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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Talbott in Ukraine to strengthen ties

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Calling his working day in Kyiv “very intense, productive and satisfying,” U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott told reporters on July 17 that the over-all purpose of his brief visit was to discuss “ways of strengthening what is already an extremely strong bilateral relationship.”

“And I feel that we have accomplished this,” he noted, during a 40-minute news conference at Kyiv’s America House, an information arm of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, before departing for the United States.

Arriving from Moscow that morning, Mr. Talbott and his delegation, which included Ambassador at Large for the New Independent States James Collins, Ambassador and Coordinator for Assistance to the NIS Richard Morningstar and National Security Council Director for Russian and Ukrainian Affairs Carlos Pascual, met with Ukrainian leaders, including President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko and National Security Advisor Volodymyr Horbulin.

Mr. Talbott said that discussions were

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## Lazarenko escapes assassination attempt

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko escaped an assassination attempt early Tuesday morning, July 16, when a remote-controlled bomb exploded along the roadway as his motorcade was traveling to Kyiv’s Boryspil Airport.

Although Mr. Lazarenko was shaken, after being examined by a first aid team he continued his journey to the airport where he boarded a plane for Donetsk to meet with regional leaders. The blast left a crater three feet deep and six feet wide along the Kyiv roadside, in what investigators have called a professional job.

Local police said luck saved the prime minister as his driver accelerated from the shoulder lane to pass a bus that had stopped beyond the spot where the bomb had been planted. Both Mr. Lazarenko’s car and another car in the entourage were damaged in the attack.

Prime Minister Lazarenko, 43, speaking with reporters upon his return to Kyiv that evening, called the attack a terrorist act, saying that criminals opposed to his shake-up of the coal industry had tried to kill him.

Sounding angry, yet composed, Mr. Lazarenko said he links the explosion to the recent problems in the Donetsk region, where coal miners have been striking to obtain back wages owed them.

“The drafting of concrete measures to

tackle the crisis in the mining region forced criminal structures to organize an assassination attempt using the most modern methods,” said Mr. Lazarenko. He is the first high-ranking official in post-Soviet Ukraine to be the object of a terrorist act.

“The attack was meant to force the cancellation of my trip to the Donetsk region,” he said, as he vowed to tackle crime in Ukraine and bring order to the corrupt coal enterprises in the industrial Donbas region.

Ukrainian government leaders warned on July 17 that certain emergency measures may be invoked following this assassination attempt against the prime minister.

Volodymyr Horbulin, President Leonid Kuchma’s adviser on national security issues, added that the country’s national security is under threat after the bomb explosion.

Security was beefed up in the nation’s capital, as more than 500 extra Berkut special forces were brought into the city from four neighboring regions to patrol transport terminals and roads in and around Kyiv. Minister of the Interior Yuriy Kravchenko told reporters that more than 3,000 police officers are engaged in the investigation of the bomb blast.

In addition, security forces guarding Ukraine’s top state officials will be reinforced, said Deputy Chairman of the Security Service Olexander Skybynetsky

at a presidential administration press briefing on July 17.

Mr. Skybynetsky called the bomb blast “a deliberate act, done by professionals.” He also said there are strong indications that certain radical forces had “sounded the alarm to launch actions against economic reforms.” He pointed to both left-wing forces such as Communists and right-wing forces such as the Ukrainian National Assembly.

“The activities of Socialists and Communists, especially in eastern Ukraine, their disapproval of the recently adopted Constitution and their views on the president’s allegedly anti-popular reformist program all are a threat to the state,” said Mr. Horbulin.

First Deputy Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets said the attack was intended to thwart investigations into the embezzlement of state funds meant for miners’ wages. He added that Mr. Lazarenko had been en route to Donetsk to hear a progress report on the matter.

Prime Minister Lazarenko said the Ukrainian government has already paid off 15 trillion karbovantsi (\$81 million U.S.) to coal mines to cover wages for June. It has also promised that by September 15 all wages owed since February would be paid.

He noted that for the first half of 1996, 27 trillion karbovantsi (\$160 million) dis-

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## Experts’ roundtable welcomes Ukraine’s new Constitution

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), which has been involved in helping Ukraine fashion its new post-Soviet Constitution, held an experts’ roundtable discussion on the document after it was passed on June 28 by the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

The featured participants of the roundtable, held on July 10, were Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States; Bohdan Futey, U.S. Court of Federal Claims judge; and Stephen B. Nix, an election law consultant at IFES.

All three hailed the new document, with the latter two also pointing to some potential trouble spots.

Ambassador Shcherbak said that the adoption of the Constitution proved that Ukraine and the Ukrainian people had reached a political consen-

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Efrem Lukatsky

A group of miners in Donetsk blocks the railway on July 11 as part of their protest to demand back wages.

# First graduation held at Ukraine's National Armed Forces Academy

by Petro Matiaszek

KYIV — On June 27, literally on the eve of the Parliament's ratification of Ukraine's first Constitution since independence was restored in 1991, Ukraine graduated its first class of officers from the National Armed Forces Academy in Kyiv.

President and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Leonid Kuchma and Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov presented diplomas to the nearly 180 graduates — all officers in Ukraine's Armed Forces. Also in attendance were National Security Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin, Armed Forces General Staff members and foreign military attachés accredited in Kyiv.

The ambassador of the United Kingdom, Roy Reeve, presented a special commemorative sword from Queen Elizabeth II to the academy's first top graduate, Col. Mykola Kovba. While the presentation of such a sword in the United Kingdom is a standing tradition, Ukraine is the only foreign country to enjoy such a privilege, a tradition that will be repeated each year.

The gesture, according to Ambassador

Reeve, was designed to represent the United Kingdom's commitment to Ukrainian independence and democratic reform, particularly in the armed forces.

During the ceremony, by executive order, President Kuchma renamed the academy the Petro Sahaydachny armed forces Academy of Ukraine in honor of the 17th century Kozak hetman renowned for the wars he waged to secure Ukrainian independence and his contribution to the development of a Ukrainian Black Sea naval force.

The president also used the occasion to deliver a keynote address on the development of Ukraine's armed forces and the constitutional process, which at the time of the graduation was still headed towards a national referendum in September. (Ukrainian MPs worked through the night to ratify the document by the next morning.)

Following the ratification of the new Constitution on June 28, the president and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz attended a special graduation ceremony at the Mariyinsky Palace in honor of the graduates of Ukraine's various military schools.



United Kingdom Ambassador Roy Reeve presents a commemorative sword

from

## Canada-Ukraine conference focuses on maternal and child health care

by Marta Dyczok

KYIV — "While the problems may seem impossibly daunting, I know what unites us is the desire to join efforts," said Canada's ambassador to Ukraine, Christopher Westdal, at the opening of the first Canada-Ukraine collaborative conference on Maternal/Child Health Care, in Pushcha Ozerna near Kyiv on May 14.

Some 250 Ukrainian doctors from all regions of the country came together to discuss continuing medical education as a way of improving the health care system in Ukraine. Co-organized by the Canadian Osvita Medical Project and the Ukrainian Ministry of Health, the conference provided a forum for participants to discuss how Ukrainian health care specialists could benefit from the best achievements of the Canadian health care system.

Both Canadian and Ukrainian doctors made presentations and held discussions on topics ranging from "State Policy and Principal Directions of Maternal/Child Health Care in Ukraine," to "Pediatrics: Common Diagnostic Dilemmas" and "Introduction of the Canadian Continuing

Education Concept in Ukraine."

"You can't have healthy children unless you have healthy mothers," said the chairman of the Osvita Medical Project, Dr. Ihor Gauk, during his opening remarks. The professor of pediatrics at the University of Alberta continued, "Our main purpose is to convince people in medicine in Ukraine that you have to learn for life. The field of medicine is constantly changing and therefore doctors must continue learning all the time."

Dr. Yevhen Deneka, chief pathologist at Kyiv's teaching Hospital No. 10, is a young Ukrainian doctor who shares these views. Having participated in the Canadian exchange program and spent four months at the faculty of medicine at Alberta University, he learned about the system of continuing medical education in Canada. During his presentation at the conference he said, "While I was in Canada I understood a new concept of continuing education. However, the Canadian experience cannot simply be transplanted in Ukraine. We must study

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian envoy hints at Romania treaty

BUCHAREST — Ukraine's ambassador to Romania, Oleksander Cheli, told a seminar on mass media at the Black Sea resort of Eforie Nord that Ukraine will agree to denouncing the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact in a Ukrainian-Romanian basic treaty if Romania agrees to denounce the pact between its wartime leader, Marshal Ion Antonescu, and Adolf Hitler, Romanian media reported on July 16. Mr. Cheli noted the latter pact had caused widespread suffering to the Ukrainian population after Germany and Romania invaded Ukraine in 1941. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Support found for Chechnya in Lithuania

VILNIUS — Algirdas Endriukaitis, chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Parliamentary Group on the Problem of Chechnya, announced on July 16 that 46 of the 56 municipalities in Lithuania have adopted resolutions addressed to the Lithuanian Parliament and government calling on them to recognize Chechnya's independence both de facto and de jure, BNS reported that day. Some 3.2 million people, or 86.4 percent of the republic's population, live in these 46 municipalities. The problem of Chechnya has still to be discussed in the other municipalities. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Lukashenka calls for another referendum

MIENSK — Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka has proposed that a national referendum be held on November 7, RFE-RL reported on July 16. The ballot would include four issues: prolonging the term of office for the president from five to seven years; transforming the Parliament from a single- to a two-chamber body; granting the president the authority to appoint all members to the Central Election Commission; and creating a 12-member Constitutional Court, half of whose members would be appointed by the president and half by the Parliament. The current court has nine members elected by the Parliament. In related news, Russian Duma Chairman Gennadiy Seleznev, on a visit to Minsk on July 10, said that Mr. Lukashenka was a "locomotive bringing our two countries together." The same day, Mr. Lukashenka said opposition forces in Belarus could not create "a quarrel between me and Boris Yeltsin, our Belarus and Russia." He said the opposition also would not be able to isolate Belarus from the West. A working group has been created to synchronize economic reform between Belarus and Russia, Belarusian Television reported on July 9. The group should complete its work by the end of 1997. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Kyiv gas stations strike over tax

KYIV — Service stations here staged a one-day strike on July 15, refusing to serve customers in protest against a government tax on gasoline sales. Owners denounced the imposition last month of the 15 percent tax backdated to the beginning of the year and said it would force them to raise prices at the pump. Only ambulances were served during the strike. "The tax automatically means a rise in gasoline prices," said Hlib, standing in front of his empty station, the price display a row of zeros. "We simply don't want to do this." At the few stations working despite the strike, huge lines formed in the 91 degree (Fahrenheit) heat. Filling one's tank is no longer the problem it once was, with uninterrupted supplies, reliable quality and generally few lines. A gallon of premium gasoline costs about 200,000 karbovantsi (\$1.10), considerably lower than in Western Europe. Parliament last week abandoned the 15 percent tax, imposing instead a new excise tax on gasoline imports. Viktor Suslov, head of Parliament's Finance Committee, told Interfax-Ukraine that the new regulation would take effect in a month and tax inspectors would in the meantime try to collect payments from the repealed sales tax. (Reuters)

### Briukhovetsky donates award to NUKMA

KYIV — During the annual award ceremonies of the Tetiana and Omelian Antonovych Foundation, held in June of this year, Dr. Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the National University of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, became one of three prize recipients. Dr. Briukhovetsky was nominated for his contribution to higher education in organizing NUKMA, the first independent institution of higher education in Ukraine. The award of \$5,000 was promptly donated by Dr. Briukhovetsky to the university. (The Mohyla Academy Society)

### The state of AIDS in Ukraine today

KYIV — As of July 1, 1996, over 7,000 persons have been registered in Ukraine as HIV-infected, said the Ministry of Health on July 18. At a press conference held at its offices that day, ministry officials summed up the work of the recently concluded 11th International AIDS Congress, held in Vancouver. According to the ministry, the virus which causes AIDS mutates an average of 187 times annually, while treatment costs for a single AIDS patient exceed \$18,000 annually. Since 1990, the worldwide number of persons infected with HIV has more than doubled from 10 million to more than 25.5 million this year. (Respublika)

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# INTERVIEW: Yoram Sheftel, Israeli defender of John Demjanjuk

by Roma Hadzewycz

Yoram Sheftel, the Israeli attorney who defended John Demjanjuk and ultimately succeeded in having his client acquitted by the Supreme Court of Israel, is the author of a book newly released in the United States titled "Defending 'Ivan the Terrible': the Conspiracy to Convict John Demjanjuk." Issued by Regnery Publishing Inc. of Washington, the 445-page book sells for \$27.50. (For information call Regnery sales at 1-800-955-5493.)

In the preface to this American edition of his book (it was previously published in Israel and Great Britain), Mr. Sheftel points to "the continued and hypocritical silence of the American bleeding-heart liberals."

He explains: "These liberals, so quick to jump to the defense of anyone on the left of America's political spectrum, fell silent when the facts about Demjanjuk were disclosed. But then Demjanjuk is a right-wing conservative, and the perpetrators of the fraud identified with the left. Moreover, once Demjanjuk had been exonerated, almost all the book publishers in the United States wanted nothing to do with this book. As far as they were concerned this book was 'politically incorrect.'"

Mr. Sheftel's exposé of the Demjanjuk case was published by a publishing house, which prides itself on hard-hitting books that have been "challenging the liberal establishment and impacting national and world affairs since its founding in 1947." A publicity release notes: "The leader in conservative public policy books, Regnery specializes in current events, politics and corporate history publishing." Among the authors whose works it has published are William F. Buckley, James J. Kirkpatrick and Whittaker Chambers.

In his book, Mr. Sheftel tells the inside story of the trial and reveals the international conspiracy in what he calls the "Demjanjuk affair." He recounts the genesis of the show trial, the biased conduct of the judges hearing the case, the falsification of evidence, the dismissal of Mark O'Connor as Mr. Demjanjuk's defense attorney, the arguments presented by the prosecution and the defense, the turning point in the Demjanjuk defense and, finally, the successful appeal to the Supreme Court of Israel.

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. Mr. Sheftel was interviewed at *The Ukrainian Weekly* on June 25. Part I of the interview was published last week. The conclusion is published below.

## CONCLUSION

**Your colleague Dov Eitan, the retired Israeli judge who joined the Demjanjuk defense, committed suicide. Do you believe he committed suicide? It says in your book you believe that, but given that you yourself were the victim of an attack with acid, I wonder, do you believe there was some foul play?**

Look, there is no question whatsoever that Dov Eitan was not pushed, physically. What may be is that he was threatened. He was threatened, definitely — but maybe he was threatened in a way that on one hand he was afraid of pursuing his role as a defense attorney, and on the other hand he said to himself that this is impossible to retreat from as well, from the moral point of view. And, maybe, the solution to it was committing suicide.

In other words, maybe he was pushed mentally to physically commit suicide. But, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that Dov Eitan was not pushed from the 15th floor. He jumped. Maybe he was forced mentally to do so, but not physically.

**So he was under pressures and threats; you knew of those threats.**

I knew of threats, yes. How they really influenced him mentally, I don't know.

**There was no suicide note, was there?**

No suicide note whatsoever. His wife cannot explain it. His law partner from his law office cannot explain it. It is complete darkness. We know nothing about it. It's still a mystery. It's a closed case. But, what the motive was behind the suicide we don't know, and I'm afraid we will never know.

But, ironically, and I state this in my book, these two events, Dov Eitan's suicide and the incident at his funeral when acid was thrown in my eyes, delayed the case for 18 months. Otherwise, the case — I'm talking now about the appeal — would have been heard December 1988 and then Demjanjuk would have definitely been executed in the spring of 1989 as being "Ivan the Terrible." During this 18-month delay the Soviet regime in Poland collapsed, and it started to collapse in the Soviet Union. It was unthinkable before for

me to go and have an interview with a Soviet judge in the Soviet Union, in the open, with the consent of the Soviet authorities. And this paved the way for the discovery of the evidence that brought the acquittal of Demjanjuk.

**Even the contacts with the officials at Poland's Glówna Komisja. These are the same people who kept quiet all these years, and they were brave enough to speak out at that point.**

Oh yes. But they didn't tell us: listen this other man is Ivan Marchenko. And they wouldn't elaborate, while having since 1981 all the statements that were in the possession of the OSI indicating so unequivocally that Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible." Even though the Communist regime had collapsed only three to four months prior to that, they were still afraid specifically to tell us the truth. They just pointed the way for us to get there.

**If you had the opportunity today to speak with the two former directors of the OSI, Allan Ryan, who wrote the book "Quiet Neighbors," with a chapter devoted to John Demjanjuk....**

I confronted him on "Nightline" in December 1991, and I predicted that Demjanjuk definitely will be found not guilty and that he would be, in spite of his [Mr. Ryan's] efforts, back in his hometown in Cleveland.

**What would you say to him today?**

I would tell him that he is a key player in, in my opinion, the worst cover-up in concealing evidence in a major case taken by an American public prosecutor in modern history after the second world war.

**And what would you say to his successor, Neal Sher?**

Exactly the same.

**Those two are equally guilty of this cover-up?**

I would say Allan Ryan more, because Allan Ryan was in charge of the OSI in August 1978 and through 1981 — this is the key, crucial time of the decision to prosecute or not to prosecute Demjanjuk. And the decision to prosecute was made by Allan Ryan, who knew that Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible" and yet he prosecuted him for being "Ivan the Terrible." Again, I don't know of a major case with such a deliberate cover-up as Allan Ryan, more, and Neal Sher, not much less, are responsible for.

**Having been his lawyer, you were able to observe John Demjanjuk. How was he able to hold up for so many years while imprisoned in Israel?**

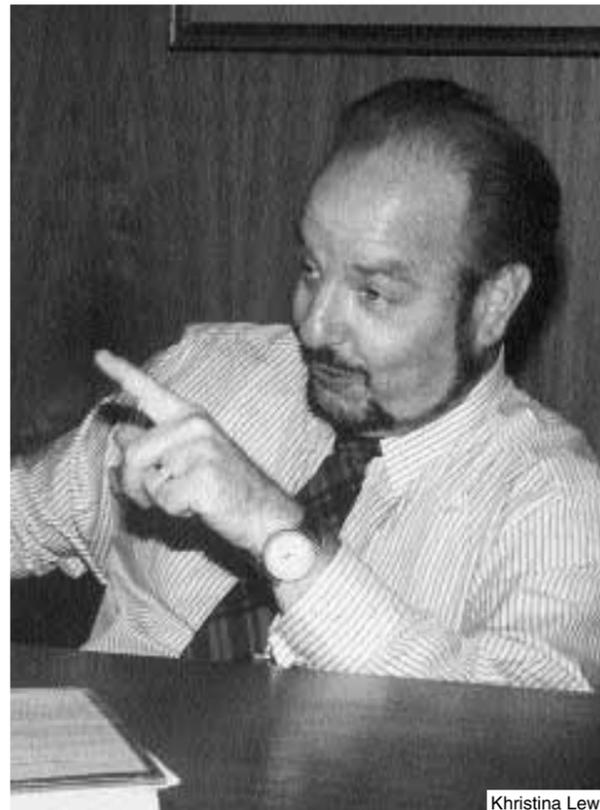
I think the secret is that he is a very limited person, not a great intellectual. And, therefore, and only because of it, he was able to stand the pressure. I, who am considered by many people a strong character, would immediately lose my sanity if I was accused of such crimes knowing, of course, all along that I had nothing to do with it. I don't think I'd be able to retain my sanity for a long time.

He really stayed in excellent physical and mental shape throughout this entire ordeal. To the point that now you wouldn't know when you sit down and speak with him about things that are not related in any way to his ordeal — you would never even think what this man lived through for 18-19 years, specifically the seven and a half years in an Israeli prison — six years of them on death row — for things which he knew all along had nothing to do with him.

**During the course of the trial were there times he seemed distraught? He seemed unemotional in court.**

He was unemotional. Also, not only in the court, but even outside the court when we met, most of the time he was out of hope as well. I mean, he did not believe after he saw what went on in the courtroom — how the judges behaved for instance, what the media reaction was, how even in the original trial we were able to show evidence, not the kind of evidence we later found, but all kinds of key evidence we were able to expose even in the original trial — taking all these facts together, he did not believe that he stands a chance.

And I must tell you that I didn't encourage him to believe, because I myself told him, time and again, as innocent as you are, you definitely are going to be found guilty and you definitely will be sentenced to death; whatever I do is just to make the judges shiver a little bit when they write the death sentence. But that's all I can achieve. And only when, unexpectedly, we found new evidence — I mean I didn't believe when I



Khristina Lew

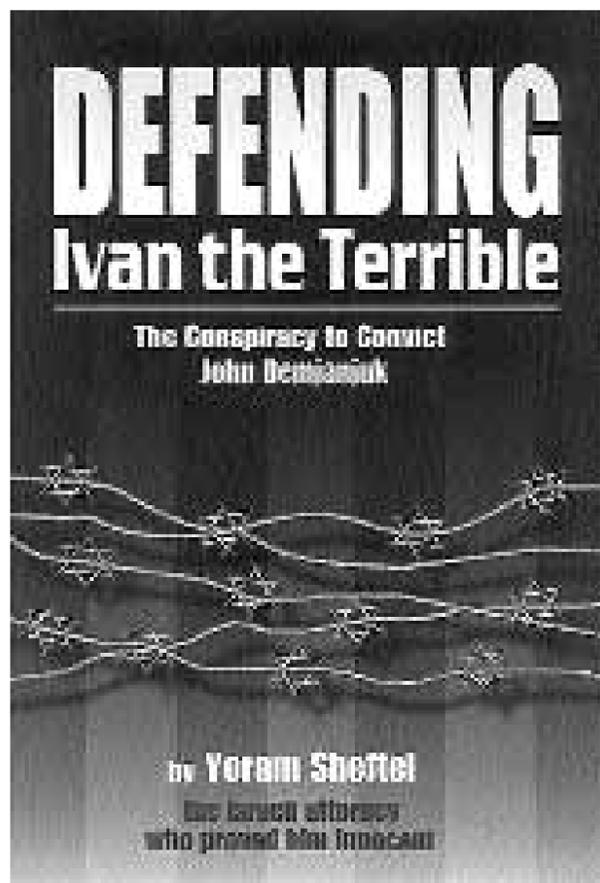
Yoram Sheftel

entered the case and all through the first three to four years that I would be able to obtain direct evidence showing his innocence — only then did I change my prediction by 180 degrees, as I had said to him all along before the discovery of the evidence that he is going to be executed. So I told Demjanjuk afterwards that he's going to end up in Cleveland.

**Another psychological question. You devote quite a lot of space in your book to Mark O'Connor. I guess you come out in the end saying that Mr. O'Connor was in over his head. How could he even take on such a huge case if he wasn't able to handle it? And how was he able to manipulate the Demjanjuk family, and primarily John Demjanjuk, the way he did?**

Well, to manipulate John Demjanjuk himself is very easy. As I said, he is a very limited person. He was totally lost as far as what to do practically regarding the accusations. He suddenly, out of nowhere, found himself [in this situation]. And O'Connor took advantage of it. He realized immediately that here he is dealing with simple, common people who have no experience whatsoever with anything concerning the legal profession, and he simply took advantage of this situation. And, although he was really the most unfit lawyer for this job you can think of, he didn't hesitate to take it.

(Continued on page 14)



## Ukrainian World Congress Secretariat discusses preservation of identity in diaspora

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The latest plenary meeting of the Ukrainian World Congress's Secretariat at its headquarters here that took place on May 31-June 1 had a decidedly philosophical cast.

While the previous two sessions of the international umbrella body dealt with brass-tacks issues of debt reduction and relations with the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council, at this one members addressed the broad questions of "preservation of Ukrainian identity in the diaspora."

By contrast, one salient practical matter was finally resolved. The UWC's Religious Council was re-established, barely a month after the passing of the man who had dedicated so much energy to making this event a reality: Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, who died in Winnipeg on May 3.

Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada was chosen to head the newly formed five-man secretariat of the council.

The presentations on the matter of preservation of identity demonstrated the broad consensus that exists among the UWC leadership. Everyone recognized the widening gap between the diaspora's institutions and organizations and the younger generation, as well as the

paradoxical role played by the recent achievement of independence by Ukraine in distracting the community's attention away from the growing crisis.

Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, also pointed to the activities of professional and business associations as the best building block for the community's transformation, and highlighted the need to attract immigrants who have recently arrived from Ukraine into community life.

Eugene Ivashkiv, who spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, offered statistics on the 22 percent drop in Ukrainian speakers in the U.S. and on the effects of difficult economic times that led many to travel away from areas where Ukrainians had concentrated (New York City, New Jersey, Pennsylvania).

However, he fell back on the traditional forms of community life, saying that existing youth organizations and educational institutions did not have to change — they simply had to be more aggressive in recruitment.

An opposite tack was taken by Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Oleh Romaniw, who said institutional change is essential. He said that, while traditional insistence on fluency in Ukrainian had to be relaxed in order to stem the disaffection among those who did not possess it (he touted the UCC's adoption of official and operational Ukrainian-English bilingualism), networks had to be established to better coordinate available edu-

cational resources that can teach Ukrainian.

Mr. Romaniw said that "family centers" around Ukrainian schools could provide effective centers of gravity that could attract young children, seniors and newly arrived immigrants.

Evhen Czolij of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations pointed to the holding of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) world jamboree at this year's Olympic Games in Atlanta as an effective means of both bridging the generation gap that exists in the community and providing a forum for closer contact with youth from Ukraine whose participation organizations can sponsor.

"We live in a critical time," Mr. Czolij said. "Just as Ukraine cannot let slide its God-given opportunity of independence, because it won't get another, so the Ukrainian diaspora cannot live sustained by illusions."

He said pressure should be placed on Ukrainian parents to use Ukrainian in the home with their children, and that Ukrainian Church leaders should exert their influence to insist on the preservation of Ukrainian traditions.

Lesia Chraplyva-Schur presented the position of the World Ukrainian Coordinating Educational Council, prepared by Dr. Iroida Wynnyckyj, outlining how the definition of "Ukrainian" has evolved in the diaspora and its proposal that a permanent think-tank devoted to the question be established.

## UWC Religious Council is revived

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — After being in hiatus for over 10 years, the Religious Council of the Ukrainian World Congress was formally resurrected, with Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada to act as its chairman.

The council's secretariat was chosen at an in-camera session attended by Metropolitan Michael Bzdel of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S., Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Constantinople Patriarchate, Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Pastor Josaphat Iwaskiw of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Alliance of Eastern Canada.

The Rev. Vasyl Makarenko of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, the Rev. Roman Dusaniwsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, the Rev. Mike Melnyk of the UOC Constantinople Patriarchate and Pastor Iwaskiw of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Alliance of Eastern Canada will make up the secretariat headed by Bishop Yuriy.

The announcement was made at the May 31-June 1 meetings of the UWC Secretariat's plenary meetings at its headquarters here.

The assembly also marked with a minute of silence

the recent passing of the man who had labored longest and hardest to see that the council was revived: Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk. Bishop Yuriy paid tribute to Metropolitan Hermaniuk as a "man of vision."

The new religious council chairman announced that the body's first act would be to draw up communiqués on its renewed activity, on the controversy surrounding the disassembly of the cupola atop the former Ukrainian Catholic cathedral in Peremyshl (Przemysl in Polish), Poland, and on the need to give former Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarch Volodymyr Romaniuk a decent reburial.

As *The Weekly* went to print, these communiqués were still being drafted.

The Ukrainian religious hierarchs also met with Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo, to discuss matters of concern.

Following these sessions, the newly re-established council held a panel discussion on "fostering faith in the Ukrainian community." The Rev. Makarenko pointed to the need to establish "a new paradigm for Ukrainian community life both in modern society and in the North American context."

A particularly burning issue that evening was the question of language. The Rev. Dusaniwsky pointed out that the Ukrainian language has long been emotionally associated with questions of morality and patriotism. He said it was time that the values of language and the values of morality be separated.

## Peremyshl church cupola dismantled amid protests

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The city of Peremyshl (Przemysl in Polish), located in Poland about 7 miles from the Ukrainian border, has been the site of a controversy that has aggravated inter-ethnic relations in the city, although the national governments of Ukraine and Poland have refused to be drawn into the conflict.

The dispute centers on the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, also known as the Church of St. Theresa, a 12th century edifice that over the years has served alternately as a shrine of the Polish Roman Catholic Carmelite Order and the cathedral of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic eparchy in the city.

The church was rebuilt in the 17th century in the baroque style, and in the 18th century the ruling Austrian authorities gave the shrine to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which enjoyed jurisdiction over it until the Church was suppressed by Joseph Stalin's regime in 1946.

In the 1880s, the architect Mykola Zakharevych, a professor of the Lviv Polytechnic, designed and built an addition to the shrine — a dome modeled on St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, incorporating elements of Ukrainian wooden church architecture. It was to symbolize the Ukrainian Catholic congregation's ties to the Vatican.

In 1991, statements by Pope John Paul II officially recognizing the revival of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and Poland gave rise to hopes in Peremyshl that the erstwhile cathedral would be returned to the Ukrainian faithful.

However, in 1992, Cardinal Josef Glemp officially handed the shrine over to the Carmelite Order, which announced plans to change its appearance soon after, and took down the Greek-Catholic cross mounted on the dome.

Despite a constant barrage of entreaties to the order and to national and local Polish authorities from Ukrainian Polish associations, Lviv Mayor Vasyl Kuibida and Lviv Oblast Council Chairman Mykola Horyn, the Carmelite monks began acting on their intentions this year, with the express support of Polish officials in the Peremyshl area.

In a letter to the Peremyshl chapter of the Organization of Ukrainians in Poland (OUP) dated January 2, the Peremyshl conservator of historical monuments, Marek Gosztyla, declared that the Ukrainian dome was "not stylistically adapted" to the Peremyshl skyline and that "structurally and stylistically" it would be advisable for the shrine to

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At the meeting of the Ukrainian World Congress Religious Council are: (from left) Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk (chairman), Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, Archbishop Antony, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Vsevolod.

# Bishop Lubomyr Husar installed as exarch of Kyiv-Vyshhorod

by Zenon Wasylkevych

KYIV – Shortly after Ukraine declared its independence in 1991, all religions except for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church had established their proper representation in Kyiv. It was not until recently that, in accordance with the decision of the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic bishops, the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was established. With the blessing of Pope John Paul II, Bishop Lubomyr Husar was named to fill that important position.

The installation took place on June 2 in the chapel-rotunda located at Askold's Mound (Askoldova Mohyla) at a solemn liturgy at noon. Because the chapel was too small to accommodate the multitude of faithful, the altar was set up at the entrance to the chapel. Bishop Husar was welcomed by a procession headed by an icon of the Blessed Mother and numerous banners. Small children and representatives of the laity greeted him with bread and salt. The numerous clergy formed two rows on both sides of the procession.

The event was attended by the papal nuncio, Cardinal Antonio Franco; Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate; and Ukrainian Catholic Bishops Pavlo Vasylyk, Julian Voronovsky, Vasyl Medvit, Ivan Margitych, Mykhailo Sabryha and Mykhail Koltun.

Personal greetings from the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, were read by Bishop Vasylyk, and the letter establishing the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate and naming Bishop Husar its exarch was read by the Rev. Ivan Dacko.

During the liturgy Bishop Husar had a brief sermon. After the services Cardinal Franco and Patriarch Filaret spoke briefly, extending their best wishes.

Sunny weather with a light breeze and beautiful responses sung by a Kyiv choir added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion. Television, video cameras and numerous representatives of the media provided full



Patriarch Filaret addresses the gathering. He is flanked by Bishop Lubomyr Husar (left) and Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk.

coverage of the event throughout Ukraine.

After the liturgy, special guests were invited to a dinner-banquet at a nearby club. Before the dinner, children and youth under the direction of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate and Basilian Sisters presented a beautiful program. After the dinner the following speakers extended their greetings and best wishes: Bishops Vasylyk and Voronovsky, the Rev. Ivan Shewciw from Australia, the Rev. Ivan Muzychka from Rome and

Anatoliy Koval, deputy minister for religious affairs.

This writer extended greetings from Bishop Husar's sister Martha, who could not attend the event, and from the family. He also read greetings from the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society of the United States.

In his concluding remarks, Bishop Husar expressed appreciation to all who attended the ceremony, thanked Almighty God for His graces and asked for everybody's support and cooperation in the future.



A view of the installation ceremony at the chapel on Askold's Mound.



The newly installed bishop of Kyiv-Vyshhorod celebrates liturgy.

Serhiy Pashchenko

## Toronto trade show features Ukrainian business and know-how

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — While trade shows featuring large- and small-scale business from Ukraine have been held in the U.S. for three years now, Canada's first such exposition of Ukrainian entrepreneurship did not occur until Kozlova Enterprises Inc. (KEI), a firm established by two expatriates from the newly independent country now living in Canada, organized Ukraine and Partners XX-XXI.

Held at Toronto's Metro Convention Center from April 29 to May 3, it showcased the know-how, services, technology and wares of 203 various private and state-owned firms from Ukraine (as well as a few government agencies and ministries), and also featured a business conference and seminar that provided Ukrainian and Canadian merchants and manufacturers with up-to-date information about each other and about their respective markets.

In addition, it provided the venue for the official announcement of Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy's intention to travel to Ukraine. Liberal Sen. Stanley Haidasz revealed the host government's plans at an evening reception on May 1, after meeting and conferring informally with Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo, who was also in attendance. The exact date was not set, however.

The trade show itself included 33 exposition booths laid out over a 60,000-square-foot space in the convention center's cavernous Exhibit Hall C.

The first booths, as befits those of companies ready to advertise, were the loudest and glitziest, and included the video terminals set up by Toronto-based Kontakt-TV, the Lviv-based Galitski Kontrakty business weekly/advertising agency, the Ottawa-based Canada-Ukraine Monitor magazine, and one of



Two exhibitors' stalls at the April 29-May 3 Ukraine and Partners XX-XXI Trade Show at Toronto's Metro Convention Center.

Ukraine's slickest and most aggressive outfits, the Kyiv-based Blitz-Inform Press.

Other displays constituted a vast array that included aluminum construction fittings from Brovary (near Kyiv), the Dnioproenergo concern of mines and thermal (coal-fired) energy plants, a Kyivan eye microsurgery center, the Chernivtsi region's woodcarvings (set up by the oblast's regional administration), the TV and walkie-talkie producing Vesna Co. of Dnipropetrovske, the Lviv (vodka) and Uzhhorod (cognac) liquor producers, the Donetsk-based First Ukrainian International Bank, the explosion-proof motors of Newcon-Electromash (with plants in Nova Kakhivka near Kherson and

offices in a Toronto suburb), metallurgical giant Zaporozhstal from Zaporizhzhia, and the paints of Ukrlakofarba, whose representatives sought contracts to paint seagoing freighters.

From the Canadian side, the trade show co-sponsors, the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce (CUCC), had a booth, as did Manitoba's provincial trade agency, Petro Canada (also a sponsor, for whom KEI is the exclusive distributor of its lubrication products in Ukraine), the Ukrainian-Canadian-owned Sipco Petroleum Inc., the Access Air freight forwarding company and a handful of others. There were 54 Canadian exhibitors in all, according to the KEI's post-show records.

Other sponsors of the Ukraine and Partners exhibition were the Canada-Ukraine Policy and Trade Center, Ukraine's Ministry of Finance, the Ukraine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Dnipropetrovske-based Privatbank Commercial Bank, Blitz-Inform Press, the First Ukrainian National Bank and the giant (\$1.5 billion in sales in 1995) chemical-industrial Kyiv-headquartered joint stock company Ukrresources.

In all KEI's figures suggested that just under 650 people paid to see the show and attend the business seminars and conferences.

### Seminar and conference

One of the first items on the agenda, even before the exhibition booths were all set up, was the half-day "Doing Business in North America" seminar on April 29.

The entire contingent of entrepreneurs packed the convention center's Room 206 to hear presentations by officials from the Canadian government's department of foreign affairs and international trade (Jon Church), its Trade Facilitation Office (David E.F. Taylor) as well as Ontario provincial government's Enterprise Canada offices (Hugh Mackenzie) on where to invest in Canada, how to make business activity more efficient and how to market one's products to Canadians.

Initial welcomes were delivered by Ihor Zaks, the chairman of KEI, and by Federal Liberal Member of Parliament Jesse Flis from the heavily Ukrainian Toronto riding of High Park-Swansea.

Gerald Fedchun, president of the CUCC, offered a word of encouragement for Ukrainian entrepreneurs making the transition to the world of capitalist investments, saying that the West is undergoing thoroughgoing changes in its management and productivity structures as well.

Ihor Sanin, head of the trade mission at Ukraine's Embassy in Ottawa, once again demonstrated that his compatriots have an able point man in Canada. He outlined Canadian legislation governing imports and the country's taxation system, and provided figures indicating what Canada's import needs are and what areas Ukrainian entrepreneurs should concentrate on.

Mr. Sanin reported a 12 percent increase in trade between the two countries in 1995.

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## Canadian expatriates celebrate Canada Day in Kyiv

by **Marta Dyczok**

KYIV — Wherever they are, on July 1 Canadians observe Canada Day. This year Canadians in Ukraine celebrated their country's 129th birthday all weekend, their celebratory spirit increased by events in Ukraine. A party atmosphere filled Kyiv early Friday morning, June 28, when Parliament adopted a Constitution, and continued through Sunday evening, June 30, when pop singer Iryna Bilyk closed the Ukrainian Youth Day concert in the park.

Canada Day celebrations were led by the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv. To mark the occasion the first Canadian sugar maple was brought to Ukraine. The sapling was ceremonially planted in Kyiv's Taras Shevchenko Park by Canadian Ambassador Christopher Westdal and Ukrainian Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yuriy Kostenko.

"In its own small way, this tree, which has come directly from Canada, will offer Kyivans respite and cleaner air, as well as the living beauty of our national symbol, the maple leaf," said the ambassador. "If our relations are anything to go by, I'm sure this maple will take root firmly in Ukraine's rich soil."

The ambassador hosted a formal Canada Day reception, which was attended by prominent Canadians and Ukrainians, including Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil and the head of the

Constitutional Committee, Volodymyr Stretovych.

Ambassador Westdal shared the enthusiasm of the Ukrainian politicians upon adoption of the Constitution and in an interview said he was delighted that an honorable compromise had been reached by political forces in Ukraine. He added that the Constitution is an important step for Ukraine towards political accountability and would be

key in attracting foreign investors to Ukraine.

Trade and investment are important aspects of Canada's relationship with Ukraine. According to an official press release, over the past six months two-way trade between these states has grown by approximately 50 percent from 1995. However, despite the

(Continued on page 19)



Canadian Ambassador Christopher Westdal (left) and Ukrainian Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yuriy Kostenko.

## Minnesota-based charitable group ships 50 tons of aid to north Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A Minnesota-based organization to aid Ukraine that grew out of a chance encounter at a Leningrad circus 16 years ago last year shipped 50 tons of medical supplies and clothing to a small village in northern Ukraine.

The non-profit Hand in Hand Together, founded by Clifford and Kay Netz of Maple Grove, Minn., in 1994, provides humanitarian aid to the village of Shchors (formerly called Snovske), 50 kilometers northeast of Chernihiv. The charitable organization collects donations of vitamins and medicines, non-perishable foods, clothing, tools and seeds, and ships them in 20-foot sea-going containers through "Operation Support Freedom," a U.S. government program that assists countries of the former Soviet Union. A committee of Shchors teachers, doctors, church and community leaders distribute the donated goods when they arrive in Ukraine.

Hand in Hand Together also encourages cultural exchanges and fosters person-to-person friendships, expounding on the very tenets that led Mr. and Mrs. Netz to give birth to the organization in the first place.

In 1978 the Netzes had traveled to Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), where, in a crowded circus tent, a young ballet teacher from Shchors made room for the American couple to squeeze in. Her name was Nina, and after that brief encounter, the Netzes and Nina struck up a friendship through letters to one another.

After a few years the letters stopped, and it wasn't until a full 10 years later that the Netzes heard from Nina again. The correspondence began anew, supplemented by packages of baby supplies and food for Nina's growing family. The Netzes learned of the economic hardships faced by the village of Shchors in the late 1980s, and in 1991, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, received an invitation to visit Nina and her native village.

The couple planned a trip to Ukraine for May 1994. In preparation for their visit, they gathered 10 70-pound boxes of humanitarian aid and medical supplies for the Shchors hospital. Days before their departure, Mr. Netz suffered pain in

his chest and underwent bypass surgery.

Determined to visit Nina and bring aid to the people of Shchors, the Netzes traveled to Ukraine four months later. When they returned to Minnesota, they launched an effort that last year resulted in 50 tons of aid for Shchors.

Dr. Eugene Kuz of Savage, Minn., learned of the Netzes' herculean efforts watching the news. A Ukrainian who immigrated to the United States in 1955, Dr. Kuz today serves as vice-president of the Hand in Hand Together committee in the U.S. In the Hand in Hand Together winter 1995-1996 newsletter, Dr. Kuz writes that the Netzes personally pick up donations for Ukraine at donor's homes, and store them in their house until a 20-foot container arrives in their driveway for pick-up. Then, he writes, volunteers, Ukrainians and Americans, young and old, come to load it up.

One of the four containers that was shipped to Shchors in 1995 was donated entirely by the Augustana Lutheran Church of West St. Paul, Minn. The food and clothing drive at the church was organized by Dr. Marshall and Harlean Petersen, who have launched an ambitious project to outfit thousands of people living in the Shchors region with eyeglasses this September.

Dr. Kuz warned, however, that the good work spearheaded by the Netzes is in jeopardy, as U.S. government programs targeting assistance to the newly independent states face the budgetary ax. He urges all Ukrainian Americans to contact their senators and representatives in support of programs such as "Operation Support Freedom."

The Netzes continue to collect donations for upcoming shipments and, based on the needs of people in Shchors, have requested, in addition to medicines and clothing, donations of bibles, musical instruments and toys. A group trip to Shchors of Hand in Hand Together volunteers is scheduled for this fall.

For more information or to make a tax-deductible donation, contact: Cliff and Kay Netz, Hand in Hand Together, 17619 Weaver Lake Drive, Maple Grove, MN 55311; telephone (612) 420-3591.

## North Dakota Ukrainian institute donates aid to Chernobyl region

DICKINSON, N.D. — Ten tons of humanitarian aid left here on May 20, destined to a country thousands of miles away. The semi-truck container moving the aid will travel to Norfolk, Va., where it will be placed aboard the ship Amerigo Vespucci. The ship's route will take it through the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea into Odessa, Ukraine. There the container will be placed on wheels again and moved to a town near Chernobyl.

The humanitarian aid packed into the 1,100 cubic feet of space is western North Dakota's gift to a people who are suffering because of their proximity to the world's worst nuclear disaster and struggling to survive in an economy raging with inflation. It is also the U.S. government program identified as Operation Support Freedom, which transports aid to the newly independent states (NIS) of the former Soviet Union.

To sponsor the aid, the specifications called for the contents to consist of warm clothing, medical supplies and non-perishable food. The call for the aid was made in March by the local sponsor, the Ukrainian Cultural Institute. The response was overwhelming.

Family after family arrived carrying boxes of neatly folded clothes and non-perishable food. A church group from Beulah arrived with a pick-up of quilts, baby blankets and sleepers. St. Joseph Hospital and pharmaceutical companies provided health-related supplies, and concerned people donated cash to purchase food. As one young mother who delivered boxes of children's clothes and baby formula explained, "We owe it to help the people in need. We have so much."

Donors were very proud of their contributions. "See these shoes? They are brand new," she said. "They were my husband's, but he never wore them," she added.

Sports jackets worn by a well-dressed salesman, a leather coat worn by a stylish woman, and sneakers outgrown by a child's feet are on their way to serve a people in need.

What is it like to see people thousands of miles away wearing your clothes? Agnes Palanuk had that experience last summer. "All I could think was that they looked a hell of a lot better on them than on me," she recalled.

The semi-truck delivering the container arrived on the morning of May 16 and packing began at 1 p.m. George Kuchynski climbed into the container, claiming he'd had experience packing "tightly." He was joined by Bruce Sprynczynatyk and together they constructed walls of boxes 8 feet high. They were joined by Clifford Netz of the Hand in Hand Together organization, which provided the administration for the project.

Four sixth graders from Sue Jacobson's class in Jefferson School, Leah Himmelspach, Amanda Brudvig, Jennifer Newby and Kayla Skjerm, stacked the boxes on caddies and moved them to the packing area. Peter Malkowski's assistance was peppered with folklore expressions that Ms. Palanuk tried to remember. Helping hands came from Ben Makaruk, Claudia Jacobson, Kay Netz and their mother.

Roy Basaraba was the new energy on May 17. Inside the institute, Marie Makaruk vacuumed the area from which the boxes were removed. At 3:30 p.m. on May 18, little Austin Sprynczynatyk squeezed the lock that was the final touch

to the undertaking.

Ukrainian Cultural Institute coordinators Robbie Obach and Ms. Palanuk worried whether people could be adequately thanked for their generosity. The donor's joy of giving may come from visualizing a child in a cold classroom in Ukraine, feeling a bit warmer in the sweater they donated, or a grandmother wearing a pair of shoes instead of galoshes, her only footwear, or the baby gaining strength from the formula they sent. Or they can take pride that they are endowed with a generous spirit which can identify and respond to a need.

To all of them, the Ukrainian Cultural Institute said, "Thank you."

## N.D. marks 100 years of Ukrainian settlement

DICKINSON, N.D. — The Ukrainians in the state of North Dakota are aware that the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first immigrants to this state is here. They are looking back, and see that there is no immigrant to tell the story of their emigration. But there are transcripts of interviews with the children of the immigrants who were born in Ukraine, emigrated with the first wave (1886-1914) and lived a pioneer life in North Dakota. Here is their story.

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How did the people living in the remote villages along the Zbruch-Dnister rivers in western Ukraine learn about America? The first person to venture out from the villages (Jacob Baranko) wrote letters from America.

"When a letter came from America, whoever could read, read — and many came to listen," said Pearl Basaraba. "This is a big historical story, hard to believe. Almighty God led us here 76 years ago," she added. (Pearl emigrated with her parents, John and Julia Ewoniuk, in 1906. She was 6 years old then. The interview was conducted in 1983.)

Mary Skoropat Hruby recalled her father's reason for emigrating. "Dad had a few acres. His idea was to come here, earn money, return to Ukraine and buy a farm. Five acres was a rich man in Ukraine."

"There was 10 of us in the family and we had 24 morga — four and a half acres. Father thought to himself, when the kids take part of it, the kids won't have anything and I won't have anything. He sell out and came here," said Peter Basaraba, speaking about his parents' decision to leave the village of Trubchyn.

"The trains were filled with the weeping of people from the villages in Galicia, who were leaving their relatives, their birthplaces and their homes forever," described George Klym of his train ride from Lviv, to the port city of Hamburg, Germany.

Arriving in the United States, Mrs. Hruby recalled, "When we got off the ship in New York, we went to a station and there we were shut into cages like animals. They asked

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Kay and Clifford Netz load a container bound for Shchors.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Olympic hopes fulfilled

By the time you read this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, the opening ceremonies of the XXVI Summer Games will be over, and the young team representing the independent young state of Ukraine will have marched proudly with their blue-and-yellow national flag. It will no doubt be a sight to remember as the 1996 Games are the first Summer Olympics for independent Ukraine.

The significance of Ukraine's participation in the Atlanta Games was noted on July 5 in Kyiv as Ukraine's capital city ceremoniously sent off the Olympic team. Chanting "Ukrayina" and "Peremoha," the Kyivans greeted the athletes as they appeared in their blue-and-yellow sports outfits. Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko told the Olympians: "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."

Indeed. These Games are expected to be watched by a worldwide audience of some 3.5 billion people — two-thirds of the population of planet Earth. Ukraine's 237 athletes will be among 10,700 athletes representing 197 countries in Atlanta on July 19-August 4.

During its Olympic debut as an independent state at the XVII Winter Olympics in 1994, Ukraine had fielded a team of 37. It was a team hampered by lack of proper equipment and a severe shortage of funds, but it was a proud troupe nonetheless. The honor of carrying independent Ukraine's flag in the opening ceremony on February 12 — the first time ever that flag appeared officially at the Olympics — went to figure skater Viktor Petrenko. At those Games, it will be recalled, the first medal for independent Ukraine was in the 7.5 kilometer biathlon: a bronze captured on February 23 by Valentyna Tserbe. And the first gold went to a graceful sprite, an orphan adopted by the whole world, 16-year-old figure skater Oksana Baiul. As a result of her stunning performance, on the night of February 25 the Ukrainian flag was raised and the Ukrainian anthem was played.

That day represented the realization of a decades-long dream that Ukraine would one day have its own Olympic representation, that Ukraine would take its rightful place among the world's champions.

It was as early as 1916 that a Kyiv Olympic Committee had been established. In 1920, the governments of both the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National republic tried to participate in the Olympics in Antwerp. The following year Soviet Ukraine organized a Ukrainian Olympic Committee, but this was quickly disbanded by Moscow. Next, as noted in the Newsletter of the Ukrainian World Congress, a Ukrainian Olympic Committee was formed in 1956 (headed by Dr. V. Bilynskyj of Australia) to work for IOC recognition that Ukraine, which had its own seat in the United Nations, should have its own team at the Olympic Games.

In the 1980s talk of forming a National Olympic Committee began to surface in Ukraine. The issue was widely discussed in the press, and petitions were started. Then, in 1989, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians created an Olympic Committee to pursue this same goal. A year later, in December 1990, sports activists from all of Ukraine's oblasts gathered in Kyiv to establish the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, electing former Olympic champion Valeriy Borzov as its president. In March 1992, the International Olympic Committee granted the NOC Ukraine conditional membership. In the meantime, however, during the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville and the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona, Ukraine was part of the so-called Unified Team representing the Commonwealth of Independent States. Finally, in 1994, came Ukraine's triumphant entry into the Olympic arena.

Now, in 1996, we will be rooting for Ukraine because of these decades of hope and because inside each of us beats a Ukrainian heart that will pound with excitement as Ukraine's young athletes compete and will be filled with immeasurable joy if any of them are lucky enough to ascend the podium to receive an Olympic medal. (To be sure, we'll also be cheering for our Ukrainian Canadian and Ukrainian American Olympians.)

To all our Olympians, then, we recall the words of the Olympic credo, "Citius, altius, fortius," and bid them good luck and good sportsmanship. And, as these Games are taking place on the eve of the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, may they do us proud.

## ON THE ROAD TO ATLANTA:

# The Weekly staff editor Roman Woronowycz



JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine was going to compete in its first ever Summer Olympics as an independent state. It was the 100th Olympiad. They were going to be in Atlanta, in the U.S. We were not going to be left out. We were determined to be there to cover the Ukrainian Olympic team.

After more than a year of writing letters, faxing memorandums, expectations, frustrations, we finally found success. The Weekly was officially accredited on July 1, when the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games notified us that it had received and processed our documents as submitted by the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine. Ukraine is at its first Summer Olympics and we are too.

We would like to thank Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov, NOC General Secretary Borys Bashenko, Media Representative Ivan Sayko and, most of all, NOC U.S. Representative Laryssa Barabash Temple for their help.

The process was arduous because The Weekly does not fit a neat niche. The United States Olympic Committee stated unequivocally that we should not apply because far too many larger and more mainstream U.S. newspapers would get precedence. Ukraine, of course, had to take care of its journalists first with the limited accreditations that the International Olympic Committee had provided it.

But a year of perseverance and persistence has paid off. Staff Editor Roman Woronowycz arrived in Atlanta on July 17 and will be there for the duration of the Games, which run from July 19 through August 4. He will give our readers a chance to experience from a more intimate perspective the feats and failures, hopes and dreams of the members of the Ukrainian Olympic squad.



Roman Woronowycz

## You read it here first...

Following is an excerpt of a story written by R. L. Chomiak for TWG News, the newsletter of The Washington Group, about an event at which The Ukrainian Weekly's news story reporting the Parliament's adoption of a new Constitution of Ukraine was distributed.

"... [Friday, June 28] also was the day that in Kyiv, the Supreme Council (Parliament) approved independent Ukraine's first Constitution, so the forum included an unscheduled speaker: the Ukrainian Embassy's press attaché, Vasyl Zorya, who briefed the audience about this fundamental law that took at least three years to write.

"And, Orest Deychakiwsky [of the Helsinki Commission], came armed with photocopies of Marta Kolomayets's news story for The Ukrainian Weekly printed hours earlier and faxed to him from the paper's Jersey City editorial offices.

"Readers of the local paper, The Washington Post, had to wait until the next morning to read James Rupert's story about the Constitution, but those attending the forum could read about it 12 hours earlier, which reinforced Mr. Rupert's contention made a few months earlier at another TWG forum, that in Washington, Ms. Kolomayets's coverage gets more attention than his own."

[Editor's note: After an all-night marathon session, Parliament had approved the Constitution on Friday, June 28, at 9:18 a.m. Kyiv time. Ms. Kolomayets e-mailed the story about this historic event to the home office by early Friday morning Eastern time, the day The Weekly goes to press, so that it still made the front page of the paper dated June 30. Excerpts of the story were immediately posted on the Internet in the Current Events section of Ukraine FAQ Plus.]

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## Turning the pages back...

As the XXV Summer Olympics Games were about to open in Barcelona in 1992, Ukraine expected to capture Olympic medals in track and field, gymnastics and rowing, according to

the president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and Ukraine's minister of sports and youth affairs, Valeriy Borzov (himself a double gold medal winner at the 1972 Olympics, an athlete once considered the fastest man in the world).

And, for the first time in their history, the Summer Games would see the blue-and-yellow national flag of independent Ukraine as 81 athletes from Ukraine — 16.10 percent of the Unified Team of the Commonwealth of Independent States — would be competing.

Marching behind the Unified Team banner, but carrying little blue-and-yellow flags, young men and women from Ukraine would be attired in "neutral" uniforms made in Yugoslavia, but they would wear Ukrainian flag patches as well as patches depicting wreaths of flowers, the symbol of that year's Ukrainian team. (In the 1992 Winter Games the "Unies" had worn uniforms emblazoned with "СССР" — USSR in Cyrillic; patches on those uniforms designated the individual countries that made up the Unified Team.)

Eighteen of Ukraine's athletes competed in track and field events; among them world champion pole vaulter Serhiy Bubka, who then resided in Berlin. "Why not

compete for Ukraine? I think it's the best solution... I don't understand why we must be one team of 11 countries," he told the Associated Press earlier that year.

Fourteen of Ukraine's athletes competed in rowing events: single sculls, double sculls, coxless pairs, coxless fours, quadruple sculls and eights. Other athletes competed in basketball, boxing, Greco-Roman wrestling, cycling, volleyball, handball, gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics, canoeing/kayaking, equestrian sports, yachting, swimming, diving, archery, fencing, shooting and weightlifting.

Organizations such as the Ukraina Society and the sports associations Dynamo, Kolos and Spartak were sponsors of Ukraine's athletes. But financial strains continued to plague the Ukrainian Olympians. "I want to thank our diaspora for its contribution, which paid for 18 members (of the Olympic team)," noted Mr. Borzov. "And it is not only the financial aid that we appreciate, but also the diaspora's attention to our problems."

Once the Barcelona Games were over, Ukraine's final take in medals was 17 gold, 14 silver and nine bronze, for a total of 40 medals. Not bad for a contingent of 82 athletes. That total would have placed Ukraine in fifth place in the final country rankings. Ukraine's athletes accounted for 36 percent of the Unified Team's medals, and 38 percent of its gold. Without Ukraine's contribution, the Unified Team would have finished third instead of first in terms of the number of medals won.

For the record, most of Ukraine's medals were won in gymnastics: Tetiana Gutsu, two gold (one individual, one team); Tetiana Lysenko, two gold (one individual, one team); Oleksandra Tymoshenko, two gold (one individual, one team — rhythmic gymnastics); Liudmyla Stovbchata (team); Oksana Skaldina (team — rhythmic gymnastics); Ihor Korobchynsky, Hryhoriy Misiutyn, Rustam Sharipov (team).

Source: The Ukrainian Weekly, July 19 (No. 29), 1992, and August 16 (No. 33), 1992.

# Parliament members take oath of allegiance, toast Constitution

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Friday, July 12, the last day of the fifth session of the 13th convocation of the Ukrainian Parliament, ended jubilantly in the legislative chambers as the majority of the lawmakers took an oath of allegiance to Ukraine and took turns putting their signatures to the text of the oath, which is part of the newly adopted Constitution.

Later, they toasted these historic events in the halls of the Mariyinsky Palace, together with President Leonid Kuchma, other members of the newly appointed government and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz.

Some members of left-wing factions in Parliament, representing the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and deputies who are not aligned with any faction, left the hall, refusing to pledge their loyalty to a Constitution they have labeled "anti-popular." Although the names of the deputies who refused to take the oath have not been made public, reliable sources close to the Parliament Presidium told *The Weekly* that among these deputies are Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, and two members of the newly registered Progressive Socialist Party, Natalia Vitrenko and Volodymyr Marchenko.

The honor of delivering the oath to the lawmakers was given to the oldest deputy in the current Parliament, Ihor Yukhnovsky, 70, of Lviv.

He delivered the following words, as outlined in the Constitution: "I swear allegiance to Ukraine. I commit myself to protect the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine with all my actions, to care for the well-being of the fatherland and for the welfare of the Ukrainian nation. I swear to obey the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, to execute my duties in the interests of all fellow countrymen."

According to the new Constitution, the oath will be read by the most senior-aged deputy before the opening of the first session of the newly elected Supreme Council of Ukraine, following which deputies affirm the oath with their signature under its text. Refusal to take the oath results in the loss of a deputy's mandate.

However, given that this provision is not delineated in the transitional 14

points of the Constitution, which apply until new Parliament elections scheduled for March 1998 and new presidential elections slated for October 1999, some lawmakers regard the oath as taking effect only after that time and argue that the oath (Article 79 of the Constitution) does not apply to current deputies, who were elected prior to adoption of the fundamental law.

In a 10-minute wrap-up of this historic fifth session, Parliament Chairman Moroz said the adoption of the Constitution "has signaled a qualitative change in the legislative process," as deputies representing different political forces demonstrated a willingness to compromise.

Mr. Moroz pointed out that by September the deputies who hold posts in the government or are employed elsewhere professionally, must choose between which position they will keep.

He also bid farewell on behalf of all the deputies to second deputy chairman of the Parliament, Oleh Diomin, who has chosen to stay on as Kharkiv Oblast chairman (governor) and give up his seat in the legislature.

The Supreme Council leader also read a letter from Deputy Yukhim Zviahivsky, who currently resides in Israel where he is officially undergoing medical treatment, in which he expressed a request to return to Ukraine and work in the Parliament.

Mr. Moroz said the legislature has turned to the Prosecutor General's Office to "pass a final decision on former Prime Minister Zviahivsky's case." (Criminal proceedings have been launched against him and he fears for his safety if he is to return to Ukraine without having his name cleared.)

A decision is expected by September 3, when the Parliament opens its sixth session. That session is expected to focus on dealing with Ukraine's current economic crisis.

After the fifth session closed, deputies and government officials joined President Kuchma and Parliament Chairman Moroz for an official signing ceremony of the text of the new Constitution.

In his address after the signing, President Kuchma called on all political forces and all the citizens of Ukraine to seek "mutual understanding and reconciliation for the sake of the country's future." He said he is "ready for a dialogue and



President Leonid Kuchma and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz during ceremonies at the Mariyinsky Palace.

cooperation with all to whom the fate of Ukraine is the top priority."

Indeed, since the adoption of the Constitution and until the July 16 attempted assassination on Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, there was a kind of "feel-good" atmosphere in Ukraine's capital city, and in various democratic political circles.

On the evening of June 28, now officially a state holiday — Constitution Day — the capital city celebrated with a fireworks display in the center. The city of Kharkiv immediately changed the name of its central square — Soviet Square — to Constitution Square.

On June 28, such distinguished statesmen as Viktor Musiaka (Reforms faction), a deputy in Parliament who served as the representative of the president of Ukraine to the Parliament until that day, and who played an instrumental role in pushing through the Constitution, turned 50.

On June 28, Oleksander Lavrynovych (Rukh faction), who served on the Constitutional Committee to create the fundamental law, turned 40.

On June 28, Serhiy Odarych, one of the founders of the Ukrainian Perspective Fund, one of the few Ukrainian think-tank organizations that provided an analysis of the Constitution as it went through changes and revisions, turned 29.

And Judge Bohdan Futey, a Ukrainian

American on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims who has gone through sympathetic labor pains as Ukraine tried — for six years — to adopt its first democratic Constitution, serving as an adviser to the Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Law Policy and Legal Reform, also celebrated his birthday on June 28. Speaking with *The Weekly's* home office in Jersey City, N.J., Judge Futey said passage of the Constitution of Ukraine was the best possible birthday gift.

But, as former President Leonid Kravchuk, now a deputy in Parliament, so aptly pointed out: "Ukraine has a Constitution. Now it has to learn to live by it."

The Ukrainian government is trying to do everything to implement the Constitution. On July 13, President Kuchma signed a decree "On Priority Measures Related to the Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine."

The Cabinet of Ministers, the Presidential Administration, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea and local administrations have all been instructed to involve experts and the mass media in a large-scale campaign to introduce the new Constitution to the public.

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## Experts' roundtable...

(Continued from page 1)

sus about their future democratic development and reconfirmed their will to build an independent state, "oriented on Western values of freedom, democracy, law and order."

The vote, which he described as "a dramatic act of national reconciliation and consolidation," also proved that Ukraine has a "democratic political elite capable of running the state in a democratic manner." At the same time, the ambassador said, it was a "heavy blow to Communist and other radical leftists in Ukraine and abroad who dreamed about the restoration of the Soviet empire and of Communist ideology."

"This is a turning point for us" — Ambassador Shcherbak said, quoting from a letter from President Kuchma to President Clinton — when democratic and economic reforms became "irreversible."

"Ukraine has crossed its Rubicon at last, but we are only at the beginning of our way," President Kuchma wrote. "An extensive legislative base has to be established to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this fundamental law."

Judge Futey, who had been advising

the Ukrainian government on American constitutional principles, elaborated on legislative requirements of the new Constitution and points that needed further attention.

(Ambassador Shcherbak expressed his gratitude to Mr. Futey and IFES for their contribution to the drafting of the Ukrainian Constitution and noted that, appropriately, it was passed in Parliament on June 28 — Judge Futey's birthday.)

"It is important to emphasize," Mr. Futey said, "that the Constitution demonstrates Ukraine's move toward a democratic system based on the rule of law and toward a free market economy."

He pointed out that the document contains all of the accepted "negative" individual rights (such as freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly). And in the case of "positive" rights (such as housing, employment, etc., popular in Soviet-era constitutions), they are softened by such phrases as "the right to have the possibility to earn a living" and not just a "right to work."

"Unfortunately, many of the protections guaranteed by these rights have been curtailed with 'claw-back' provisions — where, on the one hand, the Constitution purports to ensure a particular right but, on the other hand, certain qualifications nullify that protection," he said.

As an example, Judge Futey cited Article 41, which states that the right of private property is inviolable, but adds that the right of private property is "granted on the basis and within the limits determined by law." This, he said, allows the Supreme Council, by a simple majority vote, to enact a statute that alters a constitutional principle that required a two-thirds majority to pass.

While the Constitution establishes three separate branches of government — the executive, legislative and judicial — he said, it is not yet clear whether they will also be co-equal, as they would have to be to provide an effective system of checks and balances.

While the drafters should be commended for improving the judicial system over the old Soviet model, Mr. Futey said, by assigning judicial review to a special Constitution Court, which is separate from the supreme and other courts, the Constitution "skews the principle of checks and balances in favor of the other two branches."

Judge Futey also pointed out that until a Constitutional Court is formed, the Supreme Council is empowered to rule on the constitutionality of the laws it passes.

As Mr. Nix noted, "Now that the

Constitution is adopted, the real need is to adopt laws which are required pursuant to the Constitution."

There is a need for implementing legislation dealing with the language issue, procedures on the right to own and acquire land, human and civil rights, standards for political asylum, such habeas corpus issues as arrest and detention, the court system, monopolies, the Constitution of the Crimea, among other issues, he said.

Like Judge Futey, Mr. Nix is concerned about how the separation of powers develops. "Although (the Constitution) clarifies, to a certain degree, the separation of powers issues between the executive and legislative branches, it remains to be seen whether the judicial branch will emerge as a true independent and co-equal body of power," he said.

"To me, that is the big question mark. That remains to be seen," he added. Another question mark for Mr. Nix deals with how soon the Constitutional Court will be formed.

"I predict that tensions between the executive and legislative branches will continue over the next several months," he said. "Thus the need for a quick constitution of the Constitutional Court to decide matters that will be in dispute."

# The last besieged fortress: Peremyshl wracked by Ukrainian-Polish confrontation

by Petro Tyma

PEREMYSHL, Poland – The city of Peremyshl (Przemysl in Polish) has recently become associated, both in Poland and outside her borders, with intolerance towards Ukrainians.

This intolerance manifests itself in written protests against the presence of Ukrainian establishments in Peremyshl, such as the Greek-Catholic eparchy and the Markian Shashkevych Ukrainian school; against events such as the Festival of Ukrainian Culture; against Ukrainian national symbols; in accusations and provocations, in graffiti on walls and billboards (“Gas Ukrainians,” “Death to Ukrainians,” “Poland above all”); as well as more extreme actions, such as the setting on fire of the doors to the OUP (Organization of Ukrainians in Poland) office or the attempt to firebomb the building that housed participants of the XIV Festival of Ukrainian Culture.

During the festival held in Peremyshl last summer, six young men were charged with trying to firebomb a school residence occupied at the time by festival participants, including a large number of children. Their trial was held in Peremyshl, in November and December of last year.

The accused, six physically well developed young men, had been seen during the festival tearing down posters, threatening people, shouting anti-Ukrainian slogans near the OUP office and, as it came to light during the trial, had also taken part in painting anti-Ukrainian graffiti. The trial itself had some peculiar aspects.

During the trial, the prosecutor posed only one insignificant question to a witness. Otherwise, he said nothing at all, although, in my opinion, some important events and questions were left unexplained.

The questions raised by the defense were somewhat run of the mill. They were related to the rental of the school residence and suggested that the damage caused by the firebombing should be covered by the OUP because, according to the contract, the cost of any damages was to be covered by the festival organizers.

A fire expert emphasized several times that there had been no actual fire, that the damage had been caused by “mechanical acts.” The fact that the fire was quickly put out was made to be a point in favor of the accused.

No persons who had contact with the accused before the crime and who could have confirmed the preparations (one of the accused had been seen going into the building beforehand) were called as witnesses.

There was not a single journalist present at the trial – no representatives of the Polish media at all. No mention of the trial was made in any newspaper. This was in great contrast to the noise that had been generated by the media in the days leading up to the festival, when journalists admitted they were there expecting some sort of flare-up. We learned, from unofficial sources, that the procurator of the Peremyshl region had set up an information blockade of the trial.

There was a contrast between the demeanor of the witnesses and the defendants. Some of the witnesses appeared frightened; several showed up with their parents. In spite of the fact that they could have been facing sentences of up to three years in prison, I did not notice any parents of the accused in court. The defendants were insolent, regarded the witnesses with unconcealed contempt and were visibly bored by the whole procedure.

On December 1 the court met for the third time to decide on the verdict. The fire expert claimed that one could not speak of a threat to life as there had been no real fire. The smoke from the blazing curtains, according to the expert, was not toxic and did not pose a threat. There was also no danger of an explosion of the gas tank of the bus under which a fire had been set, he said. Only in answer to a question put by the judge did the expert admit that there could have been a huge fire if the bottle with the flammable liquid had fallen somewhere else in the room and set the bedclothes on fire.

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Graffiti mars the walls of the Markian Shashkevich Ukrainian School in Peremyshl (1995).

The prosecutor summed up the charge and admitted that it was only due to luck that a serious tragedy had not occurred. According to him, the defendants were aware of the threat they had posed; during the trial they had admitted to the accusations and had further accused each other. But, because “of their age, this being their first offense, their good characters” the prosecutor asked for a sentence lower than the one prescribed by law for this type of crime.

The defense went further and attempted to have the charge changed from “attempted setting of fire which posed a significant danger to life and property” (the penalty for which is imprisonment for three years) to “public damage” (the penalty is a fine) and not making the defendants responsible for court costs. The accused, according to the defense, did not want to harm the festival participants; they merely wanted to frighten them. Several times the defense asked the court to look at the matter “realistically,” without elaborating on what this was supposed to mean.

Only one member of the defense team tried to analyze the events of the night in question. He spoke about the atmosphere before the festival, heated up by politicians and journalists, who speculated about “what kind of excesses will be attempted in Peremyshl.” In his opinion, the accused youths became the victims of this atmosphere. He finished his statement with a telling observation: “My client has never exhibited aggressive intentions, not even towards foreigners.”

The sentence was one year and six months, imprisonment for all the defendants, suspended for three years, a fine of 1,000 zlotys and court costs.

Neither the trial nor the sentence received any mention in the press, although punishment has an educational function only when it is made public. Meanwhile, the daily *Zycie Przemyskie*, in its police digest, wrote that “the police arrested a 23-year-old Ukrainian who, without reason, beat up a resident of Peremyshl.” In Peremyshl, there are criminals and there are “criminals.”

An investigation of the OUP, based on accusations by Polish organizations of Peremyshl that the OUP allegedly called for interethnic strife, is now proceeding. The investigation is being conducted according to the following logic: OUP are the agents of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and Ukrainian community leaders are the agents of nationalism, which, in coded Polish language, means murderers of Poles.

As part of this investigation, there have been interrogations of OUP leaders, priests and Ukrainian journalists throughout Poland, and the collection of evidence includes “articles from the Ukrainian press of the diaspora, Ukraine and Poland.” While this investigation continues, no attention is paid to a host of illegal activities of the “Peremyshl patriots” who, according to Stanislaw Stempijen, a Polish historian from Peremyshl, “are voicing what others are thinking but, for various reasons, not admitting.”

To understand the reasons for this attitude, one has to analyze the historical and sociological conditions of the

formation of Polish consciousness in Peremyshl, a component of which has always been anti-Ukrainianism. After the war, a monument to Gen. Sverchewski – who was supposed to have died at the hands of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) – was put up in the center of the city. On every anniversary of the general’s death, children, young people and representatives of community organizations of the city would gather beside the monument so that they could be instructed in “the truth about Ukrainian nationalists.”

This monument was put up on the site of an old Ukrainian cemetery on land that was owned, until 1947, by the Greek-Catholic Church. The monument no longer stands there, destroyed during the recent battles against the remnants of Communist ideology, and the square has been renamed the Square of Independence (of Poland). But a monument to the “Young Eagles of Peremyshl” (Pzemyski orliata), young boys who died during the Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918, has been put up in the city. Today, “real Poles” gather beside this monument, and one can hear familiar anti-Ukrainian expressions.

This situation is becoming awkward for the municipal authorities who have received a European flag and a citation from the Council of Europe for promoting tolerance and mutual understanding among nationalities and cultures and for cooperation with the city of Lviv. The municipal authorities are caught between wanting a “European face” and the fear of being called “Ukrainian nationalists.”

That is why the city administration declares, officially, that it does not support the extremists, while at the same time takes part in events organized by them. Such events include the unveiling of a plaque in the former Greek-Catholic cathedral – now the Church of the Carmelites – which featured the Ukrainian “tryzub” (trident) together with a swastika. Another example is the decision to put up a monument to “victims of Ukrainian nationalists” opposite the present Greek-Catholic cathedral.

In spite of all the official declarations or the initiatives of individual persons, Peremyshl is afflicted with anti-Ukrainianism. Views, that in Peremyshl are considered normal and are often heard in statements by politicians and some Roman Catholic priests, would be called racist anywhere else. For a part of Peremyshl society, a Ukrainian is still a “Ruskyj,” a pejorative name for a citizen of the former USSR – and everything that is Ukrainian is bad or questionable.

During the Communist regime, the “Ukrainian problem” did not officially exist. Ukrainians were invisible, but now, according to the patriots, they are “getting ready to Ukrainianize the region.” Ancient phobias take the upper hand while political capital is being made on old hatreds.

The reality is slightly different, and it is hard to believe that it can be seen as threatening. In Peremyshl,

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# A journey through Ukrainian colonies in southern Brazil

by Jeff Picknicki Morski

PRUDENTÓPOLIS, Brazil — During my recent stay in Brazil I have been bitten by jungle spiders, eaten my weight in churrasco barbecue daily, spoken a unique mixture of Ukrainian and Brazilian Portuguese and continued to bond with the South American branch of my family tree. Traveling approximately 2,000 kilometers by car, bus and jeep through the southern Brazilian interior, I visited more Ukrainian colonies, churches, cemeteries and people than have most Brazilians, as I was repeatedly told. I have shared chimarrão with descendants of some of the first settlers. I have again run from a rattlesnake during a pilgrimage to the family homestead. During a visit to one colony I even played – and won – the popular jogo do bicho.

Coinciding with the Ukrainian emigration to Canada, the arrival of the first Ukrainian settlers in Brazil dates to the year 1891. During this first wave, approximately 45,000 immigrants arrived in Brazil and settled in the country's southern frontier regions, specifically in the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Subsequent waves during the interwar and post-1945 years brought a further 15,000 immigrants. Presently the Ukrainian community in Brazil numbers about 550,000 with the majority of the concentration continuing to be fixed in the south.

The following journal excerpts further describe some of the highlights of my travels through Ukrainian Brazil.

• Friday, April 26 – My first day in Prudentópolis. It's good to be back. Ukrainian is spoken in the streets, a bronze statue of Shevchenko gazes down from the Praça da Ucrânia, the shiny cupolas of São Josafat's Church... if it weren't for the pinheiros [Paraná pines] and palm trees this could be any town in western Ukraine.

Prudentópolis was one of the earliest and largest Ukrainian settlements in Brazil. Consisting of nothing more than a few huts and dirt trails when it was founded in 1895, it has grown into a city of 15,000 people, 75 percent of whom are of Ukrainian origin (the population of the entire municipality of Prudentópolis is approximately 53,000).

Standing at the entrance to the city is the Portal do Imigrante. Designed by engineer Humberto Sanches, this impressive gateway was built last year in commemoration of the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Prudentópolis. It consists of two columns, one representing a stylized pinhão [the nut or acorn of the pinheori] and the other an example of Byzantine sacral architecture, joined by a slate roof. The portal was inaugurated on November 11, 1995, during the city's centennial celebrations.

• Wednesday, May 1 – Today is a holiday in Brazil, Dia dos Trabalhadores (Labor Day), and so I've taken the opportunity of finding everyone at home to do some interviews. Earlier today I traveled to linha Inspetor Carvalho to speak with Antonina and Natalia Boianivski. Their grandfather, João Dêgan, was one of the earlier Ukrainian settlers in Prudentópolis, and it was because of his initiative and effort that the first Ukrainian Catholic missionary was sent to Brazil in 1897.

Passing around the chimarrão (it is a Brazilian custom to share a hollowed-out gourd of herva mate tea with guests), the women told me that it was his letter to Metropolitan Sylvester Sembratovych in Lviv, describing the difficulties of life for the settlers without their own clergymen, which led to the arrival in



The Portal do Imigrante, built in 1995 to commemorate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Prudentópolis.

Prudentópolis of the Rev. Sylvester Kizyma. Father Kizyma, the first Basilian priest to come to Brazil to perform missionary work, served both the religious and spiritual needs of the people in Prudentópolis and in Xavier da Silva, Costa Carvalho and Moema in the neighboring state of Santa Catarina.

• Friday, May 3 – I spent most of the day researching, photographing and filming at the Museu do Milenio (Millennium Museum) in Prudentópolis. Located in the radio station building on Rua Cândido de Abreu, its inception dates to the celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity in 1988 and the founding of the city's centennial committee headed by (my cousin) Nadia Morski, Prudentópolis's secretary of tourism.

Presently the museum houses the Exposição Centenário da Imigração Ucraniana de Prudentópolis, an exhibit commemorating the centennial of Ukrainian immigration in Prudentópolis. Government and personal documents, historical artifacts and a large collection of photographs aptly illustrate and pay homage to the Ukrainian pioneer experience in Brazil.

One of the museum's favorite acquisitions is a loom, completely restored and fully functional, which was donated by the Zdebski family. The son of its original owners comes in regularly to demonstrate for spectators the weaving process. The museum's director, Mêroslava Krevei, tells that this is only the first step in the establishment of a permanent exhibit and that there is still much work and collecting of artifacts to be done.

• Tuesday, May 7 – Today we've traveled to linha Cônsul Pool to the site of the original Morski family homestead. (Located about 20 kilometers from Prudentópolis, this was the place where my grandfather's brother Danylo Morski settled when he arrived from western Ukraine in 1909.) Again during this pilgrimage I can't help but wonder how difficult the transition to the New World must have been for him and his family. Stopping at the cemetery before leaving for home, I was able to take photographs of some of the graves of my Brazilian relatives before having to run from a rattlesnake. (Everyone laughs and remembers that I made this same sprint to the

car last year.)

On the way back to the city my cousin Daniel tells the story of Rafael Morski, whose grave we saw near the entrance to the cemetery. The youngest of the children, he was 18 years old and engaged to be married when he decided to call off the wedding and move to Curitiba to attend school. His bride-to-be, angered by the rejection, sought out a settlement of Bugres [Brazilian Indians] in the neighboring forest and obtained from one of their medicine men a candy which she gave him to eat. Almost instantly, they said, he became ill, lost his ability to

speak, and understand and then died. He was buried next to his parents in the cemetery in Cônsul Pool.

• Thursday, May 9 – Continuing to travel through the interior, a group of us are today heading west from Prudentópolis to the Ukrainian settlements of Laranjeiras do Sul and Cascavel before continuing on to Paraguay for a weekend in the capital city of Asunción. This time we're going by bus. And not on one of the more comfortable tourist buses, but on one of the domestic lines.

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Igreja Santo Antonio, the first Ukrainian Catholic church in Brazil, built in 1895 by Xavier da Silva.

## July 4th celebration heralds opening of 43rd season at Soyuzivka

by Yarema A. Bachynsky



Darka and Slavko snap out a smart jazz riff at Saturday's concert in the Veselka pavilion.



Gathered for cool refreshments at the Trembita Lounge are, from left: Andrew Liteplo, Markian Kuzych, Ihor Pidhoretsky, Adrian Kuzych, Nadia Kihiczak and Vlodunio Chornodolsky.

KERHONKSON N.Y.— On a warm and sunny Independence Day weekend, the Ukrainian National Association Estate Soyuzivka opened its 1996 season to the sights and sounds of Ukrainians, young and old, making merry at the Catskill Mountain redoubt.

On Friday, July 5, the Veselka patio was full as several hundred free spirits boogied down with Fata Morgana until the wee hours of the morning. The electricity of youth welcoming summer at Suzy-Q was especially palpable as Fata closed the dance with its trademark "Hamalia."

The following day, it was easy to separate truly active types from more laid-back personalities. Some hardy athletes took part in the annual USCAK-East tennis tournament, while others chose the road more traveled, dividing their morning and afternoon between friendly conversation in the vicinity of the Veselka pavillion and sampling the various arts and crafts exhibits near the Main House. The usual quotient of sun-worshippers basked in the bright sunlight, keeping Soyuzivka's lifeguards on full alert with their poolside presence.

As evening approached, many guests and visitors paused their reverie to take in a spot of dinner and prepare for all the night had to offer. Some attended barbecues near the estate, while others enjoyed the varied and tastefully presented culinary creations of Soyuzivka chef Andriy Sonevsky, who has brought to the estate a kitchen worthy of any self-respecting, mainstream American hotel or inn.

At 8:30 p.m. that Saturday, despite a technical problem that left the temperature in the Veselka pavilion somewhat warmer than ideal, the concert hall filled close to capacity as guests came to see and hear the popular folk-jazz-influenced duet Darka and Slavko. Formed 10 years ago, the husband and wife team of Darka Konopada and Slavko Halatyn have woven a tapestry of at times sultry, at other times lyrical and even haunting numbers, dealing with a wide range of situations, most revolving around the love between two people.

The audience spared no applause in response to Darka and Slavko's powerful performance. Particularly effective was the duet's rendition of the song "Mamo," about a son's longing for his mother, as he is held prisoner and ultimately shot by his totalitarian captors. In contrast to the business-like jazz-influenced portion of the performers' repertoire, this song and others from Darka and Slavko's early days struck a distinctly emotional, almost melancholy chord with the hugely appreciative audience.

In addition to Darka Konopada on vocals and Slavko Halatyn on guitar and vocals, the band consists of George Hrab on drums, John Stec on piano and Greg August on the bass. The concert was emceed by Ireneus Kowal of the Tempo orchestra.

Following the concert, Soyuzivka's patrons literally stomped the Veselka patio into submission under the driving rhythm and riffs of Fata Morgana and the more nostalgic, yet direct Tempo. Meanwhile, the Burlaky of Montreal up north, put on a show down under in the pavilion, with a 1960s type high school prom get-up and music to match.

As is traditional for all big Soyuzivka weekends, Sunday was spent in a recuperative mode. All in all, it was quite a weekend, with many more to come.



Spin your partner 'round!



Former manager Walter Kwas and General Manager John A. Flis ponder life at Suzy-Q.

# “Tabir Ptashat” brings tykes to Soyuzivka

by Yarema A. Bachynsky

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The sights and sounds of pre-schoolers singing Ukrainian songs, learning about nature and their heritage, filled Soyuzivka the first two weeks of July, as the “Tabir Ptashat” day camp brought children, parents, grandparents and counselors together and reaffirmed the bonds they share.

First organized by Neonila Sochan of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization sorority “Pershi Stezhi,” the “Ptashata” camp has entered its eighth consecutive season of operation. This year the camp was divided into two one-week-sessions. More than 50 tykes as well as numerous parents and elders took part in each session.

“Tabir Ptashat” takes children age 4-6 with an understanding and basic ability to speak Ukrainian. A parent must accompany the child during his or her stay at Soyuzivka. Parents often double as counselors. The children board, eat and go swimming with their parents, but the rest of the day is spent in a structured program of song, nature walks, arts and crafts, and games with counselors, who tend to be campers’ mothers, although the occasional father is evident. As with most Plast camps, the campers’ morning program includes a communal prayer; the same is repeated at dusk.

Both sessions of the pre-schoolers’ camp ended with

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The first tour of “Tabir Ptashat” gathers together before marching off to its farewell “vohnyk” (bonfire).



Friends to last a lifetime.



“Ptashata” perform a skit during the closing ceremonies of “Tabir Ptashat.”



Good things come in pairs: former Soyuzivka employees Christian and Andrew Kulba take ten at Uzhhorod.



Sun worshippers soak up some rays at poolside.

## Yoram Sheftel...

(Continued from page 3)

But I must add that in this respect no lawyer in the world would secure Demjanjuk a not guilty sentence in the show trial that took place in the original trial. So it's definitely not fair to say that Demjanjuk was sentenced to death because in the original trial his lead defense counselor was Mark O'Connor. No, even if it would have been Clarence Darrow the result would have been the same.

### Has he seen the book?

I'm sure he has, but I refuse to have any contact with him. If I see him I will not speak with him. I mean he accused me of being a Mossad agent planted in this trial in order to secure the death penalty for Demjanjuk. Here he was sitting with me on the defense bench making such accusations; he does not deserve to be talked to under any circumstances. There's no way whatsoever that I will speak even one word with O'Connor.

I must say that one thing we can attribute to O'Connor is the devastating attitude among the Israeli public against the defense and against Demjanjuk because of the unnecessary cross-examination which he conducted of all the eyewitnesses, who did not even need to be cross-examined, except for the process of identification with the Israeli police in 1976. This should have been the only question addressed to them; instead, for weeks he cross-examined them on things that we never disputed about Treblinka.

By doing this he ruined our credibility, created the public outcry, delegitimized the defense of John Demjanjuk and helped to create an atmosphere that, whatever the evidence is, a not guilty sentence was out of the question. But again, even without this, Demjanjuk would have been convicted — no matter what the facts in the original trial. But O'Connor contributed a lot to creating the atmosphere and attitude outside and inside the court in this case which was extremely damaging to Demjanjuk.

**In your book you describe the scene as the guilty verdict was announced. People chanting "Death, death, death to Demjanjuk. Death to Ukrainians. Death to the defense attorney." And you say at that point you were the most hated man in Israel. But, what were your feelings at that time?**

Yes, yes. Well, I must say that this was already 14 months — you're talking about the last day of the trial — 14 months after it started. By that time I got so used to my status that this particular moment shocked me, not because of the hatred demonstrated to me, but because of how the media can manipulate people the way it did, which was a devastating experience.

In a democracy, in a free country, in a free society, the people can be turned into a mob due to the media playing an unacceptable role. I mean this scene was a direct outcome of the media's role, of the case being tried in a theater hall, and transmitted live to every home in the state of Israel.

**Your book was published in Israel, a British publisher published it, and yet you had problems getting an American publisher to publish it. Could you tell us about that?**

Yes, you see, the book was portrayed by the major mainstream publishers as politically incorrect. Why politically incorrect? Because this is a book which is, first and foremost, an exposé of a shocking and unprecedented cover-up and conspiracy by the Justice Department, which in the context of all these events is on the left of the political spectrum. Now, the victim of this conspiracy is a man who is considered as being a part of the chauvinistic ethnic right-wing minority.

And if such a person is a victim of such a cover-up, then the so-called mainstream media, mainstream publishers want to silence the truth. I mean if Demjanjuk would have been a black man, for instance, and if he was a victim of this cover-up because of being active in black politics, then there would have been an outcry throughout the media in the United States. But here we have a fictitious person who is from the left of the political spectrum and Demjanjuk is a victim of a cover-up from the right of the political spectrum. Here it is vice-versa, and when it is vice-versa it has to be silenced. Then there is no public right to know.

Also, the media, the mainstream media, played a key role in portraying Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" without any substantiating evidence. My book shows how wrong this role of the media and the publishers and the rest of this industry was; and they also are afraid to be portrayed in a negative manner. I mean, after all, in Israel and in the United States they have a vested interest in his conviction. And, in order not to expose this, and because

the book does expose all this, I'm called politically incorrect and therefore they must at least try to silence me.

**So, how was it that you found this publisher, Regnery?**

Well, I was recommended last year when I went specially to Chicago to the ABA (American Bar Association) convention. I'm a stubborn person and I don't take "no" for an answer so quickly. So I decided not to leave it to my British publisher to find a publisher, but to do it myself. And then I was recommended to deal with Regnery; I was told that because the book is so-called politically incorrect it would be attractive specifically to this publisher.

And this proved to be correct advice. They immediately liked the book for what it is and were gladly ready to publish it.

**Had you tried to get the book published by anyone else in the United States?**

Definitely. I approached, and my British publisher approached, every major mainstream publisher in the United States. They all were sent copies of my British edition; before that they had all been sent copies of excerpts from the book translated from Hebrew. Each and every one said that it's a thriller, that it's a very good book, but we will not have anything to do with it.

And I will have the same problem in making a movie out of this book, and for the same reasons. But I'm sure this book will eventually end up as a movie as well, in spite of many quarters in the movie industry. For

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***...the decision to prosecute was made by Allan Ryan, who knew that Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible" and yet he prosecuted him for being "Ivan the Terrible." Again, I don't know of a major case with such a deliberate cover-up as [two directors of the Office of Special Investigations] Allan Ryan, more, and Neal Sher, not much less, are responsible for.***

---

instance, just now, here in New York, I received a telephone call from a big producer who asked for the book to be sent to him — a Hollywood producer. And he told me just yesterday that the book is wonderful, it's classical for a movie, but we will have to skip it.

**Did he give a reason?**

Yes, yes. The reason is that it is not suitable for the public at large in the United States. ... Naturally, there are always many more propositions to make a movie than possibilities to make it. So there always must be a process of elimination. And this one, at the moment, is eliminated for being politically incorrect.

**Regarding the press. You are very critical of its role in this show trial as you call it, you point out that press reports were so slanted that even on a good day for the defense the reports made it out to be a bad one for the defense. In the weeks or months afterwards, was there ever any balance achieved in the press reports?**

A turning point to a certain extent was the Supreme Court sessions in the beginning of June 1992, when for the first time a comprehensive argument based on the new materials which were discovered by the defense was presented in a cohesive way in the Supreme Court. To my surprise, for a whole week after this presentation, some media quarters even told the Israeli prosecution not to wait for the Supreme Court to acquit Demjanjuk but to ask the court on its own initiative to back off the accusations. But, this lasted only one week. And we're talking about June 1992.

As the verdict was approaching in July 1993, it was as if nothing had happened and again everyone was predicting that Demjanjuk would be found guilty, that he was "Ivan the Terrible," that only the survivors' testimony is reliable evidence — everything else has to be ignored. And, therefore, there was a shock in the country when he was acquitted. Once this new material was discovered, I said that although I have a fundamental distrust in the ability of our legal system to deal with such a case, a fundamental mistrust because the original trial was nothing but a politically motivated show trial, since this new material is known, not only to the Supreme Court justices, but to every major media organization in the world, there is no way whatsoever that the conviction can be upheld. No way.

And, therefore, I said time and again that Demjanjuk is going to be acquitted, but, except for one week in

June 1992, these statements of mine were looked upon as ridiculous, baseless and, of course, it was expected that they would be proved to be wrong. And the public and the media fell into the trap of their own lies, of their own distortion of facts. Therefore, there was such a shock on the 29th of July 1993 when Demjanjuk was acquitted unanimously by the Supreme Court.

Since then I am looked at, not by everyone, but by the vast majority, as a person who alone pursued an impossible fight against the entire legal establishment of the state of Israel plus the Justice Department, plus the KGB, plus the Polish authorities, plus the German authorities — all conspiring to conceal another part of this affair. Everything was exposed through my struggle. And this drew a lot, a lot of appreciation from all quarters.

**And, it's acknowledged as such in the Israeli media?**

Yes. I mean, I definitely wouldn't be able to continue to practice law if Demjanjuk would have been convicted by the Israeli Supreme Court as well. So, I was extremely fortunate as far as a my legal career with this — no question whatsoever. No question that my whole career was on the line with this case. My career depended solely on the ultimate decision of this case.

**You write that among the Israeli legal community there was no reaction to this travesty that was taking place, even though it was public knowledge that there were so many improprieties. You write of the "cowardice and hypocrisy of the thousands of members of that community." Did this non-reaction on the part**

**of your fellow lawyers and judges surprise you?**

Well, it did at the time, but in retrospect no, because, you see, unfortunately, most people do not have any civil courage whatsoever. And they need a lot of civil courage in a society like the state of Israel in a criminal case like the case of John Demjanjuk to stand up and state that the proceedings are not fair, that the defense lawyer is being harassed by the court on a daily basis, that he is not being allowed to function properly, and on and on. All these things were obvious.

Furthermore, I revealed, and forced the three judges to admit, that they connected themselves throughout the 14 months of the original trial to a clippings service, which every morning collected for them everything the media said about the case. Now this is the most horrible thing a panel of judges, fact finders, can do. I mean, can you imagine, for instance, the jury of O. J. Simpson connecting itself to a clippings service on a daily basis and reading every day what the newspapers have to say about the case? Now what the newspapers had to say about the case was nothing but prejudging and preventing Demjanjuk from having a fair trial.

Again, I realized it right from the beginning and I carried out for the first time in the legal history of Israel successful proceedings forcing the general attorney to prosecute the leading newspaper in Israel for violating the sub judice law of the state of Israel through the way it reported the case of Demjanjuk. And the Supreme Court declared the writing of the media in this case as criminal. And this criminal writing was the daily breakfast which the judges ate every morning before the proceedings started.

And I revealed it as fact, forced them to admit it on the record, and then carried a successful move in the Supreme Court forcing the general attorney's office, which encouraged the newspapers to write this way, to prosecute them. And they were convicted. This happened for the first time in the history of the law in Israel. It's an outstanding precedent. And all this was done in the open and was exposed by me in live television transmission to the nation, and yet nothing was done.

Let me explain further. I argued in the Supreme Court in the first stage of the appeal for seven hours, quoting and showing atrocity after atrocity committed by the original trial's three judges. In the verdict of the Supreme Court there is not one word of criticism about the way the

(Continued on page 15)

# Yoram Sheftel...

(Continued from page 14)

case was handled, not even about the fact that the three judges of the original trial connected themselves to a clippings service of newspapers, which were criminal writings as far as the Supreme Court stated — not even about this. There was not one word of criticism.

And this is, you see, another very major factor which made me write the book. I could not stand the idea that the Israeli judiciary was getting such appreciation all over the world because it set Demjanjuk free. It didn't have a choice. I mean they could not act otherwise with all the material discovered by the defense with the knowledge of the entire world. I mean could they really have upheld the conviction, having in their file, with the knowledge of the entire world, 80 statements — each and every one of them enough to overturn the conviction because it showed in the most unequivocal way that someone else, not Demjanjuk, was "Ivan the Terrible"?

So they are to be commended for setting him free? It's like suggesting that the French be commended for setting Dreyfus free. Did they have a choice? They didn't. Well, here it is the same; it is exactly the same. They should be condemned for not criticizing in the 405-page decision even one of the shocking atrocities, real atrocities, of the original trial's three-judge panel, the way they conducted a politically motivated show trial in the open.

One phase of this case was held in the state of Israel. In another phase it was held in the United States. In the United States it was held in a much worse way than in Israel, because in Israel it was a show trial, but in the United States it was a conspiracy to conceal evidence which shows unequivocally the innocence of Demjanjuk. This definitely is not the case with the Israeli part of this case. So the U.S. conducted itself in a much worse way than the Israelis.

It would be the same in every country. I mean, if a Ukrainian, or whoever, was accused of gassing 900,000 French people with the same evidence as the prosecution had against Demjanjuk, you would have exactly the same scene, the same unfairness, the same politics, the same media role, the same everything.

## You were in Cleveland, did you meet with John Demjanjuk and his family?

This time it was a very brief visit because I was in Cleveland for about 35-36 hours, and if you take away the hours I slept and the hours I devoted to the media, I was left really with less than an hour of free time during my entire stay. But they came to see me, Ed Nishnic, Johnny Demjanjuk and Demjanjuk himself, and we talked for about an hour. They had seen me and heard me on radio and TV on various programs, and they were delighted. And then they drove me to the airport and we said goodbye until the next time.

This was the third time I met Demjanjuk since the acquittal, and each time I'm amazed how back to normal he is. You know, you really never would be able to tell anything of what he has been through as you watch him.

\* \* \*

*EDITOR'S NOTE: As for John Demjanjuk, since returning to the United States, he has been living with his family in Seven Hills, a suburb of Cleveland. He has not made any public comments about his case and has not spoken with reporters, leaving that to the family spokesperson, his son-in-law Ed Nishnic.*

*Though the deportation order that allowed him to be extradited to Israel to stand trial for the Nazi war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by "Ivan the Terrible" was reversed, he remains stripped of his U.S. citizenship — literally a man without a country. Mr. Demjanjuk is seeking to have his citizenship restored on the grounds that he was wrongfully denaturalized in 1981 by the District Court in Cleveland, as the Office of Special Investigations had perpetrated fraud upon the court.*

*On May 14, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Public Defender Michael G. Dane, accused Justice Department lawyers of withholding still more evidence from a federal appeals court. In 1993 the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that U.S. government lawyers committed fraud by withholding records containing exculpatory evidence. As a result of its finding, the court reversed its own deportation order issued in 1986.*

*A Justice Department lawyer said the U.S. government would respond to the new charges in writing.*

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## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

The minor leagues:

1995-1996 wrap-up

The ever-expanding professional minor league hockey scene's final curtain has been drawn. Taking final curtain calls were this season's top two minor league clubs: the Calder Cup champion Rochester Americans (AHL) and the Turner Cup champion Utah Grizzlies (IHL).

A record 18 teams comprised the American Hockey League in 1995-1996; the International Hockey League, with all of their newly formed independents, boasted a record 19 squads. Rochester (Buffalo's top farm team) eked out a tightly contested finals series versus the Portland Pirates (Washington's affiliate), four games to three. The Islanders' top farm team (Utah) swept the independent Orlando Solar Bears 4-0 en route to their championship.

Here's a capsulized recap of pro hockey's top two developmental leagues, by divisions, in order of final regular season standings, Ukrainian contributors capitalized.

In the AHL's Eastern Conference, the Prince Edward Island Senators captured the Atlantic Division without the benefit of any Ukrainian players. The Saint John Flames (T. HLUSHKO 35-14-13-27-70 and D. STRUCH 45-10-15-25-57) made it into the semi-final rounds until squeezed out by Portland. St. John's Maple Leafs (B. GRETZKY 68-13-28-41-40 and M. KOLESAR 52-22-13-35-47) finished third. Wayne's little brother, Brent, ended up fourth top Leaf scorer. Kolesar finished the season with the parent Toronto Maple Leafs, seeing ice time in the Stanley Cup playoffs. The Fredericton Canadiens and Cape Breton Oilers (player/assistant coach M. KRUSHELNYSKI 50-16-25-41-78) rounded out the Atlantic.

In the Northern Division, top flying birds were the Springfield Falcons (A. GODYNYUK 14-1-3-4-19 prior to crossing over to the IHL and S. CHEREDARYK 32-0-1-1-36). Next were the Worcester Icecats (A. VASILEVSKI 69-18-21-39-112 and goaltender M. BUZAK 30-1671-9-10-5-3.05). Vasilevski finished as the Icecats' fourth top goal scorer. Buzak is St. Louis' netminder of the future. The Calder Cup finalist Portland Pirates (J. MAZUR 54-16-9-25-55, A. ALEXEEV 34-3-10-13-30 and F. BIALOWAS 65-4-3-7-211) tied Syracuse for the most Ukes on their roster with three. Fourth and final place went to the Providence Bruins (S. HUMENIUK 59-7-19-26-84).

Swinging over to the Western Conference, the Albany River Rats won the Central Division, but were quickly ousted in the playoffs. Netminder P. SIDOROWICZ (32-1809-19-7-5-2.95 with 27PIM) turned in a solid season and deserves consideration for an NHL backup slot. The Adirondack Red Wings' (P. KOCH 3-0-1-1-0) top goal scorer, assistant and leading scorer in 1995-1996 was ex-Islander No. 1 draftee DAVE CHYZOWSKI (80-44-39-83-160). His phenomenal scoring year could possibly earn him one last crack in the big leagues. The champion Rochester Americans developed a blossoming future Sabre defenseman in the person of SERGEI KLIMENTIEV (70-7-29-36-74). Cornwall Aces brought up Colorado's No. 1 draftee, defenseman WADE BELAK (5-0-0-0-18) for a quick look-see from juniors. Journeyman P. AMBROZIAK (58-11-16-27-67) spent 1995-1996 in Cornwall. Last, but not least, those Syracuse Crunch, with the other trio of Ukrainian minor leaguers: B. SAVENKO (69-16-20-36-68), Y. NAMESTNIKOV (59-13-34-47-85),

Syracuse's top defenseman in scoring and third on the team in assists, and goalie S. TKACZENKO (14-733-2-8-1-4.26).

Tops in the Southern Division were the Binghamton Rangers (L. SOROCHAN 45-2-8-10-26), who were knocked out in the first round of the playoffs. Hershey's Bears boasted no Ukrainians this past season. The Baltimore Bandits (M. MANELUK 74-33-38-71-73, third in goals and assists, tied for second in team scoring) and Carolina Monarchs (D. NEMIROVSKY 5-1-2-3-0) round out the AHL's Western South.

Glancing at the International Hockey League, landing atop the Eastern Conference's North Division were those Cincinnati Cyclones (D. MARCINYSHYN 65-6-13-19-160 and tied for PIM's lead). Oddly enough, the second through fourth teams here had nary a Ukrainian puckster. Pooh on the Michigan K-Wings, Indianapolis Ice and Fort Wayne Komets! (Get with the programs, you midwesterners, and pick up a Uke or two!)

In the Central Division, the Turner Cup finalist Orlando Solar Bears were also division winners. The place team in the standings were the Detroit Vipers. The third slot belonged to the Cleveland Lumberjacks, who were one of three IHL squads to carry three Ukrainians. Second on the team in goals and fourth in points was NHL veteran MARK OSBORNE (70-31-38-69-131). Career IHL'er DAVE MICHALYUK (53-22-21-43-27) and still promising blueliner DRAKE BEREHOWSKY (74-6-28-34-141) were the other Ukrainian Lumberjacks. The Atlanta Knights (M. RUCHTY 12-3-4-7-38) finished ahead of the Houston Aeros. VADIM SLIVCHENKO (81-24-28-52-44) finished second in goals and fifth in scoring for the disappointing Aeros. Slivchenko can play. RYAN HUSKA (28-2-3-5-15) saw limited action in Houston.

Over in the Midwest Division of the Western Conference, the Milwaukee Admirals finished in first place. MIKE TOMLAK (82-11-32-43-68), TONY HRKAC (43-14-28-42-18, scoring at a point-per-game clip) and GARY GULASH (4-0-0-0-11) were a trio of Ukrainian Admirals. GREG PANKEWICH (45-9-16-25-164) played it rough for Chicago. This Wolfe was third on his club in penalty minutes (just 45 games, too). The Kansas City Blades finished in the middle of the Midwest pack. The third and final IHL contingent with three Ukes were the Peoria Rivermen. Mark's younger brother, KEITH OSBORNE (63-23-28-51-64, third in goals and forth in scoring), NHL-veteran GREG PASLOWSKI (60-16-27-43-22) and DAN RATUSHNY (45-7-15-22-45) practiced their puck skills in Peoria. The Minnesota Moose finished 1995-96 with a pair of Ukrainians patrolling their blueline. Youngster GREG ANDRUSAK (63-6-34-40-136, top scoring defenseman among the Moose) joined the afore-mentioned ALEXANDER GODYNYUK (52-9-20-29-93).

The Las Vegas Thunder captured the Southwest Division and made it into the playoff semifinals. Ukrainian assistant-GM CLINT MALARCHUK came out of retirement to play four minutes in goal the night his number was retired by the Thunder. The champion Utah Grizzlies were second to Las Vegas in the regular season. The now bankrupt San Francisco Spiders beat off the Phoenix Roadrunners (M. BOBACK 62-16-37-53-21, second in assists and third in scoring, GARY SHUCHUK 33-8-21-29-76) for the third

(Continued on page 17)

# Sixth graders compete for Ukraine in California school's "Olympics"

NORTH HILLS, Calif. – The blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag once again flew over the "Olympic Games" at a San Fernando Valley-area grade school.

Sixth grade students at Valley Presbyterian School in North Hills represented Ukraine in their own traditional Olympics which are held every four years, simultaneously with the international Olympic Games.

Each class represented a different country and learned about its history and culture in preparation of the opening ceremonies, international program and competitive games held on June 7. Wearing blue-and-yellow t-shirts adorned with the tryzub, Ukraine's national emblem, and waving flags, the students marched behind a Ukrainian banner carried by students in authentic costumes.

Earlier in the year, Shirley Deedon's students were taught about Ukraine's his-

tory, culture, geography and traditions by Tina Zacharczuk. The students made pysanky, which they will cherish for years to come. Mrs. Zacharczuk treated them to a taste of Ukrainian food, which was devoured eagerly.

In preparation of the International Program portion of the day, the pre-teens enthusiastically practiced Ukrainian dancing. They performed a traditional "Pryvit," welcoming the guests with bread and salt, followed by a fast-paced finale in which the boys performed many of the difficult steps that Ukrainians have come to love and appreciate. Many of these graduating sixth graders have reported that the dancing will be one of their fondest memories.

Other nations represented in the event were Tanzania, Israel, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Korea, Lithuania, Germany and the U.S.A.



Sixth graders march in the "Olympic" parade of nations.

## Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 16)

spot in the Southwest. Shuchuk played with the parent Los Angeles Kings the second half of the season. At the bottom of the division were the lowly Los Angeles Ice Dogs (W. STRACHAN 75-19-30-49-55).

### Buzak in Blues' plans

When the past American Hockey League season began, goalie Mike Buzak was basically a well-paid doorman for the Worcester Icecats. He opened the door on the bench and watched rookie Eric Fichaud play. And play. And play.

Buzak, a rookie out of Michigan State, had only spot duty, playing on the road and in the middle game of a three-game weekend. A month into the season he had appeared in two games and his goals-against-average was over 5.00.

But after Fichaud's inevitable promotion to the NHL's New York Islanders late last January, Buzak became an every-day goalie and was the AHL's turn-around player of the year.

A seventh-round draft pick of the St. Louis Blues in 1993, this Ukrainian climbed to fourth in the AHL with a 2.79 GAA and a 90.8 save percentage at one point this past season.

"I knew Fich (Fichaud) was going to

be the man, but I knew eventually he wouldn't be here and I'd get my chance," Buzak said. "It was tough sometimes, but I had to wait for my chance."

Then he had to prove to coach Jimmy Roberts that he deserved to play.

"I don't think he was ready early in the year to help," Roberts said. "But I have to give him credit. He has worked on his game and he's playing well."

One area of improvement: his concentration. "I'm working on being more intense, on focusing on every thing that got me here," Buzak said. "(At Michigan State) I could do it sporadically because everybody couldn't shoot."

Buzak didn't celebrate when Fichaud was called up, however.

"In a way, it was a sad day for me because we got along well," he said. "I wasn't sitting there saying, 'I hope he leaves soon.' I did learn some things from him and I know he made me better."

**MINOR LEAGUE UKRAINIAN UTTERING:** Jim Sandlak, an 11-year veteran, initially balked at his demotion to the Syracuse Crunch by the Vancouver Canucks, but finally reported on March 6. The fourth over-all pick in the 1985 draft, Sandlak played only 24 minor league games and 546 in the NHL. He finished the season back with the Canucks and dressed in the playoffs.

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### **Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly**

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

## **A journey through...**

(Continued from page 11)

Because of the danger of robbery and hijackings by highway bandits, we sacrifice comfort for safety and end up sharing most of the ride with Brazilian commuters, an Argentine work gang and a cardboard box full of chickens.

In Laranjeiras do Sul I spoke with 88-year-old Ana Maria Kichil, the last surviving daughter of Ukrainian immigrant parents, who recounted for me in detail the celebration of a Ukrainian wedding in Brazil:

"When I was married in 1930 we still observed all of the traditions. My Uncle Luca was the starosta and I remember how he and my husband-to-be came to the house to ask for my parents' permission and blessing. After the arrangements had been made, my bridesmaids and I spent two days walking from house to house through the colony to invite all of the guests... The night before the wedding we plaited the wreaths at my parents' house and sang the sad songs... On Saturday the groom and his best man arrived carrying the korovai and a pinorchyk [pinherio sapling] decorated with pleated ribbons and bows. It was presented to us by my

parents who extended blessings of happiness and long life..."

• Tuesday, May 14 – Standing in line at Pague Menos (Pay Less), a little old "baba" taps me on the shoulder and then proceeds to tell me her life story:

"My father came to Prudentópolis in 1905. He used to say that the people lived in temporary barracks before settling on their land. Thirty to 40 people died every day. Many Ukrainians did not want to settle in the interior and those who resisted were placed in carts and taken to the colonies against their will. One time, after crossing the Rio São João with the carts full of immigrants, they even set fire to the bridge so that the settlers could not return..."

Later, looking through materials in the Basilian Fathers' Archives, I find a written account of the same story.

• Wednesday, May 15 – In all of the time I've spent traveling through the backwoods of Paraná I have never seen roads like this. Rutted, rocky, full of holes and with hair-pin curves at every turn... I'm beginning to have second thoughts about this trip through the mountains to Ligação.

Madalena Lozovei, a social worker, teacher, catechist and director of the Associação dos Professores de Língua Ucraniana no Brasil (Association of Ukrainian Language Teachers in Brazil), is delivering some teaching materials to the school and has asked me to come along. The jeep's two front tires go flat just as we pass the only service station I've seen in the last two hours. Timing is everything.

Ligação at the western edge of the municipality of Prudentópolis, is one of the more recently settled Ukrainian colonies. It was founded in the 1930s by several families who relocated here from other less productive areas such as neighboring Barra d'Areia and Hervalho. The work here is hard, because of the mountainous terrain, but the land is well suited to the cultivation of corn, sugar cane and coffee, and so the residents earn a better than average living. This area, called the "Brazilian Carpathians" by the residents, also has some of southern Brazil's most spectacular scenery.

Before returning to Prudentópolis, interviews with some of the colony's oldest residents produce some historical background information and even a few old photographs. I was also told by one of the residents that as the neighboring municipality is set to be named, Deputy João Techy of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Paraná is soliciting suggestions for something Ukrainian. One of the best proposals so far is Serra da Kalyna.

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To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to:  
 Subscription Department,  
 The Ukrainian Weekly,  
 30 Montgomery St.,  
 Jersey City, NJ 07302.

## Canadian expatriates...

(Continued from page 6)

steady and encouraging progress, Ambassador Westdal noted "there is still so much that can be done here in the business spheres, particularly in the energy sector."

In the public sector, Canada has been working on developing relations with Ukraine in numerous spheres. Its \$20 million (Canadian) technical cooperation program targets Ukrainian health care, ecological issues, agriculture, business and community development.

Canadians living in Ukraine work on projects ranging from cleaning up the

Dnipro River to lecturing at universities, providing assistance to children who have suffered from Chernobyl's fallout and rehabilitating missile sites.

On their national holiday they all met in the garden of the Canadian Embassy to relax. They watched Denis Goresky, the trade attaché, and Ivan Lasko, the Embassy's gardener, plant the second sugar maple in Ukraine, and jokingly named it the Denis Ivan tree.

Then, in typically Canadian informal fashion, the Embassy staff hosted a barbecue in the garden, serving food and drinks to their compatriots. (However, having been in Ukraine for a while, they forgot to cater to vegetarians.)



A Canadian sugar maple, is planted by Canada's Ambassador Christopher Westdall and Ukraine's Environment Minister Yuriy Kostenko.

## The last besieged...

(Continued from page 10)

a total of 200 children are learning Ukrainian in a school funded by the government. Ukrainian cultural initiatives depend mainly on community efforts - there is no money in the government's budget to fund a single staff person to work on behalf of Ukrainian culture.

For Poles, there are 151 persons employed by the provincial government and 250 in the city working to promote Polish culture. There are about 9,000 children in public schools in the city and 58,000 in Peremyshl region. And they are afraid of Ukrainianization! It was Stalin who said that "if the facts don't agree, too bad...for the facts!"

But there are unexpected breakthroughs. At the end of January, through the efforts of a young Peremyshlianyn, Mariusha-Petro Sydor, an interesting concert was organized in the city. As part of a Polish tour, three rock groups played in Peremyshl - Polish, Finnish and British. The British group was The Ukrainians, known for its use of Ukrainian folklore.

The concert proved useful for fighting

stereotyping among Polish youth. How important this is for Ukrainian-Polish relations can be seen in the fact that it was young people who threw the fire-bombs and tore down posters at the festival. It is to the young that the "Peremyshl patriots" direct their slogans and it is for them that they organize propaganda meetings in schools to inform them about "the crimes of Ukrainian nationalists and the Ukrainian threat."

As a result of the concert and the initiative of young people who do not want to live in a world of intolerance and animosity, a club has been formed in Peremyshl - the "O.K." It has been set up as an independent establishment to protect itself from the sham Polish-Ukrainian friendship and pro forma gestures so beloved by bureaucrats.

The face of Peremyshl will depend on how things continue to evolve in the city. Besides such positive initiatives, there are others that are threatening, such as the attempts to erase the traces of Peremyshl's Ukrainian past. In spite of appeals and protests, the cupola on the ancient Greek-Catholic cathedral is being dismantled. Which variant will emerge victorious, only time will tell. It is an

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## Toronto trade show...

(Continued from page 6)

On May 1-2, the "Doing Business in Ukraine" conference was held to coincide with the trade show. The first day's proceedings were opened with an address by Ambassador Furkalo, who hailed the show's forward-looking title ("XX-XXI") and thanked KEI for organizing the event. He declared that the preparatory phase for Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization is "practically finished," and thanked Canada's minister of international trade, Art Eggleton, for offering his country's support for Ukraine's effort to join the WTO.

Chaired by Winnipeg-based lawyer Andrew Ogaranko (from the firm of Buchwald-Asper-Gallagher-Henteleff), presentations covered such topics as "Sustainable Development as a Key Issue for the Ukrainian Economy," "The Legal Framework for Doing Business in Ukraine," "Structure and Perspectives of Ukrainian Export-Import Policy," and "Commercial Risks in Ukraine," as well as outlines of the country's natural, industrial, technological and labor resources.

G. Warfield Hobbs of the U.S.-based consulting firm Ammonite Resources provided a view on how CIS-based entre-

preneurs could find an "appropriate foreign capital partner."

Jaroslav Kinach, a Ukrainian Canadian currently serving as the Kyiv resident representative of the influential European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, offered an analysis of fiscal and monetary policies in Ukraine.

For Ms. Kozlova, originally a chemical engineer from Dniprodzerzhynske and now the president of her eponymous Winnipeg-based concern, the show was an unqualified success. "Many new business relationships were established between Canadians and Ukrainians at this exhibition," the KEI president said. "These relationships are the beginning of an emerging economic union between North America and Ukraine, a union that has the potential to create prosperity for Canadians, Americans and Ukrainians alike. We are proud to play a role in this process."

Kozlova Enterprises does not intend to rest on its laurels. Mr. Zaks said the firm intends to host a number of Ukrainian trade missions throughout North America in 1997, in Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, Detroit, Las Vegas and New York City.

For further information contact Kozlova Enterprises Inc. at 416-360 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3Z3; (204) 989-2073; fax, (204) 942-2625; e-mail: kozlovae@mts.net.



**Liudmyla Kozlova, president of Kozlova Enterprises, organizers of Ukraine and Partners XX-XXI Trade Show, being interviewed in Toronto by Yuriy Klufas of Kontakt-TV.**

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### ATTENTION

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Half page (29") \_\_\_\_\_ \$310.00      Eighth page (7 1/4") \_\_\_\_\_ \$85.00

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## N.D. marks 100 years...

(Continued from page 7)

us to identify the people meeting us. My dad came earlier. Mother and the children were detained by World War I. Dad met us and took us to people he knew. We stayed there a week or two."

"We went out. You had to stand in the middle of the street in New York to see heaven. But you didn't go out looking for heaven in New York. It was kind of comical and scary."

Arriving in North Dakota, the Ukrainians turned to their environment to survive. A historical sign 14 miles north of Belfield on Highway 85 states:

"From the populated villages of Ukraine to the unsettled regions of North Dakota, the Ukrainian immigrants came here at the end of the 19th century. They emigrated from the 'Bread Basket of Europe' to the virgin sodland, yet untouched by man. From a region of warm climate to an area where long winters lay life dormant. Yet within a span of a lifetime, they developed here in Dakota a farming empire undreamed of by man."

"When our people came to Dakota, they were poor, without skills. Their wealth was in a strong will, perseverance, health, a desire to work, to save money and to live in a free country," described Dr. Wasyl Halich in Narodne Slovo in 1933.

The Ukrainian Americans here will look at their history as they begin a year-long commemoration of the Centennial of Ukrainians in North Dakota.

The first event was scheduled for June 30 in Belfield. On this day homage was paid to the 90th anniversary of St. Demetrius Church, the 50th year of the establishment of St. John Church, the 400th year of the Union of Brest and the centennial of Ukrainians in North Dakota. A liturgy was celebrated at St. John Church followed by a jubilee banquet at St. Bernard Hall. Historical perspectives were presented during the banquet.

## "Tabir Ptashat" brings...

(Continued from page 13)

a "vohnyk" (bonfire) at the Veselka pavilion. Due to the participant's young age a flashlight and wood mock-up substituted for an actual fire, however this did not take anything away from the significance of the closing ceremony and award of completion certificates to the little campers. One could hear the distinct sound of kids singing in Ukrainian from well outside Veselka.

Parents of campers generally were of the thought that the week (or two) spent with their children and friends (frequently, from past or current Plast days) had reaffirmed their common Ukrainian bond and helped pass along this bond to the youngest generation which is, after all, our future.

The head counselors at "Tabir Ptashat" 1996 were Marusia Borkowsky and Motria Boyko-Waters.

### 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.,  
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The Sitch girls' (under 19) soccer team: (front row, from left) Oksana Palivoda, Lucrecia Lopez, Cathy Smook, Talia Hordynsky, Colleen McKenna, Cheryl Palacios, Stephanie Dubanowitz, (back row) Gail Wislocky (manager), Ellen Muir, Bethany Karl, Marcelle Revello, Diane Brennan, Adia Hordynsky, Jennifer Castillo, Vicki Guida, Elisa Melendez, Jill Lasseter, Mike Palivoda (coach).

NEWARK, N.J. — Undefeated up to the last game of the season, the Chornomorska Sitch under 19 girls' soccer team of Newark, N.J., ended its season with a tie for first place in the Lipton Youth Soccer League.

Six out of the 10 games played were shut-outs, thanks to the goalie skills of Jennifer Castillo and a strong defense with Adia Hordynsky and Bethany Karl.

Playing each club twice, Sitch girls went undefeated against Lyndhurst, Lodi,

United Hills of Morris County and Fairfield, until finally the Clifton girls won in the last game, enabling both teams to claim the first place title.

High scorer was sophomore Jill Lasseter, with forward-line assists from Stephanie Dubanowitz, Lucrecia Lopez and Oksana Palivoda. Two "freaky" goals from just off the center line were scored by midfielder Vicki Guida during the season.

Elisa Melendez's speed and Natalie

Hordynsky's tenacity were great assets to the team, which also consisted of Diane Brennan, Cathy Smook, Marcello Ravello, Ellen Muir, Glenna Duarte, Colleen McKenna and Cheryl Palacios.

Coach Mike Palivoda was very proud of all the girls as they ended their second season together and will look forward to next year.

Tryouts will be held in the fall for next year's team. If interested, call Gail Wislocky, manager, at (201) 635-0186.

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## Summer programs 1996

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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**

August 16-18

Exhibition of paintings by **EKO YAREMA** and **GEORGE KOZAK**

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 **UNWLA DAY**

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)

## Canada-Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

the strengths of the Canadian system and then adapt them to Ukrainian conditions."

The Osvita Medical Project aims to do just that. Started in 1992 by the University of Alberta, the project provides training for Ukrainian maternal/child health care specialists. Over the past four years, 57 Ukrainian doctors have traveled to Canada to upgrade their skills at Canada's top medical schools, and 150 Canadian doctors have come to Ukraine to share their expertise in areas such as pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology.

To date, the Canadian government, through the Central and East European Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency, has provided over \$3 million for this project, and the project itself has raised another \$43 million in donations.

Canadian doctors participate in the project on a volunteer basis, donating their time and expertise. Most of them find it a rewarding experience and offer to return to Ukraine a second time. Dr. Gauk, who has made six trips to Ukraine, has become well known and well respected among the medical profession in Ukraine. Before the conference started, he was constantly surrounded by doctors who came up to speak to him, and to thank him.

In addition to providing training for Ukrainian doctors, the Osvita Medical Project has also set up a fully equipped model laboratory in Children's Hospital No. 1, which serves as a quality control center for Kyiv Hospitals.

For two years, Canadian medical laboratory technologists Tina Gembi and Shelly Chamaschuk have been working in Kyiv, training Ukrainian counterparts in the operation and maintenance of the lab. "Our goals were to establish the lab and set up the basics of quality control procedures," said Ms. Gembi. "I was overwhelmed by the cooperation of the Ukrainian lab doctors," said Ms. Chamaschuk.

On May 13 the Canadian lab was officially transferred to Children's Hospital No. 1, and the Canadian technicians left at the end of June. "We have planted the seeds and now it's time for us to withdraw," continued Ms. Gembi.

Ambassador Westdal echoed these sentiments during his remarks to the conference. "In the long run, technical assistance is not the answer to the problems in the health care system of Ukraine. Educational institutions in Ukraine and Ukrainian authorities must decide what are the best policies for the Ukrainian people. Canada's program of technical cooperation is just that — cooperation. We cannot give you the answers, we can just share our knowledge."

## Peremyshl church...

(Continued from page 4)

"resume its original silhouette."

On January 26, the Peremyshl city council issued a declaration in support of the Carmelites' intention to "restore the original state" of the shrine. On February 19, Mr. Gosztyla gave an official go-ahead for the reconstruction.

On March 28, responding to Ukrainian petitions, the conservator general of historical monuments in Poland, Prof. Andrzej Tomaszewski, issued an order to the Carmelite monks not to proceed with the disassembling of the dome.

On April 23, according to reports in the Warsaw-based Ukrainian weekly Nashe Slovo, workers began peeling the metal covering of the dome on the church and disassembling the dome's wooden frame. By April 30, most of the structure was gone.

On April 24, Prof. Tomaszewski followed up his original directive with a statement that Mr. Gosztyla had not informed him of official clearance given to the project and warned of sanctions. The national conservation official also declared that building permits issued by the city to allow the disassembly of the dome violated Polish law.

On April 25, members of the Peremyshl City Council issued a letter addressed to a host of Polish and Ukrainian officials, declaring that the Carmelite Order had acted in full accordance with the laws of Poland as property owners, and stating that petitions from Ukraine on the matter were "an intrusion into the internal affairs of Poland, and a violation of relations between two sovereign nations."

The letter also denounced Prof. Tomaszewski's order as an "illegal subjection to the pressures exerted by nationalist circles on both sides of the border."

Also on April 25, the mayor of Peremyshl, Tadeusz Sawicki, issued a declaration stating that Ukrainian diplomatic circles and Lviv administration officials were attempting to impose the will of a Ukrainian minority in the city on the Polish majority.

On April 26, Miroslaw Czech, a Ukrainian deputy to the Polish Sejm, read out a declaration to a plenary session of the Parliament in support of the contention that the church was not merely private property, but a historical monument and an

integral part of Peremyshl's architectural character, and thus subject to Prof. Tomaszewski's jurisdiction.

Mr. Czech called for a halt to the dome's disassembly and a redoubled focus on improved Polish-Ukrainian relations in anticipation of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's arrival in Poland.

On May 2, the Ukrainian World Congress sent a letter to Mr. Sawicki stating that the church is "a valuable architectural and historical monument of the city of Peremyshl that should be preserved in its present form for future generations." They called on the mayor to allow the dome to remain as "a symbol of Christian tolerance, reverence for historical patrimony and proof of the friendly coexistence of our two peoples."

On May 8, a special session of the Polish Parliament's Committee on National Minorities and Ethnic Groups was called, where, Nashe Slovo reported in its May 26 issue, the committee chairman, Jerzy Teliga, declared that the matter of the cupola should be addressed with the feelings of Ukrainians in Poland in mind. He said that "it is most unfortunate that we ourselves destroy symbols of our heritage. These are symbols of the Polish state."

Prof. Tomaszewski told the May 8 meeting that the Carmelite monks and the Peremyshl representative of his ministry had ignored a direct order to desist. He added that better plans and diagrams exist for the reconstruction of the dome than for a restoration of the shrine's 17th century baroque towers.

However, the deputy director of the Peremyshl district administration (województwo), Jerzy Marcinek, told the committee that work on disassembling the dome was 90 percent complete and declared that it had proceeded legally.

On May 14 in Warsaw, Polish Minister of Culture and Art Michal Jagiello hosted a press conference in the Warsaw offices of the Organization of Ukrainians in Poland with his Ukrainian counterpart, Dmytro Ostapenko.

After the two officials met, Mr. Jagiello said he had expressed "words of sympathy" to the Ukrainian diplomat over the disassembling of the dome and pleaded that it not be misconstrued as an act of official policy. However, he declined to adopt any formal measures to reverse the dome's disassembly.

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## Lazarenko escapes...

(Continued from page 1)

bursed by the state had not made it to the miners, and he accused various "bandit operations" of misusing funds.

The newly appointed prime minister also lashed out at the leaders of the coal miners and independent trade unions, who continue to promote strikes despite promises by the government that the wages will be paid.

"They are the ones trying to destabilize the situation in Donetsk. This is an easy way out. They do not have to work and can blame everything on the government," said Mr. Lazarenko, who promised to find out what powers stand behind these men and have them punished.

Whereas the leaders of the independent trade union and the miners' strike committee, Yuriy Volynets and Mykhailo Krylov, respectively, accuse the government of holding back wages, Mr. Lazarenko said various commercial coal enterprises have misused funds received from the government.

"We have raised 45 criminal matters within the industry," said Mr. Lazarenko, who disclosed that 11 coal mine directors have been fired and investigations into the work of local government officials had been initiated. He said changes within the local government are to be expected.

[As The Weekly was going to press, the Cabinet of Ministers proposed that President Kuchma dismiss Volodymyr Shcherban, the chairman of the Donetsk Oblast, from his duties for failing to maintain order in the region and allowing the strikes to destabilize the country. This recommendation also fuels ongoing rumors



Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko (left) with President Leonid Kuchma and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, as the three headed toward the Mariyinsky Palace on July 12 for celebrations marking the adoption of Ukraine's Constitution.

about clan wars between the Dnipropetrovske and Donetsk regions, headed by Mr. Lazarenko, former governor of Dnipropetrovske, and Mr. Shcherban.]

Despite government promises to deliver miners' paychecks, on the morning of July 18 Donetsk miners started picketing the Coal Industry Ministry in the city, protesting payment delays and the closing of

mines without providing for social protection. The picketers carried posters demanding the resignation of Coal Industry Minister Serhiy Polyakov and the director general of the Donetskveuhillya amalgamation, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

However, they did end their blockade of highways and railways leading into the city. Criminal charges have been brought

against strikers who blocked the regional railways over the last few days, an offense that carries a prison term of five to 15 years, said the deputy chief prosecutor of the Donetsk region, Leonid Chernikov.

According to the Coal Ministry, 18 mines were at a standstill on July 18: 12 in the Donetsk region, five in the Luhanske region and one in western Ukraine.

## Talbott in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

wide-ranging and penetrating, but highlighted three areas, including the newly adopted Constitution and Ukraine's ongoing integration into European, regional and global institutions. The subject that dominated conversations he said, was the economy.

Prime Minister Lazarenko said Ukraine's grim financial situation necessitates a search for new sources of budget revenues, noting that of credits from the National Bank of Ukraine and well as domestic loans against the government, securities have already been exhausted.

He added that "Ukraine will adhere strictly to its commitments, in particular to the terms of agreements with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank."

Mr. Talbott told Ukrainian leaders that the U.S. government is examining Ukraine's recent request for \$400 million to cover the deficit of funds needed to repay wages and pensions in Ukraine. He stressed that the U.S. has played a leadership role in the G-7 and international financial institutions to mobilize support for Ukraine's economic reform. "Our intention is not only to continue that effort but intensify it," he noted.

Ambassador Morningstar told reporters that this year the U.S. has given Ukraine more direct assistance than any other former Soviet state.

He said this amounts to a total of \$1 billion, including \$330 million in direct grant assistance, which includes work relating to privatization as well as nuclear safety.

Credits for trade and investment add up to another \$700 million this year, and \$350 million of that has been designated for commodities and technical equipment.

During meetings with Ukrainian leaders, Mr. Talbott congratulated them on the recent adoption of the nation's first post-Soviet Constitution, calling the event "a vic-

tory for all branches of power in the state." Parliament Chairman Moroz presented Mr. Talbott with a copy of the Constitution.

President Kuchma, in turn, thanked the American official for supporting Ukraine's economic and political course. He discussed Ukrainian-Russian relations with Mr. Talbott and noted that he hopes Ukraine and Russia will sign a large-scale treaty on friendship and cooperation in the near future.

Speaking about Ukraine's role in Europe, Mr. Talbott hailed its integration into such organizations as the Council of Europe, the Central European Initiative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and NATO's Partnership for Peace, and its developing connections with the European Union, as well as its participation in NATO's peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia.

"President Clinton has a strategic vision for an undivided and increasingly integrated Europe. Ukraine, as a major European country, is an absolute key to that vision coming true," he said.

Regarding future plans on NATO enlargement, Mr. Talbott noted that "as the alliance expands, the benefits of that process will extend not only to those countries which will be joining the alliance in the relatively near future," but will have a positive effect on security of other states also.

He said that Ukraine should be actively involved in the process of developing an all-European security model.

"One Cold War and one Iron Curtain are plenty for the history of mankind," said Mr. Talbott, noting that the U.S. and Ukraine should work together "to make sure blocs are a thing of the past."

Mr. Talbott mentioned that both sides spoke about the creation of a Kuchma-Gore Commission, along the lines of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, but said that he would let the U.S. vice-president and the Ukrainian president announce the creation of such a body and give details of its work at a later date.



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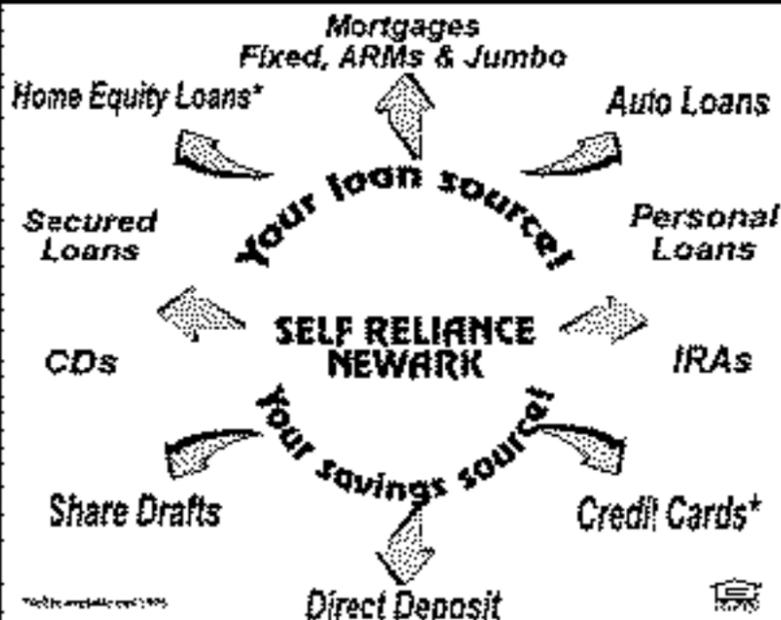
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### ADVANCE NOTICE; CHANGE OF VENUE

Friday - Sunday, October 18 - 20

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The 17th Congress of Ukrainians in America (Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America), previously scheduled to take place in Warren, Mich., will be held at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 West. Further information may be obtained at the UCCA headquarters, (212) 228-6840.

Saturday, July 27

**YARDSVILLE, N.J.:** Corner Inn and the Holowczak family invite you to join them in celebrating over 30 years of continuous service. Come to "A Hot Night Revisited," at 8 p.m. in St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall on the Yardsville-Allentown Road. A hot and cold buffet and cash bar will be provided, while Fata Morgana will supply the music. Proper attire required. Tickets: \$15 in advance, \$20 at the door. A portion of

the proceeds will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. For more information call Michael, (609) 695-9898.

Sunday, July 28

**MINERSVILLE, Pa.:** Ukrainian Seminary Day will be held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church. At 11 a.m. Archbishop Stephen Sulyk will ordain Robert Markovich to the rite of sub-deacon at a divine liturgy. Ukrainian Day events will follow at St. Nicholas Grove in Primrose, Pa. Come enjoy the Ukrainian dancing, traditional home-cooked foods and entertainment. For more information call, (717) 874-3777.

Saturday - Sunday, August 3 - 4

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** KLK Sports Club is sponsoring a doubles tennis tournament at the Ukrainian National Association Estate Soyuzivka. Registration is at 9 a.m. on Saturday. For more information call George Popel, (908) 297-0786.

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

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.**

## At Soyuzivka: July 26-28

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Guests and visitors at the Ukrainian National Association Estate Soyuzivka will have the opportunity to both party and politic during the weekend of July 26-28.

On Friday evening, take the time to relax in the Trembita Lounge or on the Veselka patio, as the Lvivians provide musical accompaniment to those in the mood for dancing.

On Saturday, meet Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, at 2:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion. Mr. Kravchuk,

who is in the United States for the Olympics, will speak on "Ukraine after the Constitution's Adoption."

At 8:30 p.m., come again to the Veselka pavilion for a concert by the Dumka Chorus, Vasyl Hrechynsky conducting. Dumka will present a varied repertoire of Ukrainian song sure to appeal to all music aficionados. Following the concert, dance under the stars to the tunes of Luna.

On Sunday, rest and prepare to return another weekend. For more information and reservations call, (914) 626-5641.

## Parliament members...

(Continued from page 9)

The first ministry to take the decree to heart was the Justice Ministry, headed by Serhiy Holovaty, one of the fathers of the new Constitution. On July 18 he held a press conference announcing a new souvenir book of the Constitution, which will be available in the next few weeks.

According to Mr. Holovaty, the Justice Ministry intends to devote special attention

to popularizing the Constitution at educational institutions. He estimated that close to \$2 million (U.S.) will be needed to launch a campaign in schools of various levels. But, he emphasized that he does not want to turn to the government for this money.

"In such a situation, there is no harm in turning to the governments of foreign states and other funds so that they can make such gifts to the citizens of Ukraine by the fifth anniversary of its independence," said Mr. Holovaty.

## To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.