 (12 of which were in eastern and southern Ukraine), all of those elected were non-party candidates. However, five were factory directors, two were collective farm chairmen, two were state officials, three were heads of local councils, and one was the head of a naval academy (there were also two teachers and one writer). Three new deputies were elected in Donetsk Oblast — Anatoliy Martynov, the director of a collective farm, and Anatoliy Khunov and Mykola Bureho, both enterprise directors.<sup>42</sup>

Therefore it can be expected that the Russophone and leftist groups backed by such local elites or independents with similar programs will win most of the

seats in the Donbas at the next elections, likely to be held some time in 1994, or by March 1995 at the latest.

Unlike in western Ukraine or Kyiv, the Ukrainian cultural intelligentsia has no real presence in the Donbas, therefore Ukrainian nationalist parties are unlikely to perform well. The Donbas is also different from Kharkiv, which elected a large number of centrist independents in the 1990 elections. In Kharkiv, as a result of the local concentration of technical colleges (23, as opposed to 18 in Kyiv and five in Donetsk) and relatively high-tech industry, there is an independent-minded Russophone technical intelligentsia. They voted for centrist parties such as the Party of Democratic Revival of Ukraine in 1990 and supported the Russian-speaking centrist Vladimir Hryniyov in his bid for the presidency in 1991 (Mr. Hryniyov was then deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, but he resigned in the middle of the June strikes).

In the Donbas there is no real middle strata between enterprise directors and the traditional mass working class based in large mines and factories. The relationship between these two groups is therefore close. Both have a mutual interest in maintaining subsidies from Kyiv and in preserving the system of factory-based social benefits on which the local working class has come to depend. Both groups are overwhelmingly Russophone and are likely to react sharply against any Ukrainization proposals coming from Kyiv.

Such economic and ethnic/linguistic issues have already dominated political debate in the current Ukrainian Parliament, but the south and east have been relatively quiescent since the majority of deputies from the area were elected in 1990 on a catch-all CPU ticket. This article has focused only on the Donbas, and it is perhaps too early to generalize from the situation there to that in eastern and southern Ukraine as a whole.

Nevertheless, Donetsk is rapidly emerging as the second key political center in Ukraine after Kyiv. Events that begin in Donetsk soon spread to the rest of the east and south. Moreover, despite the differences mentioned above between Donetsk and Kharkiv, the latter is politically closer to Donetsk than it is to Kyiv.

In the next elections the linguistic and economic issues mentioned above are likely to be the main campaign issues throughout the region; therefore, the next Ukrainian Parliament may well experience sharper political confrontations between eastern and western Ukraine than the present one.

*The author is a senior research fellow at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, England. He would like to thank Dominique Arel of McGill University, Canada, and Grigori Nemeria of the Center of Political Studies in Donetsk for organizing his trip to the Donbas.*

<sup>38</sup> See *Donetskiy Kriazh*, No. 23, June 25 - July 1, 1993.

<sup>39</sup> *Zhizn Luganska*, No. 24, June 1993.

<sup>40</sup> See, for example, *Pravda Ukrainy*, July 3, 1993. Recent polls have indicated that support for Kravchuk nationally is running at much less than the 63 percent reported in the above newspaper, and support in the Donbas could therefore be expected to be proportionately lower.

<sup>41</sup> Information supplied by Lina Nikonenko of the Labor Party.

<sup>42</sup> Official protocols of the Ukrainian Parliament and *Holos Ukrainy*, November 28 and December 11, 1992.

**МИСТ-КАРПАТИ**  
 120 Runnymede Rd., Toronto, Ont.,  
 M6S 2Y3, Can., Tel.: (416) 761-9105  
**Посилайте через нас:**  
 - речові і харчові пакки;  
 - гроші, листи, телеграми;  
 - трактори, автомобілі;  
 - товари для дому та інше.  
 По каталог телефонуєте на номер:  
**1-800-265-7189**  
**Шукаємо нових агентів, високі комісії!**

**UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER**  
 Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:  
**Single Ukrainians**  
 P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

**FLOWERS**  
  
 Delivered in Ukraine  
**1-800-832-1789**  
 Landmark, Ltd.

**GRAND HOTEL**  
 LVIV'S ONLY LUXURY HOTEL  
 ELEGANTLY RESTORED

Individual Rates	
\$78.00 per person double occupancy room includes breakfast	\$120.00 per person single room includes breakfast
Group Rates	
Group consists of 12 persons or more	
\$68.00 per person double occupancy room includes breakfast	\$83.00 per person single room includes breakfast
\$78.00 per person double occupancy room breakfast, lunch & dinner	\$93.00 per person single room breakfast, lunch & dinner

**fly** FOR RESERVATIONS CALL  
 (215) 567-1328  
 1-800-487-5324  
**DIASPORA ENTERPRISES, INC.**  
 220 SOUTH 20TH STREET - PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

**YEVSHAN**  
 Book & Music  
 Catalog  
**The Source**  
 for Ukrainian

Books - Music - Compact discs  
 Videos - Language tapes  
 Children's books  
 History & Educational books

**For a free copy call**  
**1-800-265-9858**  
 (USA & Canada - 24 hours)  
 Shopping at home is just  
 a phone call away with the new  
**Yevshan Toll free number!**  
 Visa • MasterCard Accepted

Yevshan Corporation  
 Box 325  
 Beaconsfield, Quebec  
 Canada, H9W 5T8  
 Fax (514) 630-9960

**VESELKA**  
 ORCHESTRA

Andy Czerny: (514) 678-7010  
 Tino Papa: (514) 374-6632

Music for all occasions

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.**  
 Custom Built Homes  
**\$69,900**



Local builder with 21 years experience custom building homes in Kerhonkson is now offering a ranch, cape or mountain chalet style home on your lot for only \$69,900. Each home has 3 b/r, 1-2 baths, 1/2, d/r, kit, and full bsmt. Includes all appliances, 250 ft. well, all plumbing, electric and heating systems and wall to wall carpeting. Local land also available. For more information or appointment to see completed home write Box 401 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 or call: (914) 626-8603

**Planning a trip to**  
**UKRAINE?**  
 Personalized  
 Travel Service at  
 Reasonable Rates

- VISAS • HOTELS • MEALS •
- TRANSFERS • GUIDES •
- AIR TICKETS •
- RAIL TICKETS •
- CARS WITH DRIVERS •
- INTERPRETERS •
- SIGHTSEEING •

**LANDMARK, LTD**  
 toll free (800) 832-1789  
 DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180  
 fax (703) 941-7587

**\$\$\$ SAVERS**  
**to UKRAINE**

**HOTEL+AIR \$999**  
 LVIV • 2 wks from

Restrictions apply - Deviations extra

- KYIV/NYC \$350
- NYC/KYIV \$350
- NYC/LVIV \$350

• Rates based on 1/2 RT • Restrictions apply

**ZAPROSHENNIA**  
**INVITATIONS • \$75**  
 Free delivery to Ukraine

**SCOPE TRAVEL INC**  
 201 378 8998 or 800 242 7267  
 IATA • ARC • ASTA • Est 1967

## Ed Nishnic...

(Continued from page 5)

**What can you tell us about the reaction of John Demjanjuk to his release and going home? He seemed almost emotionless.**

The entire trip Mr. Demjanjuk was very solemn. A lot of time he would just sit and look out the window, and he seemed to be reflecting upon the years that he spent in that 10-by-12-foot cage. I think Mr. Demjanjuk should be given time to make the adjustment. His world has become that 10-by-12-foot cage, and the very idea of freedom is something that will take a while to get used to.

I think he needs to be isolated for a while among members of his family perhaps, and decompress. And once he's able to do that and understand the fact that he's a free man you will probably see that he has a lot more emotions. ...

In the van (at JFK Airport) I remember turning around to Mr. Demjanjuk and I said, "Now I can finally tell you that I told you so." Because for all these years I've been going to his cell in Israel and saying, "Look, it's going to be all right, you're going to come home." He would say, "I don't know..." And I would say, "You're going to see. One day I'm going to tell you I told you so." That moment was as we were driving towards the plane, and he smiled, and I knew he felt really good. But there was no jubilation that you would see.

On the plane ride most of the people were very calm, very composed and I sat next to a person, he was really nice and he was a Holocaust survivor who said: "You know, this is very difficult. But I'm very proud that my country acquitted Mr. Demjanjuk. Because if there's any doubt, they should not go after people. If they're sure he's the man and the evidence proves it, then they should take him away. But if there is doubt, then at least it was done in the state of Israel." And it was a real good feeling. ... He was a very nice compassionate man.

On the other hand, there were a few people who were screaming, there were very, very few.

**Speaking of security, can you tell us why Mr. Demjanjuk was in handcuffs until the very moment he boarded the plane in Israel?**

He was brought there in handcuffs because Mr. Demjanjuk was under a deportation order from the state of Israel, and it was the deportation that was carried out in handcuffs. The reason being that even though on the surface it's kind of ridiculous, but that's the way the law works. They were trying to prevent Mr. Demjanjuk from running out of the van and escaping so he could stay in the state of Israel. That was the real purpose behind it.

They were to see to it that he was deported and not escape, and they did their job and that was it. He was a free man once he was on that plane.

**Do you expect Mr. Demjanjuk to make an appearance before the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals?**

At this very stage the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals is in the decision-making process, and whether or not he'll have to do that will depend on what the ruling is. I would hope and I expect that the court has enough before it right now to make a ruling whether or not the deparalization and deportation orders should stay in effect. Although it may ask for further information and further testimony, or further evidence. You know, that's what they do, and we'll comply with the court's order.

**Are you aware that the Simon Wiesenthal Center has begun a cam-**

**paign to prod the Clinton administration to "vigorously pursue" the Demjanjuk case? What is your reaction to that?**

Well, as far as the Simon Wiesenthal Center goes, beginning with Rabbi Marvin Hier, Elfrain Zuroff in the state of Israel, I feel that these people are a very, very small minority of what the people of America feel. I feel that the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles as well as the one in Israel have absolutely no credibility whatsoever. These are the very same individuals who for 16 years said that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" beyond reasonable doubt.

Now, on the other hand, I have great respect for Simon Wiesenthal, who himself, in a personal capacity from Austria had been quoted on several occasions as saying that John Demjanjuk should be allowed to return home and allowed to live his life in peace. So that is a direct contrast to what the centers that use his name are saying, and I think you should go right to the source, Simon Wiesenthal, and ask him how he feels.

There are 260 million people in America and at one time about 90 percent of them believed that John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible." And now he's been acquitted and the scandalous way in which the trial was conducted here in America has been exposed. And I would be willing to bet that less than 1 percent of the American population today even is considering that any further action should be taken against this man.

It's not only me saying it. The very reason why John Demjanjuk left the state of Israel is that the attorney general said there is no further action to be taken in this case, because there is no case to go forward with. The court, on three separate occasions confirmed the decision of the attorney general of Israel.

Whatever the Simon Wiesenthal group is complaining about has already been dealt with by the Israeli Supreme Court. If they feel they have more information than was submitted to the court, produce that evidence and let's straighten it out in a criminal court of law here in America. No more second-class trials, these things should be criminalized and they should be done immediately.

**What do you say to these radical Jewish groups, like the one outside, or those who have actually said they would kill Demjanjuk?**

I say they ought to really reconsider the way they're conducting themselves. They're becoming an embarrassment to the very people they claim to represent and I think that there's not a Jewish person that supports these idiotic death threats. They're, of course, radicals and there's nothing one can do about it. They've become a real embarrassment and I think a thorn in the side of all level-headed people, and they're only doing a disservice to their own credibility. And they ought to basically grow up, conduct themselves as adults.

What they're doing by this is they're disagreeing with the state of Israel, or they're disagreeing with the attorney general of the state of Israel. They now claim that they will take law into their own hands, and they don't even realize that the man has just been acquitted of being "Ivan the Terrible." He's been acquitted, and he's (the attorney general) found not to go forward with any of the other charges. ...

And that's the tragedy of the Demjanjuk case. The man has been stigmatized, he's been vilified for the last 16 years, and many people will never accept the fact that he's an innocent man.

He came here with his head held high, he is not afraid to face his accusers. If there are allegations, produce the evi-

dence. It's not been produced. It wasn't produced in Israel. I cannot believe for one second that if Israel had a case to put forward it against John Demjanjuk that they wouldn't have put him up on trial right now. Where else should a person be tried? And if Israel felt there was anything to warrant a conviction, they wouldn't have let him out of there. No way possible.

He came here with his head held high, he is not afraid to face his accusers. If there are allegations, produce the evidence. It's not been produced. It wasn't produced in Israel. I cannot believe for one second that if Israel had a case to put forward against John Demjanjuk that they wouldn't have put him up on trial right now. Where else should a person be tried? And if Israel felt there was anything to warrant a conviction, they wouldn't have let him out of there. No way possible.

**During the seven years that Mr. Demjanjuk was in prison, did you ever lose hope?**

From a personal point of view I never did. I never doubted that in the end of the day it would work out. I had some very trying moments. Those trying moments were when certain members within our (Ukrainian American) community were putting forth strong efforts to destabilize the defense, to undermine the strategy that I'd been working on for so long, and to, in that respect, destroy my credibility as far working on this case. Those were troubling moments, but I never lost sight. I always tried to keep my eye on the target and that was to find who "Ivan the Terrible" was. By doing that we were able to get Mr. Demjanjuk acquitted. We did it. ...

**You've told us about your immediate plans. What can you say about your longer-range plans, the plans of Mr. Demjanjuk and your family?**

Well, I think the family wants to get back to a normal life. I'm going back into executive recruiting. I opened up an office in Ohio in May because I thought the Demjanjuk case was over with, and I've not been really able to work at it as I would like to at this stage. ...One thing I can say that I learned from this case was that I'm very serious about working for people. ...

John Demjanjuk Jr., I know, will want to finish college sooner or later. He has a daughter now, a baby girl who just started walking last week. And I think he'll want to enjoy that. ... He has worked tirelessly on this case and he's looking forward to whatever kind of a normal life he can have. I think that everyone's just looking forward to that, from my own personal point of view that the Demjanjuk family will be reunited as long as they're permitted to be reunited. That'll be the best part of it all — just to know that the family is intact again.

**Mr. Demjanjuk has three grandchildren, and he's seen only one, correct?**

Right, he's seen only Eddie, and he's never seen Olivia in person, and he's never seen Natalka. (Eddie, 7, and Olivia, 4, are the children of Ed and Irene Nishnic. Natalka, 8 months, is John Demjanjuk Jr.'s daughter.) ... He'll see them in the very, very near future.

We've always brought the kids up knowing who their grandfather is. They see him on television. It's: "Oh, didus, didus" (grandpa, grandpa). And we always explain, and we try not to make it look as if these are bad, bad people doing this. I mean we always made it seem as if, well, there's been a mistake made and it's going to be taken care of, and didus is coming home. And they grew to love him by seeing him being handcuffed on television, and they've really grown to feel like they know him, so this is going to be an amazing kind of experience for them. Because I mean I would love to be

able to share that chance to see just how my and Johnny's children's minds are going to work when they finally see this man whom they've been seeing on television. As far as Eddie goes, he last saw him when he was about 2 1/2 years old and he's now 7. Those kinds of adjustments are going to be like a real experience you're not going to forget.

**What did you tell the kids when you left for Israel?**

I'm going to go bring didus home. And Eddie said, "Again?" ...

**So will they get to see their grandfather today?**

Oh, well, they will get to see him soon, I can't say yes, today, or no, not today, but I know they'll see him soon. And they are really looking forward to it. It's like you're anticipating and looking forward to it, but I wonder what's really going to happen when they finally see him in person. ... You've been looking at this person on a TV screen... Or Olivia will say, "Why doesn't didus wave to me?" She's always waving at the television, you know. And it's going to happen now for real. It's going to happen and ... for me that's the pleasure in this whole thing, just to see that family together. It's just destroyed Irene and Mrs. (Vera) Demjanjuk; it's really turned that family upside down. And regardless of what anyone ever thought about John Demjanjuk, that family is the innocent of all this. And to see them have to get dragged through it. ...

And it's turned Irene inside out. ...It's going to be an adjustment for everybody, so that the payoff is being able to see her spirits being lifted higher than they were when we were first dating. ...Originally when we were dating I tried to take her away from all this, and I inherited it. And then she had to get dragged back down into it. And now it's going to be an adjustment because it's all over. But who knows? If the court rules against us in three weeks, then he could be deported right away and (Attorney General Janet) Reno said she would do that. So it might be a short-lived reunion, although I don't think so. I hope not. But we're going to deal with it. ...

**How have your neighbors in Cleveland reacted to Mr. Demjanjuk coming home?**

Wonderfully. It has been a real pleasure. For instance, I mean it was really something to see the Seven Hills people have yellow ribbons wrapped around trees. There was a Mr. Hero's restaurant right on the intersection of Broadway Road and Pleasant Valley Road, and on the sign where they usually advertise two burgers for a dollar the sign said "God Bless John D." on top of it. That was nice.

Now, from the other end, ...members of the Jewish community organized a protest, or like a rally in opposition of his coming to this country. But I really don't think they realize what they're protesting about. It was the Supreme Court of Israel that said there's no case. ... And if they want a criminal trial, let's set up the statute now, let's bring it to a criminal trial.

**How did Mr. Demjanjuk hold up in prison for seven years?**

Mr. Demjanjuk is a survivor. You know at 12 years old going through the famine, he knows what it's like to survive. ... He went through repatriation, he went through the second world war. He's got the typical survivor mentality. That cell became his world. And the worst thing we could do is go in there and bring family pictures, because then you've intruded on his world as he knows it. And it was so painful that we just stopped it after a while. We talked but it was always case, case, case, case. That was his world. That cell and the case.

## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Couple weds in Irondequoit, N.Y.

IRONDEQUOIT, N.Y. — Adrianna Polon and Andrij Denysenko were united in holy matrimony on June 26 at at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Irondequoit. The Very Rev. Roman Golemba officiated.

The bride is the daughter of Oksana Lukaszewicz-Polon and Lavro Polon of Penn Yan, N.Y.

Parents of the bridegroom are Walter and Tamara Denysenko of Irondequoit.

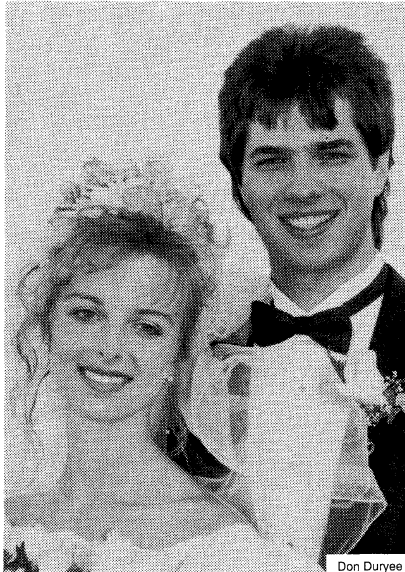
Nina Denysenko, the groom's sister, was the bride's maid-of-honor, and Marko Charambura served as best man.

The bridesmaids were Motria Tomycz from Michigan and Vera Wenglowsky from Florida. The ushers were Taras Denysenko, the groom's brother, Borys Polon, the bride's brother, Luke Tomycz and Nestor Tomycz, cousins of the bride from Michigan. Junior bridesmaids were Ivanka Hanushewsky of Irondequoit and Taissa Tomycz. Larissa Hruby from Montreal was the flower girl.

Following the reception at St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, the couple honeymooned in Jamaica.

The bride graduated magna cum laude from the University of Rochester with a bachelor's degree in psychology in 1993. She is continuing her studies at the U. of R. on a full two-year Strong Memorial Hospital scholarship in the nursing program. She served as a U. of R. Resident Advisor, was a volunteer with "Compeer," served on the YMCA Board, taught religious education at the Newman Community Parish and was a volunteer and teacher assistant at Strong Hospital.

The bridegroom attended Monroe



Don Duryee

Adrianna and Andrij Denysenko.

Community College, received his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from SUNY at Binghamton in 1991 and a masters degree in electrical engineering from the University of Rochester in 1992. Currently he is a Ph.D. candidate in electrical engineering at the U. of R. where he works as a research and teacher assistant in the laboratory for laser energetics.

Both the bride and groom were members of the Ukrainian youth organization Plast and are graduates of the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies in Rochester. Andrew was an altar boy at St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and Adrianna taught at the Ukrainian National Women's League of America nursery school, Svitlychka.

Adrianna and Andrij are members of the UNA, Branch 484 and Branch 285, respectively.

### Keybidas celebrate 50th anniversary

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Andrew and Evelyn Keybida of Maplewood celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Sunday, July 11. The renewal of marriage vows was performed by the Very Rev. Michael Wivchar, pastor, during the 11:30 divine liturgy at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J.

The Keybidas were married at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, then located on Morton Street in Newark, on July 11, 1943, when Mr. Keybida was a U.S. Army lieutenant and his bride was a teacher at Central High School in Newark.

The couple was honored during a reception at the Ramada Hotel, East Hanover, by their son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Keybida; their daughter, Andrey Severini; their four grandchildren, Christopher, Melissa, Lauren and Tom; and their family and friends.

Among the many greetings and blessings received was an apostolic blessing



Evelyn and Andrew Keybida.

from Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Keybida, a supreme advisor of the UNA, is a retired vice-president at Eastern Commodities, and Mrs. Keybida was a teacher in Newark until her retirement.

The Keybida family are members of UNA Branch 322.

### Senate...

(Continued from page 4)

tee report that accompanied the bill. In addition to discussing the importance of Ukraine, the report addressed some of the problems. It reads, in part:

"Although rich with possibilities, Ukraine is suffering many of the same difficulties currently experienced in other newly independent states. Private sector development has been slow. The government has yielded to financial demands from protesting miners and farmers, compromising urgently needed fiscal austerity measures and risking hyperinflation. Health care is in crisis, crippled by a lack of medical equipment, pharmaceutical supplies, and vaccines. Environmental problems run the gamut from hazardous toxic waste dumps to Chernobyl's radiation contamination. Completely dependent upon Russian oil and gas, Ukraine's economy has been battered by Moscow's manipulation of prices and periodic suspension of shipments."

After discussing the domestic political crisis in Ukraine, the report then turns to Ukrainian-Russian problems. It notes:

"Central to good bilateral relations is respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Ukraine's historical mistrust of Russian intentions have been exacerbated by passage of legislation in the Russian Parliament reclaiming Crimea. In addition, control over the resources and manpower of the Black Sea Fleet and the continued presence of Russian troops in the newly independent states have caused friction in the bilateral relationship between Ukraine and Russia."

Lastly, the report language outlines the committee's reasons for allocating a specific amount for Ukraine:

"The committee encourages the administration to rapidly release \$175 million in so-called Nunn-Lugar funds promised to Ukraine to assist in defense conversion and the costly effort to dismantle weapons. In addition, the committee urges the \$300 million appropriation serve an effective assistance program which promotes privatization and

small business, targets environmental clean-up, expands and improves a market-driven agricultural production and distribution system, creates housing for troops, and meets urgent, basic health and humanitarian needs."

While the section on Ukraine in the committee report was the longest for any state, it was followed by a section designated "Assistance for Victims of Chernobyl." This section expressed the concerns of the committee regarding the increase in illness among children and deformities among newborns. Stating that "humanitarian assistance is urgently needed, particularly given the severe shortage of medical supplies and effective treatment, as well as the need to resettle those still living in areas where radiation far exceeds safe levels," it went on to state that "the committee urges AID to provide up to \$10 million to address these urgent needs."

Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office commented: "The support of the subcommittee and full committee for this provision for Ukraine is a victory for the people of Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans. It was the Ukrainian American community which made this a reality. Guided by the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Committee, Ukrainian Americans from around the United States wrote, called, and visited their senators and representatives asking for increased aid to Ukraine."

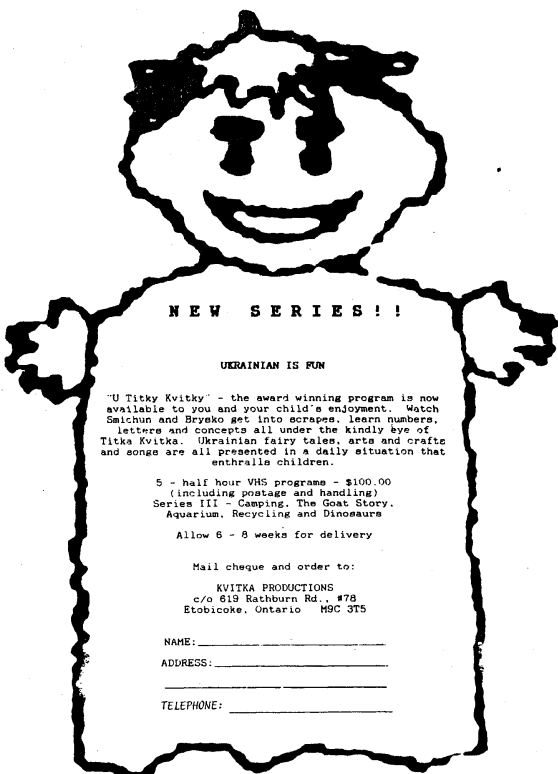
He added, "particularly noteworthy is that Ukrainian Americans in states outside of the Northeast and Midwest played an active and important role in this effort. Legislators in North Carolina, Louisiana, Hawaii, Oregon, Missouri, Texas, and many other states were contacted by their constituents. This broadened the base of support, particularly on the full committee."

Mr. Iwanciw went on to say: "Our deepest gratitude, however, is to Sen. Mitch McConnell, who took the lead in promoting increased assistance to Ukraine."

### Georgetown alumnus meets Clinton



Jersey City Judge Robert S. Cheloc, Georgetown class of 1968, and his wife, Helen, met with President Bill Clinton at the 25th anniversary class reunion of Georgetown University, when the president hosted the class of 1968 at the White House for a dinner-dance in June. In conversation with the president, Mrs. Cheloc asked for the president's support of Ukraine. President Clinton responded by saying the administration is looking forward to a closer working relationship with Ukraine. Judge Cheloc and Mrs. Cheloc, assistant secretary, director of administration at the Board of Education, Elizabeth, N.J., are members of UNA Branch 171 of Jersey City, N.J.



**NEW SERIES!!!**

**UKRAINIAN IS FUN**

"U Titky Kvitky" - the award winning program is now available to you and your child's enjoyment. Watch Smichun and Brysko get into scrapes, learn numbers, letters and concepts all under the kindly eye of Titka Kvitka. Ukrainian fairy tales, arts and crafts and songs are all presented in a daily situation that enthralles children.

5 - half hour VHS programs - \$100.00 (including postage and handling)  
Series III - Camping, The Goat Story, Aquarium, Recycling and Dinosaurs

Allow 6 - 8 weeks for delivery

Mail cheque and order to:

KVITKA PRODUCTIONS  
c/o 619 Rathburn Rd., #78  
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 3T5

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lukianenko resigns...

(Continued from page 1)

Congress, felt that the ambassador was given "unfair treatment" by members of the Ukrainian Canadian community.

"He was one of the few Ukrainian diplomatic representatives from the democratic bloc who was coming to a country with a democratically minded community," Mr. Bardyn said from his Toronto office. "But almost from the beginning, people began to undermine him," he said. "It's uncanny, it's like turning on your own or eating your own child."

Mr. Lukianenko explained that he had been asked by members of the Ukrainian Republican Party to return to Ukraine and help organize democratic coalition. However, he doubted that he would seek elected office.

"I ran for the presidency two years ago and then criticized President Kravchuk. Now when we have lived for two years of conditions of independence in Ukraine, I see that President Kravchuk has done very much to strengthen the independence of Ukraine.

"But there are two problems facing Ukraine now. One is the formation of a new government with the disbanding of Kuchma's government. The second question is to choose a day to select a new Parliament. I am very glad we have no third problem about choosing a president," said Mr. Lukianenko.

But Mr. Jaworsky explained that Ukraine "is not prepared to elect a nationalist." The ambassador spent 26 years in prison, labor camps and exile for his pro-independence and Ukrainian nationalists views under the former Soviet regime. "I think it will take another generation before people are comfortable with democracy," said Mr. Jaworsky.

Mr. Lukianenko's wife, Nadia (Stasiv), said that she felt that her husband could be more effective as an activist helping Ukraine to develop a democratic, free-market economy without seeking elected office. "I and my daughter Ira will be right there with him to help out. We just can't stand to see Ukrainians go on scrounging around for such basics as finding something to eat."

Ambassador Lukianenko blamed Mr. Kuchma and Ukraine's Parliament for slowing the country's transition. "Kuchma didn't do anything for privatization, which is the most important problem facing Ukraine. So I'm very satisfied with Parliament's decision to accept his resignation. "But the second quilty party is Parliament itself. When it came time for theme to introduce new economic laws, they chose not to."

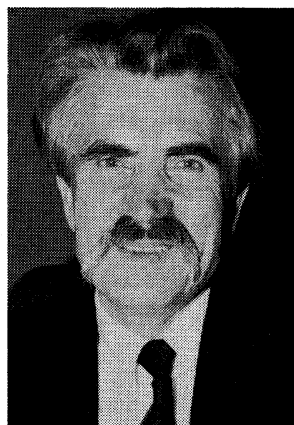
"When the government stopped its move toward privatization and when it didn't want to do anything to help with

that transformation of Ukrainian society from a socialist into a democratic society, I could not live quietly in Canada any longer," he added.

Mr. Lukianenko was named Ukraine's first representative to Canada last May. His first six months in Ottawa were rocked by power struggles between him and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, last-minute real estate negotiations for office and residential space, and an internal battle with two senior diplomats who were eventually dismissed by the ambassador himself.

Mr. Bardyn suggested that Ambassador's Lukianenko's community-based problems were the result of his approach. "Maybe he was too straightforward thinking. He told it like it is, whether it was appropriate or not."

Now, the Chernihiv region-born constitutional lawyer worries that Russia's political instability could add to Ukraine's problems. "(Russian



Ambassador Lev Lukianenko

Parliament-appointed president) Aleksandr Rutskoi is a very chauvinistic-minded person who has dreams of re-birth of the Russian empire. Ukraine wants to be an independent state."

Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko recently went on record supporting Mr. Yeltsin's dissolution of parliament as a way of ensuring peace in Ukraine.

Mr. Lukianenko, who told The Weekly Last June that he hoped to stay in Canada for three years, said he was looking forward to finding "something in common" with President Kravchuk upon his return to Kyiv.

The outgoing ambassador declined to speculate on his successor. A spokesperson for Canada's External Affairs Department, who had not been notified of Ambassador Lukianenko's resignation, also refused comment.

### Ukrainian / American Joint-Venture «SAK, Ltd.»

*We are the link between you and your relatives in UKRAINE!*

Place your orders for U.S. mini-tractors  
and small farming equipment  
for immediate delivery  
to your relatives from  
our showrooms  
in Ukraine



For complete product  
information and pricing, call Toll Free:

1-800-354-3136 (US & Canada) or (914) 227-9478

Bohdan Kryzaniwsky - President / SEPCORP



**SEPCORP International, Inc.**

25 Mountain Pass Road, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533 USA

## HAMALIA TRAVEL CONSULTANTS

Mailing Address: 43 St. Mark's Place, Suite 6E, New York, N.Y. 10003

### FALL SPECIAL

19-28 NOVEMBER

KYYIV/LVIV/IVANO-FRANKIVSK/TERNOPIL

10 DAY EXCURSION-\$1149

### SPRING SPECIAL

11-20 MARCH

KYYIV/CHERNIHIV/KHARKIV/POLTAVA

10 DAY EXCURSION-\$1199

### CHRISTMAS IN UKRAINE

02-11 JANUARY

KYYIV/LVIV/ZHOVKVA

10 DAY EXCURSION-\$1099

### EASTER IN UKRAINE

22 APRIL-03 MAY

KYYIV/LVIV/HOSHIV

12 DAY EXCURSION-\$ 1179

### DIRECT FLIGHTS TO KYIV

**\$649.00**

ROUND TRIP-INCLUDING ALL TAXES

### FLIGHTS TO LVIV

FROM **\$699.00** ROUND TRIP

For your convenience, we customize  
individual or group itineraries

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION PLEASE CALL

Telephone 212 473 0839

or call toll free

**1 800 HAMALIA**

#### ALL EXCURSIONS INCLUDE:

\* Preparation of Group Visa \* Round trip air from New York \* All additional transportation on itinerary by train or private motorcoach  
\* Hotels with twin bedded rooms and private facilities \* 3 meals daily \* Arrival and departure transfers \* Comprehensive sightseeing  
tours \* A bilingual Hamalia travel escort from N.Y. with local professional guides in Ukraine \* Portage of luggage \* All taxes



# Shevchenko Scientific Society inaugurates fall lecture series

by Olha Kuzmowycz

NEW YORK — The Shevchenko Scientific Society, in addition to scholarly conferences and symposia, for many years has sponsored public lectures once a week on Saturdays at its New York City headquarters. This fall the series will be inaugurated on October 9 with an address by Olha Fedyk, professor of journalism at Lviv University in Ukraine, who will analyze the present social and political conditions in Ukraine.

Other lectures will be announced in the press. Because many persons will participate in the project this fall, these lectures, like those in the past, will deal with different topics and follow different approaches and methods, but all are in keeping with the purpose of the Shevchenko Scientific Society: to promote scholarship and education.

These public lectures have been one of the most important activities of the 120-year-old Shevchenko Scientific Society. Founded in 1873 in Lviv, it was headed by many well-known scholars, among them Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the most notable historian of Ukraine.

Since its establishment, the society has published many scholarly books; its series called "The Memoirs of the Shevchenko Society" now numbers over 225 volumes. Its members included not only Ukrainian scholars but also non-Ukrainians, among whom were Albert Einstein and Max Plank.

In 1939 the Soviet regime liquidated the society, but it was re-established in Western Europe in 1947 and a few years later in the United States, Canada and Australia. In 1989 it was reborn in Ukraine.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society in the West continued its academic tradition and published many scholarly books, including the Encyclopedia of Ukraine in Ukrainian and English. In addition, it organized various conferences in New York as well as during conventions of American academic institutions, most frequently at the conventions of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS).

All these references to the past are part of the historical background for understanding the nature, aims and importance of the public lecture series, which has become an integral part of the society's activities.

Many scholars as well as other professionals have presented papers or delivered lectures at the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The topics were as varied as the speakers themselves.

On May 26, 1984, Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, a demographer then affiliated with the University of Wisconsin, statistically analyzed language assimilation in Ukraine, while a few weeks later Dr. Iwan Z. Holowinsky from Rutgers University lectured on pre-school child psychology in Ukraine.

On May 11, 1985, Dr. Olexa Bilaniuk, a physicist from Swarthmore College, lectured on the physicists' search for the fifth dimension.

The general theme for the year 1986-1987 was "The city of Lviv: cultural, political, social and economic life in the 19th and the 20th centuries." Many highly qualified individuals were invited to present their papers. The inaugural lectures were delivered on September 29, 1987, by senior members of the society and former residents of Lviv, Gregory Luzhnycky, who spoke on "The Spiritual Face of Lviv," and Ivan Kedryn, who offered his insights on "The Newspapers of Lviv."

Among other individuals who read their papers on Lviv were Vasyl Lencyk from St. Basil's Seminary in Stamford, Conn. ("The Seminary-Academy in

Lviv") and Roman Osinchuk, M.D. ("The Medical Institutions in Lviv").

With the approach of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine (988-1988) it was decided to select this historic event as a new theme for the public lecture series. The inaugural lecture was delivered on October 17, 1987, by Dr. Omelan Pritsak, professor of history at Harvard University, on the topic: "Three basic problems of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine: the rite, hierarchy, and liturgic language." In the following months such scholars as Ihor Shevchenko from Harvard University, a noted Byzantologist and, at the time, president of the World Association of the Byzantologists, Miroslav Labunka and Leonid Rudnytsky from La Salle University, and others presented papers on that theme.

"Ukraine today - problems and perspectives" was the theme introduced in the fall of 1988. That focus has continued through today. For the past five years over 90 papers were read on vari-

ous aspects of that current theme.

Also during this period, contacts between scholars and cultural leaders of Ukraine and the Shevchenko Scientific Society greatly increased. As a result, many individuals from Ukraine participated in the Saturday lecture program at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York City.

The present series of lectures was introduced on October 22, 1988, by Dr. Roman Szporluk, professor of history at Harvard University, with his analysis of "The Socio-political process in Ukraine today." Many others presented their papers; Dr. Vasyl Markus of Loyola University in Chicago and Dr. Lubomyr Hayda of Harvard University were among them.

Speakers from Ukraine and other countries included: Wilhelm Fushchych, a mathematician from Kyiv; Anatoliiy Pohribnyi from Kyiv University; Stepan Kozrak from Warsaw University; Victor Batiuk, the Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations; Dmytro Hrodzinsky, a

noted biologist and a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Yuriy Myropolsky, a noted mathematician and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Kyiv; Oles Shevchenko, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament; and many others.

In all, from June 16, 1984, to June 30 of this year, 141 lectures have been offered to the public by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Many of these lectures were taped (audio) and are available for research purposes.

All lectures presented since June 16, 1984, were organized (with the assistance of the administrative office) and chaired by Dr. Wasyl Kalynowych, professor of social sciences at Dominican College. In 1975 he was invited to become a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and in 1980 he was elected both as a member and as secretary of the governing board. In 1984 he was appointed by the board as the director of the public lecture series and has since been continually re-appointed.

## OKSANA'S FOOD PACKAGES

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Flour 25 Lb Sugar 20 Lb Rice 20 Lb Macaroni 5 Lb Salt 2 Lb Total Weight 75 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 98.00</b></p>	<p><b>R</b></p> <p>Flour 25 Lb Sugar 25 Lb Oil 1 Qt Canned Ham 7 Lb Corned Beef 4 Lb Margarine 5 Lb Macaroni 6 Lb Tae 08 Oz Coffee 08 Oz Chocolate 5 pcs Total Weight 92 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 149.00</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Giant</b></p> <p>Canned Ham 6 x 1 Lb Hard Salami 3 Lb Luncheon Meat 3 x 1 Lb Chicken Sausages 1 Lb Canned Sardines 1 Lb Chicken Soup 24 pcs Macaroni 5 Lb Vegetable Oil 1 Gal Crisco 6 Lb Canned Peas 4 x 1 Lb Black Pepper 1 Lb Rice 20 Lb Mustard 1.5 Lb Olives 1 Lb Ketchup 2 Lb Chicken Bouillon 13 Oz Dry Milk 2 Lb Chocolate Syrup 1.5 Lb Raisins 2 Lb Coffee 2.5 Lb Cocoa 1 Lb Tea 1 Lb Powdered Sugar 2 Lb Peanut Butter 2.5 Lb Bubble Gum 1 Lb Danish Cookies 3 Lb Total Weight 105 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 225.00</b></p>	<p><b>G</b></p> <p>Farina 100 Lb Buckwheat Groats 50 Lb Rice 20 Lb Sugar 25 Lb Flour 25 Lb Vegetable Oil 1 Gal Canned Meat 7.5 Lb Crisco 6 Lb Coffee 08 Oz Tea 08 Oz Weight 250 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 255.00</b></p>
<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Luncheon Meat 12 Oz Canned Sardines 1 Lb Canned Ham 1 Lb Corned Beef 12 Oz Canned Peas 1 Lb Hard Salami 1 Lb Rice 3 Lb Macaroni 5 Lb Oil 1 Qt Dry Milk 2 Lb Coffee 8 Oz Cocoa 8 Oz Tea 10 Oz Total Weight 24 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 79.00</b></p>	<p><b>N</b></p> <p>Luncheon Meat 4 Lb Canned Sardines 3 Lb Dry Milk 4 Lb Vegetable Oil 1 Gal Canned Ham 3 Lb Macaroni 1 Lb Rice 20 Lb Total Weight 53 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 95.00</b></p>	<p><b>O</b></p> <p>Luncheon Meat 24 pcs Total Weight 22.5 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 65.00</b></p>	<p><b>P</b></p> <p>Corned Beef 24 pcs Total Weight 23 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>\$ 76.00</b></p>
<p><b>All Products Are From American Stores</b></p>			
<p><b>If you order three or more packages we will send your relatives one package of value \$ 65.00 or \$ 76.00 For Free !</b></p>			
<p><b>To Order Call Toll Free : 1 800 965-7262</b></p>			
<p><b>We Accept All Major Credit Cards !</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> </div>			

**10% Off**  
For Oksana  
Membership  
Cardholders

We send packages of both new and used clothing, footwear, fabrics, food, books, electronic equipment, medicines, etc...

**By Sea; By Air; By Super Express (3 to 7 business days)**

Packages are delivered sealed. No fees paid by recipient.

**Are you unable to come to our firm or agents? Call our PICK UP Service and we will pick up your package at your home For Free ! (Minimum weight - 40 pounds).**

**1 800 9-OKSANA**

**We sell, send, and deliver cars in Ukraine. We ship containers to and from any place in Ukraine and Eastern Europe.**

For General Information

Tel: (908) 925 - 0717

Fax: (908) 925-3724

OKSANA INT'L TRADE, INC.

1111 East Elizabeth Avenue, Linden, NJ 07036

Mon - Fri 9 - 6 pm, Sat 10 - 3 pm  
Answering system 24 Hours

# KONTAKT

Weekly Ukrainian Television

New York

WNYC  
Sat. 3:00 PM

Toronto  
CITY-TV  
Sun. 2:00 PM

- News from Ukraine
- Profiles
- Youth Segment
- Children's Corner
- Community News
- Art, Business, Finance
- Travel

To receive KONTAKT in your broadcast area  
CALL Jurij Klufas at 416-463-2622

Plast's 80th anniversary (КОМІТ) video now available \$39.95 call: (718) 275-1691

## HURYN MEMORIALS

For the finest in custom made memorials installed in all cemeteries in the New York Metropolitan area including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, N.J., Pine Bush in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey.

We offer personal service and guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

HURYN MEMORIALS  
P.O. Box 121  
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916  
Tel. (914) 427-2684  
Fax (914) 427-5443



## Ukrainian Ski Club, KLK,

New York  
invites its members, friends  
and guests to their

ANNUAL FALL WEEKEND

at Soyuzivka

to be held on October 9-10, 1993

### Program includes:

1. KLK Tennis Tournament (winner awarded the Dr. Rozankowsky Trophy).  
NOTE: Tournament open to all participants (not just KLK members)
2. Banquet and Dance on Oct. 9 to the music of Hryts and Stepan.  
— Those interested in playing in the tennis tournament, please contact George Popel (908) 297-0786 before Oct. 3. Please call before 10 PM  
— For room reservations at Soyuzivka — call them at (914) 626-5641. Mention KLK

NOTE: Please reserve Saturday, November 20, 1993 for KLK dance/party to be held at the Ramada Hotel in E. Hanover, N.J.

## Governor re-appoints credit union advisor



Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar (left) has re-appointed Bohdan Watral as credit union advisor. Mr. Watral, chief executive officer and treasurer of the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, is currently helping lead an effort to build a credit union movement in Ukraine with the World Council of Credit Unions, the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives and the Canadian Cooperative Association. In naming him, the governor cited his "experience and sound judgement" as valued assets to state government.

## JOIN THE UNA!

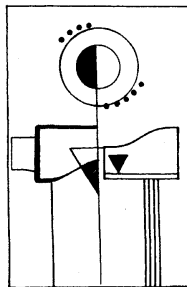
## Ukrainian ...

(Continued from page 10)

are owned by so-called private, non-industrial woodlot owners, most of whom have little or no interest in commercial timber production.

Nonetheless, as privatization of Ukraine's agricultural lands progresses, it is unlikely that it will greatly affect state lands currently being managed by the Ministry of Forestry. Most countries maintain a minimum percentage of land in government forest reserves, such as state forests or national parks in the United States. These are not parklands or wilderness areas but are theoretically managed for multiple-use on a sustained-yield basis. Because the relative percentage of forest in Ukraine is so low, large-scale privatization of state-owned lands is not a feasible alternative.

There is great potential and need, however, for the privatization of state-owned sawmills and secondary wood processing facilities. The concept of privatization in the forest products sector is evolving, but like all privatization efforts, it is slow to develop. What complicates matters is that forests and forest management are hardly a national priority under current economic conditions. However, as the economy stabilizes, there will be increasing demands for clean water, timber, wildlife, recreation and the other benefits that forests provide. Throughout the ages, the rise and fall of civilizations has been integrally linked to the judicious use of their valuable forest resources — for Ukraine, like the rest of the world, the time is now.



The Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation

invites you to the opening  
of an exhibit of paintings by

Christina Saj

on Sunday October 3, 1993  
at 3:00 pm  
in the UCAF Gallery

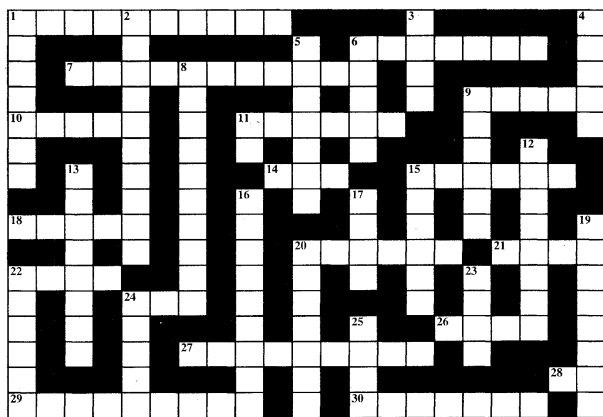
2118-A Bloor Street West, Toronto

Gallery hours: Oct 3-18  
Tues - Sat 12:00-6:00  
Sunday 1:00-5:00  
closed Monday

**CHORAL DIRECTOR.** Manh. Direct., plan oversee, conduct rehearsals & performances; ready 3 different choirs (children/teens/adults) for major events/holidays. Audition/select mbrs. based on musical talents/abilities: select music to suit perf. accomd. talent & ability of choir based on tonal/harmonic bal. /dynamics/rhythm/tempo/shading. During reh. use conducting techs. & music theory to achieve desired effect: position mbrs. to obtain balance w/instrumental sections for max. results: active part. in reh/svcs. on wkdays/wkends/holidays; coord. conduct & accompany w/piano. BS Music & Voice. 4 years exp. w/wrk/character refs/reqd. wrk indep., highly variable schdl. incl. eves/weekends (10am-6pm or 3pm-11pm) & holidays: fluent in Ukrainian, transcribe musical comp. & melodic lines from Slavonic to Ukrainian & adapt them to create suitable styles based on vocal abil/ages. 40+hrs/wk. \$25K, O.T. included. Send resume/ltr. in dupl. to: FR899, Rm. 501. One Main St., Bklyn., N.Y. 11201.

# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



### H Hunt

#### ACROSS

1. Pre-eminent Ukrainian historian.
6. Priest who began publishing Svoboda.
7. Artist Oleksa known for his water colors of Istanbul.
9. French king married to Yaroslav Mudryi's daughter.
10. Taras Petrynenko's group.
11. Carpathian mountain resident.
14. Small dwelling.
15. Actor John who starred in Hitchcock's "Lifeboat."
18. Ukrainian dance.
20. Poet dissident Mykola.
21. Headdress for saint or angel.
22. Contemporary Ukrainian composer Volodymyr.
24. Dried grass used as fodder for livestock.
26. Cool.
27. 18th century rebels against Polish rule.
28. Informal greeting.
29. Canadian Metropolitan Maxim.
30. Khmelnysky, Mazepa and Doroshenko.

#### DOWN

1. Author of "Sobor."
2. Nom de plume of Oleksandra Sudovshchykova Kosach.
3. Venue for Prof. George Grabowicz (acronym).
4. Rukh leader Mykhailo.
5. Ukrainian baritone Dmytro.
6. Popular singer Alex (d. 1993).
8. Artist Jacques known for his wood cats.
9. Last otaman of the Zadunayska Sich.
11. Masculine pronoun.
12. 1658 treaty between Vyhovsky and Poland.
13. Austro-Hungarian dynasty.
15. Norwegian king married to Yaroslav Mudryj's daughter.
16. Lviv-born painter and graphic artist Liuboslav.
17. Istanbul's Golden ----.
19. Ukraine's highest mountain.
20. Location of 3 Down.
22. Yuriy Spizhenko's ministry.
23. Brother of St. Borys.
24. Ms. Barvinok.
25. Houkah filler.

## Vynnytsky...

(Continued from page 11)

There is a ferocious purity to Mr. Vynnytsky's performance in this regard. The man is absent, his ego vaporized with the notes. Runs more fluid than mercury — pure smoke — amaze in hindsight but never arrest the general levitation. He seems the receiver rather than the executor of power when it flashes, and in lyrical passages no sense of pretty play or overlaid personal sentiment weights the transcendent dream he evokes.

In addition to the uncanny envelopment of his performance, Mr. Vynnytsky's play induces a temporary sense of disorientation. What lies familiar on the printed program seems new at his hand. This is a revelation of dimension, not a gimmick. Patterns shift and dissolve in the course of his search of a score, restoring it to its source.

His walk on, sit-down detonation of the allegro maestoso in Brahms' Sonata No. 3 in F Minor was as grand as Moussorgsky's "Gates of Kyiv." Subsequent reveries in the andante and

intermezzo engulfed senses in a narcotic languor. Separated by a lucid and ebullient celebration of the Slavic Mozart — Bortiniansky's Sonata No. 3 in C Major, Mr. Vynnytsky's executions of Chopin's Mazurkas - Op. 17 (B Flat Major, E Minor, A Flat Major) were dream dances. He liberated the Polish composer's Polonaise in F Sharp Major with explosive turbulence, and from the same stratospheric level, on conjured the demonic reveries of Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" — his encore after four bows to a standing ovation.

Concert pianists view this Faustian/musical drama by the 19th century Magyar mystic and keyboard virtuoso as devil's work, impossible for a rational man to play. Precisely. It stands as a touchstone in piano repertoire belonging only to those artists with transcendent technique and a capacity for demonic/divine possession. No problem for Mr. Vynnytsky. This out-of-body execution is standard artistic operating procedure for the least work he performs.

The Weekly: 60 years of service, 1933-1993.



### ATTENTION BILINGUAL UKRAINIANS

METLIFE IS SEEKING BILINGUAL INDIVIDUALS TO SERVE THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY, SELLING FINANCIAL PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

- \* BASE SALARY AND BONUSES
- \* EXCELLENT BENEFITS

FOR OPPORTUNITY CONSIDERATION, CONTACT MR. ALLEN (908) 747-2203

### THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
announces that an  
**ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING**

will be held jointly for  
UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES of  
BOSTON — NEW HAVEN — SYRACUSE/UTICA  
TROY/ALBANY — WOONSOCKET

on Saturday, October 9, 1993 at 1:30 PM  
at Soyuzivka, UNA Estate  
Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, New York

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 32nd Convention Delegates.

The Fall District Meetings will be devoted to the 1993 Membership Drive, UNA's 1994 Convention and the celebration of UNA's Centennial.

#### DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

- Boston — Wolodymyr Hetmansky..... (617) 323-2382
- New Haven — Wolodymyr Wasylenko..... (203) 644-2729
- Syracuse/Utica — Walter Korchynsky..... (607) 796-9108
- Troy/Albany — Paul Shewchuk..... (518) 785-6793
- Woonsocket — Leon Hardink..... (401) 658-1957

Branch secretaries will receive, by separate mail, an announcement and information pertaining to the participation in the meeting. For overnight stay at Soyuzivka, reservations must be sent to the MAIN UNA OFFICE prior to October 1, 1993. Additional information maybe obtained from your District Chairman or by contacting the UNA ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT:  
(800) 253-9862

# UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499

PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service  
**ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA  
LVIVSKA and CHERNIVCY OBLAST**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| ENGELMAN Grocery<br>Brooklyn, NY<br>718 436-9709 | RAHWAY Travel<br>Rahway, NJ<br>908 381-8800 | Steven Musey<br>Milleville, NJ<br>609 825-7665 |
|--|---|--|

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

# New York → Kyiv

on **Balkan Airlines** via superb Boeing 767-200ER

- ♦ Monday departures from JFK
- ♦ Excellent service, perfect connection

**\$720** + \$21  
ROUND TRIP



**Balkan**  
HOLIDAYS

41 E. 42nd St., #508, New York, NY 10017  
Fax: (212) 573-5538 • Tel: (212) 573-5530

One-ways, and add-ons from all major cities are available.

Same rates to Moscow and from Kyiv (Kiev)

## Friday, October 1

**NEWARK, N.J.:** A memorial liturgy and panakhyda will be offered at 8:30 a.m. for the late Vera Kowlblansky at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Afterwards, St. John's students will present a memorial program for their late teacher in the church auditorium. Family, alumni, students and friends are invited to attend.

## Friday-Sunday, October 1-3

**MIDDLETOWN, Ohio:** Middfest, an annual cultural event that highlights the cultures of different countries each year, will feature Ukraine and the Czech Republic. Middfest will be held at the City Center Plaza and Mall. Of special interest to Ukrainians are the following exhibits: "Chornobyl and its Aftermath" photography exhibit; Ukrainian decorated eggs by Tanya Osadca; the work of Irena and Oleh Kirilenko, quilters from Ukraine; the Dolya Art Group from Ukraine, featuring over 500 art works by such artists as Volodymyr Patyk, Yuri Skorupsky, Erika Komoni, Oleksij Kovalenko, Mykola Bahan, among others; the work of Eleonora Osipov, an artist from Ukraine; Ukrainian blown glass and the oils of Vasyly Petriv from Ukraine, presented by the Trypillia Art Gallery and the private collection of Volodymyr and Oksana Basladynsky of Cleveland; and 19th and 20th century embroidery and costumes from Kharkiv, Ukraine. Entertainment will include: The Ukrainian folk dance group Kontrast; the Ukrainian folk instrument ensemble Charivna; folksinger Marika Burmaka; and the Halychyna dance ensemble from Ukraine, which will perform at the festival at 7 p.m. on Friday, October 1, and at noon and 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, October 2. On Friday, October 1, there will be a business conference with the participation of a delegation of Ukrainian businesspersons from Ukraine.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

## Saturday, October 2

**PALATINE, Ill.:** The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will be celebrating its 25th anniversary with a banquet and dance to be held at the Atrium Restaurant, Rolling Meadows, Ill. The festivities will begin at 6 p.m. with cocktails, dinner is at 7 p.m. and the dance immediately following. For more information call (708) 358-3582.

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Chapter of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund is holding a "night at the races," a fund-raiser at Sportsman's Park to benefit CCRF's medical relief effort. The event starts at 6 p.m. with a buffet dinner. Post time will be 8 p.m. This promises to be a night of good food, plenty of fun and horsing racing excitement. For more information, call Christine Kanafotsky, (312) 235-6239.

## Saturday, October 3

**NEW YORK:** The 92nd Street YM-YWHA has added Little Ukraine to its walking tours of historic, social, artistic and architectural points in New York City. Tour members will stroll through the East Village in Lower Manhattan, stopping at the Surma shop, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, The Ukrainian Museum and other Ukrainian locations. The tour, which ends with a sampling of Ukrainian foods, will be held at 1-4 p.m., rain or shine. Freelance journalist Helen Smindak is the tour leader. For information and registration call (212) 996-1100.

## Friday-Sunday, October 8-10

**LANGHORNE, Pa.:** The 1993 national convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America will take place at the Sheraton Hotel. This year the LUC is celebrating its 60th anniversary. All members and friends are invited to attend. For more

information call (215) 946-9050.

## Saturday-Sunday, October 9-10

**PITTSBURGH:** The Ukrainian Renaissance Fair will be held at the University of Pittsburgh campus in the Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning from noon to 6 p.m. There will be educational, arts and crafts displays; exhibits; minstrels and dancers; craft demonstrations; children's court; folk art competition; and the sale of traditional foods, baked goods, and cultural items. Admission is free. This year there will be a folk art competition featuring bread-baking (two categories — pascha bread and ritual breads), pysanky (four categories — under 12, tear drop, traditional and contemporary) and embroidery (one category — counted thread embroidery). Cash awards will be given. There will be a Saturday evening cabaret. The fair will culminate October 10 at 6 p.m. with an a cappella choir concert to be held at the Heinz Chapel, adjacent to the Cathedral of Learning. Admission is by donation. Festival proceeds will benefit the Ukrainian Nationality Room programs and local charities.

## Sunday, October 10

**PHILADELPHIA:** UNWLA Branch 88 invites the public to a fashion show featuring Ukrainian historical attire. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 4 p.m. Admission: \$15, adults; \$12, senior citizens and students; includes refreshments. For more information, call Roksolana Luciw, (215) 635-5109.

**SCRANTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian folk dance ensemble Halychyna from Lviv, currently on a concert tour of the U.S. and

Canada, will appear at 2:30 p.m. at West Scranton High School Auditorium, Luzerne Street. Sponsored by the Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the 25-member group of dancers, singers and musicians will present a two-hour program representing the various ethnographic regions of Ukraine. Admission: \$12, adults; \$5, students; no charge for children up to 12 years of age accompanied by an adult. Tickets can be purchased in advance by contacting Rosemary Haberle, (717) 347-1735. Tickets will also be available at the door.

**PARMA, Ohio:** The Cleveland branch of the Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army invites the community to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Halychyna Division. Memorial services will be held at St. Josaphat's Cathedral, 5720 State Road, at 3 p.m. to be followed by a concert in Sheptytsky Hall.

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 650-652 Irvington Ave., will mark its 75th anniversary with a pontifical divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m. to be celebrated by Metropolitan Constantine of Chicago, with the pastor, the Rev. James Bohuslawsky and invited priests as co-celebrants. A banquet will be held at the Ramada Inn, Route 10 West, East Hanover, N.J., at 1 p.m. A memorial book, documenting the parish's history, is being published on the occasion.

## Thursday, October 14

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will hold auditions for young adults and children 14 years and older at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in the main dance studio at 6 p.m. Interested individuals must have three years of dance training to audition. Call Toni, (215) 468-1138 or (215) 564-5270, for further information.

## Thursday-Sunday, October 14-17

**KINGSTON, Pa.:** The Luzerne County Folk Festival, northeastern Pennsylvania's full-scale multi-ethnic festival, presents the customs, culture, heritage, foods, music and dance of 30 participating nationalities to be held at the F.A. Armory. Festival schedule: October 14 and 15, 6-10 p.m.; October 16, 1-10 p.m.; October 17, noon-7 p.m. Admission: \$4, adults; \$1, students; children under 12, free. For further information, call the Cultural Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, (717) 288-2489.

## Sunday, October 17

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home and the Ukrainian Community Center of Jersey City invite the Ukrainian community, members and guests to attend their 75th anniversary banquet to be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet St. Opening ceremonies will begin at 3 p.m. Tickets must be purchased by October 10, and are available at either the Community Center or through the officers for \$35 per person. Reservations for parties of 10 or more are also available. For additional information, contact Mary Furey, manager, or Stefan Czujko, president, at (201) 656-7755.

## Saturday, October 23

**TRENTON, N.J.:** The Mercer County Veterans Council will hold a dinner-dance at the Catholic War Veterans Post 417 Hall, 301 Grand St., at 6 p.m.-midnight. The Ukrainian American Veterans organization will be honored during the ceremonies. Live music will be provided by the Rick Koreyva Band. Tickets are \$22 per person, which includes dinner and open bar at 9 p.m.-11 p.m. Tickets must be reserved before October 7. For tickets and more information, call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339, or George Mizziuk, (609) 394-4824.

## The Ukrainian American Bar Association

cordially invites you to attend the

## UABA FALL CONVENTION

October 21 - 24, 1993

at the luxurious

Tradewinds Resort  
on St. Petersburg Beach

5500 Gulf Boulevard  
St. Petersburg Beach, Florida 33706

For further details, please contact Walter Lupan, UABA president, at: 20 North Main Street, Suite 200, Sherborn, MA 01770; 508-653-9275; Fax: 508-653-7791. A block of rooms will be held by the hotel's management until September 21, 1993. For room reservations, please contact the hotel directly at: 800-237-0707; FAX 813-367-4567. Special rates for UABA members are \$115/night. Special air fares on USAir are available via Charles River Colpitts Travel Agency at 800-721-2400.

COOL OFF WITH THE SOUNDS OF  
**VESELI MUZYKY**  
#1 RATED FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE FROM UKRAINE

## MUSIC VIDEOS

Na Velyki Sorochyntsi - \$12.00

Ikhalyy Kozaky - \$15.00

Buy Both \$25 +s/h

## ALL

FOUR

\$40 +s/h

## AUDIO CASSETTES

Tak Dai Zhe Nam Dole! - \$10.00

Charivni Ochi - \$10.00

Buy Both \$19.00 +s/h



Prolog Video, P.O. Box 1084 S. Orange, NJ 07079

1-800-458-0288

