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OUN member Kateryna Zarytska dead at 72



Kateryna Zarytska

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Kateryna Zarytska Soroka, long-time member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) who spent some 30 years in Polish and Soviet prisons and camps, died on Friday, August 29, in western Ukraine after a prolonged illness. She was 72 years old.

Ms. Zarytska was born in 1914 in Lviv, Ukraine, into the well-known family of a professor of mathematics at Lviv University, Myron Zarytsky, and his wife, Volodymyra. She joined the OUN as a youth in 1930 and became active in resisting Polish repression of the Ukrainian population in western Ukrainian territories under Polish control between world wars I and II. Ms. Zarytska was also active in Plast.

While a student at the Lviv Polytechnical Institute, Ms. Zarytska was reportedly involved in a conspiracy with a number of other OUN members to assassinate the Polish minister of internal affairs, Bronislaw Pieracki, whom they held responsible for much of the repression. The assassination was carried out in June 1934, and most of the conspirators were caught and tried as a group in Warsaw the following year. Ms. Zarytska was sentenced to eight years in prison.

When the German army occupied Poland in 1939, Ms. Zarytska was freed from prison and returned to Lviv, where she married another OUN activist and newly released prisoner, Mykhailo Soroka. Both continued to resist the occupying forces, this time the Soviets. In 1940 Ms. Zarytska was arrested by Soviet authorities for her role in the Lviv oblast's OUN leadership. While in detention in Brygidka prison in Lviv, Ms. Zarytska gave birth to a son, Bohdan Soroka, in September 1940.

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Demjanjuk charged with Nazi war crimes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk, a former autoworker from Cleveland, was indicted by the state of Israel on Monday, September 29, for crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder.

The indictment, which is 17 pages long in Hebrew (26 in English translation), ended with a request that Mr. Demjanjuk's remand be extended until the completion of legal proceedings

Soviets may allow Shumuk to emigrate

OTTAWA — Veteran Ukrainian political prisoner Danylo Shumuk, 72, may well be the next Soviet dissident allowed to emigrate to the West, it was learned here on Thursday, October 2.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced that the Shumuk case was one of 10 family reunification cases submitted to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as special concerns of the Canadian government.

Mr. Clark said, "I mentioned the name of Danylo Shumuk... I expressed the very real hope that he would be allowed to join his family in Canada."

He added, "We did not get a refusal on that question... so I think there is some reason to be optimistic."

Mr. Shumuk is due to complete his most recent term of imprisonment and internal exile in January 1987.

Later that day at press conference in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said in answer to a question from The Weekly on Mr. Shumuk's possible

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against him. On Wednesday, October 1, that request was approved at a special hearing held at Ayalon Prison in Ramla, where Mr. Demjanjuk has been imprisoned since the end of February.

Mr. Demjanjuk's trial is expected to begin in early 1987, reported The Jerusalem Post. If found guilty, he faces the death penalty.

The official indictment says, among other things, that Mr. Demjanjuk, a Red Army soldier, was captured by the Germans in the spring of 1942 and was sent to the prisoner of war camp in Rivne. He was recruited to the SS auxiliaries and transferred to the Trawniki camp where POWs were trained as auxiliaries. At Trawniki, the indictment alleges, Mr. Demjanjuk was given an identity card, No. 1393, bearing his photograph and personal particulars. He was then transferred, "not later than October 1942," to the Treblinka camp where he served "at least until September 1943." The indictment adds that he also served for a short time, "at about March 27, 1942," at the Sobibor camp.

Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," the brutal camp guard who tortured Jews on their way to the gas chamber that he operated.

In addition, the indictment, which is divided into 13 sections that outline the horrors of the Holocaust and the accused's alleged involvement in them, notes that at the death camps of Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka, auxiliaries, "mostly Ukrainians, worked under the supervision of some 30 SS men," The Jerusalem Post reported.

The indictment also includes a list of 53 witnesses who are to testify against Mr. Demjanjuk, including 25 from Israel, three from Poland, 11 from Germany, one from Belgium and 13

from the United States.

Mr. Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, told the press that his defense of his client would be based on the theme that he is a victim of mistaken identity. He also stated, "I believe my client will get a fair trial."

"In fact, we have a better case than we would have in front of a jury in the United States because this trial will be in front of three learned judges," he said.

Mr. Demjanjuk says that during World War II he served in the Red Army, was captured by the Germans and spent most of the war in POW camps, first in Kholm and then in Rivne. In mid-1944 he says he was transferred to Graz, Austria, where he was mobilized into an anti-Soviet Ukrainian fighting unit and eventually wound up fighting with the Vlasov Army against the Soviets.

The identity issue was a critical point during the remand hearing on October 1, according to Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law Edward Nishnic. Speaking with The Ukrainian Weekly by telephone from Cleveland, Mr. Nishnic related how the prosecution argued at the hearing that Mr. Demjanjuk had to remain in prison because he was "Ivan the Terrible."

Mr. O'Connor argued that no evidence had been presented that his client was "Ivan," and he called for Mr. Demjanjuk's release. After going into his chambers, the judge presiding at the hearing returned, stating that he believes Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan," and, therefore, he is to be remanded until the trial is concluded.

Mr. Nishnic said he believes this proceeding was an attempt to skirt the issue of identification by taking care of

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Orlov: courageous leader of Helsinki monitors

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The announcement on the conclusion of the Daniloff affair made by Secretary of State George P. Shultz on September 30 ushered in the beginning of the end of a 10-year ordeal for one of the leading figures in the Soviet human-rights movement.

Yuri Fyodorovich Orlov, a 62-year-old physicist, spent the past nine years of his life paying dearly for his human-rights activities in the mid-1970s, which included his leadership of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group that he helped found, and his tireless efforts on behalf of other political prisoners in the Soviet Union and abroad. He is now in internal exile in a remote village, Kobyai, in Yakutia, one of Siberia's bleakest and coldest regions.

But not for long. Under an agreement with the Soviets over the release of accused Soviet spy Gennadi Zakharov, the U.S. government secured Mr. Orlov's release and emigration, along with his wife and fellow dissident, Irina Valitova. The couple are due to leave the USSR by October 7 and come to the United States, where they will most probably remain.

On May 12, 1976, Mr. Orlov, along with another physicist and Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov, announced their formation of a group of 11 human-rights activists to promote compliance with the Helsinki Accords in the USSR, which became known as the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. The

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Yuri F. Orlov

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Russian history and nationalism: their effect on Soviet politics

by Roman Solchanyk

A recent decision by Soviet officials to publish the works of two eminent pre-Soviet historians marks another victory for the patriotically minded Russian intelligentsia. Various Russian writers have emphasized the need to preserve the Russian historical legacy.

At the same time, however, the criticism directed at non-Russian historians shows no evidence of abating. In fact, pressure is growing to impose further controls on their work.

A recent Radio Moscow broadcast announced the forthcoming publication of the historical works of Kliuchevsky and Soloviev, two prominent pre-revolutionary Russian historians whose writings have long been largely unavailable to Soviet readers. In the course of 1987 and 1988 the Mysl Publishing House will bring out the first volumes of a projected nine-volume edition of Kliuchevsky and an 18-volume edition of Soloviev, including the latter's monumental "Istoriya Rossiyski Drevneishikh Vremen."

In a commentary accompanying the report, the first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, Dmitrii F. Mamleev, offered the explanation that the decision to proceed with this project had been taken in view of "the growing interest in the past of the fatherland."

Clearly, the interest in pre-1917 Russia, particularly within circles of the patriotic Russian intelligentsia, has been "growing" for quite some time. Almost six years ago, at the Fifth Congress of Russian SFSR writers in December, 1980, Semen Shurtakov argued:

"We all see how interest in the history of our motherland and in the heroic past of our people has sharply intensified. And the fact that in the past few years many stories and novels dedicated to the historical path of the Russian and other fraternal peoples have been published evokes a feeling of rightful satisfaction. We also publish textbooks on the history of the motherland."

"But tell me, where can one read the works of such splendid Russian historians as Karamzin, Soloviev, Zabelin, Kliuchevsky and Platonov? True, Soloviev and Kliuchevsky were reissued at one time. But that was quite a while ago, and they were published in editions that, by today's standards, were so paltry that they could not be found even in large libraries. And the 'Istoriya Gosudarstva Rossiyskogo' by the brilliant writer Karamzin has not been republished since the beginning of the century. Why? Because Karamzin's interpretation of history was non-Marxist? Well, but Plato, Kant and Hegel were not exactly such orthodox Marxists but, nonetheless, for some reasons we have published and continue to publish their multivolume collected works."

Mr. Shurtakov's eminently logical and quite convincing argument obviously made little impression on the authorities at the time. A few months earlier, Valentin Rasputin, one of the most popular contemporary Russian writers, also pleaded for the publication of Soloviev and Karamzin. He was no more successful by arguing that it was a scandal that "we can buy the history of Guinea or the history of ancient Rome but are deprived of the

possibility of acquainting ourselves with the recognized and best examples of our native historiography."

With the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, however, the adherents of a legitimization of Russian culture and history — including the rehabilitation of the classics of Russian historiography — have been given remarkable leeway in disseminating their views. The demand that certain pre-Soviet historians be published has been voiced in influential and widely read newspapers as well as from the podium of the recent writers' congress in Moscow.

The cinematographer Nikita Mikhalkov, writing in *Sovietskaya Kultura* last April, referred specifically to Karamzin, Kliuchevsky and Soloviev in the context of the need to preserve Russia's cultural heritage.

Shortly thereafter the philosopher Arseniy Gulyga, noting that Karamzin's "Istoriya" had recently been published in Prague and that the work was also scheduled for publication in Leipzig, remarked caustically in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*: "So, we are to read 'Istoriya Gosudarstva Rossiyskogo' in Czech and in German."

Academician Dmitrii Likachev, who is in the forefront of what might be termed the Russian revival, added his influential voice in support of the Karamzin project at the recently concluded writers' congress in Moscow, describing the "Istoriya" as "a magnificent and enormous literary work."

With few exceptions, those who argue the need to publish someone like Karamzin avoid the sensitive issue of his staunch conservative and monarchist views. This was noted not too long ago by the late Vladimir Pashuto, one of the leading Soviet medievalists, who, nonetheless, explained: "Please understand me correctly: I am for the most expeditious publication of Karamzin's work, but with a high quality commentary."

An obvious question emerges: What would be the reaction of the authorities if, let us say, Ukrainian writers and philosophers began to popularize the notion that Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the dean of Ukrainian historians who returned to work in Kiev in 1924, or Matviy Yavorsky, the foremost Soviet Ukrainian Marxist historian, be published in Ukraine?

One does not have to search very long or hard for the answer. Thus in a recently published book titled "Nationalism — Enemy of the Toilers" (Moscow, 1986), the author appears to have absolutely no qualms about citing a resolution of the all-union Party Central Committee from 1946 — i.e., from the Stalin period, regarding "the unmasking of the bourgeois nationalist concepts of M. Hrushevsky, who is the spiritual source for Ukrainian-German nationalists."

That this kind of approach does not simply reflect the whims of a single individual but, rather, tells us something about how the authorities treat the historical legacy of the non-Russian half of the Soviet population also does not require gargantuan efforts. A recent *Pravda* editorial on nationality relations stated clearly that: "We cannot tolerate the fact that in certain republican publications a class and party approach is lacking in the evaluation of events of the past in the life of one or

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Anatoly Marchenko pens letter to Vienna Conference delegates

NEW YORK — On September 24, The New York Times ran a letter from Anatoly T. Marchenko, a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. The letter, dated August 4 and addressed to the delegates convening in Vienna to prepare for the review conference on the Helsinki Final Act, was smuggled out of Chistopol prison, where Mr. Marchenko is serving a 15-year sentence for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

In the letter, Mr. Marchenko describes how he has been abused both in labor camps and in prisons. He states that the Soviets "are violating the Helsinki agreement."

Mr. Marchenko was arrested March 17, 1981, for "anti-Soviet propaganda" and was sentenced to 10 years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile. As he points out in the letter, in December 1983 he was transferred from the camp to Chistopol prison. He has already served four previous sentences: 1960-1966 for "treason;" 1968-1969 for "infringement of passport regulations;" 1969-1971 for "circulating deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet political and social system;" 1975-1979 for alleged violation of the rules of



Anatoly Marchenko

administrative surveillance. He is supposed to be released in March 1996.

Mr. Marchenko, formerly a worker, is married to Larissa Bogoraz and has one son, Pavel, who was born in 1973.

Mr. Marchenko's 18 years in camps, prisons and exile have left him in very poor health. He suffers from polynephritis, otitis, after-effects of meningitis, deafness, gastritis and arthritis. He has also had two operations for a chronic bleeding stomach ulcer. He has been severely beaten in labor camps, incarcerated in solitary confinement and denied visits by his family.

Mr. Marchenko's letter follows.

Poles refuse military oath

WARSAW — The Warsaw government has jailed dozens of conscripts for refusing to take an oath which would oblige them to fight alongside the Red Army, an outlawed pacifist leader said recently.

Leaders of the group Freedom and Peace told Western reporters the oath was a "violation of human rights" and should be abolished. The group has approximately 10,000 members nationwide.

Taken after three months of service, the oath includes a promise to "relentlessly defend peace in the brotherly alliance." A refusal to take the oath is equivalent to refusing to serve in the army, a violation of Polish law, reported United Press International.

Nearly 30 members of Freedom and Peace who had been jailed for refusing to take the oath or serve in the army were released, according to the group's leaders. One member remains in prison, six face prosecution, and another member has been placed in a psychiatric hospital.

Eleven years ago, your nations signed an international document reaffirming the United Nations International Declaration of Human Rights and basing international politics on respect for the rights of nations and civil rights. With this appeal, I bring to your attention the fact that human rights in my country are under a cynical assault.

I am a political prisoner serving 10 years in confinement and five years in internal exile for disagreeing with the ideology and policies of the Soviet government and for criticizing its internal and international actions. I expressed my views in articles and books published in the West.

During my five years of imprison-

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Brzezinski, Novak to speak at D.C. conference



Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — Zbigniew Brzezinski and Michael Novak lead the roster of distinguished speakers who will address the Ukrainian Leadership Conference in Washington October 17-19.

The conference has been organized by The Washington Group of Ukrainian American professionals (TWG).

Both guests speakers have careers in academia and statesmanship; both are experts in issues important to Ukrainians.

When he is not traveling to other parts of the world, Dr. Brzezinski divides his time between New York and Washington: he is the Herbert Lehman Professor of Government at Columbia University and counselor of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Mr. Novak, theologian, columnist and diplomat, currently holds the George Frederick Jewett Chair in Religion and Public Policy at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He also is a member of the Board for International Broadcasting, the parent organization of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Prof. Brzezinski first came to Washington in 1966 to serve as a member of the Policy Planning Council of the State Department during the Johnson administration. He returned 10 years later, when President Jimmy Carter won the election, and became his assistant for national security affairs. In 1981 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his role in the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations and for his contribution to the U.S. human-rights and national security policies.

Prof. Brzezinski is the author of a long list of books and articles ("Game Plan" published this year is his latest volume). Of special significance to Ukrainians is his preface to the English edition of "The Chornovil Papers," the collection of essays which record the 1960s repression of Ukrainian intellectuals, written by dissident journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Ambassador Novak has called the 1970s the "decade of the ethnics" in the United States, and his 1972 book "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics" turned the "melting pot" theory into a myth. He followed it with a campaign for the creation of a White House office of ethnic affairs and saw its successful conclusion in the appointment of Dr. Myron Kuropas as the first holder of

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Deschenes Commission on war criminals gets extension

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The Canadian inquiry on war criminals has been granted a two-month extension to complete its report, Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn said on September 30.

Justice Jules Deschenes, the head of the one-man commission, was to have submitted the report by the end of September. This is the third extension requested since the commission's original deadline at the end of 1985.

"The process of allowing the people (named in the report) to respond is a long one," said Minister Hnatyshyn in an interview with The Ukrainian Weekly. "The extension will allow time to process the dossiers and get both sides of the story."

Government officials have so far refused to say how many suspected war criminals the probe intends to identify to the federal government. But a news report last month quoted a commission lawyer as saying that Judge Deschenes will identify more than a dozen suspects who should be prosecuted.

John Gregorovich, the Toronto lawyer who heads a group of people keeping an eye on the inquiry for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, said the commission asked for an extension

because it needs more time to write the report.

"People who write reports never finish on time," Mr. Gregorovich said in an interview from Toronto. "The suspects identified by the commission had an opportunity to respond during the months of May, June and July. This is a way for the government to save face."

Michael Meighen, the Deschenes Commission co-counsel, told The Weekly more time is needed in order to deal with the "technical matters" associated with the report, such as translation (into French) and printing.

Mr. Meighen added that the inquiry has had to file documents that have recently come to light, and it has had to comply with Section 13 of the Canadian Inquiries Act which requires the commission to notify people who will receive "unfavorable reports" in the document.

About half of the more than 1,000 pages in the report will be included in a confidential report to Cabinet, mostly outlining the commission's findings on about 800 suspects.

The public section of the commission's investigation will give a "detailed, learned, lengthy, legal opinion on what to do" with the suspected Nazis, com-



Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn

mission lawyer Yves Fortier was quoted as saying.

The Deschenes Commission was formed in February 1985 by the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to determine how many war criminals entered the country, how they got here, and what can be done to bring them to justice.

Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland welcomed to Canada

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que. — Fifty Ukrainians from Poland who are members of the Zhuravli Ukrainian Men's Chorus arrived here September 23 at Mirabel International Airport ready to embark on a hectic 27-day concert tour that will take them to 20 cities on the United States and Canada.

After stepping off a Soviet-made jetliner that took them from Warsaw to this secluded airport 60 kilometers north of Montreal, the weary choir members, accompanied by conductor Roman Rewakowicz, 28, and pianist Anna Sulij-Tuz, 36, were greeted with flowers and warm greetings by a handful of members from Montreal's Ukrainian community.

The group of performers was welcomed for the first time to North America by Nadia Nowostawska, 24, a native of Ukraine who now lives in Montreal, who wished them a pleasant stay in Canada.

The choir members looked tired after their eight-hour flight which arrived at

Mirabel shortly after 3 p.m. Some of the performers, lugging bulky Soviet-made Zenit cameras and at least two pieces of baggage each, spent their first few minutes on the ground sipping Coke and admiring the huge, almost deserted airport terminal.

Mr. Rewakowicz, while loading his bags onto a bus that later took the choir members to a Ukrainian Catholic church hall in Montreal, told The Ukrainian Weekly he was overjoyed to be able to come with his choir to North America.

"We're so lucky to see members of the Ukrainian community in Canada and the United States," Mr. Rewakowicz said in Ukrainian. "We're very lucky to be able to sing here. There are a lot of Ukrainians around the world and what a pleasure it is to perform for them."

The choir members will spend their first full day in Canada touring Montreal and attending a banquet in their honor hosted by various Ukrainian community groups in Montreal.

The group's first performance was on September 25, at Montreal's Plateau

Hall. The choir performed for the next three consecutive nights in Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is sponsoring the group's Canadian tour, and the Jersey City, N.J.-based Ukrainian National Association is the sponsor of the U.S. tour.

The members of the group have a tight schedule. Performances are scheduled for all but seven of their 28-day visit to North America. The choir's first performance in the United States is on October 1 in Rochester, N.Y. October 12 will be an especially grueling day, when the choir is to perform twice the same day, in New York City and Lodi, N.J.

Members of Montreal's Ukrainian community accommodated the choir members in their homes during their three-day stay in that city.

The tour is being managed by American Arts, a New York-based cinema and entertainment management firm. Henry Michalski of Englewood Cliffs, N.J., the president of the firm, was on hand at Mirabel to greet the choir members.



Members of the Zhuravli choir from Poland with Ukrainian Canadians who greeted them upon their arrival at Mirabel International Airport.

Bishop Lotocky leads 1,000 Detroiters in commemoration of historic event

DETROIT — Over 1,000 Ukrainians of Detroit, led by Bishop Innocent Lotocky OSBM, took part in the Rite for the Renewal of Baptismal Grace in the Ukrainian Church and the Solemn Blessing of Water in preparation for the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' by Prince Volodymyr the Great in 988.

The service, celebrated by clergy from the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in the Metropolitan Detroit-Windsor area, took place Sunday, August 3, at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Camp in Drayton Plains, Mich.

Highlighting the service was the solemn blessing of holy water in commemoration of the baptismal act that took place in the Dnieper River in Kiev, Ukraine, nearly 1,000 years ago. (It was on August 1 that Ukraine officially became Christian. Hence the August date for the Detroit Millennium service.)

Prior to the blessing of water, the faithful who gathered in Drayton Plains were exhorted to turn to the west, the direction where darkness begins. They then rejected Satan and all his evil works and darkness as their Ukrainian ancestors did 1,000 years ago.

Turning to the east, the direction where light begins, the faithful swore their allegiance to Christ and professed their belief in him as their Savior and King with the recitation of the Nicene Creed. All the people then bowed and

prayed: "I bow in worship before the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the Trinity consubstantial and undivided."

Bishop Lotocky took a lighted taper and passed the light on to those near him who then passed it on to all those present. In doing so the bishop urged all the people: "Strive each day to shine brightly with the light of faith and good works so that when the Lord comes you may go forth in radiance to meet him."

After the gospel, Bishop Lotocky addressed the large gathering: "We have renewed today what the chronicler Nestor described about the baptism of Ukraine by St. Volodymyr in 988. We have renounced Satan and sworn allegiance to Christ."

During the great sanctification of water, both Orthodox and Catholic clergy joined Bishop Lotocky by immersing their crosses into the water. The faithful took home the holy water in little containers that were provided for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the recommittal ceremony, a member of the Millennium Council explained to one of the non-Ukrainian visitors that: "Ukrainians, who have been Christian for 1,000 years and who are about to celebrate their Christian Millennium, have been giving witness to the world about their loyalty and commitment to Christ. They have suffered untold martyrdom and persecution for their faith in Christ."

Millennium momentum building also in Soviet propaganda

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — As efforts in the West to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' gain momentum, so do the efforts of the Soviets to use the occasion for propaganda.

Though few publications on religious themes are issued within the Soviet Union, the past few years have seen an increase in nicely illustrated Soviet booklets exported to the West.

The Ukrainian Society (Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad) actively promotes the Soviet line through its booklets authored by Russian Orthodox clergy.

One such booklet, "Pravoslavia na Ukraini," published in Ukrainian in 1985, quotes the head of Canada's Anglican Church, the most Rev. Edward W. Scott, as saying, "Now I can boldly answer Ukrainian nationalists in Canada; I have seen with my own eyes and have become convinced that the Church in the Soviet Union lives freely, that it is strong and numerous."

Dr. Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, wrote to the Anglican primate to ask whether he had in fact made such a statement. The primate responded, "The quotation ascribed to me is not an accurate one."

His answer is not surprising.

As Dr. Sysyn wrote to the primate, "Many Western churchmen make 'diplomatic' statements only to find them used in Soviet propaganda." Those publications in the Ukrainian language are aimed at ill-informed Ukrainians abroad.

English-language publications such as the Ukraina Society's "The Eastern Orthodox Church in the Ukraine" (1981) serve to misinform the general

Western public, using the same tactic of "quoting" clergy who attest to the freedom of religion they have witnessed in the USSR. Swedish, Japanese, Canadian, English, Italian, and Syrian clergy are quoted as saying: "the Church in the Soviet Union is open to all wishing to enter her," "Having visited your country, we are convinced that religion is freely professed in the Soviet Union," etc., and from John Margitich, Dean of St. Barbara's Cathedral in Edmonton, "Back home they say that you are being persecuted, but you appear to be happy and your churches are full of people."

In case there is any doubt as to the pamphlet's intentions, one need only read the opinion put forth in both the introduction and the conclusion, that "the Ukrainian Exarchate is an inseparable component of the Russian Orthodox Church," noted a spokesperson for the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard.

The Russian Patriarchal Church reveals its sensitivity to criticisms of its activities by Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox through its contrived brochures. Ukrainians can make clergy visiting the Soviet Union aware of the persecution that exists, and of the danger of making polite statements to please their hosts, the spokesperson continued. By supplying clergy with accurate, scholarly materials on Ukrainian religion and on the Millennium, Ukrainians can head off some of the naive remarks which the Soviets then use for propaganda.

And when statements by clergy appear in Soviet publications, they should be checked with the person quoted, who, no doubt will learn about, as the Rev. Scott of the Anglican Church learned, the duplicity of the Soviets and the Russian Orthodox Church.

Metropolitan Mstyslav officiates at Philadelphia millennium service



Metropolitan Mstyslav is welcomed at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Deanery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of Philadelphia inaugurated solemnities commemorating the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'. These pre-festive commemorations will take place every year until 1988 when the entire Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. will mark the Millennium on Sunday, August 14, 1988.

In 1988 it will be 1,000 years since St. Volodymyr (Vladimir), prince of Kievan Rus', baptized his state.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, participated in the event, assisted by representative clergy and laity of the Philadelphia Deanery parishes from Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., and Coatesville, Minersville, Chester, Millville, Northampton and Scranton, Pa. It was estimated that there was an overflow crowd of 500 faithful at the cathedral.

Parma parish dedicates library

PARMA, Ohio — One year ago, several parishioners of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here and the assistant pastor, the Rev. George Halycia, envisioned celebrating the upcoming Millennium by establishing a library, cultural and reading room.

Such a project, they reasoned, would enrich the spiritual and cultural growth of the community and become the focal point of activities for parishioners, organizations and the school.

During the past year, hundreds of hours and thousands of dollars have been spent on the library. A separate room at St. Vladimir Parish Center has been designated, the highest quality library furnishings have been installed, and the shelves and display cases have begun to be filled.

Thus far, over 2,000 books have been catalogued, and several cultural and historical displays have been acquired. Also the library has become the archives

The dean of the Philadelphia Deanery is the Very Rev. Mychajlo Borysenko, pastor of St. Mary's Protectress Church of Philadelphia.

The sermon given by Metropolitan Mstyslav stressed the importance that Princess Olha played in these significant events in the history of the Ukrainian Church. He also mentioned that plans are under way to build a statue of Princess Olha in South Bound Brook, N.J., the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The Philadelphia Deanery Choir, under the direction of Dr. Steven Sawchuk, sang the liturgical responses. Following the liturgy, a Ukrainian Orthodox Day social began at 1 p.m. on the grounds of St. Vladimir's Cathedral.

This event received coverage by WPVI-TV, an ABC affiliate, and WCAU-TV, a CBS network affiliate, and appeared on the early and late news programs on Sunday evening, August 17. In addition, the local radio station, KYW, interviewed Metropolitan Mstyslav, and the interview was broadcast the afternoon of August 17.

of the history of the 60-year-old St. Vladimir Parish. All this has been accomplished through the generosity of St. Vladimir's parishioners and the work of several highly dedicated workers.

On Sunday, September 14, the Rev. Stephen Hankevich, pastor of St. Vladimir's, blessed and dedicated the library, and with the assistance of Jack Burscu, parish president, and Ihor Mahlay, library chairman, cut the ribbon.

Over 250 people witnessed the festivities and visited the embroidery display set up by Mrs. Hankevich, and the pictorial display of Kiev, set up by Dr. Mahlay.

During the afternoon, visitors were hosted with sweets, wine and cheese. They also viewed the documentary "Harvest of Despair," which was purchased by the Ukrainian Orthodox League for the library.

Follow-up on reception honoring the Ukrainian Helsinki Group



Nina Strokata welcomes Rep. William Broomfield to the reception.

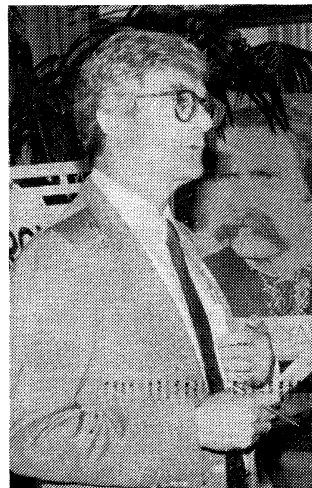


Rep. Bill Green addresses the reception participants as emcee Daniel Marchishin looks on.

All photos in this series by Marta Kolomayets.



Sen. James Mc Clure waves to audience as he is introduced. With him is Sen. Pete Wilson.



Sens. Rudy Boschwitz and Claiborne Pell deliver remarks.



Statement of William H. Courtney consul-designate to Kiev.



Reps. Dan Mica and Edward Feighan converse with participants.

Statement by Nina Strokata, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

I and my husband, Sviatoslav Karavansky, and my friends, Nadia Svitlychna, who is also a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, all of us are free. We have a lot of freedom in this country: the freedom of speech, the freedom to write whatever we want, and even the freedom to criticize the president of the country where we live.

Here, at such a pleasant meeting, I cannot keep myself from remembering those Ukrainian people who are now in labor camps, in psychiatric prisons or in exile. They are not only deprived of elementary freedoms, they are martyrs. I like to believe that all of us can help them. Let us never, never forget them. Let us have no credit for the Soviet lies. Let us remember: the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords is the tool for defense of human rights whenever and wherever they are violated.

Therefore, I have one more concern: is not the use of Soviet evidence by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations a violation of American dignity and also a violation of human rights in this country?

On November 9, 1976, 10 brave people formed the Ukrainian Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine. Their purpose was to monitor Soviet compliance with the accords, particularly the humanitarian provisions. Declaring itself to be a legal, community organization, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group asked the governments of the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine to respect their own laws. A few months later a wave of repression was launched to silence those voices of freedom and dignity.

The conclusion of the Helsinki Accords caused excitement among the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Their governments had entered into solemn, specific obligation to respect the most basic of human rights. No one expected the fundamental nature of Soviet-style regimes to change overnight. But there were renewed hopes that repression would lessen.

These hopes were dashed. In the decade since the signing of the Helsinki Accords, repression in Ukraine and the rest of the Soviet Union has climbed, not fallen. Most overt, political dissidence has been stifled. At the same time religious and nationalist unrest, being more decentralized and widespread than open political dissidence, has proven resilient. Thus, as we mourn the suffering of the members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, we take heart that the struggle for decency forges ahead.

Despite the disappointments of the first decade, the Helsinki process remains a valued tool for marshalling pressure on Eastern governments for improvements in human rights. The Helsinki Accords enjoy enormous respect among peoples everywhere. Last year the Ottawa meeting of human rights experts gave the West an opportunity to sound a united call for greater respect for human rights. The Helsinki Review Conference commencing this November in Vienna will provide another important opportunity.

The Helsinki Accords are based on the view that the interests of individual human beings are a fundamental part of security and stability in Europe. Thus, while we rejoice at the agreement in Stockholm on reducing the risk of war in Europe, we know that the Helsinki process is not viable if progress on security issues is not paralleled by progress on humanitarian issues.

Last year, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Accords, Secretary of State Shultz concluded that:

"... 10 years after the signing of the final act, no one can deny the gap between hope and performance. Despite the real value of the final act as a standard of conduct, the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept."

This conclusion remains true today. It is why human-rights matters, including the Daniloff case, were at the forefront of discussions in Washington last week with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Human-rights issues clearly will remain at the center of our relations with the Soviet Union. It cannot be otherwise, for Americans want it that way.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Support the defense

"I believe in my victory. I do not believe that a democratic and cultured government (such as Israel) would not be able to justly decide my case and would follow the lead of the Moscow KGB and sentence me, a former POW guilty of nothing, to hanging."

Thus wrote John Demjanjuk in a Ukrainian-language letter to The Ukrainian Weekly dated August 25.

How is it that this man could have been denaturalized, extradited to Israel and, now, charged with crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder? Well the answer may be found in a revealing article by Patrick J. Buchanan, special assistant to the president and White House director of communications, that was published in the Sunday, September 28, issue of The Washington Post.

According to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Demjanjuk was fingered by the KGB which then provided just the right piece of "evidence" that would convince American courts, to the delight of the Office of Special Investigations, that this 66-year-old former autoworker from Cleveland lied about his past because it was a past full of atrocities. Mr. Demjanjuk, the OSI and KGB agreed, was "Ivan the Terrible."

"In the last nine years, John Demjanjuk's life has been utterly, totally destroyed. He has been humiliated, disgraced, villified as virtually no other American of his time; bankrupted, imprisoned, extradited to stand trial in the same cage as Adolf Eichmann. A stigma has been placed on his family and name forever. He is going down in history as one of the great sadistic monsters in one of the greatest mass atrocities in human history," wrote Mr. Buchanan, who states unequivocally that he believes Mr. Demjanjuk is "a victim himself of a miscarriage of justice."

Well, thanks to the OSI, working with the support of Soviet officialdom, Mr. Demjanjuk will soon stand trial in Israel. At this trial, Mr. Demjanjuk will be able, for the first time, to present his case.

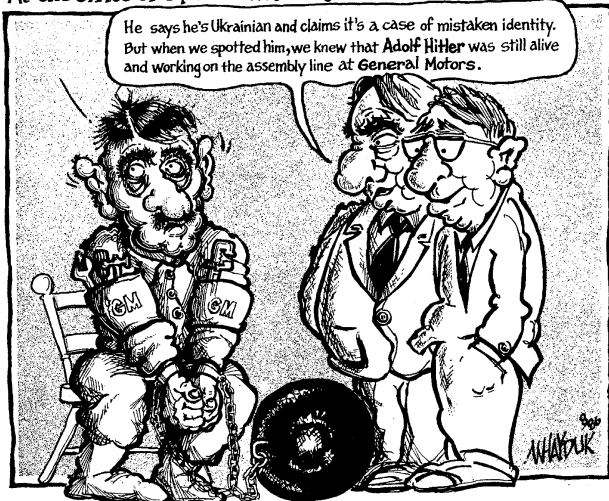
But, now Mr. Demjanjuk faces the Israeli prosecution which, according to the indictment filed, has 53 witnesses who will testify against him. He faces a team of government-funded lawyers.

And what does he have on his side? Well, we do not know how many witnesses Mark O'Connor has lined up for the defense, but we do know that the defense team consists of one person. Why? Edward Nishnic, the accused's son-in-law has told us the following. The Israeli Justice Ministry has denied Mr. O'Connor's request that John Gill, an American attorney be named his co-counsel and be allowed to practice law in Israel. Money is scarce when it comes to the Demjanjuk defense. (The family's resources have long since been exhausted.) That is why Mr. O'Connor has not been able to hire an Israeli co-counsel.

The Israeli government, moreover, is not providing any financial assistance to the defense as had been hoped. Their argument is that, well, Mr. Demjanjuk has his own American lawyer, therefore, he must not be destitute. If he were destitute and had no lawyer, the Israeli government would have provided a government-paid attorney.

All of this leads us to make an urgent appeal to all who care about justice. The least Mr. Demjanjuk deserves is a proper defense. Apparently it is now up to us to see to it that he gets that defense. Please, the time to act is now — now that the defense has seen the indictment, knows what it faces, and must prepare its case. But all this amounts to an enormous expense. Please send contributions directly to the Demjanjuk family's defense fund: The John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, P.O. Box 92819, Cleveland, Ohio 44192.

At the Office of Special Investigations (OSI)



A satirical glance at the Soviets

Misha Gorbachev's first 100 days have West swooning in awe

by David Marples
and Roman Solchanyk

Within 100 days of taking office, bald but stocky heart-throb Mikhail Gorbachev has made a deep and lasting impression on the life of the USSR. First, he has consolidated his base by moving his own supporters, all Andropov's former men, to the ruling Politburo. Then, barely drawing breath to nail his colors to the mast, he began to elbow aside his rivals. Unreformed drunk Grigori Romanov was unceremoniously booted out of the Politburo. Geriatric sour-faced Gromyko was shunted upstairs like a twig in a high wind, with barely a by-your-leave. It has since been discovered by Severed Bialoff and other experts that Gromyko was at the center of a plot to prevent Gorbachev from becoming general-secretary that was foiled at the last minute when the coma-ridden statesman went for a steroids injection during a crucial debate.

Meanwhile wheelchair-bound Tikhonov is reportedly under a cloud. Notably, for example, he was only ninth in line at the 1985 May Day Parade, and 14th of those around the platform who visited the washroom during the marches. According to senior diplomats at the last Moscow Embassy party, this is a sure sign that his career has gone as flat as a 30-minute pancake. Moreover, unconfirmed rumors that have been circulating in Kiev nightspots suggest that the star of 92-year-old Ukrainian party boss Volodymyr Shcherbytsky is on the wane, as a result of his association with the Dnipropetrovske mafia. As is well known, the Stavropol mafia is now on the accent. Shcherbytsky is believed to be in hiding in a suburb under the protection of a well-known Georgian faithhealer.

On the other hand, the star of dark horse Eduard Shevardnadze, formerly a party boss somewhere in the soft underbelly of the USSR, is now clearly rising. Shevardnadze's bravery in the face of adversity is renowned and he has taken his life in his hands on at least two occasions. First, he once suggested to Georgians that Russian is the lingua franca of the Soviet Union. Second, he personally fended off marauding soccer fans of FC Liverpool who had arrived in Tbilisi for a European Cup game.

Having strengthened his grip to a degree that would have made Stalin swoon with envy, Gorbachev, birthmark pulsating, turned to domestic matters. Within moments of taking office, he began a large-scale purge of corrupt officials that has left even the family dog unsure of his future. Doves of officials in every major industry have received their pink slips in the mail. In turn, dynamic younger men have replaced them. The same of course is true of the Politburo team. Yegor Ligachev, at 65, is still wearing short pants. Gorbachev himself, it is claimed, still resorts to a soother before sleeping at night.

Having sorted out the capital and given Leningrad the old one-two, Mikhail the Bald came crashing into Ukraine last month, iron teeth snarling. Within a day, he announced a major reform of Soviet industry at a speech in Dnipropetrovske that would have made

former local hero Brezhnev shudder. Already, the entire Soviet economy has been overhauled, and the industrial work force is laboring feverishly to fulfill the demands of their astounding leader. According to Peter Smiles, a well known economist, these changes have their limits. But their profound significance has been acknowledged by a columnist of the Montana Billings Bugle whose name I forget. A Radio Liberty backgrounder, followed by a curtain raiser, followed by an analysis, followed by a summing up of these changes by Philip Handsome using as a peg Izvestiya of May 28, 1985 (page 3, col. 2), is expected shortly.

Gorbachev's changes in agriculture are most startling in impact than Stalin's original collectivization campaign. Among the projects tipped for the future by Jerry Cough and Steven Bonehead is a plan to tap the Arctic icepacks for Soviet irrigation needs. Scoffing at the tentative plans of fumbling predecessor Chernenko, Gorbachev plans to divert the North Pole into the Dnieper by the year 2,000, thereby eliminating the need for Soviet farmers to do any work whatsoever.

On the foreign scene, the new leader has already made an enormous impact. Witty, debonair, engaging, fast on his feet, he has already made himself a hit with Britain's hitherto impermeable Margaret Thatcher. After this it is safe to say that no achievement is beyond his grasp. American House leader Tip O'Neill took one look at the domed head and swooned in awe. Meanwhile his wife, the Bo Derek of the Steppes, has personally enticed 16 foreign leaders into Moscow's orbit. Further, Gorbachev's astonishing intelligence and robustness makes him a feisty and formidable adversary for the aging and ailing Reagan.

As far as Europe is concerned, the real Mikhail Gorbachev has stood up. Western Europe is being stormed as part of a revamped campaign to split the Western Allies. But if Western Europe faces Mikhail-all-smile come-a-court-ing, Eastern Europe quivers under a stern and uncompromising figure. Generally one can expect unequivocal if somewhat vague attacks on politics that irk the Stavropol wunderkind: revisionism, clericalism, anti-Sovietism, Chernenkoism, national communism and Helsinki-ism.

No article about the new Soviet leader would be complete without speculation about the future, and this one is no exception. In fact, the future is clear. On the basis of virtually non-existent evidence that has trickled into the West, we can come to a haltingly tentative conclusion that perhaps it is fair to say that this might be a sign which would indicate, all things being equal, that having removed all the incompetent and corrupt officials and having consolidated his apex, Gorbachev is likely to assume the premiership of every national republic and autonomous region. There is simply no other course for a statesman of his stature to take.

Meanwhile Tatyana trackers, indomitable Kremlinologists and experts on Soviet affairs who have recently arrived at Western embassies in Moscow following stints in the Canary Islands and Monte Carlo, feel confident that these changes will occur sooner rather than, as used to be the case, later. However, in the final analysis, only time will tell.

David Marples and Roman Solchanyk are researchers specializing in Soviet affairs. This is their first attempt at humor on the pages of The Weekly.

"Harvest of Despair" reviews appear on eve of PBS debut

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Ignore the title; 'The Media and "Harvest of Despair"' is misleading. Ignore the clumsy format, too. Concentrate on 'Harvest of Despair,' the 55-minute documentary that is the centerpiece of the two-hour 'Firing-Line' special on Channel 13 at 9 p.m. It is harrowing. More to the point, it is true."

So begins The New York Times' review of the "Harvest of Despair" a film on the Ukrainian famine which was aired on William F. Buckley's "Firing Line" last week throughout the United States on the Public Broadcasting System. This review by John Corry is vastly different from one which ran last year in the Times when the film was shown at the New York Film Festival. Reviewer Vincent Canby then called the documentary a "frankly biased, angry recollection" whose "voice-over narration has the self-assured slickness of a conventional, old-fashion propaganda film."

Mr. Corry's review is one of several which appeared throughout the New York area. Other papers to comment on the documentary and the "Firing Line" discussion were The New York Daily News, The New York Post, and The New York City Tribune. The Christian Science Monitor, based in Boston, also reviewed the two-hour special.

Wrote Mr. Corry of The Times: "The documentary, a Canadian production, uses old film, photographs and interviews with survivors and students of the Ukrainian famine. Much of what we see looks very much like scenes from Auschwitz or Dachau. Pale victims,

their eyes in dark sockets, await death. Sometimes bodies lie alone on street corners; sometimes they lie in heaps. The pictures of dead or dying children are the most terrible."

And, commenting on a formal protest filed by the Soviet Embassy in Canada to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney when he mentioned the famine in a speech in 1983, which the embassy called "a 100 percent lie," and a violation of the Helsinki Accords, Mr. Corry wrote:

"Public television's contribution to the argument, meanwhile, is to suggest, the historical record aside, that the Soviet Union may have a point. Tonight's program frames 'Harvest of Despair' with a panel discussion."

The New York City Tribune also took a positive stand in regard to the documentary. Its editorial on the subject began:

"The call goes up, constantly echoed and amplified in the media, never to forget the Holocaust, Hitler's genocide against the Jews. The media has been silent, however, about another holocaust even more cruel and widespread — Stalin's genocide by starvation of between 10 million and 14 million Ukrainians in 1932-33.

"The Ukraine was once the breadbasket of Russia, supplying all Europe with grain. The Ukrainians, however, whose culture, church and language were distinct from that of the Russians, got in the way of Stalin's policies of collectivization and submission to Moscow. So 'Uncle Joe' planned a

(Continued on page 12)

Response to "Firing Line"

Pritsak corrects Salisbury

Following is a letter written by Prof. Omeļjan Pritsak in response to comments made by Harrison Salisbury, retired correspondent for The New York Times, during the "Firing Line" discussion of the Ukrainian famine.

Dear Mr. Salisbury:

I have just viewed the "Firing Line" presentation of "Harvest of Despair" and have examined the transcript. I realize that you are not a professional historian and that you have a journalist's license to simplify historical problems. Still, I find as a specialist that I must express my concern over your presentation of medieval East Slavic history.

The views you espouse are those of 19th century nationalist Russian historiography. Few scholars in the West or even in the Soviet Union, for that matter, would support your view that "when we talk about Ukraine and Russia, we are not really talking about separate countries."

The medieval civilization of the East Slavs, called Rus', was not a national state and was similar in many ways to the Carolingian Empire from which modern Germany and France emerged. I assume you would not describe France and Germany as "two parts of a country or civilization that moved in different waves." The proper name for the

vast Kievan polity is Rus'. Ukrainians used variants of the word Rus' as their national name until the 20th century, and there is considerable merit in the view that the direct continuity of Rus' civilization is found among Ukrainians. In the northern periphery of the lands of Kievan Rus' the modern Russian nation took shape. There are cultural, linguistic and religious similarities between the Ukraine and Russia as there are between Spain and Portugal, and Germany and the Netherlands, for example. However, to deny Ukrainian nationhood is to ignore fundamental differences between the Ukrainian and Russian civilizations, and to commit a historical distortion propounding a political view.

To hear someone, in 1986, espousing outdated views of tsarist polemicists might have a certain quaint charm if these inaccuracies were not disseminated to an American viewing audience presumably tuned in to learn more about Ukrainian history. In the end, to negate the very existence of Ukrainians as a people and the Ukraine as a country after viewing the film "Harvest of Despair" strikes me as remarkably callous.

Omeļjan Pritsak
Director

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute
Cambridge, Mass.

Urgent appeal

Do you pray for John Demjanjuk? Do you support him in his fight for truth? If so, please take the time to let him know that he is not alone. Write to: Mr. John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

We thank you for your prayers and support.

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

NEWS AND VIEWS

What if we had a celebration ... and nobody came?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

Unfortunately, that's exactly how the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity is shaping up. In a recent article, I suggested that the U.S. State Department may undercut this celebration by recognizing the Soviet celebration of the Millennium of Russian Christianity. This would especially be the case if President Ronald Reagan traveled to Moscow in 1988, a possibility that is becoming more likely.

When I wrote that, I somehow forgot that the Ukrainian American community needs no assistance in undercutting the celebration of the Millennium or any other efforts to inform the world about our fate. We can accomplish this all by ourselves, without any help from the State Department or, for that matter, the Soviets.

The current plans of the National Millennium Committee call for the culmination of the celebrations to take place in Washington during early August 1988. Included in the agenda are a demonstration, a concert and numerous other activities throughout the week. That all sounds well and good except for a few details that may make all the difference in the world.

The committee seems to have forgotten that 1988 is a presidential election year and that the "Millennium Week" is sandwiched in between the Democratic and Republican national conventions. Not only will all the politicians whom we hope to inform

Eugene Iwanciw is a Washington area community activist. He is president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington, a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association and a member of a subcommittee of the National Millennium Committee.

Send banduras to South America

by Nick Czorny

During my recent visit to South America I had the opportunity to meet with the representatives of many cultural and Church organizations of Argentina and Brazil. All of them emphasized the need for support of artistic groups, most importantly bandura ensembles. They showed an earnest desire to preserve their Ukrainian identity and a strong interest in learning to play our beloved bandura.

Bandura groups already exist in Buenos Aires and Curitiba. The Curitiba ensemble informed me that even the Brazilians are very taken by our bandura. They have appeared on television and have been featured on the front cover of Brazil's Revista Geografica Universal, which is similar to America's National Geographic. They are very proud of their achievements and many Ukrainian youths wish to learn how to play the bandura.

All of the banduras in Curitiba were built by Ivan Boiko. Each bandura is technically different and they are all difficult to learn on since they are not built in the standard form of modern-day banduras. There is a need for standard modern banduras like those used in the United States and Canada.

In Prudentopolis, state of Paraná,

Nick Czorny is administrator of the New York School of Bandura.

about Ukrainians be out of town, so will the media. From the beginning of July until after the Republican Convention, the only topics of discussion for politicians, journalists and most Americans will be the conventions, the nominees for president and vice-president, and the platforms. It will be difficult to find anyone interested in the business of running the government, much less about the Ukrainian Millennium.

The national political conventions only compound a problem with hosting anything in the nation's capital during the month of August. It is, by far, the worst month for weather in Washington. August days are known as 90-90 days, 90-plus degrees and 90-plus humidity. For that reason, Washington was a ghost town during Augusts before the invention of air conditioners. Even with the comforts of air-conditioning in offices, homes, cars and every other conceivable location, as many people as possible leave D.C. during August. Among those joining the exodus are members of Congress and administration officials. It is just not the right time to try to get their attention.

It would seem that Washington was selected as the site for the mass demonstration and national concert primarily to acquaint the policy-makers with the Millennium and other issues of concern to Ukrainians. If that is the case, then the timing is all wrong for such an extravaganza. If that is not the case, then the events should be held in a city, such as New York or Chicago, which has a much larger Ukrainian American population to organize and attend the festivities. New York and not Washington is, after all, the media capital, so efforts directed at the media could be handled there.

To reach the audience of policy-makers
(Continued on page 13)

where 80 percent of the population is of Ukrainian descent, there is a very large seminary, scholastic institute, an orphanage and a Saturday school. I was very pleased to see that our youth there speaks Ukrainian and many of them possess a strong, promising musical talent. In Prudentopolis there are no banduras at all.

The bandura ensemble of Taras Shevchenko in Buenos Aires, where the accomplished bandurist and Ukrainian patriot Vasyl Kachurak serves as artistic director, also needs banduras. Despite his age, he rides by bicycle eight miles to ensemble rehearsals. Even though they work under adverse conditions, they have amazing success in their endeavors. Within the Buenos Aires ensemble there are three exceptionally talented youths whose musical dream is to learn the bandura. This is not possible, however, because of the lack of banduras. Not long ago, Mr. Kachurak traveled to Obern, 60 miles from the Brazilian border, to organize a bandura group. This group deserves special attention as it possesses only several old banduras, forcing the members to practice in shifts. Nearly 80 percent of these third-generation Ukrainians speak fluent Ukrainian and have a great desire to learn to play the bandura.

A Toronto store has recently received 50 Chernihiv-style banduras. It is im-

(Continued on page 13)

Mulroney unveils Ukrainian sculptor's statue of Diefenbaker

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The work of Ukrainian Canadian sculptor Leo Mol was praised and admired here September 18 by hundreds of prominent Canadians, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, during the unveiling of Mr. Mol's statue of John Diefenbaker, Canada's 13th prime minister.

Nearly 4,000 Canadians — from wind-burned farmers and native leaders to Diefenbaker loyalists and members of the Mulroney Cabinet — attended the one-hour ceremony on Parliament Hill.

The unveiling of the bronze statue took place on the 90th anniversary of Mr. Diefenbaker's birth and seven years after his death.

As the prime minister Mulroney pulled back a purple velvet shroud to reveal the 440-kilogram statue, the rumble of a 19-gun salute rebounded from the sandstone walls of the Parliament buildings.

In a brief speech, Mr. Mulroney referred to the sculptor of the statue as a "distinguished artist whose work Mr. Diefenbaker so admired."

Mr. Mol — an internationally known sculptor who has made busts and statues of Winston Churchill, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Pope John Paul II — was commissioned to undertake the design and oversee the casting of the statue by a Parliamentary committee.

The site of the statue is to the west of the Center Block. Mr. Diefenbaker appears to be striding across the parliamentary lawn in the shadow of Queen Victoria's statue. His gaze is fixed on the entrance to the House of Commons which was his favorite de-

bating forum.

Mr. Mol's 3-meter statue is the first on Parliament Hill to be cast entirely in Canada.

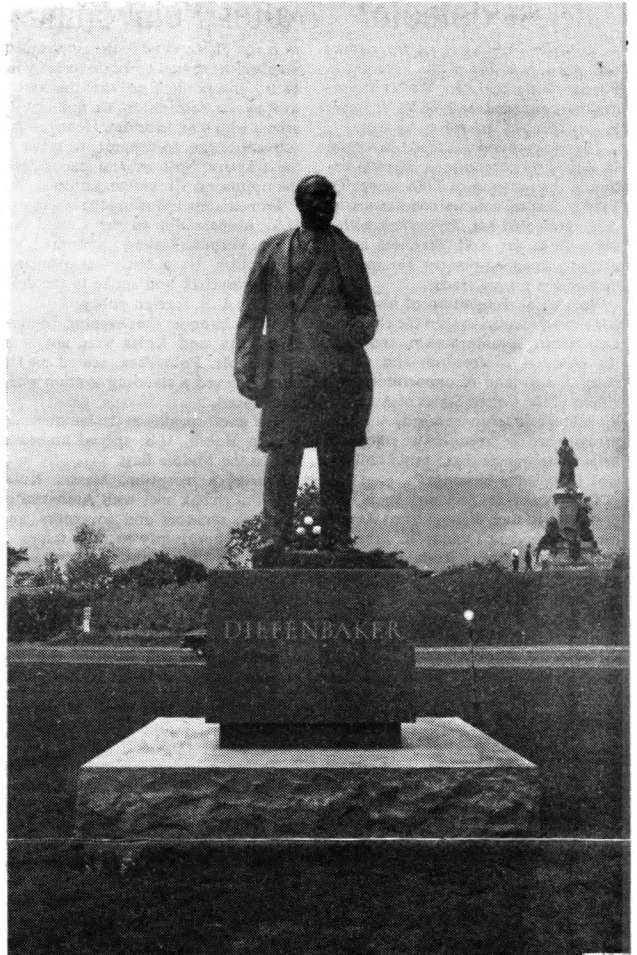
"It's one of my best works," Mr. Mol, 76, told *The Weekly* while proudly gazing at his masterpiece following the ceremony. "I think it is a great honor to have had this opportunity."

Toronto Member of Parliament Pauline Browes, who chaired the Parliamentary committee that coordinated the project, told the audience that Mr. Mol, who hails from Winnipeg, was chosen out of a group of 22 prominent Canadian artists to design the statue. Said Ms. Browes: "Mr. Mol is a world-class sculptor whose considerable talent earned him the privilege to create this sculpture."

Finance Minister Michael Wilson said in a brief interview that the statue is "a great likeness" of Mr. Diefenbaker. "Mr. Mol certainly got a sense of Mr. Diefenbaker's determination."

Alex Kindy, a Calgary M.P. who is of Ukrainian origin, told *The Weekly* that the statue "portrays exactly" the feeling of the former prime minister. "This is a great piece of art and a great recognition of a Ukrainian Canadian artist," said Mr. Kindy.

Mr. Diefenbaker, who headed a Progressive Conservative government from 1957 to 1963, was revered by many Ukrainian Canadians while he was prime minister. The Saskatchewan politician was known for throwing in a line or two of Ukrainian in speeches to Ukrainian audiences. He was a close friend of the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk, whom he appointed to the Senate in 1963.

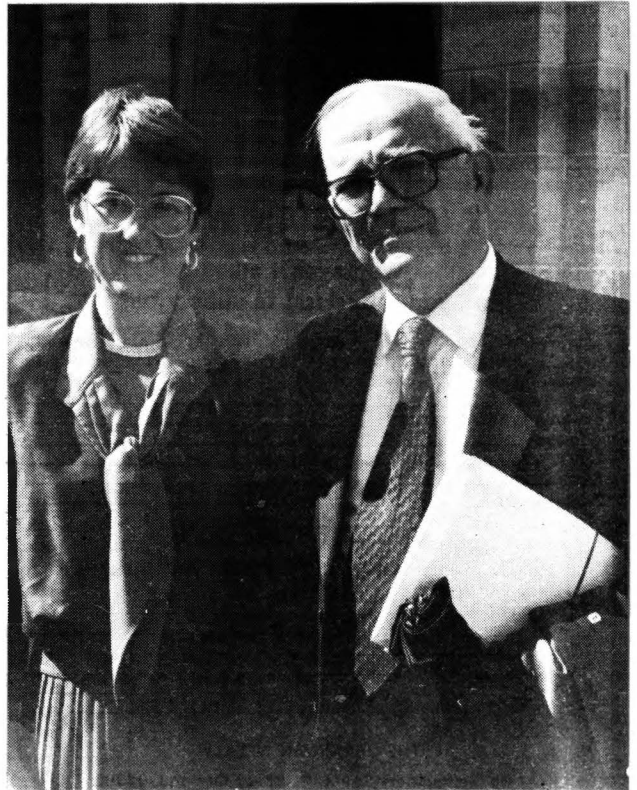


Bociurkiw

Leo Mol's statue of former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on Parliament Hill.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Carolyn Wier, step-daughter of John Diefenbaker, unveil the monument.



Sculptor Leo Mol and Vera Yuzyk, daughter of the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk, who was appointed to the Senate by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

Faith is major component of Wasyl Lew's success at Catholic network

by Natalia A. Feduschak

Second in a series on successful Ukrainian businesspersons.

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. — When the study was finally completed, it turned more than a few heads at the United States Catholic Conference. It found that the Catholic Church had one of the nation's highest phone bills — second only to IBM. This presented the Church with a dilemma. Would the Church, which has typically been one of the first to adopt modern technologies (it was one of the first to use the printing press) continue to use "outdated" systems, or would it move into the 21st century and adopt new communications systems?

The study found that, in light of the enormous telephone bills and costs incurred using the postal system, what the Church really needed was a private communications network. And that network ought to be a satellite system.

The study marked the beginning of what was to become the largest Catholic communications system in the country, the Catholic Telecommunications Network of America. But after deciding to go ahead with the project, the question was who would get this new endeavor off the ground? After an extensive search, the bishops of the Catholic Church, who were the overseers of the project, decided on a man who they felt exemplified and believed in the teachings of the Church — Wasyl Lew.

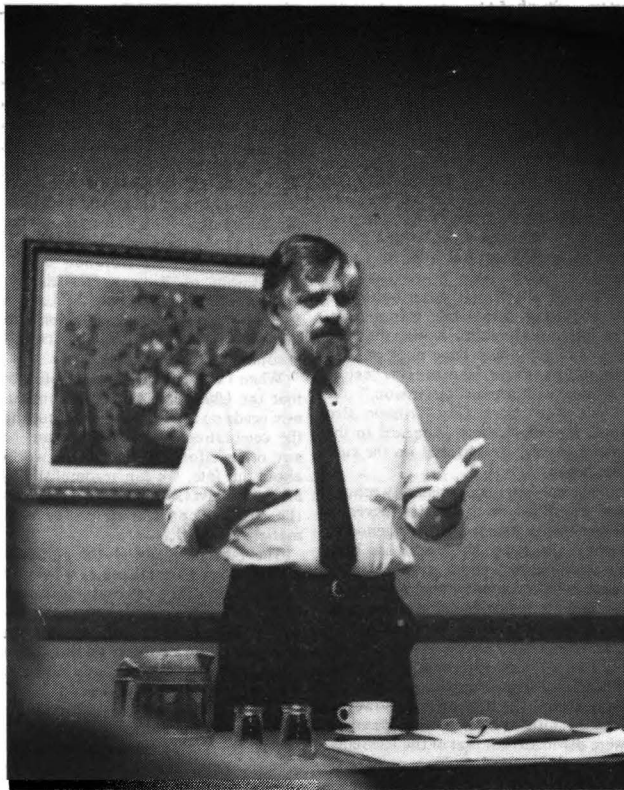
After years of experience in telecommunications at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Mr. Lew came to the presidency of CTNA armed with two things: a knowledge of his field and a strong desire to make things work. Says Bishop Louis Gelineau, former CTNA chairman of the board, and the man who hired Mr. Lew six years ago, "Wasyl was already distinguished when he came (to CTNA). He is meticulous. He had a vision of what it should be. He was successful in getting the network off the ground.

"He is a skillful man. He developed a staff starting from scratch. I really consider him to be a friend. He's a man committed to the faith. His father was a theology professor. He grew up as a man of the faith. He's a good family man. He fulfills an important role in our conference work. He was hired on the basis of his own personal integrity. Wasyl has always submitted to the policy of the board. He was always a gentleman in submitting to the bishops. The bishops generally have liked him, respected him. Many have joined the network because of his leadership."

When one meets Wasyl Lew, one is struck with the feeling that this man is atypical. He does not have the stuffiness, the calculated coolness that pervade the persona of many of today's businessmen. Rather, with sleeves rolled up, hair slightly disheveled, and a smile on his face, he comes out of his office on Staten Island — temporarily located in an office trailer near the building that will soon house CTNA headquarters — introduces you to his staff and graciously listens as you explain why you were late.

He has an underlying seriousness, with a good dose of humor, as he talks about his work at CTNA — the work that to him is more than a job, but a quiet expression of his own personal beliefs.

"We are the communications agency



CTNA's president, Wasyl Lew: "I work with people who are dedicated to what they're doing."

of the Catholic Church in the United States," Mr. Lew says of CTNA. "We are owned by the bishops and serve the bishops." The network, Mr. Lew explains, fulfills two basic functions. The first is to distribute television and radio programming, which is approved by CTNA to dioceses throughout the nation, and the second, to fulfill its administrative functions such as teleconferencing and transmitting correspondence via satellite. (Mr. Lew says that CTNA can take a piece of correspondence by 11 a.m. and the recipient will have a printed copy in hand by 1 p.m.)

The purpose of the programming is "not to get up and seek conversion," he says. "What we're really interested in is moral value programming which teaches without being obviously teaching." He defined moral value programming as shows which do not have a large measure of sex and violence.

So, how does CTNA go about getting such programming? While the organization will go out and encourage producers to submit their programs for review, Mr. Lew says an equal number query CTNA. (Not all the programs are Catholic-produced; about 30 percent are produced by non-Catholics.) Only half of the programs that CTNA's review board views are accepted for airing.

In a simplified form, the network works this way: the programs which have been chosen for the season (there are two six-month seasons) are then made available to the dioceses which are on-line, meaning they have the satellite capability and have access to CTNA. The bishop then picks whatever programs he feels are appropriate for his diocese and they are then aired on the local cable station, or, where available, the local independent television station. The diocese can rent anywhere from 7.5 to 25 hours a week for a fee. According to Mr. Lew, some dioceses are putting together tape libraries where paris-

hioners can rent programs and watch them at home on their VCRs.

It is important that the programs be entertaining, Mr. Lew stresses. "No one is going to watch a talking head. We're dealing with the fourth generation of Americans who've been weaned on TV." A lot of CTNA's programming "is not a guy in a Roman collar telling you to love Jesus." There are some soap operas, one of which is in Spanish, which Mr. Lew characterizes as "even risked," documentaries on people who've lived through trying times and survived because of their spirituality, series on drug abuse, national issues, etc.

The programs, Mr. Lew adds, are a "way of teaching. The church takes seriously the tenet 'Go forth and teach.'" Obviously, the Church won't air programs that go against its teaching, such as advocating birth control, he says, but it does want to expand CTNA's programming and deal with larger issues such as economics and international affairs. "The Church has certain issues it would like to address like the peace and justice issue, moral theological issues pertinent to war and waging war, the economy and economic systems. A lot of the programming in (this) next season will deal with the issue of the morality of the economic environment." Through such programs, CTNA hopes to create a greater local media presence for the Church.

Despite its religious overtone, CTNA is still a "for-profit corporation" one that some day intends to be "in the state of being in the black," Mr. Lew stresses. Thus, with an annual budget of \$1.5 million to \$2 million dollars a year, the network must charge for its services. Those dioceses, Catholic colleges and other institutions of higher learning, hospitals and health care centers, ministerial administrative or residential loci of the religious orders of the United States who wish to belong to the network must pay a fee, depending on

the size of their diocese and the number of hours for which they subscribe. For example, if the archdiocese of New York wanted all the programming available, it would cost nearly \$20,000 a year. Broken down, however, this would amount to \$10 per hour of television, a sum which, given today's standards, Mr. Lew ascertains, "is dirt cheap."

The network is involved in other entrepreneurial projects, such as leasing equipment to dioceses, to supplement its operations and raise revenue.

But while the network hopes to grow, (currently there are 91 affiliates, 67 of them on-line), Mr. Lew says it does not make sense for some diocese because they are small and cannot afford to get the equipment necessary or pay for the programming. In this case, "neighboring bishops help out," Mr. Lew says.

The network reaches approximately 9 million cable households. Says Bishop Gelineau, the bishops hope CTNA "will continue uniting people of the Church."

Born in Lviv in 1940, in western Ukraine, Mr. Lew left that city at the age of 4. His family came to the United States in 1949, after spending several years in displaced persons camps in Germany and Bavaria. Having settled initially in New York, he left the city to attend the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania, where he earned a bachelor's degree in electronic physics, preparing him for a life as a communications engineer.

He then moved to Washington, where he, his wife and four daughters spent the next 20 years. During this period, he worked at NASA and received a master's degree in engineering administration from The George Washington University. After joining CTNA, Mr. Lew and his family moved to Summit, N.J.

A lifelong love of his, Mr. Lew states, has been involvement in Plast, the Ukrainian youth organization. He is a senior member of the Lisovi Chorty fraternity and helps out occasionally in the Newark branch of this scouting-type organization. While in Washington, he acted as head of the organization for several years. He adds that it was back in Bavaria that, he joined a Plast group in one of the DP camps there.

"I consider myself to be a religious person," Mr. Lew says of his own beliefs. A Ukrainian Catholic, he says he is pleased to be working in, what he calls, a "faith community."

"It is a pleasure — professionally it is satisfying and rewarding. I work in a faith community. I'm working with people who really believe in what they're doing." This makes, he says, for a difference even in how staff members interact with one another. They are kinder, treat each other as human beings and not machines. He believes that because of this, people are willing to put more effort into their work.

"I work with people who are dedicated to what they're doing. There are no nine-to-fivers, no clock-punchers."

Mr. Lew says he has enjoyed working with the bishops tremendously. And he has learned a great deal about the workings of the Church, he says. At the same time, he has had an effect on the bishops' lives as well.

Because he is Eastern rite Catholic, he says the bishops have made it a point that as they start each meeting with a prayer and announce what holy day it is

(Continued on page 15)

VFW national convention honors "littlest defector" Walter Polovchak

MINNEAPOLIS — At the annual national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars held here Walter Polovchak was awarded the 1986 VFW James E. Van Zandt Citizenship Award.

The presentation was made on August 18, during the convention's business session in the presence of 7,000 delegates. John S. Staum, national commander-in-chief, presented Mr. Polovchak with a 24k gold medal, a \$1,000 check and a specially designed plaque. The inscription on the plaque reads:

"In special recognition of his steadfast determination to shed the chains of Communist totalitarianism and seek the blessings of freedom and democracy of this land of opportunity as a citizen of the United States of America, his determination reminds us how precious are the freedoms we enjoy and helps us recognize that untold millions seek those same blessings."

This award in previous years was presented to such distinguished Americans as President Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Ronald Reagan, Jeane Kirkpatrick and other well-known public figures.

In his brief remarks to the convention, Mr. Polovchak said: "...I am very fortunate to be in America and to be free..." His attorney, Julian E. Kulas,

who was also invited to the convention, thanked the delegates for this prestigious award and pointed out that this award will be an inspiration to millions of others who seek freedom. He urged the conventioners to support the cause of the Captive Nations and particularly the oppressed Ukrainian nation.

Immediately following the ceremony, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters addressed the convention. He publicly congratulated Mr. Polovchak and spoke to the delegates on U.S. foreign policy.

At the banquet that evening, Messrs. Polovchak and Kulas were guests of honor. Mr. Polovchak, seated on the dais, received a standing ovation when introduced.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Phillip Habib, U.S. special ambassador to the Middle East.

During a reception, Messrs. Kulas and Polovchak met with Ambassador Walters, senators and governors, and had an opportunity to raise issues of concern to Ukrainians.

Mr. Polovchak recently graduated from high school and will enroll in a local college in Chicago. He has signed a contract with Random House to publish a book which will describe his long struggle to remain in the United States.

Detroit college student is running for Macomb County commissioner

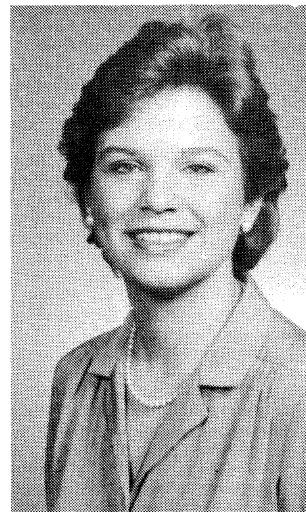
WARREN, Mich. — Christine Zarycky is the Republican candidate for County Commissioner in the 1st District of Macomb County.

The Ukrainian American community in Warren provided over 30 candidates for the Republican Party as precinct delegates and three candidates for public office in the Michigan primary in August. They were: two Republicans, Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj for 37th District judge, Ms. Zarycky for county commissioner, and Roman Tarnavsky the lone Democrat, for county commissioner in the 4th District of Macomb County.

Ms. Zarycky, however, was the only candidate who won the nomination and will run for office in the November 4 election. The Ukrainian American community has rallied to her support.

Ms. Zarycky is a bachelor's degree candidate in political science at Wayne State University in Detroit. She graduated from the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School in Hamtramck, Mich.

Ms. Zarycky is a member of the Michigan Republican Party State Central Committee, chairperson of Wayne State University Republicans, secretary of the Macomb County Republican



Christine Zarycky

Heritage Council, member of Wayne State University Liberal Arts Student Senate, and is a former administrative assistant at the Michigan Opportunity Society where she helped organize the election of the above mentioned precinct delegates.

Campaign manager Dmytro Kulchitsky and Roman Kolodchin expressed the need for volunteers and financial support to secure Ms. Zarycky's victory in November. Donations may be sent to the Committee to Elect Christine Zarycky, Marie Zarycky, Treasurer, 26019 Cunningham, Warren, Mich. 48091.

A fund-raising reception for the candidate will be held October 7 at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

Addendum

In the photo caption accompanying the story on the Ukrainian professionals' donation to the UNCHAIN project, the name of one of the persons in the photo was inadvertently omitted. He is Ihor Kopka.

Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 16)

The core of the museum's Ukrainian folk art collection, numbering approximately 700 artifacts in 1976, has grown over the past decade to more than 3,000 items, both through donations and purchases, and is presently the largest documented collection of its type in the United States. Two comprehensive exhibitions of folk art have been organized: one permanently displayed at the museum and another designed to travel. The traveling exhibit had its inauguration at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton, where it opened in 1984 to great acclaim. In 1985 it was

exhibited at the Monmouth Museum in Lincoln, N.J., and plans are under way for its viewing in other cities.

The museum's other collections consist of a historical department, a numismatic collection and a genealogical section. Two major exhibitions dealing with historical subjects — "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" and "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States" — have also been mounted at the museum. Both subsequently became traveling exhibits, with the Kiev exhibit having journeyed to nine major cities in the United States and Canada. The newly formed department of fine arts consists at present of over 500 paintings and drawings and is rapidly growing as a result of donations from collectors and artists.

The museum's mission is also one of education. To this end the educational department organizes semi-annual

courses and workshops in the most popular traditional Ukrainian crafts, conducts gallery tours for adults as well as groups of school children, and organizes lectures.

Since its founding, the museum's financial backing has come from its membership, many generous contributors, as well as grants from government and private funding agencies. Other sources of income have been various fund-raising events such as receptions and concerts with the generous participation of renowned Ukrainian American artists in such world-class auditoriums as Alice Tully Hall at the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

Having concluded an exciting first decade of growth and development, The Ukrainian Museum now faces the challenge of building a representative facility to house the treasures of the rich and beautiful Ukrainian cultural heritage.

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UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ANNOUNCES THAT

ORGANIZING MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, October 19, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.

205 Military Road, BUFFALO, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

40, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 360 and 363

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past months.
3. Address by UNA National Organizer STEFAN HAWRYSZ
4. Discussion of Fall Organizational Campaign.
5. General UNA topics.
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1986
7. Questions and answers, adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by

Stefan Hawrysz — UNA National Organizer

All Members and Non-Members and their Families are Welcome.

Roman Konotopskij
President

Wasył Sywenky
Secretary

Mary Harawus
Treasurer

Soviets...

(Continued from page 1)

emigration:

"There have been some lists that we received and as always we promised to consider those lists of persons, and if this is legally justified then, of course, he will be permitted to go."

Mr. Shevardnadze is in Ottawa for bilateral talks with the Canadian government.

In his lifetime, Mr. Shumuk spent over 40 years in labor camps and prisons. He served five years in a Polish prison for being a Communist in the 1930s and also spent 18 months in a German P.O.W. camp as a Red Army soldier during World War II. After he returned away from communism, Mr. Shumuk became a Ukrainian partisan in 1943, which led to his arrest in 1944. Although amnestied in 1956, Mr. Shumuk was soon re-arrested in 1957 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and spent another 10 years in a labor camp.

Five years after his release in 1967, Mr. Shumuk was arrested by the KGB again on the charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda," after his memoirs were found and confiscated. In July of 1972, he received his latest sentence of 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp and five years of internal exile. He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group while in camp in the summer of 1979.

Mr. Shumuk, who is in internal exile in Karatobe, north of the Caspian Sea, has a nephew, Ivan Shumuk, 66, who lives in Vernon, British Columbia.

Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

it now and having the judge state that Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan."

Mr. Nishnic also noted that "Soviet evidence is once again the centerpiece of the case" against his father-in-law. He was referring to the Trawniki ID card that was used in the United States in denaturalization proceedings against Mr. Demjanjuk, the original of which is now being sought by the Israeli prosecution.

The Jerusalem Post reported on September 30 that Soviet Deputy State Attorney Vladimir Ivanovich Baskov promised that the USSR would give Israel access to documents proving the identity of Mr. Demjanjuk. The information was relayed by Stefan Grayek, chairman of the World Organization of Jewish Anti-Nazi Fighters and Partisans, on his return from Poland to Israel. He had been in Warsaw at the conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal.

It was not clear from the story, however, what was meant by "access." Neither was it revealed whether the original documents, not copies, would be provided. In the United States, a copy of the Trawniki ID card was used in court; the original card never left the Soviet Embassy and experts for the defense were never allowed to view the original.

In related news, Patrick J. Buchanan, special assistant to President Ronald Reagan and White House director of communications, stated in an article published in The Washington Post on Sunday, September 28, that Mr. Demjanjuk is an innocent victim of mistaken identity and that he "may be the victim of an American Dreyfus case."

In the lengthy piece, which appeared on the front page of the opinion section of the newspaper, Mr. Buchanan spelled out the grounds for doubting Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt and stated that the

Yuri Orlov...

(Continued from page 1)

open announcement soon generated a wave of support throughout the world and as a result within a year became the object of the Soviet government's vengeance, beginning with Mr. Orlov's arrest on February 10, 1977.

Mr. Orlov has been serving out the 10th year of the 12-year sentence he received in May 1978 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code. He spent the first seven years in a strict-regimen labor camp at Polovinka, near Perm, where his health suffered greatly according to reports by fellow prisoners that were smuggled out of camp. An account of camp conditions by Mr. Orlov himself was smuggled out as well, and was published in a Belgian newspaper in 1979, according to The New York Times. Mr. Orlov described in his report how he was locked in punishment cells for two of the first four years and how his rations were reduced for a while to 1,700 calories a day.

Mr. Orlov was transferred from the labor camp in 1984 to Yakutia, where his health has reportedly improved. He was suffering from kidney, prostate and dental problems, tuberculosis, rheumatism and headaches caused by a skull injury after a reported beating by prison guards. In Kobayai, Mr. Orlov was allowed to move out of workers barracks into his own home and his wife was permitted to visit him seven times, including her latest visit in August, the Times reported on October 2.

His small house had no running water and in the winter he was forced to melt chunks of river ice fetched on a horse-drawn sled, according to the Times. But Mr. Orlov has been able to buy vegetables and butter from the local state farm without customary food coupons, using his monthly scientist's pension, which was cut from 220 to 60 rubles.

Mr. Orlov was born on August 13, 1924, into a working-class family and grew up in a village near Moscow. Fyodor, his father, was a truck driver and later a lathe operator, a background which introduced the young Yuri Orlov to the problems of ordinary workers.

The young Mr. Orlov worked in a factory before joining the Red Army in the closing months of World War II. After the war he attended Moscow University and joined the Commu-

nist Party. He graduated in 1952 with a degree in physics and began work at the prestigious Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was expelled from the Communist Party and dismissed from his job in 1956 for speaking out at a party meeting, during which he proposed that those responsible for carrying out Stalin's excesses, denounced by Nikita Khrushchev earlier that year, be brought to justice.

After six months of unemployment in Moscow, Mr. Orlov moved to Yerevan, in the Soviet republic of Armenia, where he obtained a doctorate in physics in 1963 and became an expert on particle acceleration. In 1968 he was elected a corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

In 1972, however, Mr. Orlov returned to Moscow, where he drifted into human-rights activities. In 1973 he penned a letter to Leonid I. Brezhnev on behalf of Dr. Sakharov, who had been quickly gaining disfavor with the authorities. Within a few months, Mr. Orlov was dismissed from his physics job and never found work in his profession again.

Throughout the years 1974-76, Mr. Orlov was active in the defense of political prisoners in the USSR, signing the "Moscow appeal" on behalf of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, participating in the first Unofficial International Scientific Seminar (organized by Jewish refusenik scientists), and campaigning vigorously for the release of Leonid Plyushch, the Ukrainian cyberneticist then imprisoned in a psychiatric hospital. (Mr. Plyushch has since emigrated to the West). In September 1974, Mr. Orlov became a founding member of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International. Besides working to free fellow Amnesty members Sergei Kovalev and Andrei Tverdokhlebov after their arrests, Mr. Orlov also devoted much time to the prisoners of conscience and torture victims in Spain, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Uruguay, according to information provided by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In May 1976, Mr. Orlov assumed chairmanship of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. After a search and numerous interrogations during the beginning of 1977, he was arrested in February of that year. While he was awaiting trial, the Norwegian Parliament nominated him for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Brzezinski...

(Continued from page 3)

that office in the Ford administration.

In 1981 and 1982 Ambassador Novak headed the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission session in Geneva, and this year he headed the U.S. delegation to the Bern (Switzerland) experts' meeting on human contacts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, part of the Helsinki Accords review process.

He is the author of a number of books on theology and politics, as well as two novels. Currently he writes a syndicated newspaper column and a column for the magazine National Review.

Prof. Brzezinski was born in War-

saw in 1928. He was educated in Canada and the U.S. (McGill and Harvard). He taught at Harvard after he received his doctorate there in 1953, then moved to Columbia in 1960 and has been associated with that university since then.

Ambassador Novak was born in Johnstown, Pa., in 1933. He graduated from Stonehill College in Massachusetts and the Gregorian University in Rome. He also holds a master's degree in the history and philosophy of religion from Harvard. He has taught at Harvard, Stanford and the State University of New York at Old Westbury.

Ambassador Novak will address the October 18 morning session of the Leadership Conference; Prof. Brzezinski will be the luncheon speaker that day.

key piece of evidence against him, the Trawniki ID card, may be a KGB forgery.

He wrote:

"Four years ago, while a columnist, I read a news report of the infamous 'Nazi butcher' still living in Cleveland. It quoted his lawyer as insisting that Demjanjuk was a victim of mistaken identity. After a phone call to that lawyer, subsequent calls, radio interviews, correspondence with Demjanjuk's family — and amassing a file of clippings, correspondence and court records sent by the handful of believers in John Demjanjuk's innocence — I have come to believe with them that John Demjanjuk is not the bestial victimizer of men, women and children of the Treblinka killing ground, but a victim himself of a miscarriage of justice. Hence this article."

He called Mr. Demjanjuk "a decent and honest family man whose life has been destroyed by Soviet malice and American gullibility."

Mr. Buchanan also suggested that it is more than coincidence that the KGB happened to have exactly the documentary evidence that Allan A. Ryan Jr., then director of the Office of Special Investigations, suggested might exist in Soviet archives.

"By an incredible coincidence, not only did the Soviet Union have old forgotten files of Trawniki; they had found a training camp identification card of the very Ivan Demjanjuk about whom Ryan had inquired."

"And it had taken only six months to find the ID card. Or, as skeptics contend — only six months for the KGB forgery factory to create one," he wrote.

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Basilian Sisters donate hay



Sister Leonida, farm manager for the Sisters of St. Basil the Great Motherhouse farm in Fox Chase, Abington Township, Pa., adjusts one of the 500 bales of hay that the Sisters of St. Basil the Great recently donated to a drought-stricken farm in Madison Heights, Va. At left is Sister Paula, convent house superior, who learned of the plight of Christine Faulconer and her 59 farm animals. At right is truck driver Roger Sprouse of Madison Heights, Va., who delivered the hay to the farm, and Walter Pumm, maintenance supervisor for the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, The Sisters' farm is adjacent to the campus of Manor Junior College which the sisters founded in 1947.

"Harvest of Despair"...

(Continued from page 7)
diabolical vengeance. He scaled the borders of the Ukraine, then sent in special secret police, troops and Communist Party activists to expropriate every scrap of food."

Criticizing the Soviet Union for covering up the famine, even in the heyday of "de-Stalinization," the Tribune also attacked the Western media for not reporting on the famine. The editorial continued:

"Also culpable are those in the Western media who failed to report the Ukrainian holocaust. One reporter stands out in infamy: Walter Duranty of The New York Times. His dispatches ridiculed the notion of a famine, yet he told British diplomats privately that as many as 10 million had died of that famine he denied in his reporting."

"Malcolm Muggeridge, a fellow reporter with Duranty at the time, said in the film that Duranty was a 'thoroughly cynical' hack who lied to advance his position with the Soviets. Yet Duranty won the Pulitzer prize for his reportage of the Soviet Union!

"Now that 'Harvest of Despair' has ended the long silence, isn't it time New York Times editors repudiate Duranty by invalidating his Pulitzer award, as The Washington Post did with Janet Cooke. As long as The New York Times management fails to do so, the paper will be a party to genocide."

The Tribune also had run a lengthy article on the famine by free-lance journalist Anastasia Petryczka on September 22, two days before the showing of the film.

The New York Post also commented on the Western media's lack of concern about the famine. In an editorial on September 24, the day the documentary aired, the paper stated:

"The sympathy of these reporters for the 'socialist experiment' in the Soviet Union led them to ignore the famine — and more benign Soviet misdeeds such as the Great Terror of the late 1930s — in order not to provide ammunition to Moscow's enemies."

The editorial also commented that it was difficult to get "Harvest of Despair" aired in the United States, despite the fact that the documentary has won several international awards, including

an Academy Award nomination, and had been shown on Canadian television.

"Ironically," the editorial continued, "even the current effort to recount the Ukrainian tragedy — 'Harvest of Despair' — encountered serious obstacles. All three networks rejected it, insisting that the remoteness of the subject made it an unlikely proposition for commercial television. Maybe so.

"But the film was also rejected by what would seem to have been its natural outlet — the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). Programmers ... found Harvest of Despair 'technically deficient' and 'of dubious quality' — this of a film that has accumulated a host of international awards.

"But the same critique makes Channel 13's actual reason for refusing to air the film abundantly clear: the film lacks 'journalistic integrity,' the programmers explain, arguing that 'it doesn't tell the other side of the story.'

"This assertion is as obscene as suggesting Dr. Goebbels should get rebuttal time in a documentary about the Holocaust."

The Daily News, too, ran a short item on the documentary: "It's a chilling story, as told in old black-and-white film footage, of a proud people who valued independence and freedom, and who were literally starved out by Stalin and his army until they heeled."

The Christian Science Monitor's reviewer Arthur Unger, while questioning some aspects of the movie and the discussion which followed, does comment on the famine in relation to the recent nuclear accident at Chernobyl:

"In the end, Mr. Buckley sees an analogy between Stalin's cover-up of the famine and Gorbachev's handling of the Chernobyl crisis.

"Watching 'The Media and Harvest of Despair' is not a pleasurable experience as Buckley himself concludes. But it is a program that needs to be seen and discussed. PBS, Buckley and 'Firing Line' are performing an enlightening, stimulating public service about a tragedy that commercial TV preferred to ignore in order to escape the inevitable controversy it will engender," he concluded.

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

SPECIAL ISSUE: THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE 1932-33

Community leaders commemorate famine at multi-ethnic Chicago meeting

... so that this tragedy will not be forgotten

The Ukrainian Weekly is pleased to announce the publication of a special issue on the Great Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33. This special issue is a collection of articles, photographs, and documents that provide a comprehensive look at this tragic event. The issue is available for purchase at a special price of \$10.00. To order, please contact The Ukrainian Weekly at (201) 434-0237.

The Great Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33, was a period of extreme starvation and death that claimed the lives of millions of Ukrainians. This special issue of The Ukrainian Weekly provides a detailed account of the famine, including the role of the Soviet government and the impact on the Ukrainian people. The issue is a must-read for anyone interested in Ukrainian history and the Holocaust.

National committee on Ukraine's Great Famine to solicit funds for memorial observances

D.C. action committee on famine established

What if...

(Continued from page 7)

makers, which is presumably our purpose, we must make our presentation when it is in town and able to listen. It is for that reason that the premiers of plays, for example, take place in New York, the theater capital, at certain times of the year and at certain hours, i.e. when there will be an audience. Scheduling the Millennium culmination in Washington in August of 1988 is analogous to premiering a play in Peoria at 3 a.m. in December. It just doesn't make any sense and nobody will come.

Understandably, there are some practical considerations in the planning, such as when children are out of school and parents can take vacation time. So why not choose June of 1988 for the celebration? Schools are already out and Congress is in. In addition, the long political primary season will be over and the first convention will be a month off. The press will be looking for stories that have nothing to do with presidential politics. It seems almost the perfect time.

So why wasn't June chosen? Some-

one should ask the members of the National Committee that question before we proceed any further with the planning. Members of the National Committee familiar with Washington and politics argued strongly against the August date, yet their professional advice was ignored. Perhaps the people on whom the National Committee will be depending upon to come to Washington should let their voices be heard.

The Ukrainian American community has decided that the celebration of the Millennium is important to its identity. A great deal of work and money will go into it. It will be a shame if nobody but Ukrainians pay attention to it. The effort to educate others about Ukrainians is a difficult road already. The Soviet Union, despite its "religion" of atheism, will be undercutting our efforts by claiming the legacy of Kievan Rus', or Russia as they prefer to call it. The U.S. Department of State, through ignorance or for diplomacy, may end up playing into the Soviets' hands. The U.S. president may participate in the Soviet celebration, as might the pope. Ukrainian Americans should avoid undercutting their own efforts by poor planning and scheduling.

in the press. Anyone with unused banduras is asked to send them to the New York School of Bandura. In addition, the New York School of Bandura will be sending highly qualified instructors to South America for two months. It is our obligation as Ukrainians to respond to this call for assistance.

Please make checks payable to Student Financial Fund for Argentina and Brazil and mail to: Self Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; or the Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union, P.O. Box 160, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10276-0160.

Send banduras...

(Continued from page 7)

erative to take full advantage of that opportunity and immediately ship them to Brazil and Argentina. It is important to act immediately.

This is an appeal to all Ukrainian establishments, credit unions, banks, and to the entire Ukrainian community: respond now with your material support. The banduras in Canada cost \$500 (Canadian) each. Whoever cannot provide for an entire bandura is asked to contribute to the best of his ability. Every contribution will be advertised

Russian history...

(Continued from page 2)

another nation." By "republican publications" is meant, of course, publications in the non-Russian republics.

Such complaints have been voiced with increasing frequency over the past few years by the official establishment, at the head of which stands Sergei Leonidovich Tikhvinsky, the academic secretary of the History Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He himself has described them many times:

"Correctly showing the successes in the development of the union and autonomous republics, local historians sometimes ascribe these achievements above all to the efforts of these republics alone, without showing the full extent of the enormous aid that they received from other peoples of our country, especially the Russians. There is a tendency to 'ancientize' the history of individual peoples, which has no scientific basis... In the future, the institutes of the History Division will devote more attention to the history of nationality relations."

It is difficult to see what any of this has to do with Marxism, socialism, or

communism, which is presumably what is meant by "a class and party approach" to history. What it does have to do with is obvious: non-Russian historians are to write their histories in such a way that Russians and the Russian past are not overshadowed in the process. In practical terms, it also means that Likhachev can say, free of the expectation of any unpleasant consequences, that the recent opening of a museum of "The Lay of the Host of Iher" in Yaroslavl is a fine thing because "it proves the fact of the antiquity of Russian culture."

This kind of "double-entry book-keeping" will probably be reinforced by what appears to be a move in the direction of institutionalizing further control over the work of the history institutes in the non-Russian republics by the center in Moscow, which came to the surface at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences in February.

What the reaction to this will be in Kiev, Minsk, Tallinn, Tashkent, and other places outside of the Russian SFSR remains to be seen. One thing, however, appears fairly certain: the Russian patriotic movement is coming into its own.

UKRAINIAN OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

by Osyp Zinkewych

THIRD REVISED EDITION

Vasyl Symonenko Publishers, Baltimore, Toronto, 1984, pages 157.

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EVERYONE INTERESTED IN OUR UKRAINIAN HERITAGE IS WELCOME!

We wish to inform our relatives, friends and Ukrainian Community that the remains of

PETRO STEFURANCHYN

who passed away in Paris, France were interred in Ukrainian National Monument-Mausoleum, 4111 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20746 on September 3rd, 1986.

Religious Service was performed by Rev. Joseph Denischuk.

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Anatoly Marchenko...

(Continued from page 2)

ment, I have been abused and tormented. Many times, I have been subjected to 15-day confinement in the prison's punishment cell, where the inmates are stripped of warm clothes and fed every other day while enduring the temperature that dips to 14 degrees centigrade in the winter. Every time, this torture by cold and starvation is covered up by some "legal" pretext — the fact that I fell asleep during the day (because of the cold, I couldn't sleep at night) or covered myself up with a cotton jacket.

In December 1983, I was pummeled by guards, who handcuffed me and banged my head on a cement floor until I blacked out. I suffered a concussion that has impaired the functioning of my brain. To this day, I feel the effects of that beating — constant pains in the back of the head, dizziness, stomach sickness and a persistent ringing in my ears.

To keep this incident quiet, the authorities transferred me from labor camp to prison, where I am being kept in even more inhumane conditions. For two and a half years, I have been deprived of visits from my family. All this amounts to an assembly line leading to annihilation.

I also suspect that my fellow pri-

soners are now being subjected to neuroleptic drugs and other narcotics — drugs once reserved for use in mental hospitals. It is possible that such drugs are being used to break the will of prisoners who have gone on hunger strikes.

Over the past years, I have not been aware of one case in which a camp or prison employee was punished for an excessive use of force or an act of cruelty toward a political prisoner. There has been no official investigation of complaints from political prisoners. Our complaints are a priori considered libelous. Our humiliation and our agony are part of the government's program for eliminating all those who disagree.

The Soviet government uses prisons and labor camps to crush human dignity by using physical and mental torture against those who oppose official ideology and policies. The Soviet government views this as its sovereign right and a purely internal affair.

They are violating the Helsinki agreement. The Western signatories of the Helsinki Final Act may have seen it as the guarantee of international progress; the Soviet government saw it as a mere propaganda gesture.

Gentlemen, you do not seem to be

able to find a way to demand that the Soviet Union live up to its obligations. Therefore, it is up to me, alone, to demand what had been guaranteed in the agreement signed by your governments. Today, on August 4, 1986, I have started a hunger strike, and I will remain on hunger strike till the end of your conference in Vienna.

I demand:

1. The prohibition of abuse of priso-

ners, including the beatings, the cold punishment cells, feeding every other day, deprivation of visits, etc.

2. An open legal inquiry and punishment of those who physically assaulted me in December 1983.

3. Immediate resumption of visits from my family.

Gentlemen, I ask you to back my minimal demands and to demand that the Soviet government declare amnesty for all political prisoners.

OUN member...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Soroka is now reportedly living in Lviv and working as a graphic artist.

Meanwhile, Ms. Zarytska's husband, Mykhailo, was arrested for his OUN activities in 1940 and was sentenced to eight years.

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, Ms. Zarytska was released and once again commenced her OUN activity as a member of the OUN leadership for the Lviv oblast. She later headed the Ukrainian Red Cross in Lviv, providing aid to members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought both the Germans and the Red Army. For these activities she was arrested once more in September 1947, and was sentenced to 25 years in prison and labor camp.

Ms. Zarytska spent the first 21 years in a northern Urals prison and

Vladimir prison, and in 1968 was transferred to a Mordovian strict-regimen camp to serve out the last four years of her sentence. While in camp, Ms. Zarytska learned of her husband's death in a labor camp in June 1971. F had spent 19 years of a 25-year sentence, which he was given after his re-arrest in Lviv in 1952, in a Mordovian labor camp where he died of a heart attack at age 60.

After completing her term in October 1972, Ms. Zarytska returned to Lviv, but was denied permission to live there with her mother and son. She settled in Volochyske, a town located on the right bank of the Zbruch river in the Khmelnytsky oblast, where she lived until her death in late August.

Ms. Zarytska's mother, Volodymyra, died only four weeks before her daughter, on July 30. Both were buried in the family plot in Lviv's Lychakivsky cemetery.

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TOUR SCHEDULE IN USA

PITTSBURGH, Pa.	Wednesday, October 8, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall — 5th Ave. and Bigelow Blvd., Oakland, Pa. For info. call Mr. Michael Komichak, (412) 281-1900	LODI, N.J.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Felician College Aud., 200 S. Main St. Ukrainian Center, Inc., 240 Hope Avenue, (201) 779-4017; Borawski Travel, 345 Passaic Street, Passaic, N.J., (201) 779-0069
WASHINGTON, D.C.	Thursday, October 9, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Lisner Aud. George Washington Univ., 730 21st St. N.W. For info. call Mr. Eugene Iwanciw, (202) 632-6285	UNION, N.J.	Monday, October 13, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Wilkins Theatre — Kean College, Morris Ave. "Dnipro", Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J. (201) 373-8783
EDISON, N.J.	Friday, October 10, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Performing Arts Center — Middlesex County College, Woodbridge Ave. and Mill Rd. In Parishes, or call Melane Lawrence, (201) 738-7224	KERHONKSON, N.Y.	Thursday, October 16, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Soyuzivka — Ukrainian National Ass. Estate Soyuzivka, for info. call (914) 626-5641
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	Saturday, October 11, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Northeast H.S. Aud., Cottman and Algon St. For info. call (215) 424-7264	YONKERS, N.Y.	Friday, October 17, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Saunders H.S. Aud., 145 Palmer Rd. For info. call Mr. Michal Burczak, (914) 423-8134
NEW YORK, N.Y.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. Hunter College Aud., 695 Park Ave. "Arka" Co., 26 1st Avenue, (212) 473-3550 Surma, 11 E. 7th Street, (212) 477-0729; Plast Store, 304 E. 9th Street, (212) 673-9530; Twardowski Travel, 18 St. Mark's Pl., (212) 475-5583	BOSTON, Mass.	Saturday, October 18, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. New England Life Hall, 225 Clarendon St. For info. call Mr. Walter Hetmansky, (617) 323-2382
		HARTFORD, Conn.	Sunday, October 19, 1986 — 3:30 P.M. Bulkeley H.S. Aud., 300 Wethersfield Ave. Credit Union and Ukrainian National Home

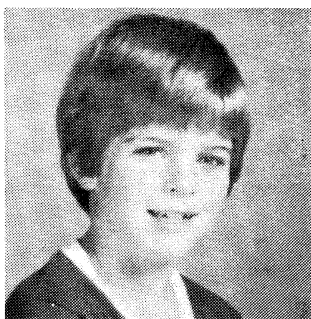
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Young UNA'ers



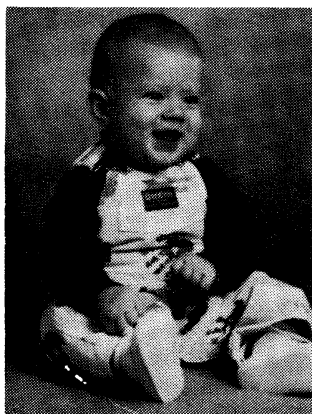
Suzanne Marie Dembicky, born January 5 of last year, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 399, the Lions Society, in Chicago. She is the daughter of Glenn M. and Janet Dembicky. She was enrolled into the UNA by her grandparents, Nicholas and Irene Dembicky.



Nicholas Daniel Dembicky, 9, the son of Daniel J. and Melaney Dembicky, is another new member of Branch 399 in Chicago. He, too, was enrolled by his grandparents, Nicholas and Irene Dembicky.



Joshua Krzywonos, seen above at the age of 9 days, is happy now that he has become the third generation of his family to join UNA Branch 183 in Detroit thanks to his grandma Stella Kicak. Mrs. Kicak also enrolled her daughter, Brenda, seen here holding Joshua, and her son-in-law, Richard.



Andrew John Madden, 6 months, the newest member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 173 in Wilmington, Del., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Madden. He was enrolled into Soyuz by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Marushchak.

THE UKRAINIAN FORCED FAMINE: AN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATORS*

A one-day institute will be offered by the Illinois Ethnic Consultation in cooperation with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan Schools, the Bureaus of Social Studies and Foreign Languages of the Chicago Public Schools, the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The institute will take place from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Church Hall, Superior and Oakley, on Saturday, November 8, 1986, in Chicago, Illinois.

The institute is designed to provide participants with information regarding the 1932/33 Forced Famine in Ukraine, one of the least known instances of man's inhumanity to man, and its implications for understanding current East-West tensions. Participants will receive a teaching packet as well as effective teaching strategies that could be used in the classroom. The institute will include a film ("Harvest of Despair"), a speaker from the United States Ukraine Famine Commission (Dr. James Mace) and an educator's workshop.

Due to limited space, only the first 120 registrants will receive a complimentary luncheon at Galan's Ukrainian Restaurant. An optional tour of Ukrainian Village will also be offered for interested participants. The one hour tour will begin at approximately 3:00 p.m.

THE LUNCHEON SPEAKER WILL BE THE HONORABLE GARY BAUER, UNDERSECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Faith is...

(Continued from page 8)

on the Latin calendar, they also simultaneously announce which day it is on the Eastern rite calendar. "I'm proud they recognize this," he says.

Affirms Bishop Gelineau: When Mr. Lew was hired, the bishops were very pleased. "It was another chance to show he church is universal."

The bishops have also shown great kindness, Mr. Lew says. Two years ago, while presenting a report at one of the bishops' meetings, Mr. Lew was notified that his mother had died suddenly.

"Right then and there, they interrupted the meeting and went down to the chapel to pray for my mother." This incident moved him greatly, he comments. "There were two Latin rite bishops at the funeral. They felt they were not (there) as priests, but as friends. It is that kind of thing that makes it a different work environment. Forgive and forget is practiced. It's personally rewarding, it's made my life richer."

Join the UNA

Name _____ Home Phone _____

Home Address _____ City _____

State/Zip _____ School _____

City/State _____ Position _____

* One hour of graduate credit in Educational foundations may be earned from Northern Illinois University for participating in this institute. If interested, please check below.

Yes, I'm interested in receiving one hour of graduate credit from NIU. Please send me my information and credit registration packet.

All applications should be sent on or before Friday, October 31, 1986 to:

Jonathan Shamis, Coordinator
Illinois Ethnic Consultation
55 E. Jackson Blvd. Suite 1880
Chicago, IL 60604

For further information call Mr. Shamis at (312) 663-5400.

October 7

WARREN, Mich.: A reception will be held today at the Ukrainian Cultural Center for Christine Zarycky, candidate for county commissioner in Macomb County's first district. For information contact Marie Zarycky at (313) 757-5571.

October 8

WASHINGTON: A symposium, featuring Dr. Robert Conquest and his new book "The Harvest of Sorrow," will be presented at the Wilson Center, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, located at the Smithsonian castle on the Mall, beginning with a reception at 3:30 p.m. The symposium, which will also feature Dr. Richard Stites, a professor of history at Georgetown University, is being sponsored by The Washington Group. For more information call Natalie Sluzar at (202) 363-8083.

October 9

WASHINGTON: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert here at 7:30 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University, 730 21st St. N.W. For information call Eugene Iwanciw at (202) 632-6285.

October 10

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America will present the first screening of their Eastern European Film Series. The film, "Angi Vera," is a Hungarian work directed by Pal Gabor. Set in 1948, during a time of confusion and political reorganization, it tells the story of a young girl who becomes infatuated with the group leaders of the party she has just joined (in Hungarian with English subtitles). Popcorn will be served and a reception will follow. Admission: \$5. The film will be shown at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York. For more information, please call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.

EDISON, N.J.: The Ukrainian men's chorus, Zhuravli, from Poland will perform in concert here at 7:30 p.m. in the Performing Arts Center of Middlesex County College, Woodbridge Avenue and Mill Road. For information call Melanie Lawrence at (201) 738-7224 or your local parish.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Dr. Robert Conquest will discuss his new book, a study of the 1933-32 man-made famine in Ukraine, titled "The Harvest of Sorrow," at 7:30 p.m. in Boylston Hall, Harvard University. For more information call Marta Baziuk at (617) 495-7835.

October 10-13

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Heritage Foundation will hold its Reunion III here at Soyuzivka. Highlights of the weekend include a banquet on Saturday evening, followed by a dance to the music of Alex and Dorko. The price of \$125 includes all meals from Friday evening through Sunday afternoon, accommodations, registration, membership and banquet-dance. Reservations should be made with Taras Maksymowich, 1318 18th St., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139.

October 11

PHILADELPHIA: The Young Ukrainian Professionals Group will hold a party from 9 p.m. - 4 a.m. at the Columbia Yacht Club, 9202 N. Delaware Ave. Please mention Lydia's name at the door to get in with a \$2 cover charge. For more information call Lydia at (215) 276-3345 or Natalie at (215) ME5-4497.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Society of B.V.M. invites the public to a dance at the Nativity of the B.V.M. school hall, 4952 S. Paulina St., 7:30 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. Tickets are \$10 for adults and may be purchased at the door. For more information call (312) 594-5384.

HARTFORD, Conn.: Branches 93 and 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold their annual Embroidery Dance at 9 p.m. in the hall of the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Music will be provided by the "Khloptsi zi Lvova" band. For information call Mrs. S. Stasyshyn at (203) 522-1066 or Mrs. S. Pawliczko at (203) 563-1886.

PHILADELPHIA: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert here at 7 p.m. in Northeast High School auditorium at Cottman and Algon streets. For further information call (215)

424-7264.

October 12

NEW YORK: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 3 p.m. in Hunter College auditorium, 695 Park Ave. For tickets call Arka at (212) 473-3550, Surma at (212) 477-0729, the Plast store at (212) 673-9530 or Twardowski Travel at (212) 475-5583.

October 12

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will officially open its doors for the fall season this evening at 6 p.m. An entertainment program will be presented, as well as a light repast. The opening will be presented at this later hour due to the performance of the Zhuravli Choir from Poland, which will perform at Hunter College at 3 p.m. For more information, please call the UIA at (212) 288-8660. Admission: \$10. The Ukrainian Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St. in New York.

CLIFTON, N.J.: The St. Mary's Protectress Sisterhood of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its 60th anniversary dinner at 12:30 p.m. in the church auditorium, 635 Broad St. For information call (201) 779-6553 or (201) 473-8665.

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: An afternoon program of song, humor and satire titled, "Here and There," will be held at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club here. Performing will be Anna and Zenon Marynec of Chicago. Refreshments will be served. Admission is \$5. The program is sponsored by Branch 99 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. For information call Natalka Kushnir at (518) 273-2056.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Justice Committee will sponsor a presentation by Dr. Robert Conquest of Stanford University on his new book "The Harvest of Sorrow" at 5 p.m. in St. Nicholas School auditorium, Rice and Leavitt. Admission is free. Copies of the book

will be available at \$20 a copy.

TRENTON, N.J.: Branch 11 of the U N W L A will hold a "Potato Bake" picnic at 1-7 p.m. on the picnic grounds of the Ukrainian American Cultural Center, 477 Jeremiah Ave., Hamilton Township, N.J. For more information call Olha Faraoniw at (609) 882-9419.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: The Holy Name Society of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here will hold its 30th anniversary dinner/dance at Carmen's restaurant in Solvay, N.Y. The music will be provided by Johnny "O" with a cocktail hour beginning at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. Donation is \$20.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: The Ukrainian National Home will hold its golden jubilee dinner/dance at 1 p.m. in the Holy Ghost School auditorium, 152 N. Fifth St. Reservations are required. Donations are \$25 per person and \$45 per couple. The Mrija orchestra will provide after-dinner entertainment. Admission for dance is only \$5. For more information call (718) 782-8672.

LODI, N.J.: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. in Felician College auditorium, 200 S. Main St. For tickets call the Ukrainian Center Inc. at (201) 779-4017 or Borawski Travel at (201) 779-0069.

October 13

UNION, N.J.: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 7 p.m. in Wilkins Theatre, Keon College on Morris Avenue. For tickets call Dnipro at (201) 373-8783.

CHICAGO: The A.R.C. Gallery/Educational Foundation will host a panel with members of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art at 7 p.m. at the foundation, 356 West Huron St. Panelists will include; the institute's chairman of the board, Luba Markewycz, art historian Adrienne Kochman, artist Alexandra Kochman and others. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$2 for senior citizens. For information call the foundation at (312) 266-7607.

Ukrainian Museum to celebrate 10th anniversary

by Lydia Fircuk Hajduczuk

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum will be 10 years old in October. To commemorate this auspicious occasion the museum is planning a festive celebration.

The board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum is inviting the public to attend the 10th anniversary fete, which will be held Sunday, October 19, at 1-5 p.m. at The Plaza, Baroque Suite, Fifth Avenue at 59th Street in New York.

The gala affair will begin with a wine reception, to be followed by a luncheon and a musical program featuring guest artists Andriy Dobriansky and the Kalyna Trio. A donation of \$100 per person is requested. Reservations should be made through the museum no later than October 6; call (212) 228-0110.

The event is expected to be attended by prominent religious and community leaders, as well as guests from state and city government, and funding agencies.

Mr. Dobriansky, bass-baritone, has been a soloist with the Metropolitan Opera since 1969. During the 1986

summer season he performed with the Berkshire Opera Company in two Mozart operas to glorious reviews. Mr. Dobriansky is well-known to Ukrainian audiences, having performed at numerous recitals and concerts throughout the United States and abroad.

The Kalyna Trio comprises Halyna Strilec, Thomas Hrynkiw and Nestor Cybriwsky.

Ms. Strilec, a violinist, has performed extensively with many distinguished orchestras and currently holds positions with the New York City Ballet Orchestra and the American Symphony. She is also an active recitalist and chamber music player.

Mr. Hrynkiw, a well-known and established concert pianist, is one of the most sought-after chamber music players in America.

Mr. Cybriwsky, has been the principal cellist of the Maracaibo Symphony Orchestra in Venezuela and is a frequent recitalist and chamber music artist in the United States.

The Kalyna Trio has introduced the works of many Ukrainian composers to

its audiences.

The Ukrainian Museum was founded in 1976 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Inc. with the aim of preserving the rich cultural heritage of the large Ukrainian American community in the United States. Now an independent institution with an absolute charter by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the museum has a wide-ranging national membership and is considered one of the most interesting small museums in New York City.

The museum is a member of the American Association of Museums, the Northeastern Museum Association, the International Council of Museums, and often serves as host for specialized museum workshops organized by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Over the past 10 years a number of major exhibitions, dealing with many aspects of Ukrainian culture, have been organized at the museum, accompanied by bilingual illustrated catalogues and brochures.

(Continued on page 10)

UABA to meet

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian American Bar Association will hold its 10th annual meeting on the weekend of October 10-12 at the Holiday Inn City Centre, 300 E. Ohio St. in Chicago.

The weekend will begin with a social reception in the UABA suite, beginning at 7 p.m. on Friday. The Saturday program will include panels on such topics as the American Bar Association/Association of Soviet Lawyers agreement, with panelists Patience T. Huntwork and Orest Jejna; use of Soviet evidence in U.S. courts by Ihor Rakowsky and Nestor Olesnycky; and international law on extradition by Walter Anastas. There will also be a presentation during dinner by Andrew Fylypovych on "Myroslav Medvid — an update on litigation and the special congressional committee." The meeting will close on Sunday.

Hotel reservations should be made immediately to guarantee a special rate of \$74 per night for a single or double. For reservations call (312) 787-6100.

For further information call Daria M. Stec at (202) 362-6862.