

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Famine Commission holds final meeting Influence on developments in Ukraine is cited

by Eugene Iwanciw  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine held its last meeting on June 20, four years and two months after its inception.

The congressional members attend-

## Demjanjuk defense presents new info on "real Ivan"

JERUSALEM — The John Demjanjuk defense this week concluded its appeal to Israel's Supreme Court by submitting further evidence that the former Cleveland autoworker is an innocent victim of mistaken identity and that the real "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka Nazi death camp was a guard by the name of Ivan Marchenko.

Defense lawyer Yoram Sheftel attempted to refute the prosecution's argument in his presentations to the five-judge panel on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 26-28.

The prosecution had concluded its two-week arguments on Thursday, June 21.

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney revealed that new evidence, received just three weeks ago from Poland, showed that a former Treblinka guard, Piotr Dmi-trenko, had said that a former prisoner of war named Ivan Marchenko was with him at the death camp.

The Associated Press reported that according to an affidavit given in the 1950s to Polish authorities, Mr. Dmi-trenko also said that Mr. Marchenko used to go drinking and womanizing with him to the village of Volka-Okrenglik near Treblinka.

This statement supports testimony by a Polish tavern owner, Kazimierz Dudek, who said that Mr. Marchenko used to drink at his pub. Dudek had identified that guard as "Ivan the Terrible" when Polish authorities showed him a spread of eight photographs.

According to The Jerusalem Post, the Supreme Court allowed the Demjanjuk defense to present the new evidence over the strong objections of the prosecution, which said the evidence was neither new nor valid.

Mr. Sheftel also attempted to introduce as evidence a British television program "Viewpoint 90," which showed a villager in Volka-Okrenglik, Jan Kobus, telling his interviewer that he had known "Ivan the Terrible" by the surname Marchenko. Mr. Kobus did

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ing the meeting were Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), the commission's chairman, Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), and Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.).

Also in attendance were five of the six public members, including Ulana Mazurkevich, Anastasia Volker, Dr. Oleh Weres, Daniel Marchishin and Bohdan Fedorak.

Rep. Hertel thanked the commission's members for their work and support and extended special thanks to Rep. Broomfield for successfully enacting legislation for federal funding for the final year of the commission's work. He went on to say that when the commission was formed, "I was not sure of what would be accomplished. The accomplishments are beyond expectations. This is especially important at this time for if things continue to improve in the Soviet Union, it is important to remind people how bad it can be."

Rep. Broomfield echoed the gratitude of the commission's chairman and stated that he was "honored to be on the commission and proud of the results."

Providing a summary of the commission's work, Dr. James Mace, staff director, pointed out that because of the existence of the commission, "Soviet authorities have admitted that the famine occurred, that it was artificial, and that Stalin was responsible. They have not yet, however, admitted that the famine was genocidal."

Testifying before the commission were Dr. Orest Vlokh and Borys Tymoshenko. Dr. Vlokh, a newly elected deputy in Ukraine, thanked the commission for its work. He stated that "many black and white spots exist in our history and in our movement for independence, these issues must surface. The most important issue before the (Ukrainian) Supreme Soviet is the independence and autonomy of Ukraine."

He continued: "It is important to mention not only the famine of 1932-1933 but the repressions Ukraine suffered before and after 1933, particularly during World War II. These repressions were not only genocide but ethnocide; the educational and religious systems were destroyed as evidenced by the destruction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Greek (Ukrainian) Catholic Church later."

In response to a question as to what is being done in Ukraine regarding the famine, Dr. Vlokh pointed out that a special commission to investigate the famine has been created in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Since he left Ukraine while the Supreme Soviet was

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## 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 the Ukrainian SSR favor Ukraine 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 22 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; no preservation and further flourishing

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## 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 Mykolayovych Saliy, 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 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 consider stepping 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 Saliy.

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 at a

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Stanislav Hurenko addresses recent session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

## 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 Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, was elected president of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, in a one-sided vote against three other candidates in the final round of voting. The nomination of Mr. Ivashko as one of the candidates took place over strong opposition from members of the Democratic Bloc, who argued that it was not feasible for one person 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 faces the growing disillusionment of citizens, and a rapidly developing opposition that has been established since the original March elections to the Supreme Soviet took place. In addition, the minority Democratic Bloc has, through skillful tactics within the assembly, attained an influence that would not appear to be warranted by its actual numbers.

The convocation of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on May 15 took place against a background of anger and anxiety in Kiev. The election for mayor in the city had been postponed and new

allowed, and that the flags on the desks of the bloc delegates therefore also be prohibited. It was an example of the most petty politicking, but a sign of the hostility between two clearly demarcated groups. The Bloc also staged a brief protest at the outset of the assembly to ensure that the proceedings would be televised and monitored on the radio.

By all accounts, the bloc has acquired an influence in the assembly that is out of proportion to its actual numbers (about 120 out of 450 deputies). One reason for such a development has been the relative disarray of the party. Over the past few weeks, a group of Left Communists has been formed, in addition to the Ukrainian branch of the Democratic Union. The situation in the Russian Republic — it was announced that the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, has offered to sell Russian oil to Ukraine for dollars — is regarded with not a little apprehension, and was declared to be one reason why Mr. Ivashko was unwilling at that time to relinquish his party leadership.

In addition, there have also 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

## Ivashko's nominees fail to win support of people's deputies

MOSCOW — The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on June 25 began the process of electing the republic's government, beginning with the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

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

As is his prerogative as chairman of the Parliament, Mr. Ivashko, nominated a candidate for the post: Vitaliy Masol, the current chairman of the Council of Ministers. According to a report in Izvestia, 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 226 votes out of 450, a chairman of the Council of Ministers was not elected.

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



Vitaliy Masol

The next day, a similar fate befell Vitold Fokin, chairman of the Ukrainian State Planning Committee. He, too, was unable to convince a majority of the people's deputies that he is suited for the position that is equivalent to prime minister of the republic.

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

LONDON — The former headquarters of the independent Ukrainian government, the Central Rada (1917-1918), 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 Rebirth, 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 Oleksandr Savchenko, "The way out of the economic crisis for Ukraine," and Bohdan Ternopilsky, a member of the Rukh secretariat, "On the immediate 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 formation of a Ukrainian parliamentary republic. In addition, the words "for restructuring" are slated to be removed from the official name of Rukh.

Other resolutions dealt with "The Political Situation in Ukraine and the Aims of Rukh" and on the celebration of the "Days of Kozak Glory" (which will take place on August 3-5 on the territory of the 17th century Zaporozhian Kozak state.

The Great Council decided to hold the second all-Ukrainian congress of Rukh on October 19-21 in Kiev. The following will be the principal items on the agenda: the political situation in Ukraine and changes in the activities and direction of Rukh; Rukh and the Ukrainian diaspora; changes in the leading organs of Rukh; changes and additions to the Rukh program and statute; reorganization of regional branches of Rukh; and the inter-religious situation in Ukraine.

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

candidates nominated, ostensibly because the favorite for the position, Anatoly Pohribny, had participated in a "book-burning ceremony" of Lenin's works at Lenin's statue in the city, and had resigned his party membership. More seriously, the Institute of Geology with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was reported to be examining 145 radioactive cesium hotspots that had suddenly been revealed in the city (from the Chernobyl explosion), and which encompassed, among other regions, a children's daycare center. As a result, several groups, including the Women's Society of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Rebirth, picketed the Supreme Soviet building to request that this new problem be placed on the immediate agenda of the Parliament. The petition failed, however, because the powerful agrarian lobby in the assembly, centered around the newly formed Ukrainian Peasant-Democratic Party, insisted that the restoration of small villages receive priority in the early debates.

Within the assembly, a continuing feud has developed between what one observer has called the "Rightists" among the party delegates and members of the Democratic Bloc. It has at times focused on seemingly unimportant issues, such as the question of flags. Thus bloc members sit with small blue and yellow national flags on the tables in front of them. One Right delegate, irritated by what he considered an ostentatious display, advanced a motion to bring the "state flag" (i.e. the Ukrainian SSR flag) into the assembly room.

A counter-motion was then put to permit both the state and the national flags in the hall, whereby another Rightist requested that no flags be

Communist Party of Ukraine only make sense if viewed from the perspective of events in the Russian Republic. Long years of subservience to Moscow under former leader Volodymyr Shecherbytsky appear to have deprived it of much of its initiative.

Members of Rukh and other four groups in the Democratic Bloc, however, appear to be better organized. The four microphones in the Supreme Soviet have bloc delegates speaking or waiting to speak regularly, by prearrangement. Official accounts bitterly accuse the bloc of holding up important legislation, though every motion put forward by the bloc to date has been impeded by the majority Rightists. Speakers such as Les Taniuk, the Kiev director, Lev Lukianenko, leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, and Vyacheslav Chornovil, the chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, appear almost daily in the account of proceedings. In brief, a genuine opposition has developed in Ukraine. This circumstance can be explained partly by the general impression that the Ukrainian election was in many ways an unfair one. The party controlled the selections of candidates in several instances, refused to register the Rukh until after the election had taken place, and also excluded from the voting lists both the influential Zelenyi Svit (Green World) and the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language (Continued on page 15)

1. The party was founded in Lviv in March, in response to the new law on property holding.

2. This term has been adopted here for the sake of simplicity and does not necessarily imply any political connotation. Elsewhere, such people have received the appellation "conservatives." Neither is very satisfactory.

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# Journalist's notebook: A strong woman's voice in Ukraine's Parliament

by Marta Kolomayets



*The Weekly continues its series on Ukraine today written by associate editor Marta Kolomayets, who traveled to Ukraine in May with a Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund delegation that brought medical supplies and technology and vitamins for the victims of the 1986 nuclear accident. She attended a few sessions of the first days of the Supreme Soviet, where she met with some of the Democratic Bloc deputies.*

KIEV — Among the vocal deputies from the Democratic Bloc, such familiar faces as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Levko Lukianenko, Dmytro Pavlychko, Volodymyr Yavorivsky often taken their places at the microphone to address sessions of the current Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

However, over this short period of time since the 12th convo-

cation of the Supreme Soviet has been in session, some new faces have proven to be a strong, steady, democratic voice, reflecting the needs of the people of Ukraine as it begins to take its first steps beyond communism's stagnant system.

One of these voices is Laryssa Skoryk, a Rukh activist elected from the city of Kiev, Electoral District No. 1, Artemivsky raion. In the runoff elections held on Sunday, March 18, she beat out Dmytro Poyzid, another Rukh candidate. Born in 1939, Ms. Skoryk is an associate of the chair of architecture at the Kiev State Arts Institute. She graduated from the Polytechnical Institute in

Lviv with an architectural degree. She takes an active part in Rukh, where she serves as the deputy chairwoman of the Collegium on Culture, Science and Education, and is chairwoman of the Commission on Architecture, Urban Studies and Preservation of the Historical Environment.

One of only 13 women elected to this Parliament, Ms. Skoryk, a petite, blonde dynamo, commands the attention of men and women alike, and is popular not only among her constituents, but among all citizens of Ukraine who want democratic reforms. Attesting to the respect she holds among the popu-

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Ms. Skoryk addresses the 450-member Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

A constituent presents Larysa Skoryk with flowers and an appreciative gesture after the Democratic Bloc scored a victory in Parliament, allowing for live broadcast of the daily procedures of the Supreme Soviet.

## 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 Marples 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 issues of importance to 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 387 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 Ukraine and Ukrainian 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.

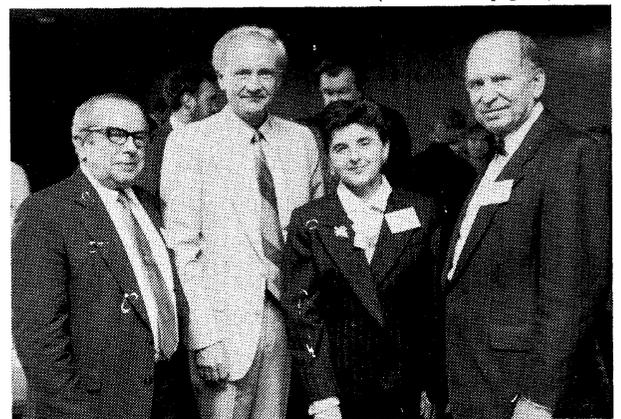
The guests were shown the microfilm and computer equipment used in compiling the index and were given a brief overview of the workings of the project; all were especially pleased to see a 146-page draft of material already prepared for Volume II. An informal luncheon with University of Minnesota Senior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

nard Kuhl, himself of Estonian descent, followed.

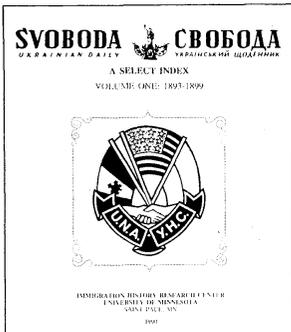
The afternoon included a book reception held at the university's Campus Club. Guests were greeted by Prof. Vecoli, who thanked the UNA for its long-standing support of the project, and for their willingness to travel to the Twin Cities to take part in marking the appearance of the book. Remarks were 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

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UNA Supreme Executive officers Walter Sochan, Ulana Diachuk and John O. Flis with Nils Hasselmo, president of the University of Minnesota.



Cover of Svoboda index.

# Parliamentary interns in Canada welcome Yavorivsky, Mokry

by Tania Bardyn

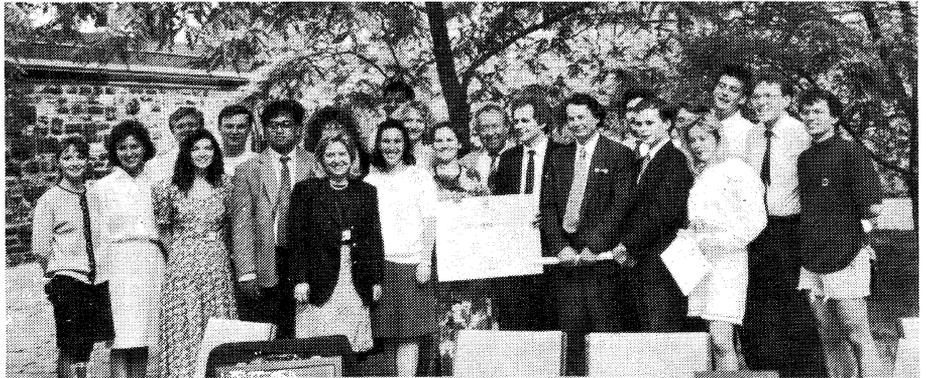
OTTAWA — American and Canadian university students working as interns for members of Parliament on June 12 enthusiastically welcomed Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a people's deputy of both the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets and a Rukh leader, and Dr. Volodymyr Mokry, member of the Polish Parliament and 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 secession demands of the Baltics, Ukraine and Georgia?" asked

*Tania Bardyn is a second-year political studies student at Queen's University and a parliamentary intern with William Blaikie, MP for Winnipeg-Transcona.*



Student interns on Parliament Hill in Ottawa with USSR and Ukrainian people's deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Polish Parliament member Volodymyr Mokry.

Darrell Danakowski of Michigan. Mr. Yavorivsky replied that the demands for independence are an ongoing and realizable goal, which Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost has aided but which has happened because of the work of many individuals in each of the republics.

During the reception, the students were informed about the Ukrainian claim for redress following a statement from the leader of the New Democratic Party, Audrey McLaughlin, in the House of Commons during question period. "High school and university history textbooks do not cover this

black episode in Canada's history," said Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk of Queen's University.

Prof. Luciuk spoke about the creation of internment camps set up across Canada to deal with thousands of Ukrainians during the first world war. Ukrainians were subjected to many discriminatory measures legislated by the government of Canada.

For many of the students who have travelled to Banff National Park, it was an eye-opener to hear that the roads and the recreational facilities in Banff,

Alberta, were built by Ukrainians imprisoned during World War I.

The four Ukrainian interns, Deborah Komarnicky of Ottawa, Lesia Stangret of Welland, Taras Zalusky of Montreal and Tania Bardyn of Toronto spoke with Mr. Yavorivsky and Dr. Mokry about their work on Parliament Hill. Both were pleased to hear that Ukrainian Canadian students are participating in the work of Parliament.

To conclude the evening, Ukrainian interns presented both guests with the Ukrainian translation of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

## 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 and the welfare 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, Stam-

ford, 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 Bohachevsky, 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 Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn. This position led Bishop Losten to various posts within the eparchy, including comptroller and consultant, president of Ascension Manor (a senior citizen's complex — a project which Bishop Losten initiated), director of the Archdiocesan Insurance Commission and a member of the Archdiocesan Building Commission.

He was raised to the rank of papal chamberlain in July 1968 by Pope Paul VI. Bishop Losten was nominated to the episcopacy on March 23, 1971, and was consecrated May 25, 1971. He was named auxiliary to the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia and, in June 1976, during Metropolitan Senyshyn's failing health, 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 primate 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 Freedman of Greenpeace. The delega-

tion 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 the press, Mr. Dudko reported on the deteriorating situation in Ukraine: its disastrous ecological condition and the inevitability of independence for Ukraine as a prerequisite for solving its ecological and economic problems.

Mr. Dudko extended his visit in 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 magazine 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 polyvinyl chloride plants in Ukraine because of excessive pollution. "This project should be built elsewhere," said Mr. Dudko.

Another McGraw-Hill publication — Nucleonics 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



Sviatoslav Dudko

### 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 poverty 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."

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# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## 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 Richkoyu), "Dudaryk," a medley of hahilky accompanied by tambourine and drums to create a special effect, and "O Great God, Protect Our Ukraine" (Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi).

In the first part of the concert the boys performed works of sacred music by Bach, Mozart, Maschali and Puglesi and the first three of the Ukrainian songs.

Guest soloist Marta Kokolska Musiitschuk accompanied the choir in one of the works by Mozart. It was only recently discovered that this soloist is related to the Boychoir's director, Alexander Musichuk.

The songs in the second half of the program were introduced by a narrator, Donald Schriver, who gave a background to each group of songs performed by the choir. These consisted of medleys of American songs titled as follows: "Americana" by Zanelli; three medley arrangements of Beryl Red, "The Promised Land," western songs; "Getting Together," gay '90s songs, including barbershop quartet numbers; and "Who'll Be A Witness," spirituals; "A Shaker Patchwork" by Sam Pottle; "America, The Beautiful," Roy Ringwald's arrangement; and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Peter Wilhousky's arrangement.

For an unexpected finale, the choir sang "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi," com-

bined 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 Ihor Rakowsky. During each of the above concerts he introduced to the audience Halyna 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.

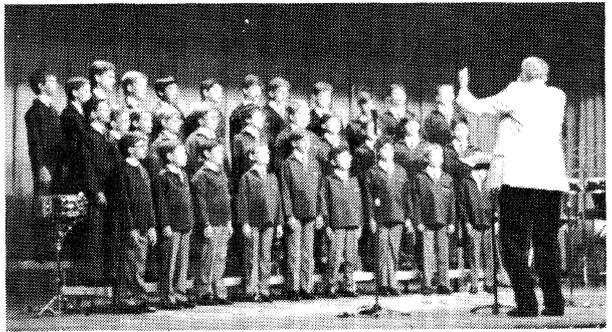
Spontaneous applause broke out from the audience after the boys' final number. Ulana Diachuk, UNA's present supreme treasurer and president-elect for the coming term, congratulated the little singers for a job well done, and, on behalf of the UNA, pledged a sizeable donation to the choir's fund-raising efforts. The Boychoir is accepting donations to finance its 1991 Ukraine tour.

A dance was held immediately after the concert. Music was supplied by Bohdan Hirniak and his dance band.

On Sunday after divine liturgies at the Ukrainian Catholic church and the Ukrainian Orthodox chapel, an ecumenical moleben was celebrated at St. Volodymyr's Chapel.

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; Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer and president-elect of the UNA, with her husband; the Rev. John Kulish, pastor of the local Ukrainian Orthodox parish; Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor with his wife; Walter Kwas, supreme advisor; Anne Chopek, honorary member

(Continued on page 10)



The Ohio Boychoir.



The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.



The Women's Vocal Ensemble of the Dumka Chorus.

## Fraternalists attend proclamation of Fraternal Week in Garden State



New Jersey Secretary of State Joan Haberle signs governor's proclamation of Fraternal Week. Among those looking on is UNA Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida (left).

TRENTON, N.J. — Secretary of State Joan Haberle invited members of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress to her private office here to read and sign Gov. Jim Florio's proclamation of Fraternal Week on June 14.

The Secretary of State greeted the following members of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress: Alfreda Plocha, president; Andrew Keybida, second vice-president; Ernest V. Zarnowski, Helen Bagdzinski, Stephanie Wochok, Ann Teska and Eleanor O. Schol, members of the executive board.

During the signing ceremonies, Secretary Haberle said, "I am pleased to welcome the officers and executive board members of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress who are gathered here today in observance of Fraternal Week and Flag Day. June 14 marks the 213th birthday of the flag of the United States of America. To the 10 million members of America's fraternal benefit societies, it is a day of special meaning because it forms the cornerstone of Fraternal Week, a seven-day period of celebration, as well as the 102nd year of the National Fraternal Congress of America."

She further stated, "Fraternal Week is observed as a way of informing the American public that fraternal benefit societies, through their local lodges and branches, are responsible for many activities to benefit the citizens of our cities and states. Fraternal groups maintain and support orphanages, homes for the aged, welfare services for the destitute and indigent, and emergency care for those suffering from natural disasters. Fraternalists work with the mentally retarded, the blind and the handicapped. Fraternalists operate youth camps, provide millions of dollars in scholarships, and teach children patriotism, loyalty and devotion to American ideals of freedom and justice."

"During 1989 fraternal societies throughout the nation spent over \$300 million on the above activities and 10 million fraternalists volunteered 40 million hours of time in service to Americans last year. In New Jersey there are approximately 500,000 fraternalists who are doing their share," she noted.

Also in attendance were David L. Scanlon, personal assistant to Gov. Florio, and Maurice Fitzgibbons, director of the Office of Ethnic Affairs.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## The famine revisited

Just last week, The New York Times, in its regular feature called "The Editorial Notebook," wrote about the infamous Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty, 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 "Trenchcoats, Then and Now: The Correspondent Who Liked Stalin," characterized Duranty as "fascinated, almost mesmerized by the harsh system he described."

"And having bet on Stalin's rise in the 1920s, Mr. Duranty remained loyally partial 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. Duranty's "lapses" are freshly detailed in "Stalin's Apologist," a biography of Duranty by S.J. Taylor. "The biggest Duranty lapse was his indifference to the catastrophic famine in 1930-1931, when millions perished in Ukraine on the heels of forced collectivization. He shrugged off the famine as 'mostly bunk,' and in any case, as he admonished the squeamish, 'You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.'"

Mr. Meyer concludes that Duranty'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 Duranty 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 Malcolm Muggeridge — one who did tell the truth about the Great Famine in Ukraine — who described Duranty as "the greatest liar of any journalist I have met in 50 years of journalism."

The reviewer wrote: "Even more repugnant [than his praise of Stalin's fascistic measures] was his complicity in covering up one of the basest mass murders in human history; the millions of lives destroyed in the early 1930s during Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture, and his extermination of the kulak class through wholesale slaughter and state-imposed starvation."

At the same time as Duranty in his news dispatches was denying the existence of widespread famine, in a report to the British Embassy he noted that "Ukraine had been bled white" and estimated that "as many as 10 million" may have died of starvation.

For his "dispassionate interpretive reporting" Duranty 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, and demanded 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 that step has fallen short. It is time The Times, as a newspaper of record, set the record straight and return the ill-gotten Pulitzer awarded to Duranty. Now, when the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine is concluding its work, when the truth about the famine is beginning to be told even in the USSR, The Times must clear its own record and take a principled stand.

July  
8  
1709

## Turning the pages back...

After Peter I broke his commitment to defend Ukraine from the Poles, a guarantee that constituted the basis of the 1654 Pereyaslav Treaty, Hetman Ivan Mazepa no longer felt

loyal to the tsar. Thus, when Charles XII of Sweden diverted his drive on Moscow and moved onto Ukraine, Mazepa went over to the Swedes in the hope that Ukraine would be spared from ruin.

Charles and Mazepa established a pact that in return for military aid and provisions, Charles promised to protect Ukraine and refrain from making peace with the tsar until it was completely free from Moscow and its former rights restored.

According to Orest Subtelný's "Ukraine: A History," throughout the fall, winter and spring of 1708-1709, rival forces maneuvered for strategic positions and competed for popular support in Ukraine. Finally on July 8, 1709, the Battle of Poltava took place with Peter I emerging the victor over the Swedes and Mazepa.

The battle is remembered as one of the most decisive battles in European history. The Swedes were wiped out in their attempt to dominate northern Europe, as the Russians took over power on the Baltic coast. For Ukrainians, the battle marked the end of their attempts to break away from Russia.

This year on the 281st anniversary of this tragic moment, the Poltava branch of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Rukh, will commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Poltava on July 8.

Rukh has called upon all Ukrainians to join a human chain in Poltava in commemoration of this event in Ukrainian history. Rukh's appeal reads as follows:

"The human chain will begin in the field where the battle of Poltava took place, after which our Ukrainian Kozak republic ceased to exist, and tens of thousands of Kozaks, peasants and others were murdered on the orders of Peter I and his satraps.

"Locked in our memory, the evil is buried where the great hangmen of our nation, the Stalinist NKVD, hid any traces of their crimes — over 15,000 innocent tortured inhabitants of Poltava.

"Also on the historical path from one hangman to another — millions upon millions were killed and tortured by tsarist and Bolshevik imperial hangmen, murdered in the artificial famine in Ukraine and deported from beyond her boundaries, and there, in the disturbed dirt of Siberia and Kazakhstan, died.

"Fellow citizens! Let us all take part in the human chain to commemorate all the innocents who died! Let us show them that we will no longer be their slaves and will not allow new despots onto our land! From today we will decide our own fate! Let Ukraine be free!"

## 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 final installment 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 appeal to the Supreme Court of Israel, to each member of the Israeli Knesset, each U.S. senator and representative and to over 600 members of the media worldwide.

The authors of this UABA statement are Michael Waris Jr., chairman of the board of governors, Andrew Flypovych, president, and Lidia Boyduy Shandor, former recording secretary.

### CONCLUSION

To best appreciate how little weight should be accorded the testimony of the five Treblinka survivors who testified that they recognized, after 35 years, that John Demjanjuk was the man 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 Soviets "helped" U.S. and 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 Nazi war criminals in the U.S. should have put a person even casually familiar with the history of World War II in Eastern Europe on notice that Soviet information regarding Ukrainians might be unreliable. In the mid-1970s, Mr. Demjanjuk's name first appeared in a Soviet Ukrainian newspaper article which accused Mr. Demjanjuk of being a guard at a Nazi death camp in Sobibor, Poland (not Treblinka).

At that time, today's moderating influence of glasnost on the attacks against emigres and anti-Soviet nationalists was unimaginable. Ukrainian nationalists in the Soviet Union were still being sent to psychiatric hospitals and Siberian labor camps for punishment. The Soviet press regularly portrayed Ukrainians living outside of the USSR as right-wing extremists, Nazi collaborators and fascists. Soviet sympathizers in the U.S. were doing their best to pass this kind of information on to persons who might believe this propaganda as a fact.

A dramatic example of this Soviet-initiated defamation of Ukrainian Americans is the case of Ivan Stebelskyi, the leader of the Ukrainian committee for the establishment of the Babi Yar monument in Denver. At the time the monument commemorating the mass slaughter and burial of both Jews and Ukrainians was in the planning stages by these two groups in Denver, the Soviets published charges that Mr. Stebelskyi had been a member of the SS Division Brandenburg, the Roland and Nachtigal detachments, and had collaborated in killing Jews. The Jewish members of the committee for the establishment of the monument were understandably in an uproar.

Mr. Stebelskyi declared his innocence. This Soviet mis-identification was ultimately revealed, but not without the help of an Israeli Jew who was able to locate witnesses who stated the accused was not who the Soviets said he was.

The Soviets' major mistake in pro-

moting this type of propaganda against Ukrainian emigre Stebelskyi was choosing someone to accuse who had solid social and political connections to defend himself, quite unlike Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Katyn Forest massacre is another powerful example of the use by the Soviets of outright lies and sweeping disinformation as regular weapons in their unceasing propaganda warfare against their "enemies" worldwide — be they nations, ethnic groups or mere individuals who had been identified by Stalin or his KGB, regardless of how falsely, as traitors, deserters and other enemies of the motherland.

For 50 years the Soviets had maintained that the Nazis had murdered 15,000 Polish Army officers in the Katyn Forest in 1940. Just a few weeks ago, the Soviets, because it now proved to be politically expedient for them to do so, admitted that this horrible deed was carried out by them at the direct orders of Stalin.

Mr. Demjanjuk is as direct a victim of this Soviet disinformation as were the 15,000 murdered Polish officers. In his case, information contained in the Soviet newspaper article falsely accusing Mr. Demjanjuk of being a Sobibor guard, mentioned above, was given by a Soviet propagandist in the U.S. to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) with the advice that such a person and other Ukrainian emigres lied on their immigration papers and were really Nazi war criminals hiding out in the U.S. Thus, Mr. Demjanjuk's photo was then extracted from the INS immigration records.

The INS sent the Israeli police, Nazi Crime Investigation Division (the Justice Department's OSI had not yet been formed in the U.S.), a copy of Mr. Demjanjuk's photo. The first attempt to get persons to identify, and subsequently testify against, Mr. Demjanjuk was made in Israel by an advertisement which stated:

"The Nazi Crime Investigation Division is conducting an investigation against the Ukrainians Ivan Demjanjuk and Fedor Fedorenko. Survivors of Sobibor and Treblinka are requested to report to the Israel Police Headquarters."

No survivor had positively identified Mr. Demjanjuk's photo as a guard 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 a Treblinka 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 called "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 looking for persons to identify an "Ivan" as well as a "Fedor," this Treblinka survivor logically assumed he was to identify the "Ivan" of Treblinka. He chose the largest picture in the photospread as "Ivan." The picture was of John Demjanjuk.

Significantly, precisely this same type of extremely suggestive identification methodology was employed by the Israelis in the Walus case, which led to its criticism by Allan Ryan in his book,

(Continued on page 14)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

**Americans for Democracy in Ukraine:  
supporting individuals, organizations**

by Taras Shepelavy

Two articles recently appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly regarding funds for Ukraine: the first article (April 29) was by Bohdan Vitvitsky, the second (June 10), by Bohdan V. Burachinsky. Here, I describe an organization which has been incorporated and which is already active along the proposed lines.

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 help.

Because the goals and the needs for organizational structure of 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 also 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, a not-for-profit organization that would provide help 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. 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 for the benefit of:

"a) men and women in Ukraine and in

*Taras Shepelavy of Schenectady, N.Y., is a member of Americans for Democracy in Ukraine.*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

**Thank you from  
Lithuanians**

Dear Editor:

Please accept my sincere thanks for publishing our press release concerning the demonstrations for Baltic freedom which took place last week in Washington. The participation of Ukrainians at these and other demonstrations is always highly valued by the Lithuanian community.

I would also like to thank you for your excellent and detailed coverage of Ukrainians' support for the independence of the Baltic nations in the May 27 edition of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Your articles concerning Rukh's courageous support of the Baltic nations, Dmytro Pavlychko's touching poetry honoring Lithuania, and your strong editorial endorsement of Baltic independence offer encouragement to

other Soviet republics, who are detained in prisons, or in corrective labor camps, or in psychiatric institutions, or who are forcibly resettled away from their native lands, or who are persecuted or harassed because of their political views or religious beliefs; and to provide humanitarian aid to victims of natural of man-made disasters and to victims of political upheavals.

"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, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Democratic League in Kiev. It has also provided more than \$10,000 in technological 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 president of ADU is Walter Litynsky; executive vice-president is Michael Heretz.

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 oblast in Ukraine. In these circumstances, a close working relationship can be quickly established between the two localities. Such a campaign is in the planning stages.

Any Ukrainian organization or community desiring to participate 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.

Lithuanians at this very difficult time.

Lithuanians deeply appreciate that members of the Ukrainian community, who have suffered so greatly themselves from years of Soviet oppression, have expressed their support for Lithuania. Ukrainians and Lithuanians share the same dream of freedom for our homelands, and it is my sincere hope that we will soon be able to work together to recover from the damage done by years of Soviet domination.

Once again, thank you very much, and particular thanks to Mrs. Luba Lapychak, who was very helpful to us in transmitting our press release and sending us the May 27 edition of The Ukrainian Weekly.

**Vytautas Alksnis**  
President (New York District)  
Lithuanian-American Community, Inc.  
President  
Committee for Independent Lithuania

**Faces and Places**

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Ukrainians and Jews in Kiev**

As the national renewal movements of the captive nations have blossomed, so have reports of rising anti-Semitism.

Some of the reports, of course, are contrived by Jews anxious to restore refugee status for their brethren overseas. This certainly seems to be the case with a report published by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) last year in which Ukrainians were slandered and defamed.

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

According to the March 8 issue of the Washington Jewish Week (WJW), the Denver-based Jewish newspaper later admitted the alarm was false.

According to the WJW report, the newspaper claimed that "it had learned about the alleged pogrom from a Denver Jew who had spoken with an acquaintance in Kiev. The person in Kiev had reported seeing 'a lot of bodies' 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 government authorities."

Angered by such reports, and sincerely interested in discovering whether there was any substantive reason for Jewish fears in Ukraine, I brought the issue up at our Ukrainian/Jewish dialogue meeting in February.

"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."

Within a week 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, Mark 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 "COMETA" until 1973. From 1975 to 1977, he was employed by the Scientific and Research Institute of Energy in Moscow. Returning to Kiev in 1978, he and his family applied for exit visas to Israel. Mark's visa was denied because allegedly he had been exposed to "state secrets." A refusenik, he has lived in Kiev ever since.

During our hourlong 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 Ukrainians who lived here centuries ago who probably, I repeat, probably took part in the pogroms. Though I'm not sure that many of the true 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... Rukh and its members use every opportunity to express their sympathy and empathy towards Jews; b) 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."

5) Jews who leave now may return later because, in the words of Mark Kotlyar, "this is the best land for mutual understanding of Jews, Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians."

6) "Our feelings toward Ukrainians are very good," Mark emphasized, "but until Ukraine is absolutely, totally independent, there can be 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 Genya 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 Demjanjuk, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the pogroms. It's all in the past. We should develop a new dialogue. We should be cooperative. This is the only progressive way of understanding and mutual living because we share the same planet."

Mark Kotlyar was not the only Jew I met in Kiev. With the help of Rukh officials, I met with Jewish members of the Society to Combat Chauvinism, an organization which enjoys the full support of Rukh. One of them told me that when Pamiat was threatening pogroms last spring, Jewish parents in Moscow and Leningrad sent their children to relatives in Kiev for safekeeping.

Many Rukh members reiterated their support for Jews in Ukraine but one of them voiced some uneasiness about Jews 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 there. The two groups are supporting each other in their common struggle for human and national rights. They will succeed as long as the KGB within Ukraine, and hate-mongers outside of Ukraine, are not allowed to poison the relationship.

## CONCERT REVIEW: Dudaryk Boys' Choir at Carnegie Hall



The Dudaryk Boys' Choir directed by Mykola Katsal.

by Oles Kuzyszyn

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 Hranovska'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 — Berezovsky'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 Koshetz's "Divine Liturgy," 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, vibrato-laden, mixed chorus renditions.

Leontovych's "In Lviv," Hnatyshyn's "Lemko New Year's Carol" and Verbytsky's "Alleluia" rounded out the first half of the program.

The second half, except for the four selections in which Dudaryk was joined by Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, consisted almost exclusively of Ukrainian folk song arrangements, most of them by Mr. Katsal. This programming strategy, although quite pleasing to a "general audience," is somewhat questionable, considering the wealth of original choral repertory produced by Ukrainian composers over the past century.

Of the folk song arrangements, Kolesa's "One Can See the Village" was by far the most sophisticated, peppered with contrapuntal passages and rhythmic augmentation of the basic melodic material.

Mr. Katsal's arrangements of the three Sich Riflemen's songs "The Path," "The Distant Firmament" and "There in the Valley" evidenced a penchant for contrasting dynamic levels, and effectively amplified the inherent patriotic content of the text. The rather hackneyed "Moon in the Heavens," however, along with the tacky guitar and sopilka accompaniment, could easily have been omitted.

Alice Parker's Negro Spiritual, although listed in the program, was not performed in favor of Rozhavska's "Leleky," the only original composition to that point, and an effective contrast to the folk songs which preceded it. Here, an especially haunting effect was the imitation of cranes "calling," superbly executed by the choristers against a lilting, expressive melody.

Of the four selections performed by Mr. Plishka along with Dudaryk, the most successful was Lysenko's "Bound-

(Continued on page 10)

## 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 Kyshakevych; director of the Nationality Rooms Program E. Maxine Bruhns; Cardinal and Archbishop Major Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky 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. Josaphat 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. Posvar.

"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 capital city, Kiev.

Four icons of St. Nicholas, the Mother of God, Christ the teacher, and St. George were crafted by Sviatoslav 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 in Pittsburgh, which garnered \$18,000 worth of donations during the one-hour program on Father's Day in 1989.

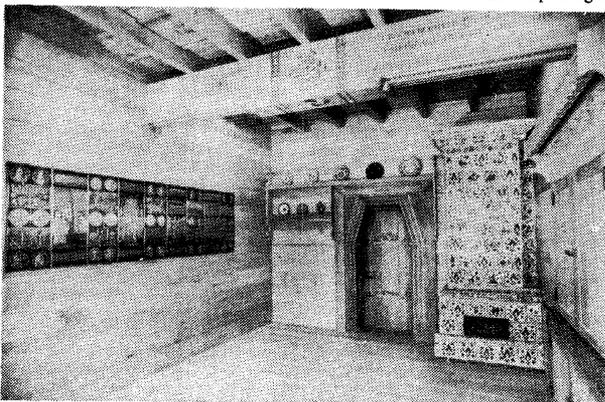
"The completion of our Ukrainian Nationality Room is celebrated by the entire Ukrainian community," said Dr. Kyshakevych, chairman of the Ukrainian Nationality Classroom Committee. "In creating this room, we have incorporated the most significant elements of our history. Now, as a classroom, it will inform others about the cultural wealth of our national heritage."

The room was designed by Lubomyr E. Kalynych 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 1987), Armenian (August 1988), and African Heritage (December 1989) classrooms.

The Nationality Rooms are gifts to the university from the people of Pittsburgh aimed at preserving the ethnic heritages of the city.



The Ukrainian Nationality Classroom at the University of Pittsburgh.

## 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 Andrusyshyn and poetry reading by Lydia Krushelnitsky.

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 cadres 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 Hnatiuk.

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 Lida Zaluckyj (Oranta), Ania Bohachevsky (Princess Olha), Boris Bohachevsky and Orlando Pagan (archangels), and Roman Jakubowych (Grand Prince Volodymyr).

Ms. Krushelnitsky, who directs the Lydia Krushelnitsky Drama Studio, followed with a reading of poetry, including excerpts from "Ikonostasis" by Vera Wovk 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



Roma Pryma Bohachevsky in a photo from her illustrious dance career.



Flowers and applause express tribute to the dancer, teacher, choreographer.



A scene from "Icon," a dance dedicated to the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine.

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), Olesia Buk (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 Ivasiuk Suite, in honor of the late popular Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk, brutally slain over a decade ago, as well as in the finale, the Hopak.

In between dance numbers, Mr. Andrusyshyn 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 Dumka Chorus and the Voloshky 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. Hnatiuk, too, joined the chorus of admirers, singing a rousing "Mnohaya 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.

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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," "Peer 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. Vlokh whether the work of the U.S. commission had motivated the creation of the commission in Ukraine. Dr. Vlokh 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 "intent 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 Chernobyl nuclear disaster 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 Chernobyl 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 that through the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on Ukraine and the Baltic States, which he co-chairs with Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.). Stating that the events in Lithuania have set a precedent, he is hopeful that 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 confident that Moscow's willingness to negotiate with the Baltic states' leadership had resulted from Congressional concern.

Before closing up shop, the commission will publish the eyewitness accounts of the famine which were collected during the course of its investigation. The published documents will be sent to libraries and other institutions. In response to questioning, Dr. Mace 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.



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

## Dudaryk...

(Continued from page 8)

less Fields" (text by Ivan Franko), long a staple of the Met Opera star's Ukrainian repertory, performed with his usual power and dramatic intensity. Somewhat less convincing was Leontovych's "Our Lady of Pochayiv" 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-Artemovsky'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 noticeably late entrance in the reprise. The familiar "Song of the Cranes" (L. and B. Lepkyj, arr. by Stetsenko) however, sounded very well, proving the partnership of Mr. Plishka's rich,

full-bodied bass and the sensitive, maleable chorus to be a highly successful one.

Liudkevych's "For You Ukraine" ended the program, and initiated a series of enthusiastic, richly deserved ovations from the full house. There could be no question that the pleiad of positive reviews which Dudaryk has enjoyed in Europe, as well as its present standing as one of the finest children's artistic ensembles in the Soviet Union are no exaggeration. Here in the West, where Ukrainian choruses abound, one rarely encounters the level of refinement and musicianship already achieved by these young singers.

The Dudaryk Boys' Choir will be on tour through July. If the aftermath of their Carnegie Hall appearances is any indication, this is one tour that is guaranteed success.

## UNA celebrates...

(Continued from page 5)

of the Supreme Assembly; John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka.

Also noted was the presence of UNA district chairmen: Michael Snihurowych of New Haven, Conn.; Peter Dziuba and his wife, of Rochester, N.Y.; Paul Shewchuk of Troy, N.Y.; Estelle Woloshyn and her husband, Gene, of Youngstown, Ohio; and Roman Prypchan of Chicago. There were also many UNA branch secretaries present.

Supreme President Flis addressed the audience, bidding farewell as UNA chief executive. He also introduced Mrs. Diachuk, the president-elect, remarking that although the UNA is experiencing a decline in membership, its assets have grown to the \$100 million level, and that in her capacity as supreme treasurer of the UNA, Mrs. Diachuk was responsible for at least half of the growth.

After a great ovation, Mrs. Diachuk addressed the audience, calling for efforts to increase UNA membership and asked all, delegates, secretaries and members present, for support. She urged them to talk up the UNA everywhere, to contact new prospects and inform them of the benefits of UNA membership.

She also informed the audience of the establishment of the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, a fund mandated by the last convention. It is the UNA's commitment to support Ukraine. Money toward this fund will be raised through a combined effort of UNA budget allocations, members' donations and contributions from members' dividends. Mrs. Diachuk expressed the wish that each UNA member donate part of his coming dividends toward this fund.

She again expressed hope that the UNA will again experience a time of growth in membership, adding that with the possibility of an increase in immigration of Ukrainians to U.S. that time may not be far away.

The program of music and dance was begun by the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble performing three Hutsul dances, a "Welcome Dance," "The Wagon" and "Hutsulka."

The Dumka Chorus Women's Vocal Ensemble followed. The master of

ceremonies pointed out that their director, Michael Lew, who is also the ensemble's pianist and composer, is soon to be ordained as Ukrainian Orthodox priest.

This ensemble sang five songs, "Cranes," (Zhuravli), "Kozak's Farewell" (Rozprashchavsia Kozak), "At Velchivka" (Hey Tam u Velchivtsi), "Le Matins" by Bizet, "The Grove Rustles" (Oi Divchyno Shumy Hai).

Then, Kazka, dressed in Boyko costumes, completed two dances from that region of Ukraine, "Na Tolotsi" and "Boykivchanka."

The women's ensemble then continued its program by singing, "Don't Ask" (Ne Pytay), "The Willows Are Bent Over the Pond" (Hnutisia Verby Ponad Stav), "Who in This Forest, Will Help Me?" (Oi Khto v Tomu Lisi), "The Swallow" (Lastivka) and "The Trembitas Resounded" (Trembity).

The folk ensemble, after a final costume change, performed two dances, "Polechka" and "Hrechanyky," two vocal numbers by the duet of Paula Duda and Sandra Minarchick, "To You, Dark-Haired Girl" (Oi Chornaya, Ty Chorna) and "The Shepherd Is Herding His Sheep" (Chaban Vivitsi Zhanaye), and their dance finale, the grand "Hopak," featuring seven female and two male dancers. The men put on an exhibition of acrobatics with their squats, twists and leaps.

The appreciative audience, which filled every seat in the auditorium, applauded vigorously and enthusiastically. Judging by the attendance — some 400-plus persons — and the audience's enthusiasm at the above concerts, the Father's Day weekend was a success.

Many UNA seniors, who had begun their stay at Soyuzivka that weekend, were present. Thanks are in order to Mr. Keybirda for organizing a bus trip from Newark, N.J., and to Aksemy Urban, from the Albany-Watervliet, N.Y., area, for organizing an excursion of about 100 people.

A lot of credit should also be given to the management and staff of Soyuzivka, who, under the direction of John A. Flis and Supreme Advisor Kwas, put in a great effort in preparations and work behind the scenes, to see to it that all, guests and performers alike, were properly hosted.

## Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

not identify a 1951 photo of Mr. Demjanjuk. The Supreme Court told Mr. Sheftel that it would consider Mr. Kobus' information only after he is questioned in person by Mr. Sheftel.

Mr. Sheftel said he would do so once the appeal hearing was over. Judges in the case have agreed to accept new evidence even after the formal appeal, which began on May 14, is over.

### The prosecution's case

Prosecutor Michael Shaked capped two weeks of arguments to counter the defense by urging the Supreme Court to uphold the lower court's conviction and death sentence for Mr. Demjanjuk. The Jerusalem Post reported that Mr. Shaked told the five justices hearing the case that they should never forget the 860,000 Treblinka victims "whose spirits hover over this courtroom."

He countered the defense's use of the Frank Walus case to argue that survivors' identification can be erroneous, by stating that he disagreed with the

decision by the U.S. Office of Special Investigations to dismiss that case. Mr. Shaked said that while he understood the OSI decision to close the case, there is strong evidence now and the facts should be re-examined, The Post noted.

Earlier, Mr. Shaked had dealt with the purported death of "Ivan the Terrible," as reported by some Treblinka survivors. He explained how, in the euphoria after their revolt and escape, camp survivors gave in to their need to believe that "Ivan" was dead, but they later learned that he was indeed alive.

In regard to the defense's arguments that many Treblinka survivors were not able to identify Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Shaked said that many of these persons had been in the lower camp at Treblinka, where "Ivan" did not operate, while others had only spent a few days or weeks in the camp.

Prosecutor Yona Blatman attacked Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi that he was in a German prisoner of war camp, saying that the defendant had lied about his movements before and after he entered that camp in order to make it appear that he had been there during the crucial period in 1942-1943.

## GLASNOST?

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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 linguistics.

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

## A strong...

(Continued from page 3)

lace are the hundreds of letters and telegrams she receives daily.

Following are just a few excerpts of messages she has received during the first two weeks of this new Parliament (May 15-25) from citizens who are not only her constituents, but concerned voters who want a brighter future for Ukraine. The letters come from as near as Kiev and as far as Odessa and Luhanske. They come from peasants, factory workers and intellectuals; they come from individuals, from families and from factories and institutions.

For example, the workers of the fire and rescue squad of the Kiev Association of Aviation sent the following telegram: "We ask you, Larysa Pavlivna, to inform the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR about our pain for Ukraine, and we all see the following as the only solution to such a difficult problem: to realize the political and economic sovereignty of the Ukrainian SSR and its citizens, to confirm the national symbols as our national state symbols; to stop the economic robbery of Ukraine by introducing Ukraine's own currency; to elect Mykhailo Horyn as the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. We appeal to all who are not

indifferent to Ukraine's fate to support us..."

Another telegram came from a family in the Zhytomyr oblast, who objects to the Russian-language broadcasts on the state radio and television. They write: "For example, take our Zhytomyr region, where the Russian population is only 7 percent, however, the radio and television broadcast 90 percent in Russian. This can be called equality of people in a new confederation?..."

"Our democratic deputies, Ukraine is proud of you and sincerely wishes you much success in your difficult work. In your hands is the future of Ukraine. We are with you."

Still others caution the Democratic Bloc on their impatience and hasty moves on the parliamentary floor. One woman from Kiev writes to Ms. Skoryk: "I want to express to you our full confidence, our thanks that you have taken upon yourself this difficult mission, under such complex circumstances you defend the interests of our long-suffering people. We wish you and the entire Democratic Bloc much success, but also warn your colleagues of hasty, careless steps. You must take into consideration the presence of counteractive forces and the inequality of strength. We need time and patience. And maybe, fate will smile upon us... Wishing you all the best."

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## 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 unmistakable 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 be-

tween 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 half-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.

## The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

### UNA Home Office

30 Montgomery St. (third floor)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 451-2200

### Svoboda Ukrainian Daily

30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
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

### UNA Washington Office

400 First St. NW — Suite 710  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 347-UNAW  
FAX (202) 347-8631

### UNA Estate Soyuzivka

Foordmoore Road  
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446  
(914) 626-5641



## 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 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 edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They 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.

# 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 republican and local soviets, 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 in 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 economic, scientific and cultural ties with foreign countries, a point that was further developed by Mr. Ivashko in his Lenin anniversary speech, when he argued that the time had come for Ukraine to establish direct diplomatic relations with the outside world.

Addressing the party congress 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 republics.

At a subsequent press conference, presidential spokesman Arkady Mas-

lennikov confirmed that in the future each republic should have its own "degree of freedom" in relations with the center.

Mr. Ivashko 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 will no doubt be viewed with wry amusement in certain sections of the opposition. Not so long ago, the party press was full of attacks on the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Rukh, for its advocacy of precisely the positions that have now been adopted by the party itself — the political and economic sovereignty of Ukraine and a new union treaty, all of which had already been laid out in the programmatic documents adopted at the constituent congress of Rukh in September 1989.

The latest manifestation of this volte-face was a meeting convened by the Ideological Department of the Central Committee with the participation of historians from the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Party History in Kiev. Those attending the meeting marked the anniversary of the First Universal of the "bourgeois" nationalist Central Rada as "a renewal of the Ukrainian statehood that was liquidated at the end of the 18th century."

At the risk of sounding overly facetious, it might be suggested that the next logical step is for the Communist Party of Ukraine to apply for membership in Rukh.

# First volume...

(Continued from page 3)

between Swedish King Charles XII and Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the early 18th century, and expressed his hope that such positive relations would continue between the two nations.

UNA President Flis thanked Prof. Vecoli and Dr. Hasselmo for their kind words. He expressed the support of the UNA for the commitment of the Immigration History Research Center and the University of Minnesota to the field of immigration and ethnic studies. He said he is pleased at the appearance of the first volume of an index to a Ukrainian newspaper "written by immigrants for immigrants."

Remarks were also made by index compilers Ms. Woroby and Mr. Anastas, who thanked other project staff, especially project assistant Teresa Mlekođaj, for their work on Volume I.

A public program was held Monday evening at the Ukrainian American Community Center to present the volume to the local Ukrainian community. Speakers at the program were Mr. Anastas, director of the index project, who spoke on the scholarly and cultural significance of the index.

Svoboda, he said, "was the only voice which the early Ukrainian immigrants had. It was the means by which they preserved their identity and kept their svitohliad (world-view) alive. Today it is one of the only channels by which we can tap into the lives and views of Ukrainian Americans living nearly 100 years ago."

Prof. Rudolph Vecoli spoke on the genesis of the project, as well as the genesis of the Ukrainian Collection at the IHRC. The IHRC is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, he noted. The Ukrainian Collection, founded and organized by the late Prof. Alexander Granovsky, has been an integral part of the center's resources from the very beginning, he said.

He also emphasized the outstanding work done by the acting curator, Ms. Myroniuk, in developing the Ukrainian Collection. He personally encouraged

the local Ukrainian community as well as interested researchers to tour the center and view its collections.

UNA Supreme President Flis commended Prof. Vecoli, Mr. Anastas and Ms. Woroby for the excellent work they had done in laying the foundation for the index and in preparing the first volume for publication. He expressed the UNA's satisfaction with the volume, and voiced his confidence and expectation that future volumes would be forthcoming at a faster pace.

Mr. Flis went on to speak of the important role both Svoboda and the UNA have played in promoting and maintaining the Ukrainian identity in America, assisting Ukrainian immigrants, and actively supporting the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for an independent homeland. Such support has again today become a top priority for the UNA and the Ukrainian community, he added.

In addition to the events marking the publication 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 second, part-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. Sochan and Mrs. Diachuk, as well as local 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, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114; (612) 627-4208.

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## Green movement...

(Continued from page 4)

contamination in the Kiev reservoir along the Dnieper River — a condition that, if not rectified, could eventually lead to the evacuation of Kiev. This was "primarily due to the Chernobyl accident," said Mr. Dudko.

In Buffalo, N.Y., Mr. Dudko fulfilled one of his desires in America by visiting Niagara Falls. The sight was not only majestic in its beauty, Mr. Dudko said, but was a safe, clean source of power that he longed to see for the Dnieper (he is also executive secretary of the Inter-republican Committee to Save the Dnieper River).

On May 13 he was a guest speaker at a fund-raising dinner, held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in the town of Tonawanda, for Yarema Lewadny, a 6-year-old lad who is coming here from Lviv for medical treatment. Following the dinner a press conference was arranged by Buffalo AHRU president Zenon Bodnarskyj, with reporters present from the Associated Press and Buffalo News. Bozhena Olshaniwsky was the translator. The headline in the Buffalo News on May 14 read: "Environmentalists back Ukrainian independence."

The paper quoted Mr. Dudko: "There is only one way to resolve the problems: independence, when we can make our own decisions instead of the central government in Moscow." Mr. Dudko was also quoted as saying, "Up until recently, the public knew only that environmental problems occurred in capitalist systems. Because of that concept, we were informed that the best situation existed in socialist systems. I realized, and many others knew, it was just the opposite."

On May 5, Mr. Dudko spoke at an all-day conference at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall to representatives from ECOLOS and AHRU. ECOLOS is a Ukrainian environmental group from Canada, and AHRU is a human rights organization in the U.S. Questions concerning the ecological situation in Ukraine were discussed, together with the relation of the Green movement to internal politics, Rukh, and various ecological projects currently under consideration. The participants expressed a desire to work together on environmental problems and issues.

At the end of his stay in the Buffalo area, a supper in honor of Mr. Dudko took place in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zenon Deputat in Clarence, N.Y. He enlightened the many guests present about the extent of radiation and pollution in Ukraine and of the growing concerns of the increasingly aware Ukrainian people about the tragic effects of the Chernobyl accident.

In New Jersey, through the intervention of Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), an extensive personalized tour was conducted on May 10 at the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (PSE&G) atomic energy plant in Salem, N.J. Odarka Polanskyj served as translator.

Comparisons of Salem's two reactors were made with the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania, which Mr. Dudko also toured, and Chernobyl's three remaining reactors. He was the first person from the Soviet Union to be given an extensive tour of the Salem plant.

A meeting of AHRU members and guests took place on Friday, May 4, with Mr. Dudko at the Ukrainian Chornomorska Sitch Hall in Newark, N.J. The dangers of nuclear power were discussed, and it was stated that the devastation caused by the Chernobyl accident would render the area unproductive for thousands of years to come. AHRU members expressed a desire to assist and bring into public view troublesome ecological issues.

A petition was drawn up, with the assistance of Mr. Dudko, and signatures were solicited at St. George's festival on Seventh Street in New York City and sent to President Mikhail Gorbachev and President George Bush.

On May 17, Mr. Dudko made his last public appearance in the U.S. at the Ramada Inn in East Hanover, N.J., before the Ukrainian Professional and Businesspersons Association of New Jersey and New York. President Myroslaw Smorodsky introduced Mr. Dudko, who conducted a spirited discussion about environmental problems in Ukraine and the responsibility of everyone to find solutions that could

benefit Ukraine and the world community.

Mr. Dudko's acquaintance with AHRU members Bozhena Olshaniwsky and the late Vasyly Kychun 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 Ukrainian) before the welcoming crowds in Uman, Cherkasy, Kaniv, Ternopilsk and Kiev, which impacted positively on the crowds in Ukraine and on the project itself.

In addition, during the walk's roundtable discussions and meetings, he 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 designated participants (Mrs. Olshaniwsky and Mr. Kychun) for the August 1988 walk from Odessa to Kiev, and for the October 1989 Zakarpattia walk (Evhen Duvalko and Andrew Kurylko). Both offered an unusual opportunity for Americans to visit Ukrainians in rural and urban settings — devoid of restrictions.

Another Peace Walk in Ukraine will take place in August, taking participants from Kharkiv to Kiev.

Since 1988 the Green movement has made rapid strides. Ukrainians by the hundreds of thousands joined and aided the movement through picketing, mass

street demonstrations and other protests against government projects which were deemed hazardous to their lives.

In addition to Green World (Zelenyi Svit) in Ukraine, an Ecological Advisory Council (Ecorada) 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: "Sviatoslav Dudko says independence for... Ukraine is [the] key to healing its environment."

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## Deceit of U.S. Justice...

(Continued from page 6)

"Quiet Neighbors," pp. 216-217.

"We never placed advertisements in Jewish newspapers looking for survivors of a certain place, we never disclosed the name of the suspect... Had the original accusations against Walus been made at a time when OSI existed, they never would have seen a courtroom." [Emphasis added]

And yet despite these statements, Mr. Ryan forged ahead against Mr. Demjanjuk.

The subsequent identifications of Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" were to come only after there was ample opportunity for the original identifying witness to discuss his identification with other Treblinka survivors.

Amazingly enough, one Treblinka survivor, who, on the first day he examined the photospread, did not identify or ever suggest some familiarity with the picture of Mr. Demjanjuk, came back the day after the original identifying witness made his "Ivan" identification and said he now wished to identify "Ivan" of Treblinka and pointed to the largest picture in the photospread with great certainty in making his identification!

Space does not permit us to go into further detail regarding the many violations of due process which were committed by the Israelis in their photo identification efforts with respect to "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. Prof. William Wagenaar, an expert witness for the defense in the Israeli trial, in his treatise "Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology" (Harvard University Press, 1988), has carefully researched the identification process in the Demjanjuk case from beginning to end and has reached the conclusion that the entire exercise was a farce.

Thus, anyone, be he newsperson, seeker-of-justice, or one simply wishing to know the true facts in this case must read Prof. Wagenaar's book to understand the number and seriousness of the violations of accepted identification principles which have been committed by both the U.S. and the Israeli prosecution in this case.

Although we cannot devote further space to the very important specifics of

the identification process — after all, the eyewitness testimony was the only "evidence" which placed John Demjanjuk in Treblinka — we feel it necessary to compare this aspect of the Demjanjuk case with that of the Fedorenko and Walus cases to highlight certain major similarities and to note that in both of those cases very similar eyewitness testimony of Holocaust survivors was rejected by the courts (and also by the Department of Justice itself in Walus) as being unreliable.

In *U.S. v. Fedorenko*, 455 F.Supp. 893 (1978), an American citizen of Ukrainian origin admitted that he had been a Treblinka guard and that he had lied about that fact when seeking his American citizenship. The only part of that case relevant to the Demjanjuk case involved survivors who testified they had seen Fedorenko engage in various atrocities. The U.S. District Court judge held in Mr. Fedorenko's favor.

The crux of the judge's decision was his refusal to accept the identification made by eyewitnesses from photographs and their subsequent testimony in court. In essence, the judge said that after the passage of 35 years and the circumstances surrounding the eyewitness identifications their testimony simply was not believable.

The Fedorenko case is particularly relevant to the Demjanjuk case because:

(1) all of the eyewitnesses who testified in Fedorenko were used by the prosecution in the Demjanjuk case;

(2) these same eyewitnesses were initially exposed and led through the same photospreads by the same Israeli investigators; and

(3) these eyewitnesses communicated and travelled extensively together, thus fortifying each other's positions and recollections — all in strict violation of accepted identification procedures.

Finally, the following analysis in the Fedorenko case of fundamental legal principles based on U.S. Supreme Court decisions further highlights the extreme frailty of the eyewitness evidence in the Demjanjuk cases, both in the U.S. and in Israel. The judge in Fedorenko, citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Simmons v. United States*, 390 U.S. 377 (1968), stated that:

"There is a danger of identification of a photograph in a criminal case even under the best of circumstances. This danger is greatly increased when the photograph is placed in a photospread in such a manner that the witness's attention is drawn to it because of its size, color, placement, or other distinguishing mark." [455 F.Supp. 893, 905; emphasis added]

Continuing, the judge in Fedorenko

said that the Supreme Court further held "that a conviction based on an in-court identification following a pre-trial identification would not stand if the photospread was so unduly suggestive as to foster 'a very substantial likelihood of irreparable mis-identification.'"

One other very important point made by the Fedorenko court needs comment. The judge emphasized that the longer the time that has elapsed between the event and the confrontation, "The threshold of what suggestibility becomes impermissible must necessarily be lowered." The court also pointed out in Fedorenko that the time interval was 35 years, rather than a few days or weeks, as is typical in the usual criminal case.

The court further highlighted the point that it could not find a single decision with a time lag of as many years' duration as in Fedorenko. Under such circumstances, the court concluded that "the photospreads should have been as clinically impartial as humanly possible to construct." The court ultimately found that photospreads put together and used by the Israelis were as unacceptable as Prof. Wagenaar had found those in the Demjanjuk case to be.

The Fedorenko decision was reversed on appeal on unrelated issues. The reasoning of the trial court dealing with the unacceptability of the eyewitness testimony was unassailed and remains good law today.

The case of *United States v. Walus*, 616 F.2d 283 (1980), reversing 453 F.Supp. 699 (1978), is so similar to that of Mr. Demjanjuk as to warrant especially close attention. Both cases should end in the same fashion: All charges against John Demjanjuk should be dropped — as they were against Walus. Both are innocent men who got caught in a cauldron of blind hatred justifiably simmering among the innocent victims of the Nazis.

Almost 18 years ago, Frank Walus was accused by the U.S. Department of Justice as being a Nazi Gestapo and SS officer, so notorious for his cruelty to Polish Jews as to have become known as the "Butcher of Kielce." Mr. Walus maintained that rather than being in Poland, he was 800 miles away working as a forced laborer on a German farm. He had documents and witnesses to support him.

On the other hand, the Justice Department had 12 eyewitnesses to his Nazi brutality. "I will never forget that face," one such witness said. "This is the face who killed an innocent man whose only crime was the fact that he was a Jew." "Here," said another witness, standing before Walus in the Chicago District courtroom, "sits the murderer."

Another witness testified that after a woman, accompanied by her two daughters, refused to disrobe upon Walus' order, Walus shot the woman in the back of her head and just as quickly killed the two girls. Testimony of similar character was related by all the other Holocaust survivor eyewitnesses.

In Mr. Walus' defense, five German farmers took the stand and German health insurance documents and photographs showing Mr. Walus in Germany with the farmers who testified for him were offered in his defense.

The District Court judge concluded that Mr. Walus was guilty as charged and stripped him of his citizenship. The judge found discrepancies between the testimony of the Holocaust eyewitnesses and the German farmers, noting that the latter were all members of the Nazi party. He discounted the documents as probably being false because they had been recorded by Nazi functionaries.

Mr. Walus appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. During the 18-month appeal period, Mr. Walus' attorneys discovered significant new evidence:

1. Five Poles who, like Mr. Walus, had been forced laborers in Germany, swore in depositions that they knew Walus in Germany throughout the war.

2. A French prisoner-of-war made a similar statement.

3. A German Roman Catholic priest confirmed that Walus had been a forced German laborer.

4. Further documentation was presented to the appellate court verifying Mr. Walus' claims.

On February 13, 1980, the appeals court granted Mr. Walus a new trial, stating that the "new" evidence "would almost certainly compel a different result if a new trial were held."

The Justice Department's OSI director, Mr. Ryan, decided that a new trial was unnecessary and the United States dropped all charges against Mr. Walus.

Can a careful and honest reading of the following statements made by Mr. Ryan and other Justice Department attorneys involved in the Walus case, as recorded by reporter Michael Arndt in the Chicago Tribune of December 2, 1984, lead to any conclusion except that precisely the same reasoning dictates that John Demjanjuk be completely exonerated?

"Allan Ryan stated:

"I don't think the case should have ever been brought to court. It was clear that the evidence just isn't there."

\*\*\*

"We made a mistake," says Thomas Sullivan, the former U.S. Attorney in Chicago who put an end to the prosecution [of Walus]. "My feelings are that he was innocent."

Mr. Ryan made this additional comment, which he consistently should apply with equal vigor to the situation confronting Mr. Demjanjuk:

"I think the [prosecution witnesses] were honest people. I have no reason to think they were perjuring themselves, perjury meaning, of course, intentionally lying. I think they probably did have somebody in mind. But Mr. Walus was not the person. [Emphasis added]

Finally, Assistant U.S. Attorney John Gubbins, who had handled the Walus case for the government in Chicago pending appeal, made the following statement of principle and reason which should guide the Supreme Court of Israel when it evaluates the eyewitness testimony of the Treblinka survivors:

"As it wound up, the trial was based on eyewitness testimony. But the memories were 35 years old. If anything, the Walus case showed that eyewitness testimony that old and related to that kind of conduct is not something that works well in our system of justice." [Emphasis added]

\*\*\*

We believe that this discussion clearly shows that John Demjanjuk is an innocent victim of a fraud perpetrated by overzealous United States prosecutors. You are asked to do whatever is in your power to urge the Supreme Court of Israel to overturn his conviction and to set him free. Let him retire to the United States to rejoin his family and to try and rebuild 12 shattered years.

Finally, you are urged to press for a full and detailed investigation by U.S. authorities of this incredibly inhuman and, we submit, completely unconstitutional prosecution.

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## Election of...

(Continued from page 2)

Society (though the chairman of the latter won a seat on an independent nomination). Thus only 15 percent of elected delegates were non-party members.<sup>3</sup>

In the elections for president, the bloc nominated several candidates. While the vote appeared to be something of a formality — it was clear that Mr. Ivashko would win the vote relatively easily — 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 presented itself. Initially there were 10 candidates for president, and these were subsequently reduced to just four: Vladimir B. Hryniw, a doctor of technical sciences and party member from the Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute; Mr. Ivashko; Ivan M. Saliy, the first party secretary and chairman of the council of the Podil Raion of the city of Kiev; and (ostensibly the only genuine bloc candidate) Ihor R. Yuhnovsky, leader of the Lviv branch of statistical physics, of the Institute of Theoretical Physics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Having carried out their tactical maneuver, members of the Democratic Bloc then walked out of the assembly at the time of the vote.

That this was the case is evident from the actual vote totals received by the candidates, and by Mr. Ivashko's "victory" speech, in which he referred to members of the Supreme Soviet who were no longer in the hall. Thus Mr. Hryniw received 28 "for" and 311 "against" votes; Mr. Ivashko 278 "for"

and 61 "against," Mr. Saliy, 4 "for" and 335 "against"; and Mr. Yuhnovsky 24 "for" and 315 "against." Thus 334 of the 450 deputies actually voted in the election, of which 282 voted in favor of the party's nominees, Messrs. Ivashko and Saliy. Clearly, the majority of the bloc delegates did not register their vote, most likely in protest at the nomination of Mr. Ivashko. The latter issued an immediate appeal for unity in the face of almost overwhelming problems. He could not resign his party leadership so close to the upcoming Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, he stated, though the implication was that, if circumstances permitted, he might do so during that congress. He declared that Ukraine could achieve some unity of purpose through a combination of "patience" and "hard work."

Members of the Democratic Bloc evidently regarded the entire process as scandalous. They blocked access to the podium so that the results could not be officially announced, and declared that the election of Mr. Ivashko was invalid. Deputy Taniuk demanded the right to make a statement. As a result of the uproar, the session was adjourned for several hours, after which the protesters made a statement that the election of a candidate who also held the top party position was in violation of the Ukrainian Constitution and that the election was a "political farce." It may also be perceived in terms of the desperation of a party leadership that lacks other viable candidates. While not necessarily popular, Mr. Ivashko remains the only party leader who might be acceptable to the populace. On paper, his authority has become quite formidable, but he

presides over a republic in which increasingly angry protests and a general apathy have begun to predominate.

The political situation in Ukraine has become very complex. New official parties are being founded almost weekly — there is now a Ukrainian People's Party, for example, with a manifesto written by former dissident Yuriy Badzio, in addition to the Ukrainian Republican Party, and others.

A Lithuanian Club and a Committee in Solidarity with Lithuania have been formed, and there appears to be considerable support in Ukraine for the independent Lithuanian state. In the western oblasts, statues of Lenin are being taken down and replaced by a statue of Shevchenko (in Kiev also, the main Lenin statue is to be removed). In Ternopil, a military firing range has been "converted" into a national park, and the oblast authorities have banned the army from the area.

In the eastern oblasts, the coal miners have continued to display their disaffection with a recent call of coal miners from all parts of the Soviet Union for the government — and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov in particular — to resign.<sup>4</sup> In the background constantly looms the fear and reality of food shortages, while the effects of Chernobyl are never far from the minds of the people. Mr. Ivashko's election in the

divided and often bitter sessions of the Supreme Soviet would appear, therefore, to be a last-ditch attempt of the party leadership to bolster its crumbling edifice.<sup>5</sup>

3. The figures would suggest that only about 67 delegates are "outside" the party's bloc of deputies. But this is misleading because many Democratic Bloc delegates were party members at the time of the March elections. Several have resigned since, two of the most prominent being the chairman of the Kiev branch of Rukh, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, and the chairman of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society and Rukh activist, Dmytro Pavlychko.

4. The miners' congress noted that over 650 miners died in industrial accidents in the Soviet Union in 1989. Five Donetsk miners were killed in an accident while the meeting took place.

5. A similar process occurred in the election of the first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, to which was elected Ivan Plushch, the chairman of the Kiev Oblast government and a party member since 1962. Mr. Hryniw, who lost in the presidential race, was elected a vice-president.

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Число учасників обмежене до перших 30, які вплатають реєстраційну оплату, \$50.00.

Кожний учасник перебуде дво-денну прогулку на 34' вітрильнику!!

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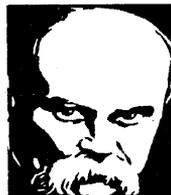
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## LITHUANIA NEEDS YOUR HELP!

The Soviet blockade is endangering the lives of all Lithuanian citizens. We appeal for humanitarian aid. There is a critical shortage of medical supplies, childrens' needs and vital necessities. Help Lithuania survive the Soviet stronghold!

Mail your tax deductible donations to:

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY  
86-21 114th Street ■ Richmond Hill, N.Y. 11418



## What Are You Doing to Help Україна?

You can support a computer training program

Nestor Institute is conducting a training program this August to teach computer skills to members of democratic organizations. You can help *perebudova* by sponsoring computer systems for their use.

I/we will sponsor a computer for Lviv, Kiev, Kharkiv, Ternopil, as needed (circle choice). Please inscribe our name on a computer as sponsor (\$500 or more)  yes  no. Enclosed is my tax-deductible donation:

Computer \$1500  Printer \$500  Software \$250  
 Keyboard \$100  Disks \$25  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Please send information about Nestor Institute projects \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

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Nestor Institute • 2213 Acton Street • Berkeley, CA 94702 • (415) 549-1791 Pacific Time

**THE MANAGEMENT OF  
SOYUZIVKA**  
cordially invites you to participate in the  
**SUMMER 1990  
ENTERTAINMENT  
at SOYUZIVKA**

Tuesday, July 3 — 8:30 p.m.

Concert of Kiev Opera soloists  
Independence Day Program

Saturday, July 7 — 8:30 p.m.

Dance Ensemble "WOLOSHKY", Philadelphia, Pa.  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" Band

Saturday, July 14 — 8:30 p.m.

Ensemble "CHEREMSHYNA", Montreal, Canada  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Crystal" Band

Saturday, July 21 — 8:30 p.m.

Swiatoslawa Kaczarai — soprano  
Mychajlo Lew — accopanist  
Hryc Hrynowec — soloist  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Hloptsi zi Lvova" Band

Saturday, July 28 — 8:30 p.m.

Bandura Ensemble "HOMIN STEPIW", New York  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — A. Chudolij Band

Saturday, August 4 — 8:30 p.m.

"DUMKA" Choir, New York  
Band to be announced at a future date

Saturday, August 11

To be announced at a future date

Saturday, August 18 — 8:30 p.m.

1991 Miss Soyuzivka — Weeknd  
Marianka Suchenko-Kotrey — soprano  
Sophia Beryk-Schultz — accompanist  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — A. Chudolij Band

Saturday, August 25 — 8:30 p.m.

DANCE ENSEMBLE — Roma Prima Bohachevsky  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Veselka" Band

Friday, August 31 — 8:30 p.m.

DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — Oles Kusyshyn Trio

Saturday, September 1 — 8:30 p.m.

Vocal Ensemble — DARKA & SLAVKO  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

Sunday, September 2 — 8:30 p.m.

Vocalist — Alex Holub  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

Ukrainian National Association Estate  
Foordmore Road Kenhankson, New York 12440  
914.626.5641



СОЮЗІВКА  
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 Disunion: A History of the Nationalities Problem in the USSR" and 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 Disunion" at Sidney Kramer Books, 1825 1 St. NE, at 5:30-7 p.m.

July 3

**NEW YORK:** Seventeen woodcut prints by the late Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky will be on display at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The show begins today with an 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 Diverstiment Classical Dance Company from Kiev, Ukraine. The 10-member teenage girls' classical performance will include two Ukrainian numbers: Shchedryk and Kozachok. Concerts are slated for 3:30 and 6:30 p.m. at the Ina Gettings Building, University of Arizona. For more information call the Ukrainian American Society, (602) 296-1646.

July 18

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The admissions office of Manior 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 directors, participate in a financial aid seminar and tour the campus. For more information or to register call the MJC admissions office, (215) 884-2219.

July 23

**MONTREAL:** Bravo International pre-

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sents 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 Maison-neuve. For more information call Bohdan Tymyc, (514) 630-9858.

July 23-27

**LEHIGHTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region will sponsor a workshop and day camp for Ukrainian dance at the Ukrainian Homestead. The workshop/day camp, geared toward children as well as more experienced dancers, will run from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day and will conclude with a finale performance and dance on Saturday, July 28. The fee of \$50 includes dance instruction, lunch, swimming, crafts, music and activities. There is a discount for foundation members as well as for families registering more than one child. Accommodations for overnight stay are available for interested students at an additional cost. The deadline for registration is July 15. For more information contact Paula Duda, (215) 262-0807; in the Pottsville area, call (717) 622-8056; in Hazleton, (717) 636-2227; 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 volleyball refereeing course during the Ukrainian Sitch Sports School. The course will feature highly qualified instructors, Volodymyr Stochansky, an international referee, and Alexander Pawliw, a national Canadian referee. The fee of \$175 will cover instruction, a professional manual, a certificate, an insignia to mark completion of the course, and room and 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., 07106.

## No. 2 man...

(Continued from page 1)

plenum of the Central Committee — this, after he was ousted from the Soviet Politburo — Mr. Hurenko and Mr. Ivashko were both candidates for the top position in the Ukrainian party. Mr. Ivashko was elected over Mr. Hurenko by a vote of 136 to 43.

Izvestia reported on June 23 that Mr. Hurenko hails from the industrialized Donbas of Ukraine and was raised in a family of teachers. He has two children and three grandchildren. He was employed as an engineer and later as director of a large enterprise.

Izvestia also reported that in his speech before the CPU congress, newly elected First Secretary Hurenko said that he supports perebudova (restructuring), but that its tempo must be in line with what the populace is willing to accept.

Also during the congress, delegates characterized the policies of the Communist Party as proper, but said that their actual implementation is unsatisfactory.

On the opening day of the congress, June 19, the outgoing first secretary delivered a report on the activities of the

CPU Central Committee in which, according to TASS, he stated that sovereignty is indispensable for Ukraine's political, economic, social and spiritual development, as well as for the preservation and further flourishing of its culture and language, and respect for the national identity of all nationalities living within the republic.

Mr. Ivashko also stressed that a new union treaty is necessary to delineate all the powers and spheres of state management which Ukraine voluntarily passes over to the center, that is, Moscow.

Finally, Mr. Ivashko said that the Communist Party of Ukraine should come to the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "with a clear-cut joint position on all major issues."

TASS noted that the CPU congress, which will be held in two stages, will sum up the results of discussion on the draft platform of the CPSU and new party rules. The second stage of the CPU congress was to continue after the CPSU congress takes place in Moscow. However, late reports from Moscow indicate that the congress, due to open July 2, may be postponed in an attempt to stem the conservative tide that is alienating progressive elements within the Communist Party.