Radio Kiev poll gauges support of deputies for sovereignty

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
Radio Liberty Research

MUNICH — One-half of the deputies in the newly elected Supreme Soviet of Ukraine are now considering becoming a sovereign republic within a renovated Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, according to a recent poll reported by Radio Kiev on June 18.

Another 38 percent are inclined to view Ukraine as an independent state within a new confederation. Only 10 percent advocate complete separation from the USSR.

There was considerably more unanimity among the parliamentarians as to the political situation in the republic. Almost 99 percent of the deputies said that the situation was tense, including 92 percent who felt that it was extremely tense.

Moreover, the majority of deputies are pessimistic about the future, forecasting increased tension in the republic. Only a quarter of those polled predicted changes for the better.

According to the Radio Kiev report, a draft declaration on the state sovereignty of Ukraine has already been prepared and is now being refined in the standing commissions.

The issue of state sovereignty is also on the agenda of the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which is currently meeting in Kiev, and figured prominently in the report delivered by First Secretary Volodymyr Ivashko.

The Ukrainian party leader is quoted by TASS as saying that without state sovereignty there could be no full-fledged political, economic, social and spiritual development of the republic. He said there would be no preservation and further flourishing.

(Continued on page 12)

No. 2 man Hurenko is elected Communist Party chief in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Stanislav Ivanovych Hurenko, 54, second secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine since October 1989, was overwhelmingly elected to the party's top position at its congress on June 22.

Mr. Hurenko received 1,383 votes for the position of CPU first secretary, while his opponent, Ivan Mykkylovych Salty, first secretary of the Podil Raion Party Committee in Kiev, received 194.

Volodymyr Ivashko, first secretary of the Ukrainian party organization from September 1989 until the party congress, withdrew his candidacy for the position of party boss, citing his intent "to concentrate on my duties as chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine."

Mr. Ivashko had been elected chairman of Ukraine's Parliament on June 4, garnering some 60 percent of the vote.

He was voted into office over loud opposition by Democratic Bloc deputies who argued that the leader of a single political party cannot simultaneously head the state. (See related story on page 2.)

Soon after his election as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. Ivashko had said that he would not step down as party chief.

Thus, on June 19, when the CPU congress began, Mr. Ivashko, who had been one of nine nominees for the first secretary's position, withdrew his candidacy. Several other nominees also withdrew from the race, leaving two contenders, Messrs. Hurenko and Salty.

Radio Liberty reported that Mr. Hurenko, who has been a full member of the Politburo and second secretary since October 1989, previously served as a secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee, a deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and a secretary of the Central Committee.

Mr. Hurenko graduated from the Kiev Polytechnical Institute in 1958 and holds a candidate of economic sciences degree. He has been a Communist Party member since 1961.

Last year in September, after long-time CPU boss Volodymyr Shcherbytsky announced his retirement as (Continued on page 16)
A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Election of Ivashko reveals nervousness of party leaders
by Dr. David Marples
Radio Liberty Research

On June 4, Volodymyr Ivashko, the first president of the Supreme State Council of Ukraine, was elected president of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet, in a one-side vote. The nomination of Mr. Ivashko as one of the candidates took place simultaneously with the opposition from members of the Democratic Bloc, who argued that it was not feasible or desirable to hold two top positions simultaneously.

The nomination of the well-known Mr. Ivashko rather than one of the many other party delegates, however, indicates the nervousness of the party leadership within the assembly and the republic as a whole. Despite its domination of the assembly numerically, it faced the growing disillusionment of citizens and a rapidly developing opposition that has been established since the previous March elections to the Supreme Soviet took place. In addition, the party leadership is now İstanbul through skillful tactics within the assembly, attained an influence that would not appear to be warranted by its leadership within the assembly and the Party of Ukraine, was elected president of the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Ivashko was unwilling at that time to relinquish his party leadership. In addition, there have been several high level resignations from party membership both inside and outside the Parliament. The party is, in short, in deep trouble. It has clearly lost the confidence of the public; it has few new ideas to offer and it has responded almost automatically to events outside the republic. Indeed, the tactics of the Communist Party of Ukraine for Perebudcwa, or Rukh.

The Communist Party faces the growing disillusionment of citizens in Ukraine.

The Communist Party, which was the former headquar-

ters of the organization, and has been the subject of much political criticism. The Party's leadership, however, has managed to convince a majority of the citizens that the party is suited to maintain its influence in the country.

The Great Council of Rukh is in many ways an unfair one. The Party's ultimate aim is the renewal of the state flag (i.e., the ostentatious display, advanced a motion to bring the "state flag" to the end of the process of electing the republic's government, beginning with the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The first two candidates nominated by the leadership of the Supreme Soviet, Volodymyr Ivashko, both were rejected by Parliament members.

As its prorogative as chairman of the Parliament, Mr. Ivashko announced a candidate for the post: Vitaly Masol, the current chairman of the Council of Ministers. According to a report in Investiga, Mr. Ivashko argued that he would be the best candidate for the job during this transitional period.

Following a presentation by Mr. Masol and a discussion of his candidacy, a secret ballot vote was held for the lone candidate. The results were 214 votes for, and 146 against.

However, because the candidate did not receive the requisite 50 percent plus one vote, that is 215 votes out of 450, a chairman of the Council of Ministers was not elected.

Investiga reported that at the moment balloting was held, 90 people's deputies were not present.

Rukh's Great Council meets in Kiev, national congress slated for October

LONDON — The former headquarters of the independent Ukrainian student's organization, the Ukrainian Rada (1926-1918), in Kiev was the site on June 23-24 of the latest quarterly meeting of the Great Council of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudcwa, or Rukh.

According to the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency, Ivan Drach, president of Rukh and a leading Ukrainian writer, delivered the opening speech on the topic "The Political Situation in Ukraine and the Aims of Rukh."

Other speeches were presented by Grigoriy Savchenko, "The way out of the economic crisis for Ukraine," and Bohdan Ternopilsky, a member of the Rukh secretariat, who delivered a speech on the need to update the Rukh Program and Statute. Members of the Great Council, representatives of regional Rukh branches and the Ukrainian diaspora took part in the ensuing discussions. On June 24 the Great Council of Rukh adopted a resolution agreeing to the need to amend its program and statute. The UPA reported that these changes would include a clause stating that Rukh's ultimate aim is the renewal of independent statehood and forma-

The Ukrainian Weekly

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First volume of Svoboda index greeted at University of Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) at the University of Minnesota hosted a series of events on May 14-15 celebrating the arrival of “Svoboda, a Select Index — Volume One: 1893-1899,” which was published by the IHRC earlier this year.

In addition to university faculty and administrators, the staff of the IHRC and local Ukrainian community leaders, the guest list included UNA Supreme President Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky of La Salle University, who wrote the introduction to the first volume of the index. Also present was Dr. David Margles of Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

The Svoboda Index Project is the first attempt to create a comprehensive historical guide to Svoboda (1893-present), the oldest and most widely circulated Ukrainian-language newspaper in North America. No index of this format and magnitude has ever been attempted for an ethnic-language newspaper in the U.S. The project, developed by the Immigration History Research Center and funded by the UNA, was begun in 1983 under the direction of Maria Woroby. Volume I was completed earlier this year by Walter A. Anastas, who took over direction of the project in 1988.

The first volume of the index contains over 20,000 entries on topics ranging from events in Ukraine to formation of ethnic communities in the U.S. It contains references to articles which touch on all aspects of important early Ukrainian Americans, including immigrant participation in the U.S. labor movement. The index also includes citations for poetry, fiction and essays reprinted from newspapers in Galicia. Each article appears under one or more entries listed by subject, geographic location and author.

The volume contains 385 pages of index material as well as a user’s guide and an informative introduction by Prof. Rudnytsky. The scope of the index should make it a useful tool not only for researchers interested in Ukrainian and Pakistani Americans, but also for scholars of U.S. labor history, immigration history and broader issues of ethnic studies.

The events marking publication of the volume began Monday morning, May 14, with a tour of the IHRC and its collections, conducted by IHRC Acting Curator Halyna Myroniuk. The IHRC houses archival materials relating to 24 American ethnic groups originating from Southern, Central and Eastern Europe and the Near East; it also serves to foster study and research on these groups and on the immigrant experience in the U.S. The Ukrainian American collection is one of the center’s most extensive.

The guests were shown the center’s recently acquired original hard-copy of Svoboda for the year 1897, as well as other materials from the IHRC manuscript collection. Prof. Rudolph Vecoli, IHRC director, stressed the importance of the Svoboda index for scholars of immigration studies and offered the services of the center in collecting, organizing and maintaining UNA archival materials for use in scholarly research.

The guests were shown the microfilm and computer equipment used in compiling the index and were given a brief overview of the workings of the project; all were especially pleased to see a 146-page draft of material already prepared for Volume II. An informal luncheon with University of Minnesota Senior Vice-President and Provost Dr. Leonard Kuhi, himself of Estonian descent, followed.

The afternoon included a book reception held at the university’s Campus Club. Guests were greeted by Prof. Vecoli, who thanked the UNA for its long-standing support of the project, and for their willingness to travel to the Twin Cities to take part in marking the appearance of the book. Remarks were given by University of Minnesota President Nils Hasselmo, who also personally thanked the UNA for supporting the index.

He went on to stress the importance of immigration and ethnic studies in the U.S. (Dr. Hasselmo, himself an immigrant, wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on language change among Swedish Americans in northern Minnesota.) Dr. Hasselmo also recalled the cooperation.

(Continued on page 12)
Parliamentary interns in Canada welcome Yavorivsky, Mokry

by Tania Bardyn

OTTAWA — American and Canadian university students working as interns for members of Parliament on June 12 enthusiastically welcomed Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a people's deputy of both the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets and a Rukh leader, and Dr. Volodymyr Mokry, member of the Polish Parliament and Solidarity activist, to Parliament Hill.

During a busy day of meetings with the New Democratic Party and Liberal Caucus and press interviews, both Mr. Yavorivsky and Dr. Mokry were welcomed during the question period in the House of Commons by Speaker John Fraser.

In the evening, in the courtyard of historic East Block, a reception was hosted by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress interns, which was attended by over 50 American and Canadian students, pages and special guests. With Ukrainian interns acting as translators, the Canadian and American interns asked many questions about independence in the Soviet republics.

"How is Gorbachev going to deal with the recession demands of the Baltics, Ukraine and Georgia?" asked Tania Bardyn, a second-year political studies student at Queen's University with a minor in Russian literature and language with William Blackie, MP for Winnipeg Transcona.

A footnote: Mandela and Kiev

NEW YORK — Mayor David Dinkins, upon welcoming anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela to New York on June 20, noted the city's multi-ethnic character.

"You have arrived in a city that for generations has welcomed people fleeing war, famine, and persecution, deprivation and oppression. They have come from all corners of the world, from Seoul and Taiwan, from Cork and Calcutta and from Kinshasa and Kiev.

"They have come to our city and our country to this land of liberty to redeem the promise of America — the promise of equality and freedom."

Bishop Losten appointed emissary for Church development in Ukraine

ROME — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians and metropolitan of Kiev and Halych, has appointed Bishop Basil H. Losten as personal emissary of the metropolitan of Halych for the relief and development of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine. The appointment was made in recognition of Bishop Losten's "zeal, generosity and dedication to the glory of God, the Orthodox people of the Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine and in the diaspora," Cardinal Lubachivsky noted in a June 25 release from the Ukrainian Catholic Press Bureau.

Ordinary of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Bishop Losten has devoted his life to the growth and development of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States. Born in Chesapeake City, Md., Bishop Losten attended St. Basil School in Philadelphia. Realizing his vocation, Bishop Losten attended the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Stamford, and graduated from St. Basil College with a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy. In 1957 he completed his graduate work in theology at Catholic University.

Ordained to the priesthood on June 10, 1957, by Bishop Constantine Bo-hachovsky, Bishop Losten's first assignments included work as chancery secretary for the Philadelphia Archdiocese as well as working in several Philadelphia parishes.

In 1962, he was named personal secretary to Archibishop-Metropolitan Anthony Sannik and held this position until 1978. The position led Bishop Losten to various posts within the eparchy, including comptroller and financial advisor to the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

He was named auxiliary to the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia and, in June 1976, during Metropolitan Senyshyn's illness, Bishop Losten was appointed apostolic administrator in charge of diocesan affairs by Pope Paul VI.

He continued to serve the Philadelphia Archdiocese until he was named bishop of Stamford in September 1977. The Stamford Eparchy comprises New York state and all the New England states.

In his new appointment, Bishop Losten will be responsible for acquiring urgently needed financial relief for the Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine, working in conjunction with the priests of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, his locum tenens in Lviv and the entire Ukrainian Greek Catholic hierarchy in Ukraine, the press bureau noted.

Green movement activist from Ukraine tours communities in United States

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. — Sviatoslav Dudko, an activist in the Green movement in Ukraine, departed from Kennedy Airport on Friday, May 18, after a four-week tour in the eastern part of the United States. He was in the U.S. for the 20th anniversary of Earth Day and also the fourth anniversary commemoration of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Mr. Dudko was a member of an official Soviet delegation that was invited to the United States by Lou Friedman of Greenpeace. The delegation was comprised of seven Russians, two Kirghiz, and one Ukrainian (Mr. Dudko).

The group visited the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. In addition, Mr. Dudko made stops in New Jersey and New York.

In his speeches at meetings with the American public, which included governors, legislators and members of Congress, Mr. Dudko reported on the deteriorating situation in Ukraine: its disastrous ecological condition and the inevitable ecological and economic problems. Mr. Dudko also toured the U.S. for an additional two weeks as the guest of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) — after the rest of the delegation departed for the USSR.

He continued to speak on matters of ecology in the states of New Jersey and New York.

On May 7 he has interviewed by correspondents from five McGraw-Hill publications — including the national Business Week — at a press conference in their building in New York City. Oles Cheren was the translator.

One of the publications, Platt's Oilgram News, quoted Mr. Dudko on May 9 regarding a one-year postponement by Occidental Chemical Co. of a polynvinyl chloride plants in Ukraine because of excessive pollution. "This project should be built elsewhere," said Mr. Dudko.

Another McGraw-Hill publication — Nucieonics Week — reported on May 10 that "Dudko advocates shutting down all nuclear plants in Ukraine." It further pointed out that "currently, Soviet factories use three to four times more energy per product unit than plants in the industrialized world."

Mr. Dudko also cited radioactive contamination (Continued on page 13).
UNA celebrates Father's Day with sixth annual program

by Andre J. Worobec

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Could you imagine an American choir singing one-half of its repertoire in Ukrainian? Well, the Ohio Boychoir is well on its way to doing just that, when it goes on its concert tour to Ukraine next year.

During its Saturday night concert at Soyuzivka, the Boychoir singers demonstrated why they were invited back to Ukraine to sing in 1991. They simply dazzled the small but appreciative Saturday night audience with their musical virtuosity and technical skill. It is no wonder this choir is constantly in demand by professional choirs and orchestras in the Midwest.

The 32-voice choir sang 18 works, including four Ukrainian songs. These were: "The Quiet River" (Tykhoyu Rivkoyu), "Dudaryk," a medley of hahilky accompanied by tambourine and drums to create a special effect, and "Shaker Patchwork" by Sam Pottle; "The Promised Land," western songs; medleys of American songs titled as "Who'll Be A Witness," spirituals; and "America, The Beautiful," Roy Ringwald's arrangement; and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Peter Wilhouzky's arrangement.

The afternoon program of music and dance resumed at 3 p.m. Before the onset of the program, many UNA dignitaries were introduced to the audience. Among them were John O. Flis, supreme president, with his wife; Walter Kwas, supreme advisor with his wife; Shane Huber; and Ernest V. Zarnowski. For an unexpected finale, the choir sang "Bohyla Yedynyi" and "Boholy Yedyny," composed with "Mnohaya Lita" to honor fathers on this Father's Day.

To underscore themes expressed in the songs, such as the western and cowboy themes, the gay '90s, spirituals, Shaker background and American patriotism, the boys made costume changes between numbers. This added a visual dimension to the above songs, and enhanced their musical impression.

The master of ceremonies during the Saturday and Sunday concerts was Thor Rakowsky. During each of the above concerts he introduced to the audience Halya Kolessa, granddaughter of Mykola Kolessa, the well-known Ukrainian composer. Miss Kolessa acted as the master of ceremonies for the remainder of each of the concerts. She is also going to be the master of ceremonies for this summer season at Soyuzivka.

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Ukrainian Weekly

The famine revisited

Just last week, The New York Times, in its regular feature called "The Editorial Notebook," published a scathing editorial about the infamous 1930s deportee, Walter Durandy, who reported for that venerable paper from the Soviet Union during the years 1921 to 1934 (and part-time until 1940). The editorial-page article, titled "Treacheries, Then and Now: The Correspondent Who Liked Stalin," characterized Durandy as "fascinated, almost mesmerized by the harsh system he described."

"And have we seen Stalin's nephew?" Durandy remained loyal partisian to his horse," Karl E. Meyer wrote. "The result was some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper."

The article goes on to note that Mr. Durandy's "lapses" are freshly detailed in "Stalin's Apologist," a biography of Durandy by S.J. Taylor. "The biggest Stalin's lapse was his indifference to the catastrophic famine in 1930-1931, which millions perished in Ukraine on the heels of forced collectivization. He shrugged off the famine as "mostly bunk," and in any case, as he announced the quinquennium, 'You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.'"

Mr. Meyer concludes that Durandy's motivation was a simple one: "Having bet his reputation on Stalin, he strove to preserve it by ignoring or excusing Stalin's crimes. He saw what he wanted to see."

In that same issue, in its Book Review section, The Times published a review, written by Francine du Plessix Gray, of the aforementioned Durandy biography. The reviewer's words are even more critical than those that appear on the editorial page, referring to the Moscow correspondent's "base compromises with the atrocities of Stalinism," and quoting the great British journalist Walter Cronkite as saying "Surely there is a point to this development when the kulak class through wholesale slaughter and state-imposed starvation."

At the same time as Durandy in his news dispatches was denying the existence of the famine, according to the Embassy he noted that "Ukraine had been bled white" and estimated that "as many as 10 million Ukrainians died in the famine."

For his "dispassionate interpretive reporting" Durandy was awarded the Pulitzer Prize — something The Times continues to this day to pride itself on.

"Four years ago, The Weekly editorialized about The Times and the famine, demanding a full disclosure of the famine cover-up on the pages of The New York Times. The Times has now taken one step toward telling the truth, but there is still a long way to go before the Times and the famine is faced."

The “famines” that have been reported from the USSR, the Times must clear its own record and take a principled stand.

The strange case of John Demjanjuk

Deceit of U.S. Justice Department could cause death of innocent man

In this issue The Ukrainian Weekly is publishing the full text of a statement by the Ukrainian American Bar Association regarding the John Demjanjuk case. The UABA statement was sent, prior to the beginning on May 14 of the presentation of Mr. Demjanjuk's case to the Supreme Court of Israel, to each member of the Israeli Knesset, each U.S. senator and representative, and to 1,000 members of the media worldwide.

The authors of this UABA statement are Michael Wirts Jr., chairman of the board of governors, Andrew Fylypovych, president, and Lidiya Boyduy Shandor, former recording secretary.

CONCLUSION

To best appreciate how little weight should be accorded杜兰特's testimony of the five Treblinka survivors who testified that they recognized, after 35 years, that John Demjanjuk is the identical person they had known at Treblinka as "Ivan the Terrible," one must first understand how these witnesses were located. Important in this regard is the early Soviet connection with this case and just how the Soviet "helped" U.S. Israeli authorities to finger a man whom they could prosecute as "Ivan the Terrible."

The way in which Mr. Demjanjuk's name and photo became identified with the Nazi war criminals in the U.S. should have put a person even casually familiar with the history of World War II in an eastern European country. Moreover, it was obviously premature for the Soviet Union in 1980 to identify Mr. Demjanjuk as a Nazi criminal abroad on the basis that he was a "guard at Treblinka." And the way the Soviet mis-identification could cause death of innocent man.

Mr. Demjanjuk of being a guard at a Nazi death camp in Sobibor, Poland (not Treblinka). At that time, today's moderating influence of glassnost on the attacks against the emigre in anti-Soviet nationalist was unimaginable. Ukrainian nationalists in the Soviet Union were suicide bombers and the USSR sent the Israeli police, Nazi immigration papers and were really Nazi was a paper that described it as a Soviet border patrol. The first attempt to prosecute as "Ivan the Terrible." "The Nazi Crime Investigation Division is conducting an investigation against Mr. Demjanjuk and Ford Fedorenko. Survivors of Sobibor and Treblinka are requested to report to the Polish Foreign Ministry." No survivor had positively identified Mr. Demjanjuk's photo as the one from Sobibor as claimed in the Soviet-supplied article. However, one Treblinka survivor, who failed at the time to identify the photo of Mr. Fedorenko, the person suspected of being Tbilvanka guard, apparently misunderstood the ambiguous wording of the advertisement, which could be interpreted to mean that either person could be at either camp. In fact, there was a guard "Ivan" at Treblinka, reputed to be a Ukrainian, and known to be the most reprehensible of all guards at the camp, the man referred to as "Ivan the Terrible."

Because the advertisement stated it was searching for someone who looked like an "Ivan" as well as a "Fedor," this Treblinka survivor logically assumed he was looking for someone who looked like a Ukrainian, and chose the least ambiguous picture in the advertisement as "Ivan." The picture was of John Demjanjuk.

Significantly, precisely the same type of extremely suggestive identification most likely occurred in the case of the Ukrainian emigres in the Wales case, which led to its criticism by Allan Ryan in his book, (Continued on page 14)
Americans for Democracy in Ukraine (ADU) had its beginnings in Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU). A group of AHRU members recognized early on that changes in the political climate of the Soviet Union offered opportunities to help those in Ukraine. When the release of political prisoners became a reality, but police harassment continued, when these ex-prisoners could not find gainful employment because of persecution by Soviet authorities, it was apparent that Ukrainian communities in the West could assist in some way.

Because the goals and the needs for organizational assistance in this group did not exactly coincide with the goals and the organizational structure of AHRU, the decision was made to reorganize into a totally independent organization, ADU. Before deciding on the name, Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, the group temporarily used the name Friends of the Helsinki Union.

In May of 1989, in Albany, N.Y., an initial meeting was held to organize ADU along the promotional concept that would help provide aid to former Soviet prisoners of conscience, provide help to Soviet dissidents, to organizations in the Soviet Union who strive for human rights and for a truly democratic system in Ukraine (AHRU). ADU was incorporated in the state of New York on February 1.

In March, ADU applied for tax-exempt status. The decision should be rendered within 100 days from receipt of application. The articles of incorporation state: "1. The corporation shall operate exclusively outside of Ukraine, and shall not engage in political activities in Ukraine." (a) men and women in Ukraine and in other Soviet republics, who are detained in prisons, or in corrective labor camps, or in psychiatric institutions, or who are persecuted or forced to leave their native lands, or who are persecuted or harassed because of their national, religious, political, or social views; (b) registered or unregistered groups in the national Soviet republics in general, and in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in particular, which are organized for the purpose of regaining their national freedom, human rights and a democratic system of government in Ukraine and in the other national Soviet republics.

To date, this quietly competent organization has provided over $9,000 dollars in direct financial aid either to individual dissidents or to organizations, such as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union (AHRU), the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Democratic League in Kiev. It has also provided more than $10,000 in ideological support to organizations in Ukraine in the form of video recorders, VCRs, tape recorders, fax machines and some computer equipment. The above help was financed through individual contributions from Ukrainians throughout the United States. The present president of ADU is Walter Lytky; executive vice-president is Michael Herzet.

ADU recognizes that such help should be provided to all areas of Ukraine. The democratic organizations in every oblast need our help. Such help can most efficiently be provided when one branch, one organization, or one locale in the West accepts responsibility for one area of Ukraine. In these circumstances, a close working relationship is a step that can be established between the two localities. Such a campaign is in the planning stages.

Any Ukrainian organization or community that wishes to cooperate in a coordinated effort with ADU, is welcome. For further information, contact: Americans for Democracy in Ukraine Inc., R.D. 5 — Box 6, Wynantskill, N.Y. 12198; (518) 283-4876.

Some reports of anti-Semitism are an overreaction from Jews willing to believe the worst about Ukrainians. An instance is a report which appeared in the front page of the Intermountain Jewish News on February 16 when it reported the details of a alleged pogrom in Kiev.

According to the March 8 issue of the Washington Jewish Week (WJW) and the Denver-based Jewish newspaper later admitted the alarm was false. According to the WJW report, the newspaper claimed that "it had learned of the alleged pogrom from a Denver Jew who had spoken with an acquaintance in Kiev. The rumor in Kiev had surfaced seeing of a "body" being taken out of a nearby apartment building. The Kiev contact presumed the nighttime incident to have been a pogrom either conducted or arranged by Ukrainian authorities."

"And by now such malicious and sincere interest in discovering whether there was any substantive reason for such Jewish fears in Kiev, a group of Jews from the free world who visit Ukraine immediately," the newspaper reported.

"Jews are really fearful for their safety in Ukraine," I was told by one of the dialogue partners. "And given Jewish history in Ukraine, they have reason for concern."

"Look," I said, "I'm going to Ukraine in April. Give me the name and phone number of a Jew you know and trust in Kiev. It can be anyone, anyone at all. I'll meet with him, hear his story, and report back to our group. If what you say is true, then we Ukrainian Americans need to address the problem immediately."

A week later I had the name and phone number of a Mark M. Kotlyar. I called him when I got to Kiev and to my pleasant surprise discovered that he spoke fluent English. I recorded our conversation in full.

Born in Kiev in 1948, Mr. Kotlyar lived in Kiev with his family until the age of 17. Unable to attend college in Kiev, he moved to Moscow where he enrolled in the Institute of Physics and Technology, majoring in physics and mathematics. Graduating in 1972, he went to work for the Scientific Research Institute of Physics and Technology in Moscow. From 1975 to 1977, he was employed by the Scientific and Research Institute of Physics and Technology in Moscow. Returning to Kiev in 1978, he and his family applied for exit visas to Israel. Mark's visa was denied because his family had been exposed "in state secrets." A refugee, he has lived in Kiev ever since.

During our two hour conversation, Mr. Kotlyar made the following points regarding Ukrainians and Jews in Kiev:

1) In Ukraine, Soviet government bureaucrats try to instigate one nation against another.
2) Jews were initially somewhat apprehensive about the rise of the Ukrainian national spirit, but their fears quickly vanished. "They knew very well," Mark told me, "that modern Ukrainians were absolutely different from the Jews of yesterday. The Jews of yesterday probably, it repeat, probably took part in the pogroms. Though the Jews of today, Ukrainians took part in the pogroms."

3) Jews are not afraid of the present rise of the Ukrainian national spirit for two reasons: A) "the Jewish community came to understand that Ukrainians are sympathetic towards them...Rusks and its members use every opportunity to express their sympathy and empathy towards Jews. Jews are presently obsessed with the idea of leaving the USSR."

4) Jews don't want to leave Ukraine because of the Ukrainian people or the Ukrainian national movement, but because of the general economic situation. "Jews want economic freedom," Mark told me, "They've had it over the centuries, in every country in which they've lived."

I also learned that may leave now return later because, in the words of Mark Kotlyar, "this is the best land for mutual understanding of Jews, Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians."

Many Russian Jews and Ukrainians are very good," Mark emphasized, "but until Ukraine is absolutely, totally independent there is no hope about the future of free development for Jews."

I told Mark about our Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue in Chicago and he wasn't surprised. He told me about a similar dialogue that was taking place in Toronto under the leadership of Gentry Intrator. When I asked Mark if he had anything to say to our Chicago dialogue, he greeted our group and said: "We must stop nagging each other with things like Denjasjuk, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the pogroms. It's all in the past. We should develop a new dialogue which should be cooperative and should be the only progressive way of understanding and working together because we share the same planet."

Mark Kotlyar was not the only Jew I met in Kiev. As a representative of the organization which enjoys the full support of Rukh, one of them told me that when Pamat was threatening pogroms last spring, Jewish parents in Moscow and Leningrad sent their children to relatives in Kiev for safety.

Many Russian Jews reiterated their support for Jews in Ukraine but one of them voiced some unsatisfying information from the free world who visit Ukraine. Hardly a week goes by, I was told, that some Jewish group from the United States, Israel or Europe doesn't visit Rukh headquarters. And they all ask the same questions about Bohdan Khmelnytsky, pogroms and Nazi collaborators. "Their whole focus seems to be on the past, not the present," I was told.

I left Kiev very optimistic about Ukrainian-Jewish relations. The two groups are supporting each other in their common struggle for human and national rights. They will succeed as long as they voice some unsatisfying information from the free world who visit Ukraine. Hardly a week goes by, I was told, that some Jewish group from the United States, Israel or Europe doesn't visit Rukh headquarters. And they all ask the same questions about Bohdan Khmelnytsky, pogroms and Nazi collaborators. "Their whole focus seems to be on the past, not the present," I was told.

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CONCERT REVIEW: Dudaryk Boys’ Choir at Carnegie Hall

A capacity audience greeted the Dudaryk Boys’ Choir at Carnegie Hall on the evening of June 18. The young choristers, aged 9-29, based at the Lviv choir school established by their musical director, Mykola Katsal, attracted listeners from all corners of the New York metropolitan area to the venerable hall.

From the first moment of their ceremonial entrance, while singing Mr. Katsal’s arrangement of Hranaovska’s “New Year’s Carol,” the ensemble impressed with the purity of their tone, dynamic expression and generally good intonation. After enthusiastic renditions of the Ukrainian national anthem and Irving Berlin’s “God Bless America,” Dudaryk proceeded with the first half of the program, consisting mainly of sacred works.

Of these, the most effective was the last — Berezyvsky’s “Concerto for Choir No. 18,” in which Mr. Katsal was highly successful in shaping the contrapuntal texture of the work. Another well-rendered masterwork was Bortniansky’s “Concerto for Choir No. 3” of which, unfortunately, Dudaryk sang only the first part.

In the three selections from the Europian “Divine Liturgies,” the choir produced some rich sonorities in a homogenous blend of young adult and crystalline boys’ voices, far more convincing and spiritually uplifting than the more usual, vibro-laden, mixed chorus renditions.

University of Pittsburgh dedicates Ukrainian Nationality Classroom

PITTSBURGH — The University of Pittsburgh and the Ukrainian community of Pittsburgh dedicated the Ukrainian Nationality Classroom on Sunday, June 17, in the Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning.

The Ukrainian Classroom, Room 341 in the Cathedral of Learning, is the 23rd Nationality Room created for the University by the Pittsburgh ethnic communities since 1938. The ceremony was highlighted by the remarks of high-ranking clergy and the performance of a 65-member boys choir, Dudaryk, from Ukraine.

Participating officials included the chairman of the Ukrainian Classroom Committee, Dr. George Kyshkevych; director of the Nationality Rooms Program E. Maxine Bruhns; Cardinal and Archbishop Major Mykolaiv Ivan Luchynsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church based in Rome; Chicago’s Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; and Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Joseph in Parma, Ohio.

“We are grateful to the vital Ukrainian community for this beautiful Ukrainian Nationality Classroom, which will inspire our students and faculty for generations to come,” said University of Pittsburgh President Wesley W. Powsley.

“Through design and ornamentation, the classroom successfully encompasses the millennia of history which have given birth to the Ukrainian heritage,” he said.

Designed in the Ukrainian Baroque style of the 17th and 18th centuries, the classroom is constructed entirely of silver maple wood, with a white oak floor and trim. Elaborate wood carvings, particularly folk motifs, grace the entrance, ceiling, and a 14-foot, 700-pound crossbeam.

The classroom is modeled after a reception area in a nobleman’s residence where traditional elements include a monumental entrance, a tile stove, icons and a continuous wall bench.

Specially commissioned artwork in the Ukrainian Room includes a 10-foot warming stove constructed of 154 handmade decorative ceramic tiles Artist Natalia Kormeluk of Rockville, Md., travelled to Ukraine to refine and authenticate her artistry as she produced tiles portraying seasonal cultivation, holiday celebrations, ballads and folklore. The ornate woodwork in the classroom, executed by Anatoly Lendil of Parma, Ohio, includes the crossbeam which bears a protective solar symbol, a 4th century solar calendar, and rosettes depicting the four seasons.

A copper bas relief by renowned artist Rem Bahautdyn of Glen Spey, N.Y., portrays historical highlights of the Ukrainian national capital, Kiev. Four icons of St. Nicholas, the Mother of God, Christ the teacher, and St. George were crafted by Svitioslav Makarenko.

The Pittsburgh Ukrainian Classroom Committee, formed in 1975, raised more than $250,000 to build the room. The committee has successfully staged the Ukrainian Festival for the past eight years, attracting thousands of patrons annually.

Funds were also raised during the Ukrainian Radio Hour on WPIT radio station during the past three years, totaling more than $525,000 worth of donations during the one-hour program on Father’s Day in 1989.

More specifically, the Ukrainian National Room is a celebration of the entire Ukrainian community,” said Dr. Kyshkevych, chairman of the Ukrainian Nationality Classroom Committee. “In creating this room, we have incorporated the most significant elements of our history. Now, as a classroom, it will inform others about the cultural heritage.”

The room was designed by Lubomyr E. Kalnyshchuk of Irvington, N.J.; Walter R. Boykowycz, architect of record, was responsible for the detailed design, ornamentation and execution of the project.

“The Ukrainian Classroom is remarkably rich in traditional arts — carved wood, ceramics, ornamental metalwork and iconography. Together, they create a warm and intimate environment for learning,” said Ms. Bruhns, director of the Nationality Rooms Program.

The Ukrainian Classroom is the fourth Nationality Classroom to be dedicated in less than four years, following the Israel Heritage (November 17, 1987), Armenian (August 25, 1988), and African Heritage (December 1989) classrooms.

The Nationality Rooms are gifts to the university from the people of Pittsburgh at aiming to preserve the ethnic heritages of the city.
Festival of Ukrainian Dance pays tribute to Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

NEW YORK — Lincoln Center’s famed Alice Tully Hall was the scene on Saturday, June 2, of a 25th anniversary tribute to Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, founder and director of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Dance and a former prima ballerina with the Innsbruck State Opera House and soloist with the Winnipeg Royal Ballet.

The afternoon program, dubbed a Festival of Ukrainian Dance, was held under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association. It featured the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of New York, students of Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky’s dance school, which now has several branches, as well as songs by the popular vocalist Bohdan Andrushyn and poetry reading by Lydia Krushelnytsky.

A capacity audience filled Alice Tully Hall that afternoon to see dances choreographed by Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky, among them works marking historic anniversaries and tragic events in Ukraine’s history, as well as Ukrainian folk dances from the Poltava, Hutsul, Zakarpattia, Lemko and Volhynia regions.

The program was conducted by master of ceremonies Ihor Rakowsky in both the Ukrainian and English languages. He acknowledged the great contributions of Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky to Ukrainian culture and noted that her cadre of young dancers, knowingly or not, are in fact participating in the national reawakening that today is taking place in Ukraine.

Finally, Mr. Rakowsky welcomed a group of soloists from the Kiev Opera, headed by the well-known bass-baritone Dmytro Hnatyiuk.

In the first half of the concert, the Syzokryli performed “Icon,” a ballet conceived and choreographed by Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky to music by S. Liapunov in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine. Lead roles were danced by Liudmila Kuznya (Oranta), Anna Bohachevsky (Princess Olha), Boris Bohachevsky and Orlando Pagan (archangels), and Roman Jakubowych (Grand Prince Volodymyr).

Ms. Kruhelnitsky, who directs the Lyala Kruhelnitsky Drama Studio, followed with a reading of poetry, including excerpts from “Iconostasis” by Vera Wozik and selected poems by Oleksander Oles.

“Fight for Freedom,” the next ballet danced by the Syzokryli and students, depicted Ukraine’s struggle against the tyranny of the Communist regime and the ultimate resurrection of the Ukrainian nation. The dance, choreographed by Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky, was dedicated to the tragic Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The principal dancers were: Ms. Bohachevsky (Ukraine), Katherine Caballero (Strength), Mr. Bohachevsky (prosecutor), Olesya Bus (Hope) and Michael Lewycky (resistance leader).

Following intermission, the Syzokryli returned with the traditional welcome dance, a Hutsul wedding dance, a Lemko number and Volynianka. The Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Ukrainian Dance performed the Poltavsky Kozachok, the Zakarpatska Polka and Hutsulka.

The entire dance cast appeared in excerpts from the Ivashki Suite, in honor of the late, single Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivashki, brutally slain over a decade ago, as well as in the finale, the Hopak.

In between dance numbers, Mr. Andrushyn performed medleys of songs, accompanying himself on the guitar.

At the conclusion of the Festival of Ukrainian Dance, sponsored, in part, by the New York State Council on the Arts, all the performers gathered on stage to honor Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky and thank her for 25 years of service in the cultural sphere of community life.

Scores of flowers were presented by ensemble members and students of her dance schools in New York, Passaic and Newark, N.J., as well as by former students, admirers and organizations, among them the Ukrainian National Association, the Dunka Chorus and the Voloshkyy Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia.

A special message of tribute was delivered by the Voloshky, in the person of 12-year-old Dora Pastushak, a student of the Voloshky School of Dance. Mr. Hnatyiuk, too, joined the chorus of admirers, observing “Mnayba Lita”at the conclusion of his heartfelt remarks.

After the program, parents of the young dancers hosted a reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America for the dancers and invited guests. Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky thanked all for their contributions toward the success of her anniversary program.

***

Ms. Pryma Bohachevsky, founder and director of the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble and the Roma Pryma School of Ukrainian Dance, was born in Lviv, Ukraine. At the age of 8 she entered the Opera Ballet School, and at 14 became the youngest soloist with the Lviv State Theater of Opera and Ballet.

She graduated with high honors from the Musik Akademie der Darstellende Kunst in Vienna and became the prima ballerina at the Innsbruck State Opera. Later, as a soloist with the Winnipeg Royal Ballet, she appeared in all major cities in Canada.

After relocating to the United States, she gave a series of dance recitals throughout the U.S., France, England, Greece, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Central America.

She has created a number of original topical dances and full-length ballet productions, among them “Cinderella,” “Petru Gynt,” “Dance of the Fates” and “Fern Flower.”

She has been directing her school of Ukrainian dance since 1963, and for many years has also conducted dance workshops at upstate New York resorts.
Famine Commission... (Continued from page 1)

still in session, he could not provide
details as to the composition, mandate, or
duration of the commission.

Dr. Mace added that an international
conference on the famine will be taking
place in Ukraine in September and that
the Memorial Society in Ukraine is
accumulating data on that period. According
to Dr. Mace, over 1,000 eyewitness accounts of the famine have
been collected.

After also thanking the members of the
commission for their work, Rep.
Gilman asked Dr. Vlok whether the
work of the U.S. commission had
motivated the creation of the commis-
sion in Ukraine. Dr. Vlok responded
that "it had a great effect since the
famine was previously not mentioned in
Soviet historiography."

Rep. Gilman concluded his questions by
stating that "we all look forward to
the day when Ukraine will take its
rightful place in the family of nations."

In his testimony Mr. Tymoshenko
stated that the "intensity of the genocidal
famine was to weaken the Ukrainian
people. While 7 million people were
physically destroyed, the entire nation
was spiritually destroyed. The famine
put into our genes a basic fear."

He went on to talk about the Chornobyl nuclear
catastrophe and the Soviet mishandling of
that, which has resulted in death and
suffering by the Ukrainian people.

Rep. Gilman pointed out that the
Congress is exploring the possibility of
hearings on the Chornobyl disaster.

Rep. Hertel stated that with the
conclusion of the commission's work, his
top priority is the opening of the U.S.
Consulate in Kiev and that he plans to
pursue to that end. The Post reported
that the events in Lithuania have set a precedent, he is con-

fident that Moscow's willingness to
discuss the situation in Ukraine will change for
the better.

Rep. Broomfield pointed out that
members of Congress had an effect on
Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev
regarding the Lithuanian situation.

Stating that numerous members of
Congress had raised that issue directly
with the Soviet president during his
recent visit to Washington, he is confi-
dent that Moscow's willingness to
negotiate with the Baltic states' leaders
had resulted from Congressional
concern.

Before closing up shop, the commis-
sion will publish the eyewitness ac-
counts of the famine which were collect-
ed during the course of its investigation.

The published documents will be sent
to libraries and other institutions. In
response to a question from Mr. Dratch, the
Post stated that the final report, published
two years ago, was also provided to
Soviet authorities and that both the
final report and the eyewitness accounts
will be sent to the Ukrainian Supreme
Soviet's commission on the famine.

UNA celebrates... (Continued from page 1)

Testifying at final meeting of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine are
(from right) Borys Tymoshenko and Orest Vlok. Also in the photo are James
Mace (left), commission staff director, and interpreter George Sajewy.

Dudaryk... (Continued from page 2)

Less "fields" (text by Ivan Franko), long
a staple of the Met Opera star's Ukrai-

nian repertoire, performed with
his usual power and dramatic intensity.

Somewhat less convincing was Leon-
tovych's "Our Lady of Pochayin" which
due to its strophic form requires more
varied interpretation from verse to
verse.

The almost anthem-like "Lord of
Heaven and Earth" (from Hulak-Arte-
myovskyi's "Kozak Beyond the Danube"),
was intended to be a tenor solo, and did
not fare well in the transposition.

Equally disconcerting was Mr. Plishka's
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U. of Penn offers two Ukrainian courses

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Michael Lenker, director of the Penn Language Center of the University of Pennsylvania, recently announced the offering of two Ukrainian courses during the fall semester of 1990. The courses are: Ukrainian 592 — Intermediate Ukrainian, a course for students with some background in the language, designed to develop and hone both oral proficiency and compositional skills and Ukrainian 594 — Advanced Ukrainian, in which the students, among other things, will be given the opportunity to translate literary works from Ukrainian into English and vice versa. A proficiency-based teaching method will be employed.

The Penn Language Center (PLC) was created in an effort to expand, intensify and enrich the university's resources in basic language instruction. It is an autonomous unit of the College of General Studies. Its offerings include a variety of language courses, ranging from classical Greek and Hebrew to modern-day Arabic and Portuguese. An Intermediate Ukrainian course was offered last year, and 11 students successfully completed it.

The Ukrainian courses to be offered during the academic year 1990-1991 are open to students from other accredited universities. The tuition per semester is $600; there are no additional fees for University of Pennsylvania students, and both graduate and/or undergraduate credit will be awarded. The courses will be taught by Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky.

Additional information and registration by telephone for University of Pennsylvania students is possible by calling (215) 243-PENN; for information on course content and financial aid, call (215) 951-1204.

It was also announced that several scholarships will be available to qualified students. The scholarship program is administered by a special committee set up by the Ukrainian Congress Committee — Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia.

Dr. Lenker stressed his personal desire to develop a strong Ukrainian program within the Penn Language Center and the university's commitment to foreign language instruction.

According to Dr. Lenker, during the fall semester of 1990 the center will, among others, introduce courses in Czech, Polish and Lithuanian, as well as a methodological course in field language work.

He and Dr. Rudnytsky said it is hoped that students of Ukrainian descent and others interested in learning the language and culture of the Ukrainian people will avail themselves of both courses offered: Ukrainian 592 and Ukrainian 594.

The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

UNA Home Office
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

Carleton University establishes Center for Canadian-Soviet Studies

by Chris Guly

OTTAWA — On the nationalities issue, the USSR and Canada share some striking similarities. While Moscow struggles to keep Lithuania in the Soviet Union, Canada faces its most divisive language battle which may see Quebec become a sovereign state.

So there’s an unacknowledged timeliness with the announcement that Carleton University would establish a Center for Canadian-Soviet Studies this July. The university’s Institute of Soviet and East European Studies received a $285,000 grant to run the center for a three-year period.

According to Dr. Larry Black, director of the institute, 30 Canadian and Soviet researchers will investigate issues common to both countries. They include: economic relations, the Arctic and nationalities. Three Soviet citizens from Moscow’s Institute of Canada and the United States are expected to work in Canada this year. Prof. Allan Kagedan, who currently teaches a course on Soviet nationalities for the institute, will lead a one-year study to establish how ethnic relations between the two nations are different. He will also look at specific issues and each country’s respective successes and failures in dealing with them.

Although Prof. Kagedan says it won’t be the only focus, the role and the future of Ukraine and Ukrainian nationalism within the Soviet Union will be compared with Quebec nationalism vis-a-vis its role in Canadian society. The 33-year-old scholar will also look at people of Ukrainian descent and how they’ve established themselves in Canadian society.

This fall, he will leave his federal government job to devote his full time attention to this research. As part of the center’s mandate, Prof. Kagedan will also teach a one-semester undergraduate honors course on national tensions in the Soviet Union.

The center will also organize seminars and briefing sessions for other scholars, journalists, policy makers and business people. It will monitor Soviet news reports about Canada and will organize a data base on research activities, published reports and grants to post-doctoral researchers.

Q: What investment offers

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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 send in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday 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 respective articles.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color) with good contrast and should be submitted 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.
Radio Kiev...

(Continued from page 1)

of the culture and language; and no affirmation of the dignity and distinctiveness of the Ukrainian people and all national groups inhabiting the republic.

The state sovereignty of the Ukrainian SSR "within a renovated Soviet federation" had already been incorporated into the Ukrainian party's platform for the March elections to the republic's and local sovets, which was adopted by the November 1989 plenum of the Central Committee.

At its plenum in March, the Central Committee repeated its call for the republic's political and economic sovereignty, a separate resolution, which also called on people's deputies to take an active part in drafting a new union treaty. What is more, the resolution advocated the broadening of Ukraine's sovereignty. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Party History in Kiev. Those attending the meeting argued that the time had come for various forms of ties, taking into account the national, historical, economic and cultural traits of the republic.

At a subsequent press conference, presidential spokesman Arkady Maslenikov confirmed that in the future each republic should have its own "degree of freedom" in relations with the center.

Mr. Ivasenko described the new union in terms of a two-tier concept that would incorporate the relations of the individual republics to the center and specific links, treaties and agreements among the republics themselves.

The current official concern in Kiev about Ukrainian statehood was liquidation of the center. Mr. Ivashko also called for a new union treaty, which has now been grudgingly accepted by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as well. At a meeting of the Council of Federation on June 12, the participants discussed the new union treaty in terms that would provide "various forms of ties, taking into account the national-historical, economic and cultural traits" of the republic.

In addition to the events marking the proclamation of Volume One, the UNA executives met with senior IHRC staff to discuss future plans for the project. The UNA agreed to increase funding for the project for the next fiscal year. The additional funds were provided to hire a full-time indexer in order to speed progress on future volumes of the index.

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee members also held a meeting with local UNA members and the entire Ukrainian community of Minneapolis-St. Paul on Tuesday evening, May 15, Mr. Flis, Mr. Sochani and Mrs. Dychuk, as well as branch secretaries, spoke about recent UNA activities, and answered questions from the audience.

Work on Volume II of the Svoboda Index, which will cover the years 1900 to 1907, has already begun, it is scheduled for publication in early 1992. Copies of Volume I may be ordered either from the Svoboda Bookstore or from the Immigration History Research Center, 625 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114; (612) 627-4208.

The cost of the volume is $25, plus $2 for postage and handling. Quantity discounts are available: 10 percent discount on orders of 10 to 24 copies; 15 percent on orders of 25 or more copies.

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**FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK**

1. "I must say I am more than ever convinced that the decision of the judges in Israel was unjust..." - Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Denning

2. "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred..." - Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of identifying 1 van: A Case Study in Dreyfus case.

3. "If John Demjanjuk - whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man - hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be israel that will one day be in the dock" - Count Nikolai Tolstoy

4. "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country..." - Congressman James Traficant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.

5. "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case." - Court Nikola Tolstoy

Twelve years of relentless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us succeeed in our final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P.O. Box 92319
Cleveland, Ohio 44192
Green movement... (Continued from page 4) 42 The participants expressed a desire to just the opposite."

projects currently under consideration.

discussed, together with the relation of

No. 26 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1990 13

the Green movement to internal poli–

dent,

because of that

government in Moscow." Mr. Dudko

AHRU is a human rights organization

recently, the public knew only that

is only one way to resolve the problems:

ronalist backs Ukrainian indepen–

Buffalo News on May 14 read: "Envi–

Bozhena Olshaniwsky

the movement through picketing, mass

walk (Evhen Duvalko and Andrew

also a human rights organization — The international

AHRU members expressed a desire to

Mr. Dudko's acquaintance with

Another Peace Walk in Ukraine will take place in August, taking partici–

Since then the Peace Walk in Ukraine

As a result of Mr. Dudko's activities,

For more information, please contact the management of "SOYUZIVKA":

Tel.: 1-813-627-1082 after 6 p.m. 4

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UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — 1990 at SOYUZIVKA

Sunday, August 12 — Sunday, August 26

Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky

■ Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced
dancers.

■ Food and lodging: $245.00 (OUNA members), $275.00 (non-members)

■ Instructor's fee: $140.00

■ Limit 60 students

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Kerhonkson, New York 12446

(914) 620-5641

CARLTON CRITZ

Lisa Smurova

Mr. Dudko's acquaintance with AHRU members Bozhena Olshaniwsky and the late Vasyl Kyhun date back to the summer of 1988 during the Peace Walk in Ukraine from Odessa to Kiev. He was in charge of the Ukrainian lead group (more than 35 members) of the Peace Walk and was a member of the steering committee of the march. Because of this position he was able to arrange Ms. Olshaniwsky's speaking appearance (in both English and Ukrai–
nian) before the enormous crowds in Uman, Cherky, Kaniv, Ternopilke and Kiev, which impacted positively on the crowds in Ukraine and on the project itself.

In addition, during the walk's round–
table discussions and meetings, Mr. Dudko spoke about the ecological problems in Ukraine by informing the 250-person American delegation about the reality that exists in Ukraine.

Since then the Peace Walk in Ukraine has become a tradition. This project, which is sponsored by a U.S.-based organization — The International Peace Walk — and the Ukrainian Committee to Defend Peace (Soviet Peace Committee) on an annual basis.

AHRU members also met with Ukrainian Prime Minister (Mr. Shevchenko and Mr. Kychun) for the August 1988 walk from Odessa to Kiev, and for the October 1988 Peace Walk (Evhen Duvalko and Andrew Kurylo). Both offered an unusual opportunity for Ukrainian activists in rural and urban settings — devoid of restrictions.

Another Peace Walk in Ukraine will take place in August, taking partici–

Since 1988 the Green movement has made rapid strides. Ukrainians by the hundreds of thousands joined and aided the movement through picking, mass street demonstrations and other pro–
tests against government projects which were deemed hazardous to their lives.

In addition to Green World (Zelenyi Svit) in Ukraine, an Ecological Ad–

visory Council (Ecopra) was formed. This council consists of scientists and specialists who work on scientific research and specific projects which they then present to Soviet government officials as an alternative to state–

approved plans.

The theme that marked Mr. Dudko's travels during his stay in America was a quote from the Buffalo News that said: "Stevensky Dudko says independence for... Ukraine is [the] key to healing its environment."
Deceit of U.S. Justice...

(Continued from page 6)


"Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. Prof. Wagenaar's book...
Election of...

(Continued from page 2)

Society (though the chairman of the last won a seat on an independent nomination). Thus only 15 percent of elected delegates were non-party members.

In the elections for president, the bloc nominated several candidates. While the votes appeared to be close at first — every candidate for president would have the opportunity to speak (live, on television), and accounts of the speech would appear in the official press. An opportunity for free publicity had thus existed initially. Initially there were 10 candidates for president, and these were subsequently reduced to just four: Vladimir B. Hryniov, a doctor of technical sciences and party member from the Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute; Mr. Ivashko; Ivan M. Salty, the first party secretary and chairman of the council of the Podil Raion of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only first party secretary and chairman of the city of Kiev; 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THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA cordially invites you to participate in the **SUMMER 1990 ENTERTAINMENT at SOYUZIVKA**

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**July 2**

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, invites the public to celebrate the publication of "Soviet Dissension: A History of the Nationalities Problem in the USSR," a book that will meet its co-author, Bohdan Nahaylo. Mr. Nahaylo, director of the Ukrainian Service of Radio Liberty, based in Munich, West Germany, will be promoting "Soviet Dissension" at Sidney Kramer Books, 1825 I St. NE, at 5:30-7 p.m.

**July 3**

**NEW YORK:** Seventeen woodcuts by the late Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnidenovsky will be on display at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The show begins today with opening reception scheduled for 6-8 p.m. The prints will be on view through the end of the month. For more information call the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, (718) 622-4433.

**July 14**

**TUCSON, Ariz.:** The Ballet Arts Foundation in Tucson will present the Diverse- tainment Classical Dance Company from Kiev, Ukraine. The 10-member teenage girls' classical performance will include two Ukrainian numbers: Schchedryk and Kosachok. Concerts are scheduled for 3:30 and 6:30 p.m. at the Inn Gettings Build- ing, University of Arizona. For more information call the Ukrainian American Society, (602) 296-1464.

**July 18**

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The admissions office of Manor Junior College (MJC), a private, Catholic, independent college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, will host a college-wide open house today on the college campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, at 3-8 p.m. Prospective students will have the opportunity to meet with admissions personnel and program direc- torates, participate in a financial aid semi-nar, and tour the campus. For more information or to register call the MJC admissions office, (215) 884-2219.

**July 23**

**MONTREAL:** Bravo International pre- tendents the Dudaryk Ukrainian Boys' Choir from Lviv, Ukraine. The 65- member choir made up of boys and youth, age 9-29, will perform religious and classical music of Ukraine as well as folk songs. The concert begins at 8 p.m. at the Place Des Arts Theatre Management. There is a discount for foundation members as well as for families registering more than one child. Accommoda- tions for overnight stay are available for interested students at an additional cost. The deadline for registration is July 15. For more information contact Duda, (215) 262-0807, in the Pottsville area, call (717) 625-8054; in Hazleton, (717) 625-2277, and, in Philadelphia, call (215) 659-7955.

**August 19-25**

**GLEN SPEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S. and Canada (USCAK) will sponsor a voluntary refereeing course during the Ukrainian Sich Schools Summer Camp. The course will feature highly qualified instructors, Volodymyr Stanchynsky, an internation- al referee, and Alexander Pavlov, a na- tional Canadian referee. The fee of $175 will cover instruction, a progress ma- nual, a certificate, an insignia to mark completion of the course, and, on the final board. All clubs participating in USCAK tournaments are urged to send at least one candidate, age 20 or older, to the refereeing course as, in the future, clubs who cannot bring a qualified referee to an USCAK competition will be charged an additional tournament fee. Applications, along with a check for $175, may be sent to Ukrainian Sports Federation, 698 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J., 07110.

No. 2 man... (Continued from page 1) 

The second stage of the CPU congress is scheduled for 6-8 p.m. The prints will be on view through the end of the month. For more information call the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, (718) 622-4433.

**SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1990 No. 26**