

INSIDE:

- Demjanjuk's Israeli defense attorney speaks on the record — page 3.
- Harvard's Ukrainian summer school holds 25th anniversary reunion — page 7.
- North America's Olympians of Ukrainian descent — centerfold.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIV

No. 28

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

More than 70 mines shut down by workers demanding back pay

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — With thousands of miners throughout Ukraine striking to demand unpaid wages — in some cases from as far back as February — and more than 70 mines at a standstill, government officials scrambled to find funds to repay them.

Although the first installments of the backlogged wages were trickling into western Ukraine's Ukrzakhidvuhil in Chervonohrad on July 10, miners in the Donetsk region began blocking the railroads leading into this industrial city, demanding the millions of dollars of wages owed them.

President Leonid Kuchma on July 10 told Volodymyr Shcherban, the head of the Donetsk Regional Administration and a deputy in Parliament, that there could be no special government emission of funds to pay the miners. He said that everything possible was being done to settle the problem, but did not disclose any details.

Presidential press secretary Dmytro Markov told Interfax-Ukraine that President Kuchma has addressed a request to U.S. President Bill Clinton, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and leaders of international financial organizations to urgently grant credits to help improve the situation in the coal industry, including payment of back wages.

That same day President Kuchma's chief of staff, Dmytro Tabachnyk, and National Security Adviser Volodymyr Horbulin met with ambassadors of the G-7 countries to Ukraine to inform the diplomats not only of the positive trends in Ukraine's economy, but also to express their concern over the growing volume of wage arrears.

In the course of the meeting, reported Interfax-Ukraine, it was noted that the president and the government are taking a number of preventive measures to ease social tensions; these measures were not defined, however.

One source close to the presidential administration noted that Ukrainian officials will seek aid from international financial organizations and governments of the G-7 countries to overcome the payments crisis in Ukraine.

But it may take days, if not weeks, for these problems to be resolved. In the meantime, miners from the Donetsk region, where 42 coal enterprises are striking, since July 3 have been blocking main thoroughfares into the city.

On July 11 they began staging sit-ins and felling trees from the nearby forests to block railroad tracks leading into this industrial city. Interfax-Ukraine reported that thousands of people were stranded at the railway station, sweltering in the scorching sun.

As The Weekly was going to press,

miners in Luhanske and Krasnodon were planning similar strike measures and a blockade of the railway.

According to Serhiy Raspopov, a member of the Donetsk miner's committee, the decision to block the railway was made after the strikers received news on July 10 that they would be paid for June, but no solution was reached on back wages, which for some miners includes four to five months of salary.

The leader of the United Independent Railroad Workers' Union, Semen Karikov, sent a telegram to the Donetsk miners expressing support for their demands.

The miners' strike committee in Donetsk calls meetings every night to decide on the type and duration of protest.

(Continued on page 4)

Parliament approves Lazarenko as PM; president names six "power" ministers

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament voted 344-22 to approve President Leonid Kuchma's candidate for prime minister, Pavlo Lazarenko — a first step by both branches of power to abide by the state's newly adopted Constitution.

According to Ukraine's fundamental law, the president has three months to name a prime minister, who then has to be approved by a constitutional majority in Parliament. Only after this procedure can the prime minister begin forming a government.

[Power ministers do not need parliamentary approval. These include four who make up the National Security Council: the security services minister, interior minister,

defense minister and foreign affairs minister, who are directly appointed by the president. Others who are directly appointed by the president include the commander of the border guards, and the chairman of the State Customs Committee. The prime minister also is a member of the NSC, which is headed by the president.]

As The Weekly was going to press on Thursday evening, July 11, President Kuchma issued decrees appointing the following power ministers: security service — Volodymyr Radchenko; defense — Olexander Kuzmuk; interior — Yuriy Kravchenko; foreign — Hennadiy Udovenko; border guards — Viktor Bannykh; state customs — Leonid Derkach. Of these six ministers, only the

(Continued on page 16)

Ukraine's Olympians off to Atlanta Games

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Several thousand Kyivans gathered on the capital city's Independence Square on Friday evening, July 5, to send off Ukraine's 237-member team to the XXVI Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Chanting "U-kra-yi-na" and "Pe-re-

mo-ha" (victory), and clapping to the beat, the enthusiastic spectators were entertained by some of Ukraine's most popular rock groups — Plach Yeremiya, Ani Lorak and Pikardiyska Tercia — while waiting for the Olympic hopefuls to arrive at the city center, brightly decorated with Olympic banners and Coca-Cola slogans.

Policemen on motorcycles escorted

four busloads of athletes, trainers and support staff to the festive send-off event, organized by Coca-Cola in Ukraine, one of the Olympic team's top sponsors. As the cheering crowd greeted the athletes, decked out in blue-and-yellow Adidas sports outfits, the Olympics-

(Continued on page 4)



Marta Kolomayets

Ukraine's Olympic athletes bid farewell to fans gathered in Kyiv's central square for a send-off ceremony.

Ukrainian reforms: a sociological analysis

by Volodymyr Zvigliyanich

CONCLUSION

Parties and statehood

So far political parties have limited appeal in Ukraine. Popular support is distributed among 30 or more parties, with the Communist Party getting the most backing. Support for national-democratic and centrist parties has declined somewhat since 1992. However, this fact does not necessarily mean that the Communists would succeed in parliamentary and presidential elections. Trust in the Parliament (where the Ukrainian left parties occupy near half of the seats) is the lowest of all governmental institutions (70 percent say they lack confidence in Parliament).

At the same time the public prefers pro-reform (47 percent) over anti-reform (4 percent) parties. Support for pro-reform groups is greatest among the younger generation (age 18-29) and the better educated, reaching a majority among the latter. This means that national-democratic pro-reform parties, which somehow lost popular standing, should adjust their programs and practical activities according to popular expectations, which are definitely connected with economic issues, social security and the fight against crime. It seems likely that the party with the strongest appeal on these issues would have the best chances to increase its popular support.

So far, political parties have failed to attract public attention and support, which is reflected in the limited attachment to specific parties. When asked which one party is closest to their political views, more than 60 percent either said "none" (30 percent) or "don't know" (32 percent). Only 30 percent named some 30 specific parties, most of which drew less than 1 percent of popular support. When asked who they would vote for if an election were held tomorrow, 28 percent said they would be likely to vote for a candidate representing a political party, whereas 23 percent would rather chose a non-affiliated candidate.

The figure of politically indifferent people was remarkably high – 21 percent answered "nobody" and 28 expressed no opinion. In general the public prefers a multi-party to a single-party state. However, only 17 percent opined for two strong political parties to contest in election; and 30 percent each favored "many" political parties or a "one-party" state.

People's national identity is important to their sense of statehood. When asked to describe themselves to foreigners, 60 percent would say "I am a citizen of Ukraine." Forty-three percent would identify themselves as residents of Ukraine or as members of a national group (45 percent). However, 67 percent would describe themselves as Slavs, far more than would say they were Europeans (7 percent), although nearly 11 percent would use both terms.

Ethnic Ukrainians (65 percent) and Russians (75 percent) are similar in Slavic self-identification. This could lead to a trend negative for the very existence of a Ukrainian independent state, as 59 percent think Ukraine's interests would be best served if the government "sought confederation with Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and other former Soviet republics." Only 31 percent think "remaining sovereign and independent"

would better serve national interests. Support for confederation with Russia and other former Soviet republics is highest among ethnic Russians (80 percent), the over-50 generation (62 percent), in the Crimea (88 percent), and in the eastern (87 percent), northeastern (67 percent) and southern (66 percent) regions of Ukraine.

The lack of popular confidence in the national government and political parties, which are supposed to represent people's interests, reinforced with the vision of themselves as "Slavs" rather than "Europeans," brings about positive sentiments toward a possible "Slavs plus Kazakhstan" confederation and a decrease of support for an independent state.

Taking into account the rise of the tendency toward "real" integration in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as well as the almost complete energy dependence of Ukraine on Russia, one should consider these two factors combined as the biggest possible threat to Ukrainian independence.

In assessing Russian policy toward the Ukrainian state, 53 percent believe Russia "is seeking to have Ukraine unify again with Russia in a single state," 21 percent think Russia respects Ukraine's independence, while 14 percent believe Russia is neutral to Ukrainian independence.

The belief that Russia seeks Ukraine's integration is greatest in the western regions of Ukraine and Kyiv (68 percent).

To withstand this negative trend, the government should elaborate a special program aimed at reinforcing the independent Ukrainian state. This should include a series of educational, political and economic measures, especially among Russian-speaking and elderly people, as well as among the youth, where a market-oriented culture has strongest backing.

The "integrationist" trend indicated above is balanced somehow by a positive vision of the U.S. and Germany as possible guarantors of Ukrainian statehood and promoters of financial aid for reforms.

Quick adoption of a constitution for Ukraine was considered vital for the further development of Ukrainian statehood. However, knowledge of constitutional processes was limited: only 18 percent had heard much about it. Among 60 percent who had heard something, 33 percent had heard enough to pick a model for drafting the constitution, while the rest preferred the European model of democracy (32 percent), followed by the U.S. Constitution (12 percent) and the Russian Constitution (6 percent). This shows that the majority of those polled chose a Western European model as most appropriate for Ukraine.

The public also disclosed a strong understanding of the necessity of civil rights guarantees in a new constitution. Almost 90 percent agreed on five issues they felt must be included in Ukraine's constitution: guaranteeing personal liberties and freedoms to all citizens, guaranteeing political freedoms to all citizens, protecting the rights of national minorities, creating an independent judiciary and guaranteeing the right of private property.

Conclusion

The results of the nationwide polls showed that public trust in the government is crucial for conducting reformist processes. The success of any reforms is

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine, Iraq draw up oil deal

KYIV — Under the terms of an agreement signed here on July 6, Ukraine will purchase 500,000 barrels of oil a day from Iraq. The deal will be implemented once the United Nations clears the way for Iraq to resume exporting petroleum. (The Wall Street Journal)

Russian money in Ukraine

MOSCOW — Russian investors sent about \$2 billion to Ukraine during the Russian election campaign, Radio Mayak reported on July 5. Most of the money was invested in bonds. Since Russian President Boris Yeltsin's re-election, the National Bank of Ukraine expects much of that money to be reinvested in Russia. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Pakistan to buy Ukrainian tanks

ISLAMABAD — Pakistani Defense Minister Aftab Shahban Mirani said his country is close to an agreement with Ukraine to purchase 330 T-80 tanks, ITAR-TASS reported on July 10. The deal is worth \$650 million. Mr. Mirani said military cooperation with Ukraine is necessary for Pakistan to ensure security in its region. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Belarus media shrinking

MIENSK — Re-registration of newspapers and periodicals is nearly complete, the head of the State Publishing Committee, Uladzimir Belsky, told Belarusian Television on July 7. There had been 897 registered newspapers and journals, but more than 200 of those did not re-register because of financial difficulties. Mr. Belsky said several newspapers, including Kultura, Nasha Slova, Holas Radziny and Spadchyna would merge so the state would not have to support duplicate publications. Litaratura i Mastatstva will continue to receive subsidies and there are plans to market it abroad. A new paper, Belaruskaya Presa, will be published in Russian,

Belarusian and English, and sold abroad to end an "information blockade" about Belarus. Mr. Belsky said the measures would save the state 70 billion Belarusian rubles (\$4.5 million) a year. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Rights monitor Kovalev hospitalized

MOSCOW — Russia's best-known human rights activist, Sergei Kovalev, has been hospitalized after suffering a major heart attack, Russian and Western agencies reported on July 8. Mr. Kovalev, 66, spent 10 years in Soviet prisons and exile. He was Russian President Boris Yeltsin's senior human rights advisor before breaking with the president over the military intervention in Chechnya. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukrainian-Kazakh talks focus on trade

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma met with Kazakh First Deputy Prime Minister Nigmatzhan Isingar in on July 9, Ukrainian Radio reported. Talks focused on economic relations and the work of a Ukrainian-Kazakh commission for economic cooperation. Both leaders noted a mutual drop in trade. In 1992, trade with Kazakhstan made up 10 percent of Ukraine's total trade. Last year, it accounted for only 2 percent, amounting to \$312 million. Mr. Kuchma proposed signing a free-trade agreement with Almaty and lifting trade barriers. (OMRI Daily Digest)

U.S.-Ukraine airline venture launched

WASHINGTON — Air Ukraine has entered into an agreement with Crusader Holding Worldwide Ltd., forming a joint venture with statutory capital of \$250 million, the press office of the Embassy of Ukraine reported on July 8. The new company, known as Air Ukraine Worldwide Ltd., will replace aging Ilyushin-62s with modern Boeing 767s on transatlantic routes between Kyiv and New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami and Toronto. The new planes are to enter service in early 1997. (Embassy of Ukraine)

Major dysentery outbreak in Shostka

KYIV — Health officials here acknowledged on July 8 that an outbreak of dysentery was out of control in the eastern industrial town of Shostka, Sumy Oblast, where nearly 700 people have fallen ill, Reuters reported the same day.

"This is an unprecedented dysentery epidemic in Ukraine," said Ministry of Health spokesman Anatoliy Voloshyn. Mr. Voloshyn said 685 people, half of them children, had been registered as ill in the last 10 days in the city of 130,000.

A dairy plant, he said, had been established as the origin of the infection.

"This plant has been shut. People who were ill were working there without health checks," continued Mr. Voloshyn. "All health norms were violated."

The official Ukrinform news agency said regional officials had dismissed the town's mayor for failure to ensure sanitation standards. Markets in the city, also the site of a large chemical plant, have been closed, along with children's camps.

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, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

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, NJ 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff editors: Roman Woronowycz
and Andriy Kudla Wynnnyckyj (Toronto)

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 14, 1996, No. 28, Vol. LXIV

Copyright © 1996 The Ukrainian Weekly

Dr. Volodymyr Zvigliyanich is adjunct professor of East European area studies at George Washington University.

INTERVIEW: Yoram Sheftel, Israeli defender of John Demjanjuk

by Roma Hadzewycz

To those who followed the strange case of John Demjanjuk as it unfolded in Israel, Yoram Sheftel needs no introduction. He is the Sabra (native Israeli) attorney who joined and later took over the defense of the former American citizen accused of being "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp.

Born and raised in Tel Aviv, the 47-year-old lawyer has been practicing criminal and administrative law for 20 years. His late parents, Briendel and Shloime Sheftel (to whom the book is dedicated), were both born on Ukrainian territory: his mother in Rivne and his father in Kharkiv. They were among the pioneer Zionists who emigrated to Palestine, his father in 1934 and his mother in 1935, and it was there that they met and married. A fervent Israeli nationalist, Mr. Sheftel lost family members during the Holocaust.

Mr. Sheftel joined the Demjanjuk defense just before the trial began in February 1987. He wrote a book about the case in Hebrew, which was published in Israel in 1993 by Adam Publishers. An English-language edition of the book was released the next year in Great Britain by Victor Gollancz publishers of London under the title "The Demjanjuk Affair: The Rise and Fall of A Show Trial." Now that book has appeared in an American edition released by Regnery Publishing Inc. of Washington. Titled "Defending 'Ivan the Terrible': The Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk," the 445-page book sells for \$27.50. (For information call Regnery sales at 1-800-955-5493.)

Mr. Demjanjuk, it will be recalled, was denaturalized in the United States in 1981; he was extradited in February 1986 to Israel to stand trial for the Nazi war crimes of "Ivan the Terrible." It was a year later that his trial began before a special three-judge panel of the District Court that in April 1988 found him guilty and sentenced him to death. Then, due to a near miraculous turn of events, Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted in July 1993 by the Supreme Court of Israel.

In his book, Mr. Sheftel tells the inside story of the trial and reveals the international conspiracy in what he calls the "Demjanjuk affair." The Tel Aviv attorney was in the United States recently on a brief book tour that took him to New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Washington.

He was interviewed at *The Ukrainian Weekly* on June 25. An edited transcript of that interview is published below.

PART I

You called Demjanjuk's trial in Israel "a show trial from day one" — in fact you repeatedly refer to it that way in your book — why?

A show trial, and I would say a politically motivated show trial. I mean never in the history of the state of Israel were TV cameras allowed to broadcast a case live, directly from the courtroom to the entire world. Not only Israeli television was allowed to transmit the hearings from the first moment to the last, but any other network in the world was invited, and some did take advantage of that. No network covered it from day one to the last, but many, many networks from the entire world from time to time used the cameras to directly broadcast the proceedings.

Now this is specifically of significance because in the District Court in Jerusalem television cameras are not even allowed into the building. They can take shots only outside the building when someone enters the court building or goes out the door. They're not allowed into the building under any circumstances. Never before and never since. And this was the initiative of the prosecution to make these proceedings transmitted live with the full approval and consent of the court. I mean the prosecution cannot decide this, it's the court's decision.

Now, once the court in a country like the state of Israel transferred itself to a theater hall that was specifically hired for the purpose of trying the case, and on top of it invited television to broadcast the proceedings, then an acquittal was out of the question. I mean you don't hire a theater hall and invite television in order to show how Demjanjuk will be acquitted. This was absurd. It was in order to show this "Ivan the Terrible," the Nazi horrendous war criminal who murdered with his own hands and gassed 900,000 Jews. This was the purpose of the exercise, and therefore it was a politically motivated show trial. The politics of it was to tell through the case the story of the history of the Holocaust — specifically the history of Treblinka.

Now, you should never under any circumstances use legal proceedings, a criminal case, in order to teach history, because when you do so you end up with the

Demjanjuk affair. You are running a show trial, and against the wrong man, and the proceedings are unfair and history gets distorted. So you don't serve any purpose whatsoever. You end up with a debacle.

You use the term "Demjanjuk affair" several times throughout the book, is that a conscious decision?

I go even further because again I like to portray things as they are, even if it is very painful to portray. The "Demjanjuk affair" is a direct reference to the Dreyfus affair, and I must say that by making this comparison, in a sense, we are insulting the French, because here we have a case that although Demjanjuk proved his innocence in the most unequivocal way ever in a major case — a person proved his innocence in the appeals stage, and I'm referring to 80 pieces of evidence of 37 Treblinka guards all taken in the late 40s and the beginning of the 50s, including picture identifications of the real "Ivan the Terrible" from his Trawniki card, his "Personalbogen" (personnel file) with the SS.

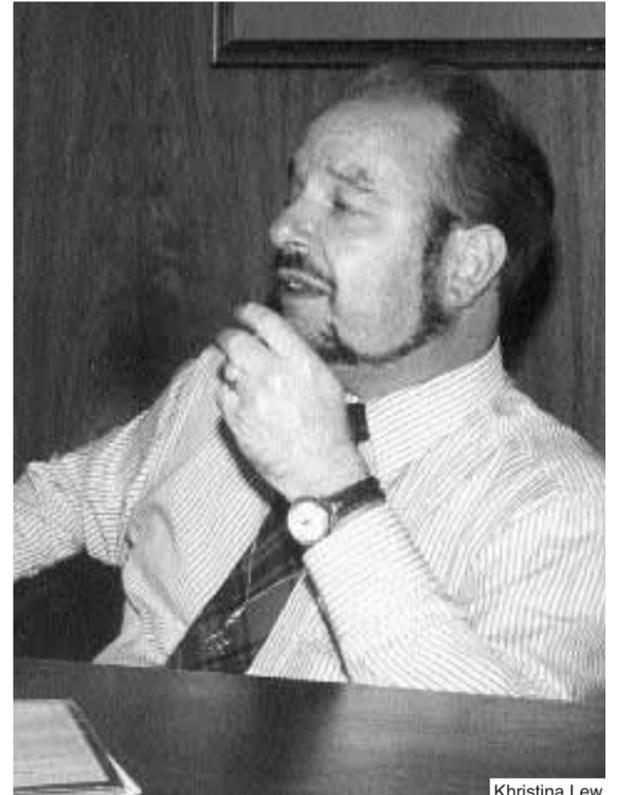
Yet Demjanjuk was found not guilty only because of reasonable doubt. Dreyfus — now I don't dispute his innocence — never, never had such convincing evidence to show his innocence, yet he was found not guilty not because of reasonable doubt, but because of lack of evidence to prove his guilt. This is a thing which the court did not give to Demjanjuk who proved far and beyond his innocence, more clearly than even Dreyfus.

And as far as the conspiracy is concerned, it's also worse. The French never made an attempt on Dreyfus' life, while the OSI, by extraditing Demjanjuk to the state of Israel knew very well that his life was in danger. And when he was sentenced to death for being "Ivan the Terrible," those people in the Justice Department, which had the entire dossier proving that he is not, kept silent and kept concealing this evidence. So, in the matter of the conspiracy also, it's worse than the Dreyfus affair.

Since you brought up the conspiracy, in your book you note that the Demjanjuk case was a huge international conspiracy involving the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, Poland and Germany.

No question whatsoever.

My question to you is what was the motivation for each of the players in taking part in this conspiracy as you describe it?



Khristina Lew

Yoram Sheftel

Well, first of all we must define exactly the term "conspiracy" and who did it. Now I'm not suggesting that the president of the United States on some day decided to frame Demjanjuk. This is not the case. In the beginning Demjanjuk was genuinely prosecuted by the OSI for being "Ivan the Terrible" based on very misleading, very unfair evidence. Nonetheless there were identifications that took place in the state of Israel and in those identifications Demjanjuk was picked up as "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka by about a dozen Treblinka survivors. And then he was prosecuted by the OSI in civil proceedings to strip him of his citizenship. Until that point everything more or less was fair enough from the Justice Department end.

(Continued on page 12)

UAJC presents Humanitarian Award to Sheftel

by Myron B. Kuropas

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) on June 30 honored Israeli defense attorney Yoram Sheftel with its Humanitarian Award in a ceremony attended by some 200 participants in Chicago.

Mr. Sheftel was the leader of the defense team that successfully proved John Demjanjuk was not the infamous "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

The award was presented to Mr. Sheftel for his "courageous and tenacious commitment to justice and human rights for all people." The only other recipient of the UAJC award is the Rabbi David H. Lincoln. (As in the case of Rabbi Lincoln, none of the invited Jewish participants of the Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue group were able to attend the ceremony honoring Mr. Sheftel.)

Prior to the presentation ceremony, Mr. Sheftel described the many absurdities of the Demjanjuk trial in Israel, citing passages from his new book "Defending Ivan Demjanjuk: The Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk."

He was exceptionally critical of the Office of Special Investigations and the U.S. Justice Department, which he argued participated in a criminal cover-up. "They all knew John Demjanjuk was innocent," he said, "and yet they were willing to send him to Israel for trial. They were willing to see an innocent man hang in order to protect their jobs."

The OSI was even worse than the KGB, Mr. Sheftel noted. "The KGB provided the false documentation and let the OSI draw its own conclusions. The KGB never actually said Mr. Demjanjuk was 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

Mr. Sheftel received a standing ovation from the largely Ukrainian audience. More than 80 copies of his book were sold.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Sheftel spent one hour on the popular "Ty and Ed" radio talk show, answering questions from callers, most of whom were shocked and outraged by the behavior of the U.S. government.



Yoram Sheftel receives the UAJC's Humanitarian Award from Dr. Myron B. Kuropas.

One year later, memorial to be erected for Patriarch Volodymyr

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate will observe the first anniversary of the death of Patriarch Volodymyr with a liturgy and memorial service (panakhyda) at the Sobor of St. Volodymyr on Sunday, July 14, Patriarch Filaret told reporters at a news conference on July 10.

Later, at 1 p.m., another memorial service will be held at the gravesite of Patriarch Volodymyr, near the entrance to the St. Sophia Cathedral, where a memorial will be unveiled and blessed in memory of the late Ukrainian Orthodox Church leader, whose

remains lay buried in the sidewalk outside the gates of this 10th century treasure.

At the gravesite, Patriarch Filaret will deliver a message, as will Kyiv's Acting Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, whose office financed the memorial.

According to Patriarch Filaret, the memorial, which should be completed by July 14, was proposed by the Church hierarchy; it was supported fully by the Ukrainian government and personally by President Leonid Kuchma.

After reviewing numerous projects, the UOC-KP chose a memorial of red granite with a black alabaster pedestal and a white Italian marble tombstone, which will be inscribed with the words "His Holiness

Patriarch Volodymyr of Kyiv and all Rus', 1925-1995" and an Orthodox cross. Its more than \$70,000 cost is financed by the Kyiv City Administration.

On the day of the memorial there will be no procession from St. Volodymyr Cathedral to St. Sophia Square, in order not to evoke the grisly memories of the summer of 1995.

It was one year ago — on July 18, 1995 — during Patriarch Volodymyr's funeral procession that riot police and mourners clashed on the streets of Kyiv in violence that strained Church-State relations for months. At issue was the clergy and faithful's wish to bury Patriarch Volodymyr's body at St. Sophia, despite the decision by

the Cabinet of Ministers that the patriarch be interred either at Baikiv Cemetery, near the grave of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the first president of Ukraine, or on the grounds of St. Volodymyr Cathedral.

This summer, city officials planned to mark the July 18 date, but Patriarch Filaret said the Church was categorically against this, explaining that the Church would like to help foster peace and harmony in Ukraine and not highlight events that served to divide society.

"Only peace and harmony, the consolidation of our society — after the adoption of the new Constitution — can solidify our Ukrainian state," noted the Ukrainian religious leader.

Ukraine's Olympians...

(Continued from page 1)

bound competitors acknowledged their warmth, doing "the wave" on the makeshift stage for their admiring fans.

Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko addressed the Ukrainian delegation headed for Atlanta. He emphasized the fact that on this 100th anniversary of the modern Olympics, Ukraine will — for the first time — be represented as an independent team in the Summer Games.

"Currently Ukraine finds itself in the complex process of being recognized as an independent European state. The going is difficult, slow. We face many barriers — economic, political and social — along this course," said Mr. Lazarenko.

Looking at the beaming young faces of the athletes, he emphasized "with only one victory you can bring Ukraine recognition throughout the world, glory, international acclaim, as did our compatriot Oksana Baiul at the Winter Olympic Games in 1994."

One hundred twenty of the Ukrainian Olympians took off for Boryspil immediately after the ceremony on a charter Air-Ukraine flight to Atlanta. Another charter will depart on July 14 as Air-Ukraine is providing free flights for the Olympic team.

At a news conference on July 4 at the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Minister Valeriy Borzov, who is also the chairman of Ukraine's Olympic Committee, informed reporters that he expects Ukraine to capture between eight and 10 gold medals at these Olympics, in such events as gymnastics, freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling, track and field, and archery.

Ukraine will be represented in 25 of the 26 events scheduled at the Games, which will be held July 19-August 4. [Ukraine

will not have a representative in tennis, because Andrey Medvedev has refused to compete for Ukraine.]

And those who win medals for Ukraine will be rewarded both by the state and by the Ukraina Bank with cash prizes. The government will give \$10,000 for each gold medal, \$6,000 for each silver medal and \$3,000 for each bronze. Sweetening the offerings will be the Ukraina Bank, offering \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000, respectively. Prime Minister Lazarenko announced on July 5, that President Leonid Kuchma had ordered the government to create a special fund that will donate another \$50,000 to each athlete who brings home a gold medal.

Although the Ukrainian government has been able to finance only 54.4 percent of the Olympic team's budget, the Ukrainian diaspora in North America, collected more than \$500,000, and sponsors based in Ukraine such as Coca-Cola, Adidas, Air-Ukraine, UPS, Kodak, Motorola, the joint venture Kyivska Rus, Cinti, Digital, ACKO Insurance, Paulig, Gala RADIO and KievIntours, also provided funds for the Games. The budget was 2.237 trillion karbovantsi, more than \$12 million (U.S.).

Representing the Ukrainian government in Atlanta will be NOC Chairman and Minister of Sports and Youth Borzov, the Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers Valeriy Pustovoytenko and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak.

During the send-off evening ceremony, Coca-Cola's general director in Ukraine, Valentyn Stalovir, wished the athletes the best of luck, telling them to "Go for the gold," (Coke's slogan for the games).

Oleksander Omelchenko, Kyiv's acting mayor, pointed out that 51 members of the Olympic team hail from Kyiv. He added that he wishes success not only to the Kyivans

but to all the competitors from Ukraine.

Ivan Bohdan, a medalist in Greco-Roman wrestling at the 1960 Games in Rome, and hailing from Ukraine (when it competed for the Soviet Union), offered the young athletes words of encouragement.

He was not the only Olympic veteran present at the send-off ceremony; also in attendance were Nina Bocharova (gold medalist in gymnastics, 1952, Helsinki), Nina Umanets (member of the silver-medal-winning rowing team, 1980, Moscow) and Hryhoriy Kryss (gold medalist in fencing, 1964, Tokyo).

Rostyslav Zaulichny, a boxer from Lviv, who captured a silver medal in Barcelona in 1992, spoke on behalf of all the Olympic athletes. He thanked the government, the sponsors and the crowds for the festive, spirited send-off to Atlanta.

A new Ukrainian Olympic song, written specially for this year's games by Yuriy Rybchynsky and Hennadiy Tatarchenko, was performed by Volodymyr Zasukhin for the athletes and the cheering throngs.

Ukraine's citizens will be able to follow the Ukrainian Olympic team's triumphs and agonies on state television channels UT-1 and UT-2, which will broadcast 200 of the 600 hours of the Games, with a 12-man TV crew in Atlanta that will provide coverage.

According to Oleksander Pelykh, the national television company's international department chairman, the right to broadcast the Games cost Ukraine \$800,000. About 60 percent of the broadcasts will be live.

After the athletes departed Independence Square, the people did not disperse for another hour or more, as they were entertained by Ukraine's top female pop star, Iryna Bilyk, and the band Skriabin. Their thirst was quenched by Coca-Cola, whose representa-

More than 70...

(Continued from page 1)

They have made it clear they have no political demands, only economic: to be paid out what is owed them.

According to Mykhailo Krylov, a co-chairman of the Donetsk City Strike Committee, government negotiations with coal miners have failed. "There is no sense in meeting with the government, if it has no money to pay overdue wages," he said, explaining that this is the strikers' main demand. The committee is willing to negotiate on other issues, including pension and disability benefits, he said.

Newly appointed Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko was instructed by President Kuchma to go to the Donetsk region next week to conduct a detailed study of the situation and take radical measures to resolve the crisis. Mr. Lazarenko said his approach would be to investigate each mine situation separately, and look into the non-payment for coal shipped to commercial companies.

Some government officials, including Coal Industry Minister Serhiy Polyakov, blame local officials for the delay in the payment of wages to miners and accuse management of mining enterprises of delaying the salary disbursements.

Serhiy Teleshun, President Kuchma's domestic policy adviser, recently said he is convinced the state paid out all the money due to the coal miners. He said that now the miners should turn to the commercial entities that sell coal, for they are the ones who owe the industry money.

Vasyl Yevtukhov, who served as the deputy prime minister for the fuel and energy complex until his resignation last week, said the miners have not been paid because money allocated to them was "circulating in other structures."

Indeed, there are currently 10 court proceedings against mining association directors who are accused of embezzling money. And a government commission headed by First Deputy Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets earlier this year found that 750 billion karbovantsi (over \$4 million) earmarked for the coal industry in 1995 and 1.5 trillion karbovantsi (over \$8 million) in 1996 never made it to that energy sector. Mr. Durdynets is currently in the Donbas investigating the problems in the industry.

By the end of June, the Ukrainian government owed the miners over 93 trillion karbovantsi or over \$510 million (U.S.). As The Weekly was going to press close to 8,000 miners were staging a strike, resulting in a loss of 75,500 tons of coal output per day for Ukraine.



Kyivans gathered on Independence Square to wish Ukraine's Olympians good luck at the Atlanta Games.

Statewide campaign launched to help Chernobyl survivor Vova Malofienko

by **Khristina Lew**

MILLBURN, N.J. — It was a civics lesson put into practice, with a modern twist. When 20 fifth graders at Millburn Middle School heard that their classmate, Chernobyl survivor Vova Malofienko, might have to return to his native Ukraine next April, they put fingertips to keyboards and e-mailed their protest to senators, representatives and the White House.

Vova's father, Oleksandre, a maintenance mechanic at Tetley Tea Co. in Morris Plains, N.J., was denied labor certification by the U.S. Department of Labor in April, despite efforts by the company to sponsor him. An approval of labor certification could have paved the road to permanent residence status for the family in the United States, and guaranteed 12-year Vova the medical care he still needs. Vova's classmates, under the supervision of guidance counselor Dr. Laura Mardyks and computer teacher Liz Bagish, responded in typical '90s fashion — they logged onto the Internet.

With the assistance of Millburn High School student Adam Rothschild, the fifth graders set up "The Vova Crisis" homepage (<http://schools.millburn.org/vova/>), which details Vova's plight and provides the casual Internet surfer with the names and addresses of senators and representatives to contact for help.

The homepage also supplies information about the 1986 nuclear power plant explosion in Chernobyl, Ukraine, that brought Vova to the United States in 1990 with an acute case of leukemia, and features photographs of Vova at the White House, where he addressed Hillary Rodham Clinton during a 10th anniversary of Chernobyl program on May 1.

Out of the Millburn homepage grew two others — one out of Princeton, N.J., (<http://prism.prs.k12.nj.us:70/0/WWW/OII/chernobyl.html>) and another out of Honolulu, Hawaii, (<http://hisurf.com/enchanted/alohavova.htm>). The Hawaii homepage, explained Dr. Mardyks with a chuckle, was set up after students in Honolulu, surfing the Internet for information about Chernobyl, discovered Vova's plight and wanted to help.

The e-mailing campaign took the other 200 Millburn Middle School fifth graders by storm, and in the final days of the school year, each child wrote a total of 16 letters, including one to Chelsea Clinton.

The e-mailing blitz paid off. Local newspapers began to cover the story of Vova and his father's denial of labor certification. In early June, as Vova's parents and their attorneys at Rodino & Rodino of East Hanover, N.J., the law

firm of former New Jersey Congressman Peter Rodino, prepared to appeal the Labor Department's decision, New Jersey State Assemblyman Joel Weingarten visited Vova at Millburn Middle School with an offer of support.

Sens. Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey joined the campaign by writing letters expressing their interest in Mr. Malofienko's case to the Labor Department. These letters were included in Mr. Malofienko's appeals package. Congressman Robert Torricelli wrote a letter directly to the official handling Mr. Malofienko's case, urging the issuance of labor certification.

"The Vova campaign has shown a group of 10-year-olds that even they have a voice," said Dr. Mardyks.

On June 17, Vova, accompanied by 100 fifth graders from Millburn Middle School, sat in the gallery of the New Jersey State Assembly as the legislative body unanimously approved a resolution urging Labor Secretary Robert Reich to grant Oleksandre Malofienko labor certification. "Vova's continued access to the proper medical care he is receiving in this country is now in jeopardy because his father has been denied extension of his work certificate," Assemblyman Weingarten told the statewide newspaper *The Star-Ledger*.

On June 20 the Labor Department denied Mr. Malofienko's appeal, claiming that it didn't fall within labor certification guidelines.

Congressman Torricelli vowed to pursue other avenues to keep the Malofienko family in the United States in a statement issued on July 9. "It is not the end of our efforts to help Vova and his family secure a legal basis for staying here in America. I will exhaust every avenue I can to help this touching youngster and his family in their effort to stay here, so that Vova can continue his much needed medical treatment," he said.

The law firm of Rodino & Rodino could not be reached for comment.

Vova's story

When the Chernobyl nuclear power plant exploded in April of 1986, 2-year-old Vova and his family were living in Chernihiv, 60 miles southwest of the complex. At the age of 5 he was diagnosed with leukemia. In the summer of 1990, Vova and seven other Chernobyl children from Ukraine were sponsored by the New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to attend actor Paul Newman's Hole in the Wall Camp in Connecticut for terminally ill children.

Four of the original eight children



Vova Malofienko and his mother, Olya.

have since passed away, said Vova's mother, Olya Matso Malofienko.

Vova was one of the few children with leukemia at the camp who doctors thought might survive. Mrs. Malofienko arrived in the United States in mid-September and at that time Dr. Molly Schwann of the Boston Floating Hospital began administering chemotherapy. Vova's treatment was sponsored by the hospital.

One year later, Vova and his mother moved to New Jersey to continue medical treatment at Beth Israel Hospital in Newark, N.J., under the care of Dr. Perri Kamalakav. The two-year treatment was sponsored by the Valerie Fund, explained Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

In the spring of 1992, Mr. Malofienko joined his family in New Jersey, and the threesome moved out of the Matkiwsky home and into an apartment in Millburn.

After several jobs, Mr. Malofienko, an engineer, landed a job at Tetley Tea as a master mechanic. In the fall of 1992, Vova, after a failed stint in the second grade a year earlier, began second grade again with his current classmates. "I had no hair, so the kids in the other second grade class laughed at me," he explained matter-of-factly.

Today Vova is a bright, enthusiastic 12-year-old, a self-described "bass fisherman." His leukemia has been in remission for three years. Vova's doctors warned Mrs. Malofienko that leukemia can relapse, and she says that in Ukraine, treatment for leukemia is poor, if non-existent.

In November of 1994, the Tetley Tea

Co. agreed to sponsor Mr. Malofienko for a labor certification. The process took a year and a half, cost the Malofienkos thousands of dollars, and required that Tetley Tea advertise Mr. Malofienko's position to American workers. The approval of labor certification would have meant that, of everyone that applied for Mr. Malofienko's job, he was the most qualified, and thereby eligible to apply for permanent residence status in the United States.

In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Malofienko were required to renew their visas and employment authorizations, permission to work in the United States, every six months. In April of this year, their paperwork was renewed for a one-year period.

Despite his remission, once a month Vova is required to visit his doctor for blood testing, and once a year he undergoes a spinal tap. Last summer Vova fell gravely ill, and Mrs. Malofienko feared he was having a relapse. "Fortunately, it was only a brain infection," she explained.

Mrs. Malofienko is deeply disappointed that her husband was denied labor certification and said that her family is now considering applying for humanitarian parole, a special visa usually issued to political prisoners.

"It would be barbaric and murderous for our government to send this child back to Ukraine," said Mrs. Matkiwsky.

Dr. Mardyks concurs. "Vova is a fabulous kid. These are people who need this country, and we need them. It would be a sad loss for the United States if they were forced to leave — they are a gift to us, and we can't compromise."

Ukrainian Americans host fund-raiser for Sen. Mitch McConnell

by **Yaro Bihun**

WASHINGTON — Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky), who chairs the Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, says he intends to continue earmarking U.S. aid for Ukraine regardless of which party wins the White House in this year's presidential election.

"As long as I'm chairman of the subcommittee, we're going to deal with Ukraine in every bill in a highly specific way — whether it's the Clinton administration or whether it's the Dole administration — to make certain that Ukraine is given the kind of priority it deserves," Sen. McConnell said June 26 at a Ukrainian American fund-raiser for his re-election bid in November.

"And the reason that we're doing it is that I think it's in America's best interest to do that," he added.

Over the past few years, the second-term Republican from Kentucky has been earmarking the foreign assistance budget — assigning aid specifically for Ukraine or specific assistance projects in Ukraine and other former Soviet republics — rather than assigning aid amounts regionally and allowing the executive branch to divide up the aid budget as it sees fit.

The latest aid budget, for fiscal year 1997, which recently came out of Sen. McConnell's subcommittee as well as the Appropriations Committee, again earmarks \$225 million for specific development programs in Ukraine.

The bill also includes a proviso that U.S. aid is dependent upon Ukraine not pursuing what the Washington Times recently alleged was a "strategic relationship" with Libya.

"The Ukrainians say that there's nothing to that," Sen. McConnell said when

asked about this addition. "But I think it's important to put that in the bill just to make sure that whoever might have been having such conversations — if, in fact they had them — understand that sort of thing the United States is not going to put up with in an aid recipient."

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, Sen. McConnell said, he has felt that maintaining the best possible relations with Ukraine is in the best interest of the United States. That was not the case with the Bush and, until recently, the Clinton administrations, which thought of Ukraine and the other former Soviet republics as "appendages" to Moscow, and that you could deal with them through Moscow, he said. So, using earmarks, he set out to get the U.S. government to deal with Ukraine on a bilateral basis.

Sen. McConnell said he is convinced that Ukraine "will be on the right side of

the line" in an expanded NATO. This should be done, he feels, not as a hostile act towards Russia and despite Moscow's protestations.

"But we're not stupid," he explained. "We know what the last 70 years brought to the countries in that region; we know what we just went through in the last 50 years in the Cold War period. And this is a sort of useful hedge against Russia going the wrong way."

Sen. McConnell said he is not totally convinced by the "democratic credentials" of Russian President Boris Yeltsin. "Some days he is, and some days he isn't," he said.

Sen. McConnell said he has "high hopes" for Ukraine's future development. "It's not going to happen overnight," he said, "It's going to take a while." But

(Continued on page 15)

A changing of the guard: Szporluk replaces Grabowicz as HURI director

Prof. Roman Szporluk

by Roman Woronowycz

As of July 1 Professor Roman Szporluk became the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's third director. He succeeds Prof. George Grabowicz (see accompanying story). Dr. Szporluk is a professor in the department of history at Harvard University, where he holds the M.S. Hrushevsky Chair in Ukrainian History. He teaches courses in the East European and Soviet areas, including the history of socialism and nationalism. From 1986 to 1991 he served as director of the Center of Russian and East European Studies at the University of Michigan. At the U-M he also taught East European history from 1965-1991.

First of all, as of July 1, you took over as director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. What made you want to take the reins?

This is not a position that I am taking because I was seeking it, this is a position that I accepted because it is a part of an understanding of being one of the professors in Ukrainian studies. It is, in a sense, a rotation.

George Grabowicz worked hard for seven years and it's only fair that some other people, his colleagues, like myself, should take over for a while. Then, presumably, Prof. (Michael) Flier at some point will agree to do so, and I very much hope that Prof. Edward Keenan will be a director at one time, and very reasonably we should expect that Prof. Grabowicz, considering his age, will be a director again.

So, it is not a job I terribly wanted to take. I can live happily ever after without holding it, but I feel that once I accepted it, and I cannot say that I had been forced to do it, I would like to do my best.

Financial constraints seem to be the bane of administrators in organizations everywhere in today's world, how will you deal with those?

First of all, we should say that the Ukrainian Institute is not all that poor, we have a substantial endowment. The question is how we manage it, how we use it. There is always a question of priorities, we must decide should we publish a book [or] should we give it to a good student, shall we hire a research assistant and so on and so forth.

So when you have money of a certain amount it does not mean that you cannot make intelligent choices. There may be choices between good things. It is not a choice between a good thing and a bad thing. There are many good choices. And this is what administration means, that you have to make decisions which are not perfect but still make sense. This is what I would like to keep in mind.

Obviously, we want to increase our endowment. I wonder if you ever met someone who told you that they did not need more money, and we certainly do need more money, and I mean that seriously. There are more things we would like to do.

To put it very briefly, on my agenda as I see it, and, of course, on this I have input from my colleagues, it is not just Roman Szporluk thinking it up, it is a collective thought. In a situation of an independent Ukraine we really should use our resources, our connections, our influence to help talented students from Ukraine, and scholars and artists establish connections with their counterparts in the U.S. We see it as a contribution to the United States because we think there are many able, talented, promising and accomplished people in Ukraine whose presence in American life will improve the quality of American life. This,

of course, also will help Ukraine to overcome the terrible legacy of provincialism.

The second agenda is to promote much more the study of the 20th century. Prof. (Omeljan) Pritsak is a medievalist, Prof. Grabowicz is a literary scholar, as we know. I am a very modern political historian whom, probably, some historians would prefer to call a political scientist. Therefore, on my intellectual agenda, I think that the 50 years since World War II is a very burning historical topic.

And as I have told you, I pay attention to what my students say, I am aware that while I do remember 1945 and some years earlier, and I certainly remember what I did when Stalin died, or when Khrushchev condemned Stalin, what I do know is that for current college students who take my courses these things are not very much closer than Napoleon, or Bismarck, or Nicholas II. Therefore, it is history for them.

What we need to do is study contemporary history, including very much the origins of 1991 and also Ukraine as an independent state, because in a very few years our time will become a historical time for people who are now graduating from high school.

Most of the endowment of HURI is by Ukrainian Americans and Canadians, etc. Do you see any need to reach beyond this group and, if so, how do you think it could be done?

Absolutely, we need to reach out. We need to face another fact, which in some sense this Harvard summer school demonstrates, and so did last year's. Because Ukraine is now an independent country, and it occupies quite a lot of space on a map, because it is a country which is geopolitically, strategically extremely important, many people of non-Ukrainian origin are becoming interested in it.

Many ambitious, intelligent, young men and women, whether they have Korean surnames, or Italian, or Spanish, or whatever, when they are considering what they will do when they grow up, are considering that perhaps there is something interesting to do in connection with Ukraine — whether it is business, whether it is promoting arts or being a musician, being a playwright, whatever, we want to have these people very much. This does not mean that we like people with Ukrainian surnames any less, we continue to like them very much.

What I think we now would hope — I see no reason why a company called Lufthansa one day might not offer us free tickets for, let's say, summer school students coming to Harvard. Lufthansa flies daily to Kyiv, to Odessa, presumably is making some money. I think it would be beautiful publicity for Lufthansa if it announced, and you wrote about it, 10 round-trip tickets, Kyiv-Boston, from Lufthansa.

The same could be said about American companies like Motorola. Why should we not have a Westinghouse fellow at Harvard University, for example?

It requires that someone go to Westinghouse, that someone write a letter, make a presentation, but I feel that this would be good for us. We would be going beyond our traditional givers, but I think that it would also be good for Westinghouse, not only for its image, but perhaps Westinghouse could be a more successful operation if it functions in a country in which some number of young people are world wise.

Two more questions.

By all means, I love questions.

You mentioned at the roundtable earlier today that at HURI there

(Continued on page 14)



Prof. Roman Szporluk



Prof. George Grabowicz

Prof. George Grabowicz

by Roman Woronowycz

Professor George Grabowicz left the position of director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute on July 1 after holding the reigns for seven years. He remains the Dmytro Cyzevskyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature in the department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University. He was a Fulbright scholar in Poland and the Soviet Union in 1989. He became an assistant professor at Harvard in 1975 and a full professor in 1983. For five years he served as chairman of the department of Slavic Languages and Literature. He succeeded Prof. Omeljan Pritsak as HURI director in 1989.

You are leaving the directorship of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute after seven years at the helm. Prof. Roman Szporluk, your successor, with whom I spoke earlier, said that, given your age, he would think that you would eventually return to the directorship since it is a position that should rotate among the chairs of the Institute. Would you consider eventually returning?

Well, he is right. Harvard has a rotating system and there is a finite universe of professors dealing with Ukrainian studies or holding chairs in Ukrainian studies or associated with the executive committee. So it's not hard to figure out that, depending on how long a given person stays on as director, that he will be replaced and eventually may find it his turn once again.

Would you want to be director again at some point in time?

There is an obligation involved in being a professor here, and one of those obligations is performing administrative services. When I received tenure here I immediately was offered the position of chairman of the Slavic Department. I did not refuse that offer. In retrospect I find the administrative part of the job is quite onerous.

I find myself successful and happy about the fact that I managed to produce, write that is to say, while being a director, while being a chairman. But I think that in all due awareness of my obligations, my potential, I look very much forward to writing and being a professor.

What do you consider your biggest accomplishments in your seven years as director of HURI?

I think what we accomplished in the Institute in the seven years that I was

director was to put it on a sound, fiscal, administrative and governance footing. We filled the chairs. We established a normal operating system of staffing and of publications. We reduced a significant deficit that we had. We established broad contacts with Ukraine. We broadened the fields we are working in from history and philology and distant history to more contemporary events, to political science and economics matters. We simply broadened our scope. We involved a lot of people.

We continued on also with what the preceding generation did. So I think that these achievements, if I can so call them, are that while holding on to what was our basic mandate, not breaking with our best traditions, we also expanded our work and made the Institute into what it was always intended to be, a top notch, scholarly establishment, which one can in honesty say is second to none outside of Ukraine. And in some respects competes well with them, too.

I can say these things with some confidence because they can be verified. If you establish a set of criteria by which you can measure these things, whether it is by books published, not only in terms of quantity, but quality, how they are received, how they are reviewed. If you do it in terms of how many PhDs we have awarded and whether these PhDs have found jobs, subsequently. Whether they in turn have become successful, respected scholars.

Ukrainian studies is accepted now in the United States and Canada due in large measure to what we and, of course, the Canadian Institute have also done. I think by these objective standards we have done an awful lot, and I am very pleased to have been a part of that.

Now that you are free of the administrative responsibilities, what do you see in your immediate future?

I certainly will be continually involved in the Institute. I have a great commitment to it. I find it an extremely exciting and a central type of institution. This is, for anyone who is interested in Ukrainian studies, where the action is. So I will be involved with it.

My main hope is to more aggressively, more actively, pursue my writing. As I said before, I am very pleased that I haven't dried up, I'm still doing it. In fact, in the past year, as I was, in a sense, preparing myself for leaving this position, I was writing quite a bit. I have two books that are about to come out, and I am working on two others. And I thank God for that ability and that the fire in the belly is still with me, so I am looking forward to that.

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Program marks 25 years with reunion

by Roman Woronowycz

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Even before the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard had the Ukrainian Summer Institute, where students from across the United States with an interest in matters Ukrainian have gathered during the summer to learn Ukrainian history, literature and language. For 25 years more than a thousand students have done so.

The program is an intensive eight-week program of seminars and lectures given by some of the world's most respected scholars on Ukraine. But it has been more — a chance to meet and to socialize with peers from across the United States, Canada and the world. Even those who found it difficult to pursue academic study in the summer months had little problem immersing themselves in the social distractions of the Cambridge area. Lifelong bonds have been formed among the students, some have even married.

The weekend of June 28-30, students of the 25 annual summer programs, which were first held in 1971, returned to Harvard to renew friendships and take a look at the program and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI).

They came from across the United States and from the outer reaches of Canada. Ten former students came from California, one who attended now lives in British Columbia, Canada, and three came from Ukraine. In all, 177 alumni, spouses and those attached to HURI were on hand to reflect and recollect, representing 24 of the 25 summer programs.

But to make sure they hadn't forgotten what learning at Harvard is all about, a roundtable featuring three Ukrainian scholars was held on Saturday morning at the Center for European Studies. The professors of the three chairs of HURI, Profs. Roman Szporluk, George Grabowicz and Michael Flier, gave presentations on post-Soviet Ukraine in a stimulating two-hour panel, moderated by HURI assistant director, Prof. Lubomyr Hayda, and attended by a majority of the reunion-goers.

Prof. Szporluk, the new director of HURI, who is also Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History, centered his presentation on what has occurred in Ukraine in the 25 years since the summer program was begun.

"We could not have imagined that the things that have happened would," he explained at the outset. He continued, "What happened in 1991 is not due to the failure of the Kremlin, my argument is that Moscow failed because Ukraine didn't."

Prof. Szporluk spoke of the key role that poets, artists and literary figures played in rekindling national identity and even before them, the role of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in keeping alive the flame of Ukrainian statehood.

He said that in Ukraine today there is sufficient reason to believe Ukrainian independence can be sustained. "When careerists and political hacks start defending Ukrainian independence, we are getting somewhere... when, like what happened in 1991, generals and the military start joining the cause, then we are there."

Up next was Prof. Flier, Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology, who spoke on current problems with the use of Ukrainian in the country.

He labeled his talk "The Ukrainian Language: Prospects for the Future," and said there is much room for optimism because usage of Ukrainian is increasing and will continue to do so.

He noted that Ukraine has maintained a flexible policy towards languages, unlike Estonia and Lithuania, which has



Roman Woronowycz

Former students of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Program with faculty and administration.

effectively reduced potential ethnic tensions. With the official status of Ukrainian as the state language (now further reinforced in the new Constitution) "despite cries from Communists and Socialists for a two-language policy, the existing policy has had the beneficial effect of elevating the status of Ukrainian in affairs of state, in the Ukrainian mass media, and in Ukrainian culture in general," according to Prof. Flier. The scholar on Eastern Slavic languages sees more publications and newspapers printing in the Ukrainian language. However, he believes it could take decades before the language is firmly entrenched in the population.

At one point Prof. Flier cited the words of Oleksandr Taranenko, the director of the Ukrainian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences who wrote recently in *Literaturna Ukraina* that it is difficult for scholars to produce handbooks and dictionaries on Ukrainian language usage when they have not been paid in a half year, which forces them to find other work. "The government must not abandon the cause of literary Ukrainian at this important juncture in the history of Ukraine," explained Prof. Flier.

Finally, Prof. Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskij Professor of Literature, who is finishing his seven-year tenure as director of HURI, spoke of his experiences while in the country and of the daunting tasks facing it. He was far less optimistic than Prof. Flier on the state of affairs.

Prof. Grabowicz called the Ukrainian Parliament not a legislative body but "two warring factions who are not shooting at each other." He said the Soviet mentality is still all too evident and gave as an example stores being closed during business hours.

In terms of the condition of the language he was even more downbeat, at one point stating, "Ukrainian is threatened with going the way of Gaelic." He explained that he knew of instances where people who are promoting the language still go home and speak Russian to their children. "In Poland it is unheard of for a Pole not to speak Polish," asserted Prof. Grabowicz.

Dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club

Prof. Grabowicz had opened up the weekend events at the Friday night dinner, held in the historic and very proper

Harvard Faculty Club, once the home of Henry James, the noted American literary figure. The outgoing director of HURI explained that the Harvard summer program is "one of the outreaches that has been most successful and most productive" in bringing attention to Ukrainian issues. He said the reunion was planned to develop an alumni association to ensure continuity within the program. Then, half tongue in cheek, he added, "And of course to tap you for some support."

He introduced Halyna Hryn, current director of the summer program, who gave a very brief synopsis of the 25 years. She mentioned that the program

reached its highest enrollment in the years 1977-1979 and that currently one of the program's successes is that in 1995 55 percent of the students enrolled had no connection to Ukraine. "Even with the option of going to Ukraine, this is still one of the better places to come and study Ukraine," said Ms. Hryn. She was followed by the director of the Harvard Summer Program, Peter Buck.

After dinner everyone was off to the Carpenter Film Center to watch two uniquely Ukrainian films, a short feature produced in the U.S. and directed by

(Continued on page 15)



Marta Remeniuk of Detroit, class of '82 with Adam Hapij of New York, class of '94.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Want multiculturalism? Turn up the heat

Since December 1995, the Ukrainian community in Canada, other non-English/French/aboriginal ethnic groups, and the Canadian Ethnocultural Council have been banging pots and pans to get the present Liberal government's attention on multiculturalism, and to ask the government to reaffirm its support for the policy.

Since multiculturalism is recognized as the country's demographic reality, is enshrined in specific federal legislation, and even has a clause devoted to it in Canada's Constitution, this kind of alarm would seem to be superfluous.

However, hostility to multiculturalism as an official policy voiced by likely sources, such as members of the nativist and occasionally openly racist Reform Party, and by unlikely sources such as Liberal MP John Nunziata and by prize-winning author Neil Bissoondath, suggest that times are changing for the worse.

A sure sign of trouble was that Mr. Bissoondath's book criticizing multiculturalism, "Selling Illusions," was lionized by the Canadian literary establishment and given the 1995 Gordon Montador Prize for being the "Best Canadian Book on Contemporary Social Issues."

Thanks to Dr. Manoly Lupul's warnings to the Ukrainian community about the ramifications of the Alberta-based Reform Party's status of de-facto official opposition to the government on matters of national concern, and red flags by Drs. Elliott Tepper and Stella Hryniuk waved before the CEC at a meeting a year later, both the CEC and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) seemed to take seriously an editorial that appeared on this page almost exactly a year ago ("A Multicultural Wake Up Call," July 9, 1995).

UCC President Oleh Romaniw and the umbrella organization's Multiculturalism Committee Chairman Adrian Boyko helped the CEC, led by its president, Dmytro Cipywnyk (since succeeded by Emmanuel Dick), prepare a brief called "The 42 Percent Solution." The brief's title refers to the percentage of non-Anglo-Celtic/French Canadians who are citizens of the country, and thus (theoretically) the share of the national assets to which the aforesaid 42 percent have a claim.

Thanks to this brief (submitted in January) and to the need for the centrist Liberal Party to maintain good public relations with its traditional support-base among "ethnic" Canadians, Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Hedy Fry issued a rousing speech in defense of the policy on May 25.

Time to go back to sleep? Hardly.

First, while Secretary Fry utters fine words, the bureaucrats of her department are still slashing budget appropriations for multicultural programs.

Second, in their July 1 (Canada Day) press releases, neither Secretary of State Fry, nor newly re-elected Heritage Minister Sheila Copps (who is also responsible for implementing policy in this area) could bring themselves to mention the dread word "multiculturalism," and neither listed off the many nationalities that make up the country's mosaic, as is their wont.

Instead, they both emphasized that National Aboriginal Day was officially celebrated this year on June 21, and that Saint-Jean Baptiste Day (June 24) is a national French Canadian (read: not only a Québécois) holiday.

A cynic might suggest that since Canadian Natives have met with increasing success in the courts over land claims and natural resource title battles, and since Lucien Bouchard and the separatist Parti Québécois continue to scare the federal government silly, it is logical for the government to respond to political pressure in this fashion.

If that is the case, the lesson for Ukrainian Canadians is obvious. Turn up the heat, or you'll be shut out.

[A question to ponder: Why is the government finding it so difficult to praise and/or recompense the "ethnic" communities of Québec for saving the country in the October 1995 referendum? Separatist former-Premier Jacques Parizeau found it easy to blame them for his loss, wouldn't it be logical for their federalist antagonists in Ottawa to show some public — dare we say financial? — gratitude in winning?]

July
20
1888

Turning the pages back...

Yulian Pavlykovsky, the leading organizer and ideologist of the Galician cooperative movement, was born in Senkiv, about 40 miles north of Lviv, on July 20, 1888. From 1915, after obtaining a

degree in law from Lviv University and in agronomy from the Higher Agricultural School in Vienna, he worked at the Silskyi Hospodar society in Lviv as an inspector, organizer and chief of economic reconstruction, and later as its president (1924-1929).

Pavlykovsky held the post of chairman of the Provincial Committee for Organizing Cooperatives (1920-1921), president of the Audit Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives (1922-1944), chief director of the Narodna Torhovlia consumer cooperative (1923-1939), and sat on the board of directors of the Maslosoiuz dairy cooperative (1926-1939) and various other Ukrainian institutions.

Pavlykovsky represented the movement at international conferences and on Polish national bodies such as the State Co-operative Council in Warsaw and the Council of the Agricultural Chamber in Lviv.

One of the founders of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance Party, he served as its deputy leader (1930-1939), and was elected to two terms in the Polish Senate as its candidate (in 1930 and 1935).

In 1944, Pavlykovsky emigrated to Germany, eventually settling in Munich, where he taught at the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute and the Ukrainian Free University. He died in Munich on December 28, 1949.

Source: "Pavlykovsky, Yulian," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

COMMENTARY

Politicians and multiculturalism

by Nykolai Bilaniuk

One of the platitudes most bandied about is that Canada is a nation of immigrants. To strike a bold simplification for the sake of argument, let us say that immigrants come in two basic flavors: those who come wishing to preserve their own language and culture while also participating in and constructing this country's polity, and those who wish to assimilate.

Of course, within ethnic groups, individuals decide the issue for themselves, but some general trends are in evidence. Most long-settled immigrant groups — Amerinds, Na-Dene, Innu (even these peoples arrived from elsewhere), the French Québécois and the Anglo-Saxons, for example — tend to wish to preserve their cultures (which are also expressed in the forms of political and legal institutions they favor), while more recent immigrants typically do not.

Ukrainians and Jews are something of an anomaly. Many of these individuals are more recent arrivals, but want to preserve their identities.

The preservationist and assimilationist factions have different agendas, and this guarantees that consensus on the value and meaning of multiculturalism is difficult, if not impossible, to attain. The picture is further complicated by those who have opinions on the merits of preserving others' languages and cultures. Among those whose opinions are the most potent are the politicians who try to run the society.

In a democracy, politicians try to maintain as broad a constituency as possible, and their success is often measured by the extent to which they have told as many people as possible something close to what they want to hear. As a result, they often express views that are not consistent, and occasionally can be found making appeals to irreconcilable opposites.

Paradoxically, however, politicians also wish to be perceived as individuals who act on principle, which they often confuse with consistency.

The results of this mesh of paradoxes when politicians appear in public can be quite disturbing. A manifestation of such a disturbing mesh was in evidence at a recent event sponsored by the National Council of Ethnic Canadian Business and Professional Associations, with five representatives of Canada's national political parties addressing the matter of unity and multiculturalism. While it can be said that all five of these party representatives were fundamentally inconsistent in their application of principles, they were not equally offensive.

All proclaimed that everyone is equal before the law. Some, particularly Gilles Duceppe of the Bloc Québécois, asserted that French and aboriginal languages and cultures need pro-active government support to survive in Canada.

A few, including the Liberal Party's Maria Minna, the New Democratic Party's Simon de Jong and Progressive Conservative Sen. Consiglio de Nino (and definitely not the Reform Party's Jim Abbot), said their party favors multiculturalism, which is designed to ensure that everyone feels accepted and integrated in this country and that diversity of languages and cultures is economically and culturally beneficial to Canada.

The mesh of contradictions

This set of views, as articulated that day in Ottawa City Hall, is riddled with contradictions, which this writer hopes to point out.

First, if French needs government support to survive, then in all probability all

other languages except English also need active support to survive. Ditto for the cultures. If the politicians truly feel that the diversity of languages and cultures is beneficial to Canada, they should be prepared to give support to all people who desire it. All citizens pay the same taxes, after all, and should be offered the same benefits.

Second, if government policy supports only French and "aboriginal" (i.e., Amerinds, Na-Dene and Innu minorities), then there are three classes of citizens: first class are those who, no matter how small a community they represent in their locale, are entitled to government services and cultural support in their language of choice (English, French); second class are those who get that support only in selected locales ("aboriginals" on reserves); third class are those who are not entitled to support, even if they are the majority in their locale and desire such support (Ukrainians in Vegreville, Icelanders in Gimli). Thus, everyone is not equal before the law.

Third, if the justification for maintaining the above three unequal classes of citizens is the chronological order in which the immigrants' ancestors arrived in Canada, then there are some consequences to consider. New immigrant groups can never share the same rights as earlier immigrants, even if they have been here for centuries or become the majority.

Also, new immigrants from England or France should not be entitled to the special privileges conferred on the previous immigrants from those places. But if they are, then Norwegians should also enjoy special privileges, because some of their ancestors lived in Canada, having arrived in the 10th and 11th centuries, before anyone in England or France ever heard of the place.

Fourth, if the justification for maintaining a privileged status for English and French is that the speakers of these languages constitute the largest pluralities, then one must be prepared to take away or modify those privileges if they lose their pluralities. Also, why stop at precisely two languages? Why not make only one language and culture official, why not 100?

Political honesty gauge

Although complete fairness and consistency would require some solutions that are politically or practically impossible to implement, these awkward issues do allow us to size up the relative honesty of politicians. Ironically, it turns out that those who are ostensibly the least supportive of multiculturalism are actually the most honest about the issue.

While Mr. Duceppe danced around the issue on the day in question, in fact the Bloc Québécois favors a policy of active inhibition of the English language, and a policy of neglect that will probably lead to the demise of other minority cultures in Quebec, but they admit this transparently: "Quebec defines itself as a French society," the BQ MP said. In effect, this is inequality based on French chauvinism: the French culture deserves to survive, others do not.

The Reform Party favors government inaction on language and culture, probably recognizing that the minorities will eventually assimilate completely under this policy. However, this policy, if it were taken to the American extreme of the abolition of official languages, offers at least the theoretical possibility that a minority culture could take permanent root and operate openly with government money driven by local demand, as the Hispanic culture is beginning to do in parts of the U.S.

The Tory (Progressive Conservative) Party appears inclined to fully maintain

(Continued on page 16)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Eurasia Foundation turns to economics

KYIV – The Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC) is a special initiative of the Eurasia Foundation that was launched in 1995 to strengthen economics education and research capabilities in Ukraine and Russia. The consortium's founders recognized that one of the keys to successful economic reform in the new independent states (NIS) is greater knowledge and understanding of market-based economic systems, particularly at the policy-making level. Providing this over the longer term requires reform of higher-level economics training and research, and building sustainable, internationally recognized in-country institutions.

The EERC is supported by the Open Society Institute/Soros Foundation, the World Bank, the Ford Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts and the Eurasia Foundation (also the project's implementing agency). Together, these founders have provided over 60 percent of the projected \$7 million budget for the consortium program's first three years of operation. The Ukraine Program's budget is projected at half this amount.

The principal aim of the Ukraine Program is to promote standards of excellence in the discipline of economics by establishing an internationally recognized graduate teaching program at a leading academic institution. At the core of the program will be a two-year M.A. program designed to prepare its gradu-

ates to apply successfully to Ph. D. programs in Western countries, and/or to work effectively as economists in policy-making positions in Ukraine.

Enrollment of 50 students per year is expected (35 in the first year). Studies will begin in the fall of 1996. The main language of instruction will be English, and for the most part teaching materials will be in English, although some subjects (such as math) may be taught in Ukrainian.

Initially, the faculty will mostly consist of visiting professors from the West. Since it is expected that within six years full responsibility for the program will be assumed by the Ukrainian host institution, another goal of the program is to recruit, mentor and certify domestic teaching staff to take it over. The Ukraine program also includes a "retention plan" designed to improve the chances of retaining economists with modern training in academic careers in Ukraine.

Graduates of the program will be well-qualified to participate in the formulation of economic policy if they choose to take jobs in the public sector, or to pursue further studies that will enable them to continue advancing the state of the economic discipline in Ukraine through teaching and research. Furthermore, by creating an institution that achieves international standards of excellence in teach-

(Continued on page 19)

USUF sponsors NGO project

WASHINGTON – The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation's Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Project has to date sponsored five workshops designed to foster the development of the NGO sector in Ukraine. The NGO Project, "Advancing the Role of NGOs in a Rule of Law Society," is a one-year project funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development through the Rule of Law Consortium ARD/Checchi.

The purpose of the project is to help Ukrainian NGOs become effective public-policy advocates in Ukraine and, utilizing contacts developed by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, to increase communication between these civic organizations and policy-makers in the Supreme Council. This is being accomplished by providing training on a variety of practical topics for NGOs through workshops, roundtable discussions with policy-makers in the legislative branch, and the creation of an NGO Resource Center at the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy in Kyiv.

Three workshops took place in March. Tatiana Demchuk, an expert on public relations in the insurance industry, conducted a workshop titled "The Role of a Lobbyist in Shaping Public Policy in the U.S." Participants focused on how issues come before policy-makers, the roles of legislative and executive branches in policy development, and how NGOs can work with policy-makers. She discussed the ethics of lobbying, campaign contributions and the long lead time between the initiation of a lobbying activity and the realization of its objectives – a process that can span several Congresses.

Mrs. Demchuk reported that subsequent discussions revealed an unexpected level of understanding and desire among the Ukrainians to learn more about how the U.S. government functions. Several participants shared their own success stories in which they used techniques similar to ones used by various NGOs in the U.S. For

example, an ecological group succeeded in shutting down a polluting factory by repeatedly contacting public officials, building vocal coalitions and using the media to publicize the story of the polluters. In addition, a charitable fund to help children with cerebral palsy has been successful in obtaining funds for advanced medical treatment.

Helen M. Sramek, a senior international consultant, directed another workshop on legislative analysis – teaching participants how to track and understand legislation and make constructive comments on policy operations. Ms. Sramek based her presentation on a graphic representation of "How a Bill Becomes a Law" in the U.S. to illustrate the number of opportunities that lobbyists have to influence the legislative process. This document had coincidentally been previously translated into Ukrainian by another U.S.-Ukraine Foundation-sponsored project, the Parliamentary Development Project, and had generated more than average interest as it did again at the workshop. Another chart, prepared by a former Supreme Council member, illustrated the same legislative process in Ukraine. The contrast between the relatively straightforward American system and the highly bureaucratic and complicated Ukrainian system was highly instructive. Participants were also very interested in the legal and disclosure requirements of American lobbyists.

Iryna Kurowyckyj, president of the National Council of Women of the United States in 1992-1995, also conducted a workshop on strategies of public outreach and building coalitions among NGOs. The NCW, the oldest coalition of women's organizations in the United States, was founded in 1888 in Washington, and is now headquartered in New York City. Previously, Ms. Kurowyckyj had been with the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Ms. Kurowyckyj described

(Continued on page 16)

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly

**Winnipeg's mouth that roars**

On May 28, Josyp Demko hosted the final installment of his live Winnipeg cable-TV series, "Ukrainorama."

After more than 500 episodes featuring such Ukrainian Canadian guests as comic Luba Goy and former Winnipeg Mayor Steve Juba, Mr. Demko has forged a niche in Winnipeg's local television market and Ukrainian community – not without controversy.

Sporting a Taras Bulba-like mustache, the 48-year-old, Polish-born broadcaster has become one of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's most vocal critics.

In a recent telephone interview from his Winnipeg office – where he manages the Ukrainian babushka-importing company, Winnipeg Textiles – Mr. Demko railed at the UCC's inefficiency in maintaining a downtown office building, while only occupying a portion of it.

He takes shots at its thrice-yearly newsletter, *The Bulletin*, which details UCC President Oleh Romaniw's activities. "It will say something like 'President attends dinner with Metropolitan.' So what does he do? He eats, he drinks and makes a small speech."

UCC spokesperson Ihor Shawarsky said he believes Mr. Demko sees himself as the "social conscience" of the Ukrainian Canadian community. "Whether it helps him gain notoriety, I don't know. I'm only speculating. But I don't think he's malicious. I think he makes his comments out of naiveté."

To help Mr. Demko get better informed, the UCC's Manitoba Provincial Council recently invited him to sit on its board as a representative of the local cultural group, Institute Prosvita. He agreed. That is perhaps the first time the UCC and Mr. Demko have come together.

On several occasions, he has applied for funding from the UCC's Shevchenko Foundation, only to be turned down. But Mr. Shawarsky said Mr. Demko's applications did not qualify under the organization's criteria. "He basically wanted support to purchase capital equipment," said Mr. Shawarsky.

But that's all in the past, since Mr. Demko has left the television studio for the radio booth. In late April, he launched a Ukrainian phone-in show on Winnipeg's ethnic radio station, CKJS, on Sundays from 8 to 9 p.m. Like his TV gig, Mr. Demko's new radio spot is essentially a one-man show. Though CKJS provides the technology – as did Shaw Cable for "Ukrainorama" – Mr. Demko is left to come up with the funds.

Acquiring commercial sponsors will be crucial if the activist host of "Radio-Zustrichi" is going to realize his dream of linking Winnipeg Ukrainians with their counterparts in Ukraine. So far, Mr. Demko has attracted four Ukrainian

Canadian businesses, including Winnipeg Textiles, to buy a 30-second, \$30 (about \$22 in U.S.) ad. Out of that, the married father of two children gets a 30 percent commission. "Enough to buy me gas and a coffee," he explained in his quick-fire speaking style.

Having recently been described as the Ukrainian version of local talk-radio guru Peter Warren by the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. Demko plans to give his phone-in show more of a reach by letting callers use English. "It's realistic since we all know the Ukrainian language is declining [in its use]," he said.

Still, Mr. Demko, who previously worked for Radio Canada International, intends to strengthen the link between Winnipeg and Ukraine. Not necessarily earth-shattering stuff, but glimpses of more obscure details about Ukrainian life.

"It mostly gives an opportunity for people to share," he explained. "I spoke to this guy who lives in Vorkuta [in northern Russia], who told me 70 percent of the 300,000 people who live there are Ukrainian. I didn't know that."

Already, Mr. Demko, who holds a master's degree in Ukrainian literature from the University of Warsaw, has made some inroads in personalizing the relationship between Canada and Ukraine.

Given his profile in Winnipeg, someone recently presented Mr. Demko with a letter Canada Post Corp. accidentally delivered to them. Only the name "Mrs. Tataryn" appeared on the envelope.

No address. Thanks to his media spot, Mrs. Tataryn contacted Mr. Demko. "I read the letter on the air," he said. "It described a wedding, at which two cows were killed and 500 people attended. Since it was signed only by 'Mykola,' Mrs. Tataryn gave me permission to read it."



Josyp Demko

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

ON THE ROAD TO ATLANTA:

North American Olympians of Ukrainian descent

Last week, *The Weekly* published brief profiles of 10 athletes to watch as they compete for Ukraine at the Centennial Olympics. This week we publish more extensive profiles of five Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians to watch during the Olympics: Joanne Malar, Yaro Dachniwsky, Mike Burchuk, Taras Liskewych and Rick Oleksyk.

The group comprises two athletes (whose profiles appear on this

page) and three coaches (whose bios are published on the next page) who are active in the sports of handball, swimming and volleyball. They will represent their respective countries at the Summer Games in Atlanta from July 19 to August 4.

The profiles were prepared by W.K. Sokolyk, chairman of the Sports Commission of the Ukrainian World Congress.



Yaro Dachniwsky, U.S. Olympic Handball Team

that the goaltender try out for the U.S. handball team. Mr. Dachniwsky did and in November 1994 became a member of the national team.

On May 7, a dream came true when Mr. Dachniwsky was named to the U.S. Olympic Handball Team for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

Mr. Dachniwsky was born in Chicago on January 15, 1963. It is not surprising that he started to play soccer at an early age. His grandfather Dmytro Dachniwsky played soccer for the Sports Club Ukraina in Lviv in the 1920s. His father, Myron Dachniwsky, played the game for the Ukrainian clubs Lions and Wings in Chicago.

In no time the young Mr. Dachniwsky fell in love with soccer, and it became a passion. He played at every opportunity, although time had to be found to attend Ukrainian school and participate in Plast activities.

Mr. Dachniwsky's amateur career included play for Ukrainian-sponsored teams and others in Chicago, and culminated with the capture of the 1984 U.S. Open Cup with the Chicago Croatia and a spot on the United States team at a CONCACAF tournament.

Some years earlier, Mr. Dachniwsky got his first taste of indoor soccer with the Wings. Subsequently, he made the reserve team of the Chicago Sting. In 1984, he

signed his first professional contract with Memphis Storm of the National Professional Soccer (indoor) League. In 1986-1987, he led the league with the lowest goals against average at 3.33. The record still stands. During the 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 seasons, he helped the Atlanta Magic register back-to-back undefeated seasons.

Upon joining the handball team in late 1994, Mr. Dachniwsky juggled the two sports for a brief time. Despite a busy professional career, Mr. Dachniwsky found time to represent Ukraine at the 1984 Free Olympiad in Toronto and the Ukrainian diaspora in matches against teams in Ukraine in 1990.

After the conclusion of the 1994-1995 indoor soccer season, Mr. Dachniwsky committed himself exclusively to handball. He played with the Atlanta Storm and the national team. The 6-foot-3-inch, 185-pound athlete got his first taste of international competition at the elite level at the 1995 World Championships. There the United States placed in the bottom third of a 24-country pool.

The transition from soccer to handball has not been easy. According to Mr. Dachniwsky, from a goaltender's perspective there are two aspects of the game that are significantly different. In soccer, the trajectory of the ball is predominantly from

the ground up. In handball, it is predominantly from the sky level down. In addition, while soccer games are low scoring, handball games are not. As a result, in handball a goalie must be mentally prepared to give up goals.

By naming Mr. Dachniwsky to the Olympic team, the national and Olympic team coach Rick Oleksyk no doubt believes that the goaltender has successfully made the transition: "[He's] lightning quick with cat-like reactions, Yaro brings 10 years of professional indoor soccer experience to this Olympic sport," said Coach Oleksyk.

With the announcement of the roster of the U.S. Olympic team, the final preparations for the Olympic Games have begun. The U.S. team saw action in Budapest in May and at the UPS Cup in Atlanta in June. The last days leading up to the Olympics will be spent fine-tuning team strategy and game plans.

Then on July 24, Mr. Dachniwsky's and the other members of the United States Handball Team will begin their Olympic handball competition with a game against Sweden.

Those wishing to help sponsor Yaro Dachniwsky's Olympic dream may do so by contacting him through the United States Team Handball Federation at (770) 956-7660.



Joanne Malar, Canadian Olympic Swimming Team

avid swimmer and water polo player, introduced her to swimming. At age 3 she became a member of the Hamilton-Wentworth Athletic Club and began swimming competitively.

Over the years Ms. Malar developed her swimming skills, establishing her first provincial record at age 10. She also began to excel in other sports: basketball, tennis, volleyball, gymnastics and cross-country running.

In grade 9, Ms. Malar opted to concentrate on swimming. At age 14, she became a member of the national team and competed in the 1990 Commonwealth Games. The youngest athlete in any event, she made the finals of both the 200- and 400-meter individual medleys.

The following year, she won five medals – four silver and a bronze – at the Pan American Games. At the 1992 Olympics, Ms. Malar placed 11th in the 400-meter individual medley. That result confirmed that Ms. Malar's development was on course to have her peak in her prime at the 1996 Olympics.

During the 1993 and 1994 swimming seasons, Ms. Malar continued to improve. She made the finals of two individual events at the 1993 World Short Course Championships, three events at the 1994 Commonwealth Games, culminating with a fourth-place finish in the 400-meter IM at the 1994 World Championships.

In 1995, Ms. Malar established herself as one of the world's top swimmers. She won six medals at the Pan-American Games; two gold (200- and 400-meter individual medleys), three silver (4 x 100-meter and 4 x 200-meter freestyle relays and 4 x

100-meter medley relay) and one bronze (200-meter backstroke). She also had two fourth-place finishes (100-meter backstroke and 100-meter butterfly).

At the World Short Course Championships at Rio de Janeiro she won gold in the 400-meter and the 4 x 200-meter freestyle relay. When the year ended she was ranked third in the world in both the 200- and 400-meter. She was also named Canada's Female Swimmer of the Year.

Swimming at the elite level has not detracted Ms. Malar from pursuing a degree in kinesiology at McMaster University in Hamilton. In 1994 she refused to be wooed by out-of-town recruiters and enrolled at McMaster to be close to her family and long-time coach Gaye Stratten. Even as the Olympics approached, Ms. Malar did not lighten her commitment to the kinesiology program. For the 1995-1996 academic year, she was one of seven students nominated for the dean's Award of Excellence.

Perseverance, endurance, abundance of energy, goal-setting, being focused and self-motivation are characteristics that make Ms. Malar succeed. During the academic year, she trains eight or nine times a week. Morning sessions last from 6:45 to 8:30 a.m. and the afternoon ones from 3 to 5 p.m. In between she attends classes. Evenings are reserved for studying. Pool training includes swimming up to 60,000 meters a week. Ms. Malar also does sit-ups. She discarded weight training some time ago when she realized that she swam better without it.

Ms. Malar's busy schedule also includes personal appearances and television commercials on behalf of her and or Swim Canada's sponsors: insurance companies, a swimsuit manufacturer and a hair care manufacturer; she's done modeling work and her face adorns a cereal box. As the games approached, most of these activities ceased. Some time earlier,

(Continued on page 18)

E-mail Ukraine's Olympic athletes

TORONTO — Fans of Ukraine's 1996 Olympic athletes can now directly e-mail their favorites at the pre-Olympic acclimatization training site at Carrollton, Ga. This mailing feature is a new addition to the Ukrainian Olympic World Wide Web site.

The web site was developed by Media Watch Ukraine, in conjunction with the Sports Commission of the Ukrainian World Congress and the media bureau of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, to help disseminate information about Ukraine's participation in the 1996 Olympic Games.

The Carroll County Chamber of Commerce will assist in ensuring that the e-mail messages get delivered to the athletes.

The site's location is: www.mwukr.ca/olympics.htm

Joanne Malar was 3 years old when her father endeavored to enroll her in a local swim club. Membership was denied as the club did not accept swimmers under the age of 7. Ms. Malar's father nevertheless persisted, suggesting that the 3-year-old prove herself. After swimming lengths in four different strokes – freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke and butterfly – the tyke was accepted.

It will be these same four strokes that a 20-year-old Ms. Malar will rely on as she steps onto the starting blocks for her first event of the 1996 Olympic Games: the qualifying heat of the 400-meter individual medley (IM).

Ms. Malar was born on October 30, 1975, in Hamilton, Ontario. She was still an infant when her father, Gordon, an

Coach Mike Burchuk, Canadian Olympic Volleyball Team

It all came down to one match: a victory against the Dominican Republic at the final of the Investors Group Continental Cup Olympic Qualifying Tournament held in Winnipeg on March 16 would ensure Canada of an Olympic berth. A defeat would mean another four years in waiting. Mike Burchuk, in his seventh year as head coach of the Canadian Women's Volleyball team, was privy to that waiting. His team had failed to qualify in 1992.

Born in Ste. Rose de Luc, Manitoba, on October 18, 1949, Mr. Burchuk began his volleyball coaching career while a physical education instructor with the Lord Selkirk High School in Winnipeg. He led the school to back-to-back provincial titles in 1977 and 1978. In 1978, he also coached Manitoba's provincial team to a third-place finish in the national championship and, a year later, to the gold medal at the Canada Games.

These early successes resulted in Mr. Burchuk being hired prior to the 1980-1981 season by the University of Winnipeg to coach the women's volleyball team. In his first season with the team, Mr. Burchuk's club won 45 games, lost 23, and tied two to place second in

the GPAC conference. The following year, the club placed fifth in the nation.

It was quickly becoming evident that a national championship team was in the making. It came sooner than most expected. During the 1982-1983 season, the club did not lose once in 60 starts as it powered its way to the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU) championship. It was the first of six consecutive national titles for perhaps the most successful dynasty in the history of Canadian women's volleyball. In those six years the club lost only 11 games in 365 starts. It posted two undefeated seasons and won 33 of 36 tournaments that it entered.

Before Mr. Burchuk left the University of Winnipeg in the spring of 1989, the teams he coached played a total of 539 games in nine seasons, winning 478, tying five and losing 56 for a winning percentage of 89.4. In addition, the team won 43 of the 56 tournaments they entered.

During his University of Winnipeg days, Mr. Burchuk also coached the Wesmen juvenile Volleyball Club to two national juvenile titles in 1983 and 1988, and the Prairie Blue Volleyball Club to

the national championship in 1984.

For his efforts, Mr. Burchuk was recognized as the CIAU Coach of the Year in 1981-1983 and 1987. In 1983, he was also named the Manitoba Ukrainian Sportsman of the Year.

In 1980 Mr. Burchuk made his international coaching debut when he was named assistant coach of Canada's team to the NORCECA junior championships. Thereafter, he served as an assistant coach of Canada's senior team at one World Championship, the World University Games and the 1984 Olympics. In 1986 he was named coach of Canada's junior team.

In the spring of 1989, Mr. Burchuk was named head coach of the Canadian National Women's Volleyball Team. While the team failed to qualify for the 1992 Olympics, it has had success in international competition: a seventh place finish at the 1990 Goodwill Games, 14th place at the 1990 World Championship, three silver medals at the Canada Cup 1993, 1994 and 1995, a bronze medal at the 1995 Pan American Games – a first for Canadian women's volleyball and a bronze medal at the 1995 NORCECA Championships.



En route to the 1994 women's World Volleyball Championships in South America, the Ukrainian team played four matches against the Canadian team in the Toronto area. While the Ukrainian team disposed of the Canadians, one had to admire the imaginative plays of the

(Continued on page 18)

Coach Taras Liskevych, U.S. Olympic Volleyball Team

Taras (Terry) Liskevych has established a number of milestones during his tenure as head coach of the U.S. national women's volleyball team; he has more wins, has led the U.S. in more Olympics, has coached longer and participated in more international matches than any other coach.

Nevertheless, the most elusive milestone for the U.S. women's volleyball team – an Olympic gold medal – is still to be had. A strong team and home court status may just be the ingredients that will place the United States on the top medal pedestal in 1996 and Mr. Liskevych's name in the record book.

Mr. Liskevych was born on October 14, 1948, in Munich, West Germany, into a family of refugees from the Soviet Union. When Taras was 3, the family settled in Chicago. Growing up, Mr. Liskevych led a life fairly typical of a post-World War II Ukrainian immigrant child: in addition to public school, he attended Ukrainian school and was a member of Plast the Ukrainian scouting organization.

It was in Plast that Mr. Liskevych began to play volleyball at the rather late age of 18. His skills developed rapidly,

and within a few years he was playing for the Kenneth Allen Club of Chicago, one of the top teams in the United States.

A bachelor of science graduate from the Loyola University in 1970, Mr. Liskevych opted to pursue medical studies. After a year though, he switched to physical education, earning a master's degree in 1972. In 1976, Mr. Liskevych completed his Ph.D. in physical education – with an emphasis on sports psychology and international sport – at Ohio State University.

While studying for his master's, Mr. Liskevych's coaching career began, as an assistant at George William College. There, under head coach Jim Colman, a U.S. Volleyball Hall of Fame member, Mr. Liskevych began developing his coaching skills and philosophy.

A short two years later, Mr. Liskevych was hired as head coach of the Ohio State Buckeyes men's volleyball team. He guided that team to its initial National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Tournament appearance and two third-place NCAA finishes. For his efforts, Mr. Liskevych was twice selected as the Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association

Coach of the year (1975, 1976).

Beginning in the fall of 1976, Mr. Liskevych spent nine seasons as the head coach of the women's volleyball team at the University of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif. In a short period of time he was able to develop an also-ran team into a national championship contender.

Mr. Liskevych's teams won six conference titles and had top-five finishes in the nation (NCAA) four times, with the best result, a third place, occurring in 1984. Mr. Liskevych was recognized as the conference coach of the year on five occasions and in 1983 was named the Collegiate Volleyball Coaches Association National Division 1 Coach of the Year.

In 1985 Mr. Liskevych was appointed coach of the U.S. women's volleyball team. His international coaching debut, in fact, had occurred 10 years earlier, when he was named assistant coach of the U.S. women's 1975 Pan-American Games team. Mr. Liskevych's task in 1985 was anything but enviable. After the 1984 Olympics, at which the U.S. team won the silver medal, the coaching staff and all the players left. It was Mr. Liskevych's task to rebuild the



team – a task made more difficult by the non-existence of a national junior team from which players could be drawn.

Mr. Liskevych experimented with his line-up: some 40 different players were tried in the first year. Nevertheless, the team posted a winning record in 1985

(Continued on page 18)

Coach Rick Oleksyk, U.S. Olympic Handball Team

In May 1995, Rick Oleksyk was appointed head coach of the United States Men's Handball Team. At the time, the team was ranked between 40th and 45th in the world. With the Atlanta Olympics just one year away, Mr. Oleksyk nevertheless managed to focus on the positive side, stating "I think we'll surprise a lot of people."

A year has since passed. The Olympics are but weeks away, and the United States Handball Team has already surprised a lot of people: at the end of June, it was ranked in the top 15 in the world.

Mr. Oleksyk was born on March 10, 1963, in Parma, Ohio. He attended St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School (primary). While in high school, he played baseball and basketball, and participated in track and field. He lettered in the former two.

In 1981, Mr. Oleksyk enrolled at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. In his freshman year he played baseball and basketball. A knee problem resulted in surgery, rehabilitation and conditioning in order to get back into shape.

While walking through the gym one day, he came across a handball team going through its paces on the court. Mr. Oleksyk picked up an unattended ball and threw it. The throw impressed a coach, and he asked Mr. Oleksyk to try the sport. Mr. Oleksyk did and became captivated by the game that is not widely known in North America. He also became a member of the West Point team, gaining a regular position towards the end of the season.

In his junior year, his first full year with the team, Mr. Oleksyk developed into the team's leading scorer. For his efforts he was recognized as the Collegiate Rookie of the Year. At the end of the season he was named to the U.S. junior team and competed at the 1984 World Junior Championships in Italy. While the American side placed 14th, Mr. Oleksyk was named to the World Junior Championship All-Tournament Team at the right-wing position.

In his senior year at West Point, as team captain Mr. Oleksyk led the academy to the NCAA championship and a second-place finish at the U.S. champi-

onship. He was honored that year as the collegiate MVP. He also represented the United States at the World University Games with the team placing seventh.

Upon graduation from West Point in 1985 with a bachelor's degree in political science and with the rank of second lieutenant, Mr. Oleksyk embarked on a career with the U.S. military. He served at Fort Bliss, Texas, and at Fort Carson, Col. In 1992 he left the Army with the rank of captain.

Military service did not impede Mr. Oleksyk's pursuit of handball. In 1985, he was named to the national team. Two years later, at the Pan-American Games, the underdog U.S. team surprised everyone by winning the gold medal in front of a partisan home crowd in Indianapolis.

Mr. Oleksyk recalled: "We played tremendously as a team. Individually we played as close to our potential as possible." The victory assured the team of a berth at the 1988 Olympics. Six weeks before the games, disaster struck as Mr. Oleksyk injured his hand and did not make the team (he was named an alternate).

That Olympic disappointment did not



discourage Mr. Oleksyk. He was soon back in form. In 1989 he was named team captain and served in that capacity at the 1990 Goodwill Games (fourth-place finish) and the 1991 Pan-American Games (bronze medal). The American team failed to qualify for the 1992

(Continued on page 19)

Yoram Sheftel...

(Continued from page 3)

When they filed the claim against Demjanjuk in Cleveland they got a tremendous amount of credit from the entire national and local press in the United States. And people were praised like heroes. Here they just founded a new organization within the Justice Department and yet it was able to put its hands on the worst Nazi criminal alive. Then, a year later, in connection with another case altogether, the case of Feodor Fedorenko, the OSI received a hundred pages of documents from the American Embassy in Moscow, which a day before had received these same 100 (pages of) documents from the Soviet procuracy. Now these documents dealt not only with Fedorenko, but with many other Treblinka guards, including the two guards who operated the gas chambers in Treblinka, that is, Ivan Marchenko and Nikolai Shelayev. Three of the statements contained unequivocal data that there is no way whatsoever that Demjanjuk could be "Ivan the Terrible" because Ivan Marchenko was the right one. And they concealed this evidence.

Now why did they do so? I outline this exactly in my book. You see the dates are very crucial. On the 12th of August, the OSI gets this material. This is 1978 — 1978! On the 25th of August, Joshua Eilberg, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the House writes a letter to (Attorney General) Griffin Bell, warning him of the consequences of Demjanjuk being found not eligible to be stripped of his citizenship as Fedorenko was found a few weeks before. And then, naturally, the OSI got scared about its own existence, about ensuring that it continue to exist. And in my book I quote from the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals, which not only declares the functioning of the OSI as fraud on the court, but also outlines the reasons which are political, largely political and obviously considerable. It would raise a political problem for us all, including the attorney general, if the case is lost. So actually, they wanted to preserve their bureaucratic organization just established and this was the motive of the OSI to conceal the evidence.

Now the Soviets, they must be commended. They never went as far as the OSI did. You see the Soviets, of course, knew all along that Demjanjuk could not be "Ivan the Terrible" because of their own data about "Ivan the Terrible." Therefore, they suggested he was a camp guard from Sobibor, but they never even hinted, even after the identification of Demjanjuk by survivors as "Ivan the Terrible," that he had anything to do with Treblinka, let alone that he was "Ivan the Terrible." But, the Soviets wanted to cause a rift between the Jewish and Ukrainian communities in North America, which we all know were collaborating in the middle '70s in anti-Soviet activities — each community for its own interest. And, the best proof of this is that the entire affair was exploded in the United States by Michael Hanusiak, who was then the editor of the Ukrainian Communist newspaper, called Ukrainian Daily News. And he is the one who wrote the book "Lest We Forget" in the early 1970s, warning — and I give quotes from this book — about the reactionary, dangerous, collaboration between the Ukrainian reactionaries and Zionist reactionaries against the Soviet Union, and warning that this must be stopped. And he stopped it. He stopped it. As far as this is concerned, the Soviets had complete success.

Now we come to the Poles. The Poles were not an independent entity in those days, and they were completely governed by the KGB. They knew exactly as the Soviets did that "Ivan the Terrible" was not Ivan Demjanjuk but someone else. And because they were protégés of the Soviets, they had no choice but to pursue the line of the Soviets.

Now the German part of the conspiracy relates directly to the Trawniki card. The world expert on the authenticity or non-authenticity of Nazi German documents is Dr. Louis Ferdinand Werner, who is the head of the BKA laboratories of the German police in Wiesbaden. He examined the Trawniki card three weeks before the case started in Israel, that is to say the middle of January 1987. He told the Israeli chief expert on documents, Amnon Bezaleli, who testified for four days in the witness box in the case in Jerusalem, that not only is the Trawniki card a forgery, but it is even an amateur forgery, obvious when you first look at it. And he asked for the document to be left with him for 10 days so he would be able to provide an extensive expert opinion about all the faults and forgeries on the card.

And in response Bezaleli took the document from him and didn't allow him to pursue these tests. And, it is very important what Dr. Werner wrote in a memo when all this happened, and I quote this memo in my

book as well. He said simply that it seems that in this case the facts are not interesting, and everything has to be subordinated to the political aspect of the case. Now that document, that memo was kept secretly by the German government for seven years in a safe and was not published until Stern magazine revealed it in March 1992. So this is the German end of the conspiracy.

And, of course, Israel is part of the conspiracy as far as this (Trawniki card) is concerned. It also was party to falsifying one identification made, not in the state of Israel, but by the OSI in the United States of one of the eyewitnesses, (Yehiel) Reichman. But I left for the reader to decide, because I don't have 100 percent proof that Israel was involved in the cover-up of the OSI-concealed evidence which suggested that someone else and not Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible."

However, we must note that there can be no question whatsoever that since December 1990 Michael Shaked, the chief prosecutor, knew everything. And yet, to the last moment, he asked the Supreme Court to execute Demjanjuk for being "Ivan the Terrible." Even in the very final arguments, which took place in June 1992, when the entire the dossier of the KGB was in the court file and 37 witnesses, including contemporaneous eyewitness identifications, were in the file. And yet he said that all this is just a bunch of papers, and we must rely only on the survivors. I think this was one of the most shameful statements ever made by a prosecutor in the Western world.

I'd like to get back to the motivation question. You explained how the Germans were involved but not why. Why was it in their interests to do this?

I believe the Germans didn't want to blow up the case in Jerusalem because they were very happy that for once you had a major war crimes case connected with the Holocaust and the accused was not German. For the

These judges didn't try Demjanjuk — they persecuted Demjanjuk on a daily basis for 14 months in front of the whole world and finally sentenced him to death for being someone he wasn't.

first time in history, I think, so much concentration on another nationality was focused by the world media, by the entire international community. And I think they did not want to put the Israelis in any trouble whatsoever, because imagine what would happen if the defense knew about Dr. Werner's opinion, about this document right from the beginning. We would have invited him as a witness, of course.

And this was a central piece of evidence...

Of course, and the entire case could have been blown up right from the beginning, or at least portrayed the Israeli prosecution in a shameful way.

The Trawniki card, you called it a "crude forgery," Werner called it an "amateur forgery," and it was so clear to so many people that there were too many questions about this card. Why did the court so readily accept it as evidence, especially when all the charges dealt with Treblinka and the card bears no link to that death camp?

I'll tell you very simply. The court, including the Supreme Court, which unwillingly had to acquit Demjanjuk, accepted everything against Demjanjuk — as long as it was not impossible. You see, it was totally impossible to convict Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" in the face of 80 pieces of evidence, which not only the court knew about but the entire world knew about it. Therefore, there was no possibility whatsoever from the moment this material was discovered by us and made public — this is the key: made public — to the entire world, that Demjanjuk could still have been found to be "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

The Trawniki card is a different thing. You know, questions about the signature, yes or no, picture, yes or no — you will always have differences of opinion. But, we must note that to date not one expert, including all the OSI experts, ruled that the signature on the card is the signature of Demjanjuk. On the contrary, time and again, every leading expert who examined it said not only that it was not his signature, but that it is not even similar, it is not even close to being his signature. But again, it is not as unequivocal as the Treblinka part.

This case started in Israel as a politically motivated show trial, and ended with consent of the court that it was a politically motivated show trial against the wrong man, but still they upheld everything possible against

Demjanjuk in order to cover up the terrible functioning of three of the most biased judges I have ever come across in my life. These judges didn't try Demjanjuk — they persecuted Demjanjuk on a daily basis for 14 months in front of the whole world and finally sentenced him to death for being someone he wasn't.

You see, in addition to telling my story, which I felt mentally for myself was necessary to do once and for all, these two reasons are the main reasons behind me writing the book: to expose the ugly misconduct of the three judges of the Israeli District Court, the special panel that sentenced Demjanjuk to death as a result of a show trial for being not what he was, and to expose the conspiracy.

I also am an amateur historian and I read a lot — specifically, but not only, about politics and the law. And I never in my life came across a major case in which for so many years so many facts were deliberately distorted by the media as in this case. And I think that the only way the public had a chance to know what really was the Demjanjuk affair is by reading this cohesive, comprehensive set of facts about the case — all based on documents that nobody can dispute and court decisions and court records. Nothing I say is not backed by one or a combination of these. Nobody, ever since the book was first published three years ago, nobody has ever disputed one single little side point in this book as being incorrect.

You say repeatedly throughout the book that you knew Demjanjuk was innocent of the charges against him, that he wasn't "Ivan" of Treblinka, that you knew from the beginning the verdict would be guilty, you knew he would get the death sentence. And still you joined the defense. Then you say in your book that joining the defense was "the wisest decision I have ever taken in my life." Would you explain that?

Yes, you see none of my close friends from childhood were surprised that I took the case. None of them. This has to do with my character and with my convictions. I have a fundamental distrust in governments as such. Of course, I know better than any government how the Israeli government functions, but I'm sure that the Israeli government is not better and not worse than any other Western government. And even Western governments in democracy function time and again in the most evil, unacceptable ways, and specifically their police and prosecution services.

Now, I was waiting all my career for a substantial chance at least to try and portray the real face of the police and the public prosecution service — how wrongful, dishonest and unfair they can be. And I felt from the beginning that it was suitable to show it in the Demjanjuk case. I knew I would not succeed (in winning), but I could not resist. I mean at the end of the day I did, because of a totally unexpected turn of events, but I knew at least that someone who followed the case on a daily basis, not from the newspapers but directly from television, would be able to see what the hell was going on. And I couldn't resist the temptation of stepping into this case in order to try at least to do my utmost to prove this point.

Also I can say that automatically, as far as my character is concerned, I am suspicious of consensus. And once there was a consensus that Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" and I knew how baseless this consensus was, this was another temptation, another almost irresistible impulse for me to step into the case.

But also as far as criminal cases are concerned, this is a criminal case which every criminal lawyer, if he is honest with himself, dreams all his life to step into. My heroes as criminal lawyers were Samuel Liebowitz and Clarence Darrow and others, and I dreamed all my life of having the opportunity to participate in a major, huge case — maybe not as big, at least a little reminder of a case of such a magnitude as the Demjanjuk case. And when this opportunity occurred, and when I had no doubt whatsoever that the case of the prosecution was baseless and I believed strongly in Demjanjuk's protests of innocence, plus the rest of what I mentioned, this was an irresistible combination.

You were very young at this time to take on the

(Continued on page 17)

Dr. Volodymyr Koziavkin of Truskavets: helping children with cerebral palsy

by Anatoliy Horokhovskiy

CHICAGO — In the middle of the summer of 1995, just before my departure for Ukraine, I met an old friend who is an active member of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. When he heard that I was going to be in the city of Truskavets, a spa renowned for its unique mineral water, "Naftusia", he enthusiastically exclaimed: "You lucky fellow! And do you know why?" He immediately answered: "You will be able to meet the world-renowned physician Volodymyr Koziavkin. He runs the rehabilitation center Elita for the treatment of children with cerebral palsy."

While in Truskavets, I had an opportunity to interview Dr. Koziavkin.

My first question was regarding children's cerebral palsy, its symptoms and causes.

Dr. Koziavkin's reply: Children's cerebral palsy (hereafter referred to as CCP) is a systemic illness affecting tonicity of the whole muscle structure in the body. Most often it is muscle tension, sometimes atony or weakness of the muscles, or lack of muscle tonicity, namely twitching.

Until recently it was thought that CCP was caused by a disturbance in the function of the brain as a result of trauma during birth due to asphyxia, i.e., lack of oxygen, or due to infection or developmental anomalies.

All of the above is true. However, the disease was more complex than at first thought, and there were some unanswered questions. We were the first to discover that the spine plays an essential role in this grave illness. Blockages occurring between the vertebra prevent them from moving as they should. This leads to the impairment of the roots of spinal nerves that emerge from in between the disc and the vertebra. These nerves get compressed, which in turn leads to disruption in the transmission of nerve impulses and blood circulation.

Once we discovered this, we proceeded to develop a method to alleviate this condition, which immediately makes itself felt through better blood circulation. Legs, which until now were cold, turn warm; a child who could not move his fingers is now able to hold a spoon and tries to stand up.

All of this reminds one of a flower bud in which all petals develop simultaneously. A similar process takes place in a child. All important life processes begin to activate themselves.

It must be stated unequivocally that this disease requires an all-encompassing treatment regimen that requires medicinal therapy, as well as the utilization of herbs, beeswax and bath therapies, which are administered in tubs, saunas and steam rooms.

Can modern medicine determine during pregnancy whether a child will have CCP?

Certain pathological defects can not only be detected but even removed. However, to do this one needs the latest in medical equipment and highly qualified doctors.

Why did scientists fail to discover sooner the leading role of the spine and the spinal cord in the emergence of such a grave disease as CCP?

There were many attempts to develop new methods of treating CCP by such researchers as Woyt and Bobat. However, there was never a complete system, such as ours, advocating active intervention in the processes of the spine and large joints.

Four years ago in Munich, at the German Academy of Medicine, we presented our scientifically checked and

proven in practice system of treating children with CCP. There our methods were recognized as unique and ones that deserve broad dissemination.

It seems that even today Hippocrates' assertion that all diseases stem from the spine has not lost its actuality?

To some degree, yes. Please consider that most important functions of the human body are connected with the spine. No matter what disease one might suffer from, be it a headache, inability to move one's legs, asthmatic attacks or inability to bend due to radiculitis, it is not in vain to seek the cause in the spine.

Until now we have spoken about new methods of treating CCP as developed by you. Now let's talk about your hands, which play an important role in achieving relief from this disease. But, obviously, they cannot do without modern medical equipment.

Let's talk first about the hands of a doctor effectively applying manual therapy to bring about the desired effect, when at the same time medicinal or surgical treatments are unable to bring relief to the suffering patient. What are the reasons for this? The reason is that manual therapy, in conjunction with other methods of non-traditional medicine, enable the doctor to quickly reveal the cause of illness and provide relief to the patient.

To clarify the above, let's look at the following example. When your fingers are stuck between a door and the door frame, the pain will persist, regardless of any medicine, until the fingers are freed. The same is true of a pinched nerve controlling the functions of some organ. Manual therapy can immediately relieve the conflict between the nerve and the disc — in other words, relieve the pressure on the nerve.

Now I will reply to the second part of your question. Our clinic is unique when it comes to medical apparatus and technical possibilities. However, modern equipment constitutes only one-half of the solution. You have to know how to use it. In this regard, our doctors and nurses who, by the way, are all knowledgeable in several foreign languages, have completed training courses in Canada, Germany, Austria and Italy.

It is well known that one of your patients was a German youth by the name of Alexander Graf. Could you recall the course of his treatment and whether you were successful in helping him?

The case of this youth is still very vivid in my memory. He fell victim to this disease in his childhood, resulting in the loss of ability to move around on his own; he could not move his fingers and could not speak. This disease chained him to his bed.

He went through six treatment periods at our clinic. He is now able to walk well, has no speech impediments, and his control over moving his fingers has improved to the point that he was able to obtain a driver's license. He is now well adapted to independent life. I have demonstrated this patient at applied science congresses in Italy, Germany and Austria. At the present time, only a specialist can detect the remnants of his disease.

This is not, by far, my only success.

[A note from the author: Since Dr. Koziavkin is a very modest person and is reluctant to speak about himself and how foreign specialists have rated his methods of treating CCP, I will have to speak for him.

A conference of scientists from Germany, Switzerland and France dedicated to the subject of CCP has confirmed the permanent clinical effect and absence of

complications thanks to the use of Dr. Koziavkin's method. They have also noted the possibility for further growth of this therapy. In Offenburg, the city where this congress took place, a society has been established in the name of Dr. Koziavkin to promote his healing method.

In September of 1995, at an international medical congress in Marseilles, France, Dr. Koziavkin delivered a paper regarding his CCP treatment method that caught the attention of the attendees. As a result, he was invited to a similar forum that will take place this year in London.]

Can all forms of CCP be treated with your method?

Unfortunately not all. We have a high success rate when treatments begin at an early age, when no permanent changes have occurred in the joints.

It is more difficult to help children with epilepsy and with problems resulting from other diseases.

Where did you study orthopedic medicine (manual therapy) and can you name some of your teachers?

Yes, I studied orthopedics at the university with different teachers but, in practice, I had to develop my own methods. Everybody who studies and then uses his knowledge will introduce something of his own. This can be compared to two tailors, where, one will produce merely a [functional] suit to keep warm while the other might produce a "Pierre Cardin."

We have discussed your career as a practicing doctor. Would you say a few words regarding your scientific work?

Several years ago, I successfully defended a doctoral thesis, obtaining the degree of doctor of philosophy in medicine. Recently, I completed my research and a professorial thesis which was approved.

For my achievements in treating children and adults with CCP I have been awarded the title "Outstanding Scientist" by the president of Ukraine.

Did you have an opportunity to visit the U.S.?

Indeed, I visited the U.S. as a delegate to the International Congress of Biomechanics in San Diego, Calif. Also, at the invitation of the president of the American association dedicated to the study of healing methods of CCP, I visited New York. In New York I visited appropriate medical institutions and discussed my treatment of CCP with their doctors.

Finally, can Americans take advantage of the treatment available at the Elita clinic?

Our clinic is only a treatment institution. Patients are recommended to us by a German company specifically founded to screen all applicants and which, by the way, covers all costs of running our clinic. The company's special medical commission studies all cases submitted to them and decides who has the right to travel to Truskavets for treatments.

My personal representative in the U.S. is Olena Filipchuk, who is authorized to answer all questions regarding the treatment of children and adults. Her telephone in the Chicago area is (847) 635-6424.

Obviously, I was very interested in the opinions of the parents regarding the effectiveness of the treatment their children received at this clinic.

I visited with a 4-year-old boy, Stefan Witan, from Germany. His mother related that her son had suffered a stroke (a burst vein in the brain) during his first year of life. This resulted in blindness,



Dr. Volodymyr Koziavkin

loss of hearing and loss of mobility. His prognosis was bleak. Doctors came to the conclusion that medicine was powerless in this case.

"But I did not give up hope that, eventually, somebody would be able to help my son," his mother said. And sometimes hopes become reality. After a regimen of two treatments, young Stefan regained his sight and was able to stand up.

"This time, after a treatment session with Dr. Koziavkin, a real miracle happened. During the night, Stefan woke up, got up from the bed by himself, and without any help, made his first timid step. And then another... And then, timidly and shaking from the strain and excitement, for the first time in his life, he walked independently to the other side of the room. Seeing this, I cried from excitement and happiness," related his mother.

At the conclusion of my interview with Dr. Koziavkin, I told him that I would publicize the words of Stefan's grateful mother: "I wish that your path of helping people will always be without obstacles and brightly lit. And may your golden hands never tire to alleviate pain."



A young patient's first steps following treatment at the Elita clinic.

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

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

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

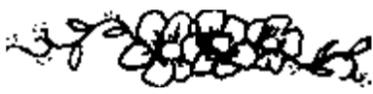
YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA - H9W 5T8

FLOWERS



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

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Gifts

Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Ceramics, Jewellery **A. CHORNY**
Books, Newspapers
Cassettes, CDs, Videos
Embroidery Supplies
Packages and Services to Ukraine

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

FIRST QUALITY UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE MONUMENTS

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST MEMORIALS

P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247

BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

Best recipes of Ukrainian-American cooks
over 600 recipes, including holiday
\$16.00

St. Olga's Sisterhood
187 Two Rod Highway
Wethersfield, CT 06109

ERIDENT Українська Друкарня
Associated Print Co. "ТРИЗУГ" *
Toronto - St. Catharines Toronto - St. Helens
Buffalo Басфоро

Toll Free 1-800-821-6034 - Fax: (716) 691-4537

UKRAINIAN PRINTERS
Our Specialty:
Ukrainian Engraved wedding invitations
Books • Journals • Newsletters • Magazines
Ribbons • Tickets • Program Books

Prof. Roman Szporluk

(Continued from page 6)

should be more emphasis on Polish-Ukrainian relations, and you said you are determined to do this, and you said it emphatically.

Yes, you saw that I was being serious about that. For some time we have been talking, "we" means my colleagues and I, with various people in Ukraine, Poland, France, not to mention the United States, about organizing a conference in Kyiv and in Cambridge at different times devoted to honor the 50th anniversary of the Polish literary and political monthly published in Paris called Kultura, of which the editor-in-chief is Jerzy Giedroyc. He is now 91 years old, but in very good mental and physical health.

He became interested in Ukraine and in promoting Polish-Ukrainian understanding in the 1930s, when he edited at first a student journal, around 1929, and then a very influential Polish weekly called Politika. After World War II he established his new journal called Kultura. Now Jerzy Giedroyc's journal has always paid attention to Ukraine, always supported Ukrainian independence.

It terribly upset the Polish diaspora around 1949-1950, when it publicly declared itself in favor of recognizing that Lviv should remain with Ukraine, that Polish-Ukrainian borders should be accepted, and that it is in the interest of Poland to have an independent Ukraine. Kultura had an enormous influence on the formation of new generations of Polish elites. You may say that politically and intellectually the activists of Solidarnosc are alumni of Kultura, which was read by the influential people.

To make a long story short, Kultura helped to raise a new political thinking in Poland of the group that eventually came to power in 1989 and was so supportive of Ukrainian independence.

I feel that Ukrainians owe it to Jerzy Giedroyc and to Kultura to acknowledge that extraordinary contribution. By the way it was Kultura which in 1959 published in Ukrainian the famous volume "Rostriliane Vidrodzhennia." This was a book that caused events in Ukraine which had enormous influence in the West. It was published by Kultura without any Ukrainian money; Kultura gave money to a Ukrainian editor to put it together.

It is only fair that we should somehow acknowledge this. And that is what the conference which various people in Kyiv are organizing with our support is about, and then afterwards in Cambridge. This will be in June 1997.

What type of support?

This is intellectual support. We are still looking for money. We have no money, we have ideas but no money.

What type of conference will this be?

This will be a conference in Kyiv, lasting three days, on the 50 years from 1945 through today, rethinking the history of that period, in terms of Ukraine's history in connection to Poland, diaspora, the influence of émigrés, because, after all, Kultura is an émigré journal.

We would like to promote an understanding among the Ukrainian intelligentsia of the fact that actually Poland is a major European nation.

What we would like to do at the conference we are planning in Kyiv, we

would like to invite to it able, talented, promising young scholars, from Donetsk and Kharkiv and Odessa and Luhanske, to come to Kyiv, meet Polish participants and Kyiv scholars so that within the Ukrainian literary, cultural and political elite their will be a better connection to Europe. I always repeat this point and I will say it here. Poland is not a bridge to Europe, Poland is Europe.

Well, then, what is Ukraine — is it Europe or a bridge to Europe?

Ukraine is now in the process of defining its geopolitical and geocultural location.

But back to the conferences. We want to publish a book. Or more than one book containing papers on the Kyiv conference, which should come out in Ukrainian. We want to have Polish scholars giving papers in Kyiv because in this way we want to inspire them to pay attention to Ukraine. In this way you promote certain interests. You get invited, you get a grant.

And second, then in November 1997, we would like to have a major international conference devoted to a rethinking of Eastern European history by trying to show that modern history is better understood by watching the Kyiv-Warsaw, Ukraine-Poland connection because, as you know very well, in American academia there is this traditional iron curtain. There is Soviet studies and Eastern Europe. If you studied Eastern Europe you studied Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but you never mentioned Ukraine, even though Ukraine has much more in common with Poland than Poland does with Bulgaria or Romania.

And then in Soviet studies you had lectures on Ukraine and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. What we want to argue in this project is that you can better understand Poland when you study it next to Belarus, Ukraine and Lithuania, and you can better understand the rise of modern Ukraine if you see that Poland is a very major factor in Ukrainian history.

Given all that, what do you see as the largest hurdles to what you want to do in the next five years?

The hurdles are enormous. But what we need to do is to support scholars working in this framework. What I am proposing is a reconceptualization of East European history. In this way we hope to convince people who are specialists on Central Europe, or on Russia, that, in fact, by rearranging players on the board, seeing Ukraine connected to Poland to Hungary and so on, and refiguring these things, we can better understand what happened.

The big question which we want to understand is how did the Soviet Union collapse, how did an independent Ukraine emerge? These are big questions for historians. We will be asking these questions for years and years to come, and future generations will, too. I feel that the Ukrainian Institute is uniquely located, favorably located, to be a place where people do it.

By the way, we want to do it together with the Russian Center, with the European Center, with the Center for Jewish Studies, various units of the university and other institutions elsewhere. You know, there are Ukrainian studies done on a very high level at Columbia University, in Toronto, Edmonton, Stanford is beginning something.

We are delighted this is happening and we want to work with these people.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

FOR RENT

COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED
APARTMENT IN LVIV,
CENTRAL LOCATION.

TEL: (310) 645-7872 OR (818) 249-6741

\$40,000/YR. INCOME potential.

Home Typists/PC users.

Toll Free 1-800-898-9778

Ext. T-6945 for listings.

\$35,000/YR. INCOME potential.

Reading books.

Toll Free 1-800-898-9778

Ext. R-6945 for listings.

GOV'T FORECLOSED homes for pennies on

\$1. Delinquent Tax, Repo's, REO's. Your Area.

Toll Free 1-800-898-9778

Ext. H-6945 for current listings.

UKRAINIAN VIDEO TAPES

BEST QUALITY VHS

Select from 30 different titles \$36.00 each

NEW SOUND DIRECTLY FROM UKRAINE

70 different Audio cassettes \$7.98 ea.

UKRAINSKE VIJSKO and UKRAINA

We are Exclusive representatives of the National

Telephone and Radio Co. of Ukraine

Call or write for catalogs.

Apex Record Company, Inc.

P.O. Box 3081 Long Island City, NY 11103

Tel. 718-721-5577

OPHTHALMIC SURGICAL ASSOCIATES, P.C.

D. Benedetto, M.D.

M. Lopatynsky, M.D.

Marta Lopatynsky, MD

- Medical, laser and surgical treatment of eye diseases
- Comprehensive eye examinations
- Specialty interests
 - Small incision cataract surgery
 - Nearsighted surgery (Excimer laser and radial keratotomy surgery)
 - Corneal surgery and external eye disease

Evening and Saturday hours.

261 James Street, Suite 2D
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-984-3937

124 Avenue B
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
201-436-1150

Full participation with all major insurance companies including Medicare, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Oxford, USHealth Care.

Parliament approves...

(Continued from page 1)

defense minister is a new appointee.

Given the critical economic situation, and the fact that the legislative branch breaks for a summer recess on July 12 and reconvenes on September 3, President Kuchma wasted no time in submitting his candidate for the post of prime minister to the Ukrainian Parliament.

In presenting Mr. Lazarenko, who has served as prime minister since May 28, to the deputies in Parliament on July 10, Mr. Kuchma said he found it "inadmissible and dangerous" to drag out the process.

"The economic situation is critical," said the Ukrainian leader two years to the day since he was elected president of Ukraine. He urged the lawmakers to make a decision quickly, so that he may instruct Mr. Lazarenko to have a government program ready by early September.

They obliged, with 344 deputies endorsing President Kuchma's choice for prime minister. Twenty-two voted against, nine abstained, and 17 did not vote. The decision was greeted with a round of applause and a standing ovation, as President Kuchma, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz and newly approved Prime Minister Lazarenko smiled and posed for photos in the legislative chambers.

Mr. Moroz noted that the Supreme Council's vote was "an exceptionally responsible decision at a crucial juncture for Ukraine," explaining that two years have been spent on "overcoming intrigues in the corridors of power. It is necessary for the government to be engaged not in politics, but in the economy," he said.

Expressing gratitude to the lawmakers, Mr. Lazarenko said he clearly understands the responsibility that comes with his appointment, and thanked them for their vote of confidence.

Having met with all the factions, groups and political parties in the Parliament prior to the vote on his candidacy, Mr. Lazarenko once again assured the lawmakers that his guidelines for choosing ministers for a new government would be based on "professionalism, competence and knowledge of the matter at hand." He also stressed that when forming the government, he would take into account the "interests of all of Ukraine's regions," a statement lawmakers regarded as a way to calm their worries that the government would be a "Dnipropetrovske clan."

Lawmakers also saw it as a positive sign that Mr. Lazarenko met with all forces in Parliament, and thus proved he had no intention of making it "Lazarenko's or Kuchma's" government.

In keeping with the new Constitution,

on July 5 the prime minister and the government ministers resigned. However, President Kuchma asked the ministers to stay on until a new Cabinet is named.

Some ministers in the Cabinet, who are also deputies in the Parliament, will have to make a choice very soon, given that in accordance with the Constitution they can now only serve in one branch of power.

Of the numerous politicians currently holding two seats, only two have formally chosen one branch of power or another. These include Serhiy Holovaty, who has resigned as a deputy in Parliament and chosen to stay on as Ukraine's minister of justice. He told reporters he was giving up his mandate with regret, but that he hopes to continue to cooperate with Parliament to put Ukrainian legislation in line with the Council of Europe's standards.

The second minister to make his choice known was Vasyl Yevtukhov, the deputy prime minister for the fuel and energy complex, who decided to keep his deputy's seat representing Dnipropetrovske and give up his government post.

Valeriy Shmarov, Ukraine's minister of defense since October 1994, resigned from his post on July 8; President Kuchma accepted his resignation immediately.

For the past several months, Mr. Shmarov had been under attack by national democratic forces for his incompetence in dealing with military matters. He has been criticized by military personnel within his own ministry who disapproved of the fact that he was a civilian minister.

But President Kuchma told Volodymyr Mukhin, chairman of the Parliament Committee on Defense, that his decision to dismiss Mr. Shmarov was due to the findings during a review of the state of affairs in the Ukrainian Navy. President Kuchma criticized Mr. Shmarov for neglecting "to play the role assigned to him," and explained that as a "political figure, he was supposed to establish close links with managers of industrial enterprises, manufacturers of weapons, and he failed to do this."

[As The Weekly was going to press, reports had just come in that Mr. Shmarov had won his libel case against the newspaper Vechirniy Kyiv. Its editor, Vitaliy Karpenko, is scheduled to pay Mr. Shmarov 15 million karbovantsi in moral damages, while the newspaper will have to dish out 300 million karbovantsi. It is expected that the newspaper will appeal.]

On July 11 President Kuchma named Lt. Gen. Oleksander Kuzmuk to the post of defense minister. Gen. Kuzmuk, who has served in the collegium of the defense ministry, commanded the 32nd Army Corps in the Crimea before he was appointed commander of the National Guard.

Ukrainian reforms...

(Continued from page 2)

directly related to the level of popular trust in the government. The greater the gap between the deeds of the authorities and the public's popular understanding, the smaller the chance for social change. Thus, relations between the people and the government in Ukraine should improve at all levels.

The government now faces the crucial task of persuading the people that the results of economic modernization could benefit everybody, not only the new elite. Otherwise the old Soviet dichotomy between "us" and "them" will persist, thus undermining any reformist attempts.

Politicians...

(Continued from page 8)

the privileged status of English and French under the Constitution and the law, neglecting minority cultures in terms of diminished budgetary appropriations, but also reducing government spending on English and French culture. This would, at least, have the effect of leveling the playing field a little bit.

The NDP and Liberal parties favor spending on multiculturalism, but not as a means of preserving minority languages and cultures for the good of the country, even if they do on occasion claim otherwise. Instead, the purpose of multiculturalism in their view is to foster

Politically, the civil rights and freedoms of individuals should be unconditionally protected by special constitutional provisions. This would help the government reduce "neo-integrationist" expectations stemming mostly from the public's economic impoverishment and frustration with the government.

Socially, a thoroughly elaborated governmental program aimed at support and development of the Ukrainian national identity and statehood is needed. This program would include the development of values of a civil society as a mediator between the state and the individual, respect for written laws and constitutional principles, and promotion of the value of the social contract between the citizen and the state.

"acceptance and integration" – thinly veiled euphemisms for assimilation.

These parties' opposition to true multiculturalism can partly be explained by budgetary constraints, but the underlying causes are deeper. Fundamentally, there is a lack of will involved, or even an active opposition to what is often derided as "the divisive aspects of multiculturalism" and "Balkanization."

Since the majority of new immigrants want to assimilate anyway, they are not really the targets of this policy. The policy of active assimilation paid for by everyone's tax dollars is directed primarily against those immigrants who want to preserve their languages and cultures. Ukrainian Canadians, take note: you are probably the No. 1 target of government-

USUF sponsors...

(Continued from page 9)

long-lasting and short-term coalitions, how they raise funds and the importance of a balance of power in building coalitions. She explained the advantages that large groups have in lobbying their governments and the importance of perseverance in pursuing policy advocacy.

From the subsequent dialogue at these workshops it became apparent that NGOs in Ukraine face a difficult situation and that much needs to be done before they can become influential in their society. Information, even for such basic things as deputies' telephone numbers, is difficult to obtain. Only persons with invitations can attend legislative hearings at the Supreme Council and most lobbying is done "under the carpet." Members of the Supreme Council are not required to live in the region they represent, reducing the leverage citizens can exercise over deputies. They also enjoy virtual immunity from prosecution, even for criminal acts.

The public perception is that all government officials take bribes as a matter of course. Participants felt that public opinion as a tool for change was somewhat irrelevant in Ukraine, since it had never been a factor in society, leaving many people apathetic and unresponsive. But, judging from the attitudes of the NGO representatives, people are beginning to realize that it is up to them to monitor their elected officials and demand results on promises made before elections.

These assessments reflected an evolutionary change from a workshop held a year earlier in May 1995 led by Dr. Gerry Gray, vice-president for policy at American Forests. His presentation centered on the legal, institutional and financial framework in which NGOs function and the voluntary or charitable spirit underlying their function. Dr. Gray reported that the Ukrainian NGO representatives had a hard time relating to his message, since the kind of framework and spirit he described was largely lacking in Ukraine. The more optimistic assessments by presenters at the March work-

shops indicate that some progress is indeed being made by Ukrainian NGOs in the area of policy advocacy and that USUF's NGO Project is having a positive effect.

A change in the tenor of the workshops was also evident in the most recent workshop sponsored by USUF's NGO Project, conducted by Thomas Gittins, president of Gittins & Associates Inc., a consulting firm specializing in international programs, in April. The same issues, a legal framework in which NGOs can function and volunteer management and support, were still of major concern as in the first workshop. However, Mr. Gittins reported that one Ukrainian NGO at the meeting, the Association of Small Enterprises, is actively working on legislative change to create a better environment in which NGOs can function. He recommended subsequent workshops in this area to get other NGOs motivated and involved and also recommended workshops in recruitment, training, management and retention of volunteers.

The presenters unanimously praised the professionalism of the POID and NGO Project staff in Kyiv and Washington, among whom were POID Director Markian Bilynskyj, Assistant Directors Ivan Kramarczuk and Valentyna Telychenko, NGO Project Coordinator in Kyiv Svetlana Dobrosheva, and Coordinator of the Center for Pluralism at POID Naelie Belitzer.

Workshops, such as these being sponsored by USUF's NGO Project in Ukraine, provide a great opportunity for Ukrainian NGO representatives to meet, analyze their situation in terms of comparative information, form alliances, renew their commitment to change and in the end, issue by issue, effect reforms that they want for themselves and their children.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization whose goal is to foster democratic and free-market development in Ukraine. For more information about the activities of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, write to 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 1100, Washington DC 20005 (telephone, 202-347-4264; fax, 202-347-4267; e-mail, ukraine@access.digex.net).

HAMALIA
TRAVEL CONSULTANTS

43 St. Mark's Pl.
N.Y., N.Y. 10003 Fax: 212-473-2180
Tel: 212-473-8839

EASTERN UKRAINE
ALL INCLUSIVE
11 AUG - 25 AUG
CHERNIHIV, SUMY, POLTAVA, OPISHNA, RESHETELIVKA,
KHARKIV, DNIPROPETROVSK, PETRYKIVKA, ZAPORIZHA, KYIV

INDEPENDENCE DAY
20 AUG - 27 AUG
► Pecherska Lavra, St. Sofia, Zakoti Vorota, St. Andrew's & Maryansky
Palace ► Independence Day Festivities - Fireworks at Independence Square
► Lyacuko Theater ► Podil's Artisan Craft Market ► Khutsa Karusya

AIR ONLY

NEW YORK

1 800 HAMALIA

Yoram Sheftel...

(Continued from page 12)

whole system. How did people look upon you? Here you were age 37 taking on a huge system. Did your age factor into this situation?

No, no. I was known to be a very experienced criminal lawyer, and from that point of view there was no surprise. I mean, no one questioned my professional abilities to tackle the case. Everyone, of course, questioned my true motives. Everyone said that I had two motives only: publicity and money. But, as far as professional ability to tackle this case, nobody questioned it.

You were convinced that John Demjanjuk was innocent. How did you become convinced in speaking with him? I mean, you hadn't even seen all the documents yet at that point.

You see, in this case, like almost everything in life, there is a ratio which sums up everything. And the entire Demjanjuk case, as complex as it is, is on this page [points to a page in his book].

The photo spread.

That's it. And this was right from the beginning until the very end the sole evidence against Demjanjuk. I was fully convinced right from the moment I saw these pictures. But I was convinced even before, because I realized before that there must be pictures of that kind — impermissibly suggestive. When I saw it [the spread], I knew this was a fact, and I'm astonished that the Israeli court, the Supreme Court as well, ruled that there was nothing wrong with this photo spread. This is shameful.

So, from the positive point of view, there was never a case against Demjanjuk to start with. Then I met with him; I spoke with him for about two and a half hours with no body language because I speak fluent Russian. And I was very much impressed by his protest of innocence. I felt deeply that he was not lying to me. Not only that he never set foot in the Treblinka death camp, but that he heard the name "Treblinka" for the first time in his life in 1976. Now, if there would have been convincing evidence against him, I'm not sure personally, you see I most probably wouldn't believe him. But the combination of lack of any substantial evidence on the one hand, plus the impression I got from him, and the third very important fact, that nothing concerning Treblinka, or even specifically "Ivan the Terrible" would be contested by the defense, made it totally possible for me to step in without any hesitation.

Although, I must admit that until spring 1990 all the time I thought that maybe there is a 3 to 5 percent chance that I am mistaken. Because you can always be mistaken trying to evaluate if someone else is telling the truth or not. And the fact by itself that the photo spread is suggestive is not proof that Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible." It would prevent his conviction, but we know very well that sometimes we have

to find people who we know committed crimes not guilty because of various reasons. So, until I first met with Maria Dudek, I always had in the back of my mind the thought that maybe there is something like a 3 to 5 percent chance that I am wrong.

But this changed when I met in March 1990 with Maria Dudek and it was certified officially when we met with Judge Oleh Tatunik in Symferopol in September 1990, when he revealed to us the essence of the evidence which shows unequivocally that someone else was "Ivan the Terrible." And then, for the first time ever in my life publicly I started to predict that nothing would help the prosecution and Demjanjuk is going to be exonerated, found not guilty and sent back to his home. Nothing in the world can stop this. And I said it as early as the end of 1990 and I didn't stop saying it for one moment. And I was laughed at by everyone. I was considered kind of an unstable person to come out with such ridiculous, stupid, foolish declarations.

There are many people who, though they will now admit that John Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible," nonetheless continue to insist that he was someone somewhere — a Terrible Ivan of some other camp. I would like to ask you, with all you know about this case, who do you think is John Demjanjuk?

At this stage, we must take at face value his statement that he was a Soviet soldier, which is not in dispute by anyone; that he fled to German captivity in spring 1942, which is not disputed by anybody; and that he stayed for two years in German hands as a POW — this is disputed by the Israeli prosecution and others. But, then the moment of truth came, and the Israeli prosecutor, actually the Israeli attorney general himself, had to make his stand on whether he did or did not have proof against Demjanjuk. The attorney general stated unequivocally that he doesn't have any reliable piece of evidence to implicate Demjanjuk in any alternative charges, and therefore he was set completely free by the Israeli Supreme Court, which backed the decision, the declaration of the attorney general. And I quote the Supreme Court decision about it in my book word by word.

After this, the smear campaign against Demjanjuk continued — that Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible," so he is another Terrible Ivan. This is a disgrace, this is without foundation, this is unfair. And it is not suitable, really it is not suitable for any government or serious public organization to pursue this evil road.

I mean, after all, we must bear in mind that for 17-18 years we all pointed our finger at Demjanjuk and said: You are "Ivan the Terrible." And he said: No, I am Ivan Demjanjuk, and between Ivan Demjanjuk and "Ivan the Terrible" there is no connection whatsoever. Nobody disputes now that he was right and everyone else was wrong. So, people must have a bit more modesty and more fairness before they dare accuse Demjanjuk of other charges. Which, unfortunately, they don't.

On Saturday, July 27, at 2:30 p.m.
Soyuzivka will host a meeting with
former President and Member of Parliament

Leonid M. Kravchuk

who will speak on the topic
"Ukraine after the Constitution's Adoption."

The distinguished guest will be in the U.S. attending
the Olympic Games in Atlanta, and he will visit
Ukrainian communities before returning to Ukraine.

The meeting at Soyuzivka is planned
as one of these public meetings.

All are invited to attend this extraordinary event.



KOBASNIUK TRAVEL INC.

137 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003-5705

Established 1920



NEW YORK • LVIV • NEW YORK

via

AIR UKRAINE

TUESDAYS — Effective 23 JULY

\$893.00 including taxes

(212) 254-8779 or (800) 535-5587

Well-established dental office seeking partner

Office: (201) 762-3100; Home: (201) 731-1050

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

ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL PAID-UP MEMBERS

MAIL YOUR ADDITIONAL INSURANCE PROPOSAL TODAY

DON'T BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

DON'T BE UNDERINSURED

SAY YES TO INCREASED INSURANCE

NO MEDICAL, NO AGE LIMIT,

PERMANENT UNA MEMBERSHIP

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR AIP PROGRAM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

UNA HOME OFFICE

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499

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

KOSHERLAND
Brooklyn, NY
718.434.8922

RAHWAY Travel
Rahway, NJ
908.383.8888

STEVEN MUSEY
Milwaukie, NJ
609.925.2865

EL INCA I.P.S.
JERICHO CITY, NJ
201.971.9999

AUTHORIZED AGENTS



Air Ukraine

Starting July 23, 1996 by popular demand
Air Ukraine proudly introduces

NON-STOP FLIGHT NEW YORK - LVIV

every Tuesday

flight time to Lviv - 8 hours

with continuing service to Kyiv, stop at Lviv - 45 min.

The most convenient schedule:

Arrival/Departure New York	19:00 / 21:00
Arrival to Lviv	13:00
Departure/Arrival Kyiv	13:00 / 14:30

For detailed information or reservation, please call:

1-800-UKRAINE
(1-800-857-2463)

as well as to Air Ukraine offices:

New York - (212) 557-3077
(212) 599-0555
Chicago - (312) 640-0222

or call your travel agent

TEL: (718) 376-8804 - DIRECT CARGO TRANSPORTATION - FAX: (718) 376-1073

Come One... Come ALL to the "VERKHOVYNA" Ukrainian Youth FESTIVAL July 19, 20, 21, 1996

UFA Resort and Youth Center

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.

Location: Rt. 41 - 5 mi. off Rt. 97

Sponsored by

Ukrainian Fraternal Association

* FOOD EXTRAVAGANZA * EXHIBITS * VENDOR BOOTHS

* 4 GRAND STAND SHOWS * SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

* 3 BANDS SATURDAY NIGHT * 1 BAND FRIDAY NIGHT

* CAMPING BY THE LAKE * FISHING * HIKING * SWIMMING POOL

Festival Parking - \$5.00/car/day; \$8.00/2 days; \$10.00/weekend

General Gate Admission - \$5.00/person

Bus Groups - \$2/person admission

Camping by the Lake - \$25.00/vehicle or tent (weekend rate)

ASK FOR OUR WEEKEND BARGAIN RATES

Admission to Dances - FREE!!!

Handicapped Parking Available

Joanne Malar...

(Continued from page 10)

she also had to discontinue being a spokesperson for the Canadian Lung Association, a volunteer job.

Ms. Malar's life has always been busy. While sports have occupied much of her time, she has also studied piano, done ballet, danced with the Ukrainian troupe Chaika of Hamilton and sang with the Chaika choir.

At the 1996 Canadian Olympic Swimming Trials held on March 30-April 4 at Montreal's Olympic pool, Ms. Malar won four gold medals, established one Canadian record and qualified for the Atlanta Olympic Games in five events.

She won the 200-meter backstroke with a time of 2:15.33, the 200-meter freestyle in a personal best of 2:01.36, the 200-meter in 2:15.49, and the 400-meter in a Canadian record time of 4:43.39. She has the option of representing Canada in these events as well as the 4 x 200-meter relay. There are indications, however, that she will not compete in the backstroke because of a scheduling conflict.

When Ms. Malar steps onto the starting blocks at the 1996 Olympic Games, nearly 20 years of swimming - of preparing for Atlanta - will be on the line. Watching from the stands will be her parents, no doubt, reflecting on a day 17 years back when little Joanne first proved she could power her way across a swimming pool using four different strokes.

Coach Burchuk...

(Continued from page 11)

Canadian team and the ability of their coach to read the opposition. The margin of victory for the Ukrainians diminished with each game.

A day prior to the match against the Dominican Republic, the Canadian team went out to a restaurant for dinner. Invited to join the team were family members and close friends. Mr. Burchuk wanted everyone involved to be part of the pre-Olympic experience.

A day earlier, after defeating Puerto Rico in the semi-finals, Mr. Burchuk commented on the fact that all of the players on the team had contributed in the quest for an Olympic berth: "It's incredible when you think of it, but all 13 athletes on this team have started for the national team at one point, and I'm not talking about for a weekend. I'm talking about an extended

period involving international play." Even at this critical time, Mr. Burchuk was able to indirectly highlight some aspects of his coaching philosophy: opportunity, participation, sharing and unity.

The match against the Dominican Republic was one-sided. Canada easily defeated its opponent, 15-0, 15-3 and 15-0, and advanced to the 1996 Olympic Games. A proud Mr. Burchuk spoke highly of the dedication and hard work of his players: "... we paid a big price to be part of this program. We've gone through a lot together, and that's the strength I talked about, and it showed on the court today."

Perhaps setter Michele Sawatzky best summed up the team that Mr. Burchuk assembled and is about to coach in the 1996 Olympic Games: "Compared to other countries, we don't have the same backing, we don't have all the 6-foot-5-inch players. But we have some guts and some real team unity, and that's what brought us this far.

Coach Liskevych...

(Continued from page 11)

and in 1986 won the Canada Cup and placed third at the Goodwill Games.

In 1987 the U.S. team won the bronze medal at the Pan-American Games. A second-place finish at the NORCECA Zone Championships that year qualified the long-shot U.S. team for the 1989 Seoul Olympic Games. In Seoul, the team placed seventh.

After those Olympic Games, the U.S. team underwent its second major transition in four years. Once again the objective was to build a team what would qualify for the Olympics and possibly challenge for a medal. By 1990 Mr. Liskevych had established the American team as a dominant force in women's volleyball. A third-place finish at the World Championship and fifth at the Goodwill Games confirmed the fact.

The following year the team placed fourth at the World Cup and qualified for the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. Mr. Liskevych gained personal recognition that year when he was asked to coach the World All-Stars in a match against the defending World Champion USSR at the World Gala. Mr. Liskevych's squad won 2-0.

At the Barcelona Olympics, Mr. Liskevych guided the U.S. team to the bronze medal. Later that year, the Americans placed third at the Super Four Tournament.

With the United States being the host nation for the Centennial Olympics, all American teams gained automatic berths in the games. While this eliminated the pressures involved with qualifying, it nevertheless created new challenges. But the pressure to do well at home is always present. As a result, the task of preparing for these games took on a new dimension.

The results at first were disappointing. In 1993, the team won only 36 percent of its games - the worst record since it came under the tutelage of Mr. Liskevych. A

year later the team rebounded with a winning season and a sixth-place finish at the World Championships. Mr. Liskevych predicted: "This team will be good in 1995, and very good in 1996."

As predicted, the U.S. team continued to improve in 1995. It won 78 percent of its games - the best ever under Coach Liskevych. The Americans captured the Canada Cup (defeating among others, the Ukrainian national team), the Coca-Cola Cup and the \$2 Million World Grand Prix Final defeating Cuba, China and Brazil, perhaps the strongest contenders for Olympic gold in 1996. The Americans placed second at the Pan-American Games and a disappointing seventh at the World Cup. In both tournaments, the Americans were unable to keep pace with the eventual winner, Cuba.

Mr. Liskevych is considered by many to be an innovative coach. For the 1986 World Championships he installed a new tactical system of play. Prior to the 1988 Olympics, he had men dressed as women helping the team in its Olympic preparation. The starting six players from countries in the same opening pool as the U.S. were videotaped. Former members of the U.S. men's team were then recruited, asked to study an opposing player and then play exactly like her in scrimmages against the U.S. Assembled into teams, the men were also asked to duplicate the style of play of entire teams. Eventually a fake Olympic tournament was staged. The opposing teams were even dressed in authentic uniforms with correct player numbers.

On July 20, Mr. Liskevych and the United States women's volleyball team begin their quest for an Olympic gold medal. Should they succeed, it will be another milestone for the coach and team. Ironically, the opponent of the United States in the first match, and the first barrier in the quest, will be Ukraine - a land to which Mr. Liskevych traces his roots.

Eurasia Foundation...

(Continued from page 9)

ing, the EERC Ukraine Program will raise teaching standards for other institutions in Ukraine.

In addition to creating an attractive work environment for Ukrainian scholars, the program will include funds for research which will allow Ukrainian scholars to continue to progress professionally and maintain contact with their academic counterparts abroad. Moreover, the program's research activities will make relevant contemporary economic information available to public and private-sector economists throughout Ukraine.

The Advisory Board of the EERC Ukraine Program includes internationally prominent economists with experience in working with economies in transition, such as Anders Aslund (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Daniel Kaufman (World Bank), Georges de Menil (DELTA), Michael Michaely (Hebrew University), Jeffrey Sachs (Harvard University) and Adonis Yatchew (University of Toronto).

The program director is Dr. Robert Campbell, professor of economics at Indiana University. Dr. Campbell has had over 30 years experience in economics education, with a focus on analysis of

Soviet and post-Soviet systems, and serves as a trustee of the National Council of Soviet and East European Research. These people will not only provide highly qualified guidance and direction to the program, but will also establish its international profile, help attract outstanding Western faculty, and assist in finding sound Ph.D. study opportunities for program graduates.

The University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (UKMA) has been selected as the host institution of the EERC Ukraine Program through a competitive process. UKMA was one of Ukraine's first higher educational institutions, established as an academy in the mid-17th century, but was closed down almost two centuries later by tsarist Russia. It was newly re-established shortly after Ukrainian independence in 1991. Today, UKMA is considered to be in the forefront of liberal arts and sciences education in post-Soviet Ukraine.

The Eurasia Foundation is a privately managed, grant-making organization dedicated to funding programs that build democratic and free market institutions in the 12 new independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. Programs are supported by a major grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private contributors.

Coach Oleksyk...

(Continued from page 11)

Olympic Games, missing a berth by one spot. At the 1995 Pan-American Games the U.S. team placed fourth.

During his competitive career, Mr. Oleksyk played at the right-wing position, which suits him because of his quickness, good jumping ability, accurate throwing arm and the fact that he is left-handed. At 6 foot, 1 inch and 180 pounds he is highly competitive and determined, refusing to concede anything. These physical and mental traits made Mr. Oleksyk one of America's top handball players.

In May 1995, 32-year-old Mr. Oleksyk was named head coach of the U.S. Men's Handball Team. At the time, the U.S. Team Handball Federation gave Mr. Oleksyk, who was still a starter on the team, an opportunity to continue as a player. He nevertheless declined, suggesting that it would be impossible to do both jobs well.

Mr. Oleksyk's debut in coaching, in fact, had occurred a number of years earlier. In 1989, he coached the U.S. junior team; that same year, he was named assistant playing coach of the national team. Over the years, he played and studied under head coach Vojtec Mares, hired by the Americans after he led Czechoslovakia to fifth place at the 1988 Olympics. After Mr. Mares' resignation in 1995, a Spaniard was appointed interim coach. Two months later, the U.S. Team Handball Federation announced the appointment of Mr. Oleksyk as the head coach.

According to associate executive director of the federation Don O'Shea: "[Oleksyk] is a great analyst, not only of team play but individual play in the course of the game... He's got them uptempo, moving in a very positive direction." The players also liked the

appointment, believing that an American coach would better understand American athletes.

Many would consider coaching a national and Olympic team a full-time job. For Mr. Oleksyk though, there is also a professional career. A graduate with an M.B.A. from the University of West Florida (1993), Mr. Oleksyk is currently employed as an assistant project manager with the marketing department of Kimberly-Clark. The company hired Mr. Oleksyk under the Olympic Jobs Opportunity Program, and fully supports his Olympic dream by providing time for training, travel and competition.

Mr. Oleksyk is a big promoter of team handball, a sport that he believes "encompasses the best of all the athleticisms." It has "the running and jumping of basketball, the throwing of baseball, the footwork of soccer and the physical contact of [American] football. One has to be a well-rounded athlete to succeed in the sport."

Mr. Oleksyk considers the prospects for this relatively unknown sport to be good in the United States. To that members of the U.S. Handball Team taught the game to thousands of youngsters attending Atlanta's middle schools over the past year.

In one year, under the guidance of Mr. Oleksyk, the United States Handball Team has surprised a lot of people. The team has improved its world ranking by some 30 positions. In the month of May, it defeated the eighth-ranked team and tied the 11th. The U.S. team may yet again surprise in Atlanta.

Rick Oleksyk believes that he will have succeeded as a coach, if at the Olympics, "the [United States handball] team plays as close to its potential as possible." Interestingly, the last time this occurred was at the 1987 Pan-American Games where the Americans won the gold medal.



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA
 Ukrainian National Association Estate
 Facechyns Road Katschoul, New York 12446
 914-626-5641 FAX 914-626-4638

Summer programs 1996

- Saturday, July 20
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — Vocalist **Yaroslav Hnatiuk**
Pianist — **Svitlana Hnatiuk**
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **VODOHRAI, LUBA and MYKOLA**

 - Saturday, July 27
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **DUMKA CHOIR**, New York
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **LUNA**

 - Saturday, August 3
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — Dance Ensemble **CHAIKA**
Vocal Duet **TODASCHUK SISTERS**
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **FATA MORGANA**

 - Saturday, August 10
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **YARA THEATRE GROUP**
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **VODOHRAI**

 - Sunday, August 11 **UNWLA DAY**

 - Saturday, August 17
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **ROMAN TSYMBALA**
LESIA HRABOVA
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **BURLAKY**
 - 11:45 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1997"

 - Sunday, August 18
 - 2:00 pm An afternoon with "EKO KOZAK"

 - Saturday, August 24 **UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION**
 - afternoon **UNA** photo exhibit
Announcement of winners and presentation of awards
 - 8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL**
Director: **ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY**
 - 10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **BURYA**
- LABOR DAY WEEKEND CELEBRATIONS
 CONCERT, DANCES, EXHIBITS, TENNIS TOURNAMENT, SWIMMING COMPETITION
 (Details TBA)

TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume.

By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

HOME OFFICE OF UNA.



FREE PICKUP VIA UPS FROM ANYWHERE IN THE STATES

RUSSIA **UKRAINE** **BELARUS** **MOLDOVA**

CALL NOW **МІЄСТ АМЕРІКА** **ДЗВОНИТЬ ЗАРАЗ**
MIEEST AMERICA **1-800-288-9949**
 817 Pennsylvania Ave. Linden, NJ, 07036

БЕЗКОШТОВНО ПІДБИРАЄМО ПОСИЛКИ З КОЖНОЇ ХАТИ

\$0.99/lb **\$1.99/lb**

SEA PARCELS **FOOD PARCELS** **AIR PARCELS**

Orders are accepted by phone, by mail or through MIEEST authorized dealers.

ATTENTION!
THERE IS A NEW FREE 1996 MIEEST FOOD CATALOGUE AVAILABLE.

ORDER IT TODAY!

Call our toll free number:
1-800-288-9949
or visit our nearest dealer.

UKRAINIAN
NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION



HOME
LOAN

FOR PURCHASE
OR REFINANCE

PROGRAM*

Call now for immediate service
and complete program details...

(800) 253-9862

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Available Nationwide
- Single-Family Residence or Condominium
- Conventional and Jumbo Loans
- Fixed or Adjustable Rates
- Fast, Efficient Service
- Free Pre-Qualification

Field & Olesnycky

Attorneys at Law

11 Eagle Rock Ave., Suite 100

East Hanover, N.J. 07936

(201) 386-1115

Fax (201) 884-1188

(Three Miles North of Ramada Hotel, at Ridgedale Ave.)

Representation of Small Businesses,
Wills, Estates and Asset Protection, Commercial and Corporate Law,
Real Estate and Family Law.

(By prior appointment, on selected Fridays, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 7 P.M., Mr. Olesnycky
will hold office hours at Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ.

Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appointments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

\$.69 per Lb

DNIPRO CO

NEWARK, NJ | PHILADELPHIA | CLIFTON, NJ

698 Sanford Ave | 1801 Cottman Ave | 565 Clifton Ave

Tel. 201-373-8783 | Tel. 215-728-6040 | Tel. 201-916-1543

*Pick up service available

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)

Federal Credit Union

734 SANFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07102

Tel (201) 373-7830 • Fax (201) 373-8840

http://www.selfreliance.org



First house



or something bigger...



SELF RELIANCE NEWARK
can help!

MORTGAGES

CONVENTIONAL AND "JUMBO"
FIXED & ADJUSTABLE • 15 & 30 YEAR TERMS
STARTING AT 5.500% APR

"0" Points on ALL Mortgages

CALL the Loan Department for details
New Jersey Residents Only • 1 to 4 Family owner occupied
Fees subject to change

Self Reliance NEWARK - Your Loan Source!

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

ONGOING - Friday, August 2

UNION CITY, N.J.: Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, New Jersey branch, invites the community to an exhibit of oil and tempera works by Taras Bilchuk, artist and monumentalist from Lviv. Mr. Bilchuk's works are on display at the America Center Gallery, 35-10 Bergenline Ave.

Friday, July 19

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute invites scholars and the community to "An Oral History of Independent Ukraine," presented by United States Project Director Sara Sievers, at Sever Hall Room 214, starting at 7 p.m. The presentation will include video and audio clips from a major project conducting interviews with political leaders, journalists, businesspeople and other participants of the transformations of Ukraine in 1988-1991. For additional information call the institute at (617) 495-4053.

Saturday - Sunday, July 20-21

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual festival on Saturday from 3 p.m. and Sunday from noon onwards. The event will feature traditional foods, arts, crafts, song and dance. For further information call (708) 980-5796 or (708) 893-2827.

Sunday, July 21 - Saturday, August 3

LONDON, Ontario: The Ukraina Bandura Camp invites all those age 7 and older to attend the two-week bandura workshop-camp at the Ukraina Vacation Resort. Expand your horizons musically, emotionally and otherwise while in the company of other bandurists. Learn to play Ukraine's national instrument while meeting Ukrainians from throughout the globe. Bilingual (English and Ukrainian) instruction in bandura and vocals provided at all levels. For more information call Nick Schidowka, (416) 633-4196.

Sunday, July 28

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Home invites the public to its annual summer picnic at 90-96 Fleet St. The fun starts at 1 p.m. and includes food, music and all sorts of interesting entertainment. Admission: adults, \$15 in advance; \$20 at the door; children (age 5-12), \$5; under 5, free. For additional information call (201) 656-7755.

CHICAGO-PALATINE, Ill.: Immaculate Conception Church, 745 South Benton St. in Palatine, will sponsor its annual Ukrainian parish picnic on the church grounds. The picnic will feature Ukrainian and American food, music, bingo, games for adults and children, and a raffle. The picnic starts at noon. For more information call the Rev. Kuzma, (847) 991-0820.

Renovated cathedral to be dedicated

PARMA, Ohio — Three bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church will lead the celebration of dedication of the recently renovated St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here on July 20-21.

Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and Bishop Paisij, together with the clergy of the cathedral and visiting clergy, will begin the dedication with vespers on Saturday, July 20, at 6 p.m. After vespers, a memorial service will take place for deceased pastors, parish-

ioners and parish benefactors. This will be followed by the unveiling of a memorial plaque in the vestibule.

On Sunday, a procession from the rectory to the cathedral and the blessing of the new icons will precede the hierarchal divine liturgy. Responses to all services will be sung by both parish choirs. Following the liturgy, a banquet will be held at the parish center. Tickets may be reserved by calling the rectory at (216) 886-1528.

At Soyuzivka: July 19-21

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association Estate Soyuzivka presents an enjoyable weekend of song, dancing and forest strolls for culture aficionados, floor stompers and nature lovers alike.

On Friday, July 19, swing to the sounds of Soyuzivka's very own (for the summertime, at least) Lvivyany, or unload the past work-week's inevitable burden while communing with kindred spirits at the Trembita Lounge.

On Saturday, July 20, at 8:30 p.m. come to the Veselka pavilion for a 90-minute

immersion in classical Ukrainian song, as vocalist Yaroslav Hnatiuk, accompanied by Svitlana Hnatiuk on piano, entertains you with his solid repertoire.

Following the concert downstairs, party it up on the Veselka patio well into the night as Vodohrai, and Luba and Mykola, keep you on your toes with their catchy tunes.

On Sunday, July 21, relax, take a nature walk and savor the thought of returning for another fun weekend at Soyuzivka.

For room reservations and additional information call (914) 626-5641.

**10th Annual Ukrainian
SUNFLOWER
FESTIVAL**
August 2, 3 & 4

- Ethnic Food • Cultural Exhibits • Bingo •
- Vegas* • Live Children's Entertainment •

Music & Dancing by: Mase & Da Shacks, Teen Angels, Zapirichius Nights Dance Ensemble, John Patrick and Most Wanted, Steve King and the Dillies, New Generation, Friends of the Ukraine Dance Ensemble, Atmosphere 1000s, Maple Street, and March Madness

Friday: 6 p.m. - Midnight
Saturday: Noon - Midnight
Sunday: Noon - 10:30 p.m.

Located South of I-96 on Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan. For more information, call 734-4900.

*Admission \$1 per child for ages 1-12. Sponsored by Ukrainian Cultural Center, Warren, Mich. Proceeds to fund cultural education. Tickets \$5 each & \$10 for 2. 15,000 tickets available for purchase only.