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## U.S. vows to press humanitarian issues as Vienna review conference recesses

VIENNA — The 35-state Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is reviewing compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, recessed for seven weeks on July 31 with the U.S. delegation stressing that it will not agree to any concluding document that does not reflect Western concerns about humanitarian issues.

At the final plenary session of this round of the talks, U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann called for "a significant improvement in compliance with Helsinki and Madrid (follow-up conference) commitments, particularly in the human dimension."

"The true test of glasnost, as far as the Vienna meeting is concerned," Mr. Zimmermann noted, "is whether the Soviet Union can continue and increase the positive trends we have observed, and give them institutional stability."

During this round of the meeting which began on May 5, the 35 delegations continued to define and debate proposals covering issues such as security, economic cooperation, human rights and further follow-up meetings.

When the talks reconvene in September, work on drafting a concluding document is expected to pick up now that all the major proposals are on the table, said Orest Deychakiwsky, a staffer of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a member of the American delegation to the Vienna talks.

According to wire service reports, Western delegates said they are not entirely happy with the work of the conference to date and want an improvement in the Soviet Union's human-rights record before going home, the Associated Press reported.

"We will certainly, I hope, be in a position by the late fall to know where we stand, what the trade-offs are," U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann said. "If we don't think we have enough, we will go on."

The United States introduced a proposal on July 29 demanding the Kremlin end "phony restrictions" on emigration from Soviet-bloc countries, such as alleged access to state secrets.

The proposal — backed by Canada, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands

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## At the Demjanjuk trial

### Prosecution challenges forensic expert; three new ID cards provided by USSR

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — The prosecution spent the entire week, August 10-13, attempting to discredit the findings and expertise of the John Demjanjuk defense's forensic expert, Edna Robertson of Panama City, Fla.

Meanwhile, U.S. industrialist Armand Hammer once again came through for Israeli authorities when he was able, through his close contacts with the USSR, to obtain three identification cards similar to the one purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp for guards.

The Trawniki card is a key piece of evidence in the prosecution's case, although it does not place the defendant at the Treblinka death camp where a brutal guard nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible" operated the engines that discharged poisonous fumes into the gas chamber. Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being "Ivan."

The defense has argued that the card is a forgery and that it is the only card of this type ever seen.

The three new ID cards were entered

into evidence on Tuesday, August 11, on the premise that the prosecution would test the competence of the defense's documents expert. Presiding Judge Dov Levin stated that the prosecution could use the three ID cards only in this "limited context."

The defense's objections that the witness had never before seen these three cards and, therefore, could not be expected to provide an on-the-spot analysis, as well as the fact that the defense had not received copies of the new evidence did not persuade the court.

Ms. Robertson stated, "This puts me in an awkward position. My credibility will be diminished not only in this court, but worldwide, I pray this court does not impose this discrediting task on me." Judge Levin overruled her objections, saying, "You cannot refuse to look at these documents. A refusal to even glance at a document is unacceptable to us."

It should be recalled, however, that in a similar situation, when the defense had wanted to question a prosecution

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## The apparitions at Hrushiv: a miracle in western Ukraine?

by Andrew Sorokowski

"Every day a mass of people comes here to Hrushiv by foot, by private and company car, by bus and by train. And not only from nearby districts, but from neighboring regions, too. They walk and they ride, so that they may personally see the face of the Virgin Mary."<sup>1</sup>

"Every day, cars and motorcycles with licenseplates not only from our region, but from several neighboring ones, move in the direction of Hrushiv. The rumor about the 'miracle' has reached the more distant villages and towns. A few days ago a group of students arrived here all the way from Dnipropetrovsk."

"Every day a stream of people — old men and women, boys and girls, young parents with their children or without them — flows into the Kizyn's yard, which is on an elevation about a hundred meters from the chapel. It is from here, and only from here, if one is to believe the rumors, that one can see in silhouette the bust of the Immaculate Virgin Mary."<sup>2</sup>

Such reports are hardly common in the Soviet press. But these descriptions are taken from two of at least eight articles that appeared in May in district and regional newspapers in western Ukraine.<sup>3</sup> There were also radio commentaries and

on May 13 (the anniversary of the apparition at Fatima) a local television broadcast. A private source relates that during the television broadcast the image of the Virgin appeared and was seen on screens throughout the region. Further accounts and commentary are to be found in recent issues of the underground publication, Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. The news has travelled by word of mouth as far as Moscow and even Central Asia.

It seems that on Sunday, April 26 — the first Sunday after Easter — 11-year-old Marina Kizyn saw a vision of the Virgin Mary on the belfry of the abandoned chapel behind her family house on the outskirts of the village of Hrushiv. She called her mother, who summoned the neighbors. Others saw the apparition, which lasted several days before growing dim. At times it appeared to be on the window of the belfry, at times on the dome or balcony. Since then, thousands of people have come to this western Ukrainian village near the town of Drohobych, and many claim to have seen it.

The Chronicle claims that 80,000 people gather daily in Hrushiv. Some stay the night, for mysterious illuminations have been reported as well.

The press reports do not conceal the fact that there are many young people among the pilgrims. But S. Kurpil, the reporter for the youth newspaper Leninska Molod, stresses that they have come merely out of curiosity. He interviewed a group of students from a Lviv art school, another from a veterinary institute. They all assure him that they do not believe in miracles. (One can easily imagine, of course, how a public declaration of religious

belief would affect a student's university career.) But curiously enough, the correspondent also states that he has met "many young people who believe in the 'miracle of Hrushiv.'"

In fact, miracles are nothing new in this village. The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine (No. 21) cites a brief history of the chapel by the

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<sup>1</sup> M. Ilnytsky and A. Lysyuk, "Pogovorim o 'chude' — chto stoit za sobytiyami v sele Grushev Drohobychskogo raiona" (Let's Talk about the 'Miracle' — What Lies Behind the Events in the Village of Hrushiv in the Drohobych District), Lvovskaya Pravda (Lviv, Ukrainian SSR), May 15, 1987. Included in the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup> S. Kurpil, "Ilyuziya zoru, abo 'Hrushivske Chudo'" ("An Optical Illusion, or 'The Miracle of Hrushiv'"), Leninska Molod (Lviv), May 19, 1987, p. 4. Included in the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine.

<sup>3</sup> M. Marynyak, "Komy vyhidne hrushivske 'chudo?'" ("For Whom is the Hrushiv 'Miracle' Convenient?"), Vilna Ukraine (Lviv), May 13, 1987; K. Petrenko, "Sumnivni syluety" ("Dubious Silhouettes"), Sotsialistychy Shlyakh, May 14, 1987. Both are reproduced in the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. See also K. Petrenko, "Sumnivni syluety" ("Dubious Silhouettes"), Radianske Slovo (Drohobych, Lviv region, Ukrainian SSR), May 6, 1987; idem, "Khto stvoriv chudo?" ("Who Created the Miracle"), Radianske Slovo, May 9, 1987; idem, "Shecho zh ty vymolyuyesh, choloviche?" ("What are You Praying for, Man?"), Radianske Slovo, May 15, 1987; A. Romaniv and K. Petriv, "Otaka 'Sviata' ta 'Bozha'..." ("So that's how 'Holy' and 'Godly' it is..."), Radianske Slovo (date not given); all quoted in "U Hrushiv poayavilas Bozha Maty" ("The Mother of God has Appeared in Hrushiv"), Patriyarkhat (New York), No. 7-8 (199-200), July-August 1987, pp. 5-8

Andrew Sorokowski is the Ukrainian researcher at Keston College in England. His position is funded by the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University. A shorter version of the article above appears in Keston News Service (No. 280, July 23, 1987).

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Byelorussian school law seen as ominous for other republics

by Roman Solchanyk

The language question, particularly the role and status of the native language in the schools, has been the central theme in the campaign conducted by the Byelorussian intelligentsia for the liberalization and democratization of cultural life in the republic. The issue has been widely discussed on the pages of the Minsk literary weekly *Literatura i Mastatsva*, which has gone as far as accusing the republic's Ministry of Education of purposefully hindering the development of the Byelorussian language, and Byelorussian writers have voiced their concern at various writers' meetings both in Minsk and in Moscow.

Now the problem has been addressed by the Byelorussian ideological secretary, Valerii A. Pechennikov, at a meeting with party members of the Byelorussian Writers' Union held in Minsk. Mr. Pechennikov's remarks are, in fact, in the nature of a report on the steps that the authorities either have already taken or are planning in order to enhance the position of the native language within the broader context of cultural "reconstruction" in Byelorussia.

*...there is not a single school with Byelorussian as the language of instruction in any city in Byelorussia and not one Byelorussian-language kindergarten or preschool institution in the entire republic.*

After the obligatory platitudes about the great strides made by the Byelorussian people and their culture and language under Soviet rule — i.e., such and such books published and so many dictionaries prepared — the Byelorussian ideological chief conceded that "along with this, one must say that in recent years there have been perceptible tendencies of narrowing the sphere for the utilization of the Byelorussian language as a means of communication." There are "serious objective reasons" for this, he argued.

What followed were the standard explanations of "the deepening internationalization of social life" in the republic: urbanization, affecting especially young people who find themselves working in multinational collectives where the Russian language traditionally predominates; the growing interrepublican exchange of cadres; and continually increasing numbers of mixed marriages. "These and other objective reasons," said Mr. Pechennikov, "condition the development of national-Russian bilingualism."

But there have also been certain "subjective reasons" for the current state of affairs, which perhaps can be best and most succinctly described by noting that there is not a single school with Byelorussian as the language of instruction in any city in Byelorussia and not one Byelorussian-language kindergarten or preschool institution in the entire republic.

According to Mr. Pechennikov, "in the 1950s and 1960s, the uncontrolled exemption of pupils from studying the Byelorussian language increased, which led to the decrease of Byelorussian-language schools. The organs of public education did not notice this in time

and, in essence, let this process take its course."

Under the circumstances, maintained Mr. Pechennikov, efforts should now be concentrated above all on improving the situation and not on "looking for those who are at fault." Having said that, the ideological chief was also quick to remind his listeners that, although changes for the better are under way, there are still certain areas that remain untouched:

"I would like to recall that questions of the development of national languages and cultures must not be viewed in isolation from their mutual influence and enrichment, removed from their ties to the process of internationalization of social life. This is an axiom. Ignoring it could lead to national narrow-mindedness. In order to preclude this, the situation that has developed in the republic should be seen in the dialectical unity and multifariousness of factors that have influenced it. We have the practice of bilingualism, a respectful attitude towards the Russian language, and its broad dissemination in all spheres of social utilization and everyday life. This is an objective process."

In short, Mr. Pechennikov made it clear that the position of the Russian

language in the republic would not be affected by any improvement in the role and status of the native language. Had he been more candid he would have told the writers that the Russian language would continue to be paramount in Byelorussia.

What about the Byelorussian language? Mr. Pechennikov announced that republican ministries and institutions are now adopting measures aimed at "guaranteeing an optimal relationship of the Byelorussian and Russian languages in the education and upbringing of children and youth," encompassing:

(1) expansion of the training of language specialists, teachers of Byelorussian language and literature, and improvement of the quality of teaching Byelorussian in secondary schools, secondary specialized schools, and institutions of higher education;

(2) broadening research on Byelorussian history, culture, and the functioning of the Byelorussian and Russian languages;

(3) improvement of the activities of the organs of culture and creative unions in terms of the ideological and artistic level of their works;

(4) "concrete steps" for activating the propandizing of literature and art among the population;

(5) improvement of the "repertoire politics" in the theaters; and

(6) improvement of book and journal publishing.

Further, with regard to the Byelorussian language in the schools Mr. Pechennikov announced that:

(1) the Ministry of Education had adopted a decree introducing the study of Byelorussian in schools with Russian

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# Crimean Tatar protesters face charges of disturbing the peace

NEW YORK — Twenty members of the Initiative Group of Crimean Tatars struggling to return to their homeland in the Crimea, who were deported from Moscow on July 31, were officially accused of "organized group actions disturbing the peace" (Article 190-3 of the RSFSR Penal Code), reported the Second World Press.

From July 31 to August 3, more than 800 Crimean Tatars who had taken part in meetings and protest demonstrations beginning on July 6 were sent out of Moscow.

This information was reported at a meeting of Crimean Tatars in Izmailovo Park in Moscow on August 3. Izmailovo Park is the only place where the authorities have allowed the Crimean

Tatars to conduct their meetings.

The members of the Initiative Group were arrested on the morning of July 31 in an apartment where they were gathering before leaving for the TASS building on Tverskoy Boulevard (not far from Pushkin Square). A demonstration had been planned to take place there that day protesting slander against the history of the Crimean Tatars and recent actions. The demonstration was to have been led by representatives selected from this small nation which has been trying to obtain justice for many years.

In 1944 the authorities accused the Crimean Tatars of collaborating with the Nazis and deported the entire nation

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# Religious activists issue new magazine

MOSCOW — A group of religious activists on July 31 distributed copies of a new unofficial magazine that they say will give voice to the growing religious revival in the Soviet Union.

The Bulletin of the Christian Community, issued in 20 typed copies of some 200 pages each, is another attempt by Soviet dissidents to test the official policy of glasnost, or openness, with publications discussing subjects that are still off limits in the official Soviet press.

At a press conference held in Moscow on July 31, editors of the bulletin criticized the official Orthodox Church for failing to address the needs of the faithful.

"The time has come to give the word to believers," The Washington Post

quoted Alexander Ogorodnikov, one of the organizers of the new publication, as saying.

The articles in the publication range from accounts of religious figures still in prison to a discussion of next year's celebration of Christianity in the Soviet Union. The articles are signed and a copy of the publication was sent to the Communist Party Central Committee. The copy addressed to Politburo member Alexander Yakovlev, who is responsible for propaganda and culture, was returned, according to Mr. Ogorodnikov. "We don't expect a positive response from authorities," he said.

But Mr. Ogorodnikov emphasized that it is his view that the publication is

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# Senators appeal for Latvian activist

ROCKVILLE, Md. — In a July 16 letter addressed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, 17 U.S. senators asked that charges be dropped against Latvian human-rights activist Linards Grantins. According to the World Federation of Free Latvians, the letter was sent in response to a July 10 plea to the senators by Rolands Silaraups, acting leader of the Latvian human-rights group Helsinki 86.

Mr. Grantins, co-founder of Helsinki 86, was arrested in early June for refusing to comply with an order to report to the Soviet army reserves. The arrest followed a call by Mr. Grantins

and other Helsinki 86 leaders for a public demonstration in Riga, Latvia, on June 14, to commemorate mass Soviet deportations of Latvians in 1941. Despite Mr. Grantins' presence in jail on June 14, over 5,000 Latvians, led by 21-year-old Mr. Silaraups, participated in the historic demonstration in the city.

In the letter to General Secretary Gorbachev, the senators state, "We find it an odd coincidence that Mr. Grantins, well-known for his human-rights activities, should be drafted into the reserves at such a critical moment. It

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P.O. Box 346  
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Editor: Roma Hadziewicz  
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak  
Christyna N. Lapychak  
Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiw  
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

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# Nishnic discusses state of finances, defense preparedness in Demjanjuk case

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As the defense in the John Demjanjuk trial began presenting its case, Edward Nishnic, the defendant's son-in-law and administrator of the Demjanjuk family's defense fund, was focusing his energies on yet another fund-raising tour.

He told The Weekly in a telephone interview last week, during one of the rare times he's been at home in the Cleveland area during the past year, that the fund has raised more than \$250,000. A mere \$2,000 remained in the fund at the time the defense opened its arguments on July 27.

Mr. Nishnic explained that over \$23,000 per month is spent on attorneys' fees alone. Over \$60,000 covered airfare for visits with witnesses and specialists screened by the defense as well as experts' fees. Another \$40,000 went for hotel costs and meals.

Mr. Nishnic would not comment, however, on news reports that Mark O'Connor, former chief defense attorney, had \$200,000 worth of unaccounted expenses.

In regard to the sources of funds raised by the defense, Mr. Nishnic said the bulk of the monies had been raised among Ukrainian community members in the United States and Canada. According to Mr. Nishnic, he has been on the road for more than a year and has

met more than 100,000 people in the process. "It's been a learning experience, a history lesson you couldn't pay to learn," he told The Weekly.

A Cleveland-area Jewish businessman's fund for the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk had raised only \$902, including \$250 contributed by the initiator of the fund, Martin Lax. The fund has now been closed by Mr. Lax, who sent a check made out to Yoram Sheftel for the \$902 he raised among Jewish friends.

### Lack of preparation

In a wide-ranging telephone conversation, Mr. Nishnic spoke also of the status of the Demjanjuk case, especially its "lack of preparation."

"Much to our disappointment, not much was prepared by O'Connor," Mr. Nishnic stated. "The lack of preparation is one of the reasons we are having difficulties right now."

Mr. Nishnic pointed out that defense witnesses, including his own father-in-law, were inadequately prepared by the former chief defense attorney to take the stand.

"Three weeks before the trial, to the best of my understanding, O'Connor did not have any, or had a very small number of witnesses prepared to come in and take the stand to testify and (Continued on page 14)

# ADP effort lobbies Congress on OSI issue

NEW YORK — In a coordinated effort with a number of ethnic organizations, Americans for Due Process (ADP) provided 40 members of Congress with individual information packets concerning the Office of Special Investigations. The effort, organized by ADP, took place on July 20-21 in Washington.

Participating in the joint action were Myron Wasyluk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), Ojars Kalnins, director of the American Latvian Association (ALA), Eugenia Ordynsky, director of the Russian American Information Center, Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) interns and ALA interns.

ADP's Ylo Anson, president, and Rasa Razgaitis, vice-president, headed the distribution.

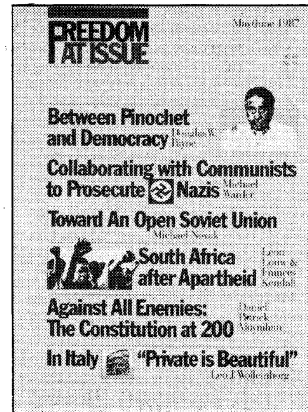
Appointments with staffers had been set ahead of time. Reaction from congressional aides varied, although most seemed to be acquainted with the issue, if not totally versed in all the intricacies of the existing law. A decided change in congressional attitude was noted by all those who participated in the distribution. "There seemed to be a genuine concern by the staffers with whom we met. They seemed very open to the points we were making. This has not been the case in past congressional visits," said Ms. Razgaitis.

Each congressional office visited received a copy of a recent issue of Freedom at Issue, a magazine published by Freedom House in New York, which contains an incisive article by Michael Warder, vice-president of the Rockford Institute, titled: "Collaborating With Communists to Prosecute Nazis."

Packets also included editorials from The Washington Post and The Los Angeles Times which objected to deportations to the USSR and raised the possibility of having criminal trials in the U.S. The cover letter of each packet

provided the congressman or senator with the name of the concerned individual or constituent on whose behalf ADP was presenting the information packet.

Congressional offices were alerted to the shortcomings of existing OSI pro-



Cover of Freedom at Issue magazine featuring an article about the OSI.

cedures and were asked to consider the possibility of having criminal jury trials for those accused of war crimes. The unacceptability of deportations to the USSR was brought up as well. Canada was cited as a possible model for legislation.

Individuals wishing to have the Freedom at Issue magazine forwarded to their congressman in their name should contact: Americans for Due Process, P.O. Box 85, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421; Attention: Alexandra Shwed. Individuals can also leave it to ADP's discretion to choose an appropriate congressman or senator to receive a magazine in his or her name. Contributions to cover the cost of this effort are appreciated and should be sent to the above address.

# Polovchak pens book, "Freedom's Child"

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Walter Polovchak, who in 1980, at the age of 12 refused to return to the Soviet Union with his parents, has written a book detailing his six-year battle to remain in the United States against incredible odds.

Co-authored by Kevin Klose, Midwest bureau chief for The Washington Post, the book is titled "Freedom's Child." The book looks at the harassment Mr. Polovchak received from family and lawyers; opposition from the KGB, the FBI and even the American Civil Liberties Union; and the help he received from Chicago's emigre community.

Now 19, Mr. Polovchak attends Chicago's Columbia College and works part-time for a public relations firm. He became a U.S. citizen and registered for the draft when he turned 18. A movie about the young man's life is also being discussed.

The last time Mr. Polovchak heard from his family was when they sent him a cablegram on his birthday.

"Freedom's Child" is scheduled for completion by December, according to Mr. Polovchak's lawyer, Julian E. Kulas.

Advance publicity for the book notes in part: "In 1980, a stubborn 12-year-old Ukrainian kid named Walter Polovchak was arrested by policemen in Chicago, Illinois. In a few months' time, he would become a cause celebre, a media star, a star-and-stripes symbol of freedom — and an international embarrassment."

A previous publicity release had referred to Mr. Polovchak as "Russian," but when his lawyer was informed of the error by fellow Ukrainians working in the publishing industry, Mr. Kulas took immediate steps to rectify the situation.

# News from Ukraine criticizes National Geographic feature

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The English-language Soviet publication News from Ukraine recently ran a commentary on an article that appeared on contemporary Ukraine in National Geographic magazine which, it implied, read as though it had been written by emigre Ukrainian nationalists.

"I have to intention of finding fault with Mike Edwards as a reporter," News from Ukraine commentator Victor Stelmakh wrote of the author of the National Geographic article. "He does worse, however, acting as an analyst. The thing that strikes you most in his article is an unnatural combination of fresh glance with hackneyed stereotypes. This is felt especially strongly when he makes historical digressions. Touching upon the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia he writes that '... in 1654 Khmelnytsky made a fateful turn, one his successors regretted.' Mentioning the traitor Hetman Ivan Mazepa, a henchman of Sweden's king, Charles XII, the author claims that the hetman 'hoped to win freedom.' On the one hand, Mike Edwards writes that it is hard to imagine starvation in the Ukraine (women, in particular, could be slimmer), on the other hand, he promptly repeats the allegation about 'engineered famine' in 1932-33.

"The description of present times is also laced with many stereotypes of anti-Soviet sort," Mr. Stelmakh continued. "For example, while admitting that the republic has Ukrainian-language newspapers and TV programs, the author mentions an alleged official doctrine of Russification. Much attention is given to religious issues: the author became convinced that the believers are not persecuted here but regrets, for some reason, that there are more museums in Kiev than churches and other places of worship. Speaking about the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations, Mike Edwards maintains that it is 'Moscow-controlled, of course.'"

Mr. Stelmakh stated that as he ran across "more and more such trite allegations" he had to check the cover of the magazine to make sure he was indeed reading National Geographic and "not one of the publi-

cations of Ukrainian nationalists and collaborationists." He continued: "Suffice it to recall the author's statement that 'World War II increased the flow of emigration...'. Their ears stick out a mile from the article! Under this impression (of Mike Edwards' eyes and someone else's ears), I put the magazine aside..."

Mr. Stelmakh said he did not look at the article again until "I ran across nationalist publications America and Ukrainian Weekly reporting about the meetings Mike Edwards had with representatives of Ukrainian nationalist circles in the U.S.A. During these meetings (one of them was held in Philadelphia) he thanked all Ukrainian (red nationalist) establishments in the United States and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Rome which 'gave much valuable information before his departure for the USSR.'"

Other organizations were complimented as well, Mr. Stelmakh wrote. They helped Mr. Edwards "understand the main issues of Ukrainian history, culture, religion, language and their interrelations. Mike Edwards himself admitted that the books he had been provided with (all written by emigrant authors) had been proved to be of no value. When analysts at National Geographic began to collate his article with those sources, they were literally drowned in them. Obviously, these analysts left out everything that failed to fit into the Procrustean bed of nationalist stereotypes.

"It looks like Mike Edwards didn't need to thank his friends, experts on Ukraine, who live beyond its boundaries. It seems they conferred a dubious benefit upon him by blinking his sight with nationalistic stereotypes. This resulted in the appearance of Mike's article in National Geographic which might well have been even more poignant but more objective as well. By the way, (this) issue of National Geographic carries another article by Mike Edwards, dealing with the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident. Written without any 'home preparations,' it turned out to be by far more truthful," Mr. Stelmakh concluded.

## President greets Metropolitan Mstyslav on occasion of two anniversaries

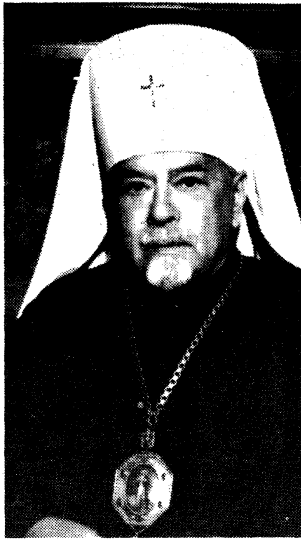
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sent greetings to Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of his episcopacy.

In a letter dated August 6, the president wrote: "The decades of faithful service to God and man for which your flock now honors you surely parallel another milestone you are now observing. My good wishes to all of you as you inaugurate a jubilee year for the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus."

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church begins its official Millennium celebration on August 16 with the dedication of a monument to St. Olha, princess of Kievan Rus', at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

President Reagan also wrote to Metropolitan Mstyslav that "the United States continues to emphasize that freedom of conscience and freedom of religion are basic human rights and that bilateral relations with the Soviet Union cannot prosper without improvement in the Soviets' human-rights performances."

"The faith you cherish has withstood and outlived all the many persecutions and wars of the past," the president noted. "Your Eminence, I still remember well our luncheon at the White House two years ago and your most poignant description of the suffering of the Ukrainian faithful."



Metropolitan Mstyslav

"Today, the faithful living under Soviet domination display the perseverance of their ancestors in the face of totalitarianism — and they will continue to do so. This Millennium of faith promises great hope for the future of humanity and for the triumph of the spirit over materialism and tyranny."

## Cleveland Jews, Ukrainians begin dialogue

CLEVELAND — "For Jews and Ukrainians, it is historical memory that stands most in the way of dialogue. Perhaps it is time for Jews to start talking about the positive things that have happened... Jews should take the lead in learning about relations with Ukrainians. Ukrainians should also take the lead in examining their ancient hostility."

So commented Dr. Allan L. Kagedan, an international human-rights specialist at a meeting held at John Carroll University on July 21, reported the Cleveland Jewish News.

Dr. Kagedan, a staff member of the AJC, was the main speaker at the meeting, which was jointly sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter of the American Jewish Committee and the Ukrainian National Organizations of Cleveland.

Also addressing the gathering was Geogre Kulchytsky, professor of history at Youngstown State University.

"We will begin to understand each other and try to deal with these problems that seem to confront our communities," he stated in praising the beginning of dialogue between Ukrainians and Jews in this area.

Anti-Semitic incidents that have been executed by Ukrainians in the past were either the result of war conditions or incitement by the enemy, he stated. Ukrainians were always under the thumb of the Russian government whose doctrine was "divide and rule."

"We know that the Jews are hurt because of the Holocaust," Dr. Kulchytsky continued. "As we continue to meet in dialogue, we will tell you of our hurt as you tell us of yours."

Ukrainians were destroyed by a famine that was artificially induced by the Stalinist government. "The Ukrainian Holocaust is not over. The events of 1932-33 are not fully shown to the general public. People are still fearful of

talking about it," Dr. Kulchytsky said. "We don't need any more enemies. That is why we seek the friendship of the Jews. We are natural friends," he concluded.

Dr. Michael Pap, director of the Institute of Soviet Studies at JCU, also spoke at the conference, reported the Cleveland Jewish News. He stated it was necessary to reverse patterns of the past three centuries to improve relations. "The terrible things that happened in East Europe were an official policy of the oppressor who oppressed both of our nations," he stated.

"We cannot return to the past. We cannot reverse it. But we must secure the future. We must come to the conclusion that no nation can be used and abused on the basis of the crimes committed on the territory of that nation by others."

Dr. Martin Plax, regional director of the AJC, expressed his hope that the conference would be the beginning of dialogue between the two communities.

When the floor was open, Irv Bell asked Ukrainians to admit that historically they had perpetrated pogroms for which they must bear responsibility, the Cleveland Jewish Times reported.

William Liscynsky, regional director of UNO noted that this particular meeting has been sought by members of Jewish organizations.

A joint statement has been drafted by UNO, AJC and the Jewish Community Federation outlining 10 programs that are to be instituted and will be held as key points for action, Dr. Plax noted.

Some 150 people from both the Ukrainian and Jewish communities attended the conference. This was much more than expected, indicating an interest in dialogue between the two groups, Cleveland Jewish Times reporter Bernice Green noted.

## Detroit area Ukrainians remember Ukrainian statehood, captive nations

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

WARREN, Mich. — Detroit Ukrainians recently marked two historical anniversaries at the Ukrainian Cultural Center here.

On June 30, the southeastern Michigan Branch of UCCA commemorated the 46th anniversary of the restoration of Ukraine's statehood on June 30, 1941.

On July 18, the Captive Nations Committee of Metropolitan Detroit and the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations saluted Captive Nations Week.

Both occasions were highlighted with proclamations, resolutions and greetings from government officials and renewed resolve to fight communism and free the captive nations from Soviet rule.

The June 30 celebration was proclaimed "Ukrainian Independence Day" by Michigan Gov. James J. Blanchard and the mayors of Detroit, Warren and all surrounding metropolitan communities where Ukrainians reside. On this occasion, in his remarks to the Michigan House of Representatives, Rep. Broomfield underscored the importance of the event and commended the Michigan UCCA for its continued commitment to freedom and democracy.

The keynote speaker at the commemorative dinner at the Ukrainian Center was Sen. Donald W. Riegle. Sen. Riegle was recently instrumental in introducing joint Congressional Resolution 119 concerning the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The resolution urges the secretary of state to report annually to Congress on the over-all scientific, agricultural, economic, environmental and public health effects of the catastrophe and requests medical treatment and support of the victims through the establishment of an international medical center.

The annual Captive Nations Week observance, designated 28 years ago by presidential resolution, was also commemorated with a dinner program at the Warren Ukrainian Center. President Ronald Reagan's Captive Nations Week Proclamation of 1987, shared with an audience of about 300, recalled that the liberties Americans enjoy are denied to many by the Soviet empire:

"Today, a struggle that began in Ukraine 70 years ago is taking place throughout the Soviet empire. In the last year alone, people have risen up to demand basic human rights in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldavia and among the Crimean Tatars. And across the globe — all captive nations deserve and require our special support."

Following opening remarks by Bohdan Fedorak, chairman of the committee's executive board, and the reading of proclamations from city officials, the keynote address was delivered by E. Spencer Abraham, chairman of the Michigan Republican State Committee.

Mr. Abraham saluted the courage of the millions who are under the yolk of Soviet domination, re-examined the tragic record of Soviet atrocities, particularly in Ukraine, and criticized the legacy of yalta which was made possible "by naive and unwitting leaders who in the glow of eminent victory were drawn to Yalta in a spirit of accom-

modation where they made tragic errors that cost millions their freedom."

And the legacy did not stop there. Today, East Europe remains hopelessly engulfed in economic and political suppression; freedom fighters are ruthlessly crushed; and systematic destruction of those opposed to the regime continues not only within Soviet borders, but in Soviet-backed battlegrounds throughout the world, he said.

Mr. Abraham cautioned about being taken in by glasnost. "It is just a fancy Soviet way to win concessions from the West for more favorable economic treatment and a better position on arms control." Simultaneously, he praised President Reagan's defense policy, tough arms negotiations and staunch objective of keeping communism from spreading in this hemisphere.

While admitting that there are no secret formulas for changing what goes on internally in other countries, Mr. Abraham indicated that there are clear choices in terms of the directions American policy can go. Specifically "we can continue down the Reagan course of toughening our defenses and making it abundantly clear to the Soviet Union that peace will be achieved by an America that is strong militarily. This positions us to bargain and deal with the Soviets more effectively."

And secondly, we can gain considerable momentum in the area of marshalling world opinion. "Where elected officials have disgression, and often do not exercise it, is in what they are saying" and in what they are attempting to do to influence public opinion. And I don't think we have done enough, although certainly Ronald Reagan has gone further than his predecessors in this regard," he said.

Mr. Abraham, who is himself "testing the waters" for a U.S. Senate seat, pointed out that it is not enough to have people in Washington for whom talking about the captive nations is election year rhetoric. What is needed are leaders who will make an impact on American policy by raising the nation's attention to the injustices and tyranny that continues in the captive nations and the ever present threat to our own country — and thusly, influence key issues and human-rights policies in the USSR.



E. Spencer Abraham, chairman of the Michigan Republican Party, addresses Captive Nations commemoration in Warren, Mich.

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### Boyko installed as FICs' president

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nicholas T. Boyko, the Ukrainian National Association's regional sales director for the New York/New Jersey area, was recently installed as president of the New Jersey Association of Fraternal Insurance Counselors for the 1987-88 term.

The ceremony took place on June 10 at the Forsgate Country Club in Jamesburg, N.J. In his address Mr. Boyko said he was proud to announce that he had recently become associated with the Ukrainian National Association. Previously, Mr. Boyko was affiliated with Modern Woodmen of America.

The New Jersey Association of Fraternal Insurance Counselors includes some 80 members who are life underwriters and managers with fraternal insurance societies. All have achieved the professional designation of FIC, or fraternal insurance counselor.

Mr. Boyko last year served as first vice-president and president-elect of the association.

Present at the installation dinner were Henry P. Floyd, the UNA's national sales director, and Michael Stecyka, field agent. Mr. Floyd addressed that gathering, speaking about the UNA as a progressive fraternal insurance company.

Also in attendance was the president of the New York Association of Fraternal Insurance Counselors, Hank Demott of the International Order of Foresters.

The state associations of FICs are member-organizations of the National Association of Fraternal Insurance Counselors. The national association will hold its next annual convention in the spring of 1988 in San Antonio, Texas.

### Anthracite District joins in celebration

by George A. Miziuk

PRIMROSE, Pa. — The UNA Anthracite District participated in the 53rd annual Ukrainian Day celebration, held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall on July 26.

The Ukrainian Day celebration featured exhibits and performers. The exhibits included pysanky, embroidery, ceramics, honeybee products, a religious display, and a stand by the local Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

The Anthracite District's stand was attended by Andre J. Worobec, fraternal activities coordinator; Tymko Butrey, district chairman; Joseph Chabon, secretary of Branch 241; and John Pejruncio, member of Branch 78.

Performances in the hall during the celebration included St. Michael's Ukrainian Dancers of Frackville, directed by Marie Hancher; the Annunciation Choir of Melrose Park, directed by Ihor Kuszniur; and the Zaporozhe dance ensemble of Assumption Catholic Church from Perth Amboy, N.J., moderated by Joyce Adamshick and Ivan Lenczuk.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church also visited St. Michael's during the celebration. At 3 p.m., the hierarch

(Continued on page 15)

### UNA's national golf tournament held in Pennsy



Seen at the UNA's national golf tournament are (from left): tourney co-director Steve Melnick, John Stradomsky, tourney treasurer Andrew Jula, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, tourney co-director Bill Tyro, Tom Stradomsky and Pete Roman.

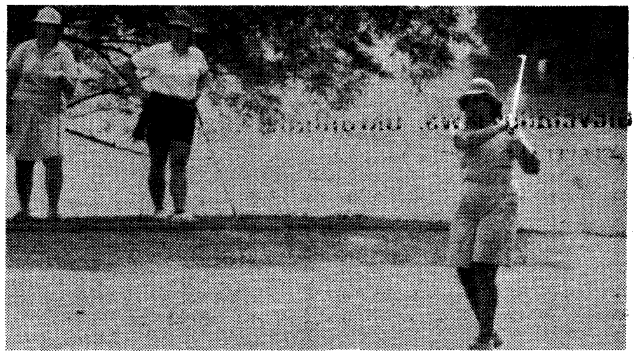
BUTLER, Pa. — The second Ukrainian National Association Golf Tournament was held July 10 and 11 here at the Krendale Golf Course. A good time was had by all who attended even though the temperature on both days climbed to the high 90s.

The golfers were treated to a lunch and refreshments each day between rounds.

Out-of-state UNA golfers came from New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago and Ohio.

The top men golfers under the Calloway System were: first place — Pete Roman, Ambridge, Pa.; second place — Steve Kisio, Ambridge, Pa.; third place — Bohdan Anniuk from Connecticut.

(Continued on page 15)



Lee Pankow of Chicago swings, as Gloria Paschen (left) of Chicago and Theresa Stotler of Ohio look on.

### Soyuzivka children's camp attracts 23 girls, 12 boys

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Lviv villa at the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka, resounded with the sounds of children's voices as 23 girls and 12 boys participated in a three-week educational/recreational camp.

The youths, age 7 to 11, enjoyed a

program that included sports, games, arts and crafts, singing and bonfires, as well as some Ukrainian language instruction, and readings of stories and poems.

The campers made use of Soyuzivka's recreational facilities and attended the programs staged for Soyuzivka guests.

The camp director was Maria Olyneec. She was assisted by a staff of counselors: Adrian Pidlusky, Debbie Anderson, Natalie Kost, Natalia Olyneec, Xenia Piaseckyj and Stefa Kopystianskyj.

The camp, which officially opened on July 5, concluded on July 25.



Participants and staff of Soyuzivka's children's camp.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## They make it possible

We've written before about the significance and value of summer youth camps to the Ukrainian community and its children. Many of these camps are now in full swing, thus, a few good words are certainly due about those persons who make it all possible — the youth counselors.

The job of a youth camp counselor is among the most difficult and demanding of summer jobs. It is, in effect, a 24-hour-per-day occupation. Just ask any counselor about his or her day.

For those working with our younger children, a typical day might include helping the children get dressed, combing their hair, playing games with them, telling them stories, singing songs with them, taking them swimming, and all the while watching over them and caring about their safety and well-being. Then, in the middle of the night it is the very same (and by now weary) counselor who finds himself comforting a child after a nightmare.

In the case of a counselor of teenagers, just recall how hard it can be to keep kids of that age group interested and motivated. Now try leading group activities during an entire day for kids between the ages of 11 and 17 and gearing each activity, whether it be sports, or pioneering skills, or hiking, to the skill level of its participants. And then, don't forget the planning for the next day's activities that often keeps these counselors up late into the night.

And don't forget that these counselors do all they do for little or no pay.

(Special mention should no doubt be made this year of the countless volunteers currently helping stage the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization's international jubilee jamboree in Canada. Without volunteers such a huge undertaking would be unthinkable.)

It certainly is encouraging and inspiring to see this phenomenon repeated year after year. Ukrainian teenagers and young adults who serve as counselors are not afraid of responsibility and hard work. They seem to thrive on it.

Perhaps these counselors and volunteers feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the Ukrainian youth organizations in which they themselves grew up. Perhaps they feel that others deserve the same opportunities, experiences and happiness they had — and a measure of the fond memories they cherish. Perhaps they just enjoy working with the youth of today.

Whatever the case may be, the counselors are the ones who make summers special for Ukrainian children and teens across North America. In the process, they serve as positive role models for their charges.

We applaud them for their commitment and idealism. And we thank them sincerely. It couldn't be done without them.

## TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## A few more apostles

Although it was front page news in The Ukrainian Weekly on July 26, the upcoming Catholic synod of bishops has apparently generated neither excitement nor interest in our community.

This is unfortunate. The theme of the synod is: "The Mission of the Laity in the Church and the World."

For those Ukrainians concerned about what our Church will be doing after we celebrate the Millennium of Christianity next year, the synod could provide some far-reaching and meaningful answers.

Think of it. Do we have a lay ministry movement in the Ukrainian Catholic Church? Do we need one? Do our priests and bishops have reason to run for the hills when "lay apostles" approach them asking how they can become more involved with the Church? Must the role of the laity forever be confined to fund-raising activities?

Some of the answers to these questions have already been provided by Vatican II. Consider these quotes from council documents:

"The laity... in their own way share the priestly, prophetic and kingly office of Christ."

"The Church can never be without the lay apostolate; it is something that derives from the layperson's very vocation as a Christian."

"The church is not truly established and does not fully live, unless there is a genuine laity existing and working alongside the hierarchy."

Vatican II made it clear that the Church's mission belongs not only to a clerical elite, but to the widespread masses as well. In the words of Loyola University (Chicago) Prof. Eugene Kennedy: "The most exciting religious awareness of this era centers on ministry as the vocation shared by all believers by virtue of their baptism."

Vatican II also made it clear that the primary and immediate task of the laity "is not to establish and develop the Church community — this is the specific role of the pastors — but to put to use every Christian and evangelical possibility latent, but already present and active in the affairs of the world." Lay apostles are partners who work, in the words of Catholic theologian Michael Novak, "in cooperation with their bishops and pastors, not in any way to dispute the rightful teaching role of those ordained to special ministries in their midst."

The key words are "in cooperation with." The clergy have their role and the laity theirs. The dangers of what Pope John Paul II has called "the clericalization of the laity" and "the laicization of the clergy" must be avoided. There can be no confusion of roles.

Many Roman Catholics have already embraced the specifically secular vocation and mission of the laity. Paulist Alvin Illig believes there is a groundswell and identifies some of the main forces. "One of the great signs of the times heralding a new era of evangelism in the Catholic Church," he says, "is the emergence of four basically lay-run movements actively engaged in preaching the gospel." He lists charismatic renewal, Cursillo, Marriage Encounter and Bible-sharing groups.

Ukrainians have had Bible-sharing

groups for years and have recently begun to develop Marriage Encounter as a Ukrainian lay movement both in Canada (where the movement took off in the western provinces some 15 years ago) and in the United States.

This fall, exclusively Ukrainian Marriage Encounter weekends are scheduled for Pittsburgh (October 9-11), Philadelphia (October 30-November 1) and Chicago (November 13-15).

The idea that all baptized persons are called to an active role in the Church is hammered home in contemporary Church statements. "Ministry, then, is the vocation, privilege and responsibility of all members of the Church," declares a U.S. Catholic Conference document, "As One Who Serves." "The ministry of the Church is a shared responsibility carried out by all members under the inspiration of the Spirit, according to their particular calling, gift and competence... All who live in faith are 'gift-ed' (charismatic) and all are called to serve (ministry, diakonia)."

Lay ministry does not have to be related to Church work exclusively, however. In 1977, a group of Catholic laypersons published "A Chicago Declaration of Christian Concern" which advocated a ministry of the workplace. Quoting Vatican II documents which underscored the fact that the laity, "by their special vocation seek the kingdom of God by engaging in temporal affairs," the declaration was critical of the fact that so many lay people were involved in "work traditionally assigned to priests and sisters." The lay apostolate, they argued, belongs more properly in the everyday vocations of Christians who should visibly and actively live out their values in their everyday work. A support group, the National Center of the Laity, was formed as a result of the declaration and at their recent convention efforts were made to better define to the role of lay leaders. "I'm a lector and a member of my parish council," said Mary Nenko, who works for a national low-income housing group in Washington. But, she adds, that's not enough. "It's the application of your Christian faith to your everyday professional responsibilities that's critical. And I don't think we've even scratched the surface on that."

Other support groups involved with the future of laity in the Catholic Church include the Pallottine Institute for Lay Leadership and Apostolate Research (Pillar). The American Catholic Lay Network (ACLN), the National Black Lay Catholic Caucus, and the National Association for Lay Ministry (NALM). Pillar, ACLN and NALM plan to host "Synod '87 Conference: An American Gathering of Catholic Lay Leadership" in Rome on October 16-25.

Ukrainian involvement in the bishop's synod will be extensive. One of the three co-presidents who will moderate the synod is Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky. Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk is part of the official American delegation of bishops.

Bishop Innocent Lotocky often asks his laity: "When was the last time you evangelized on behalf of our Church? Your priests and I can't do it alone."

Right? Maybe we Ukrainians need a few more apostles!

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Time to organize political groups

Dear Editor:

The Reagan administration has used the ethnic communities only as a "backdrop" for his Nicaraguan "anti-Communist" platform during the Captive Nations' Week luncheon in Washington on Friday, July 24, but when matters of life and death within the Eastern European immigrant/heritage communities are concerned, such as the Medvid, Linnas and Demjanjuk cases, the president habitually betrays the very same anti-Communist stance he portrays.

Let us not forget that he did nothing to stop deportations to the USSR of former refugees.

Let us not forget that he did nothing to stop Medvid from being forcibly returned to the Soviets and turned a blind eye when the ship left even though a Senate subpoena had been served to get to the bottom of this sordid affair.

The U.S. administration and the USSR both count on the short-term anger of ethnics. An attitude prevails that both governments can do anything that insults, upsets, violates the good will of the ethnic community and they will have to live with the consequences of the actions for a only a short period of time.

This last Captive Nations luncheon was such an occasion. People were enamored with the presence of a world leader, who occasionally sends a few refugees back to the Soviet Union to appease the Soviets. After all, "these meaningless ethnics will get over it in time and will continue to support the president no matter what he does," as long as he graces their lives with an occasional appearance. Where were the reminders of the betrayals, the sacrifices of Medvid, Linnas, Demjanjuk, Fedorenko! No wonder the opposition scoffs at our communities.

Most of the participants in the Captive Nations luncheon wore red ribbons saying "U.S. Stop Refugee deportations to the USSR" distributed by the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security. None of the so-called leaders did. Some of the organizers of the event were appalled that this was not the "proper forum" to bring up those problems facing the Captive Nations, others were not. Is Captive Nations Week not the proper time to voice concern that former Eastern European refugees are being turned over to the KGB? After all, if the pattern goes on, in another 30 or 40 years, who will be next: Cubans, Nicaraguans,

Vietnamese turned over to their former tyrants?

So why are we commemorating this tragic week of Captive Nations — merely as a "festive" media event for the administration? Or do we have legitimate ongoing concerns within the Eastern European communities? Have the organizers forgotten what Captive Nations Week is all about? This annual event is a tragic remembrance that our nations are still under the yoke of slavery, so why all of the "festivity"?

It was even shocking to hear how "atheistic" the advance planners for the administration were in protesting an invocation prior to the Captive Nations luncheon, stating that this would insult the Moslems and Jews who would be attending the Captive Nations luncheon. Since when are these God-loving people insulted at the mention of God's blessings? Perhaps these same advance men have been preparing too many meetings with the atheistic Soviets. But to confuse the people who have suffered at the hands of the Soviets with these barbaric atheists is too much. Where is the sense of decency?

The sacrifices of our ancestors who fought for freedom for their nations must not be forgotten, the struggle goes on. The American press picked up the toned-down anti-Communist rhetoric in Ronald Reagan's speech. Is this a warning sign that things are truly going the wrong way? Will our communities heed the danger signs or will we blissfully ignore, wine and dine with the president on the eve of disaster, forgetting the purpose of Captive Nations commemoration? Is he leading lemmings to the sea?

Enough is enough. It is time for the grassroots of our communities in the United States to pressure leadership not to fall for this. It is time for the ethnic communities to organize into political bodies, into powerful voting leagues to keep these politicians honest when it comes to issues and concerns of Eastern Europeans, so that they are accountable to us for their actions or lack of actions. Until we do, we will be every administration's lap dog to treat well or poorly as they wish, whenever they wish.

The grassroots of all of our communities will pay for it one way or another. Unfortunately the payment is often a human sacrifice to be sent to the Soviets to face a firing squad — the result of "treason to the totalitarian regime" of 40 years ago or more recently. Or worse, the betrayal of those who continue the struggle for liberty and freedom for all people enslaved by the Soviet terror.

Danute Mazeika  
Mission Viejo, Calif.

## A final response to Epstein rebuttal

by Bohdan S. Onyschuk

I have always been of the view that every man is entitled to his own opinion and to the right to express it.

However, Alexander Epstein's "Rebuttal to the Onyschuk Account" in the June 21 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly requires a response — not so much because he accuses me of being "selective, distorted, exaggerated and malicious" (that may be his opinion — I will allow each reader to come to his own conclusions) — but because of the outrageous misstatements and distortions of facts found in his article. Mr. Epstein retells some real "whoppers" as

the basis and foundation for his own selective, and very, very argumentative response.

The first "whopper" in the Epstein article is that, according to Mr. Epstein the entire Ukrainian delegation was in complete agreement as to the fairness of the trial, and that for some reason I changed my opinion when I returned to Canada. Nothing could be further from the truth on both counts. Both I, and other members of our delegation, were very concerned with what we saw at the Dejmanjuk trial, and we said so while we were in Israel. The best evidence of that is found in the Jerusalem Post

(Continued on page 11)

## WCFU appeal on international commission of inquiry into 1932-33 Ukrainian famine

The occupation policies of Moscow in Ukraine are evident in all aspects of life of the Ukrainian nation, from the repression of Ukrainian national independence in 1918-1920, through the artificial famine genocide of 1932-33, the liquidation of the Ukrainian churches, the Russification of Ukrainian culture and language, the colonial exploitation of Ukrainian natural resources, up to efforts at erasing from the Ukrainian people's memory their distinct history, transforming them into a Soviet Russian people.

The struggle to preserve Ukraine's God-given right — the right to determine the nation's sovereignty on ancestral lands as an independent nation — is marked by heavy casualties.

The most tragic period of this struggle for liberation from Moscow's occupation was marked by the Moscow-organized artificial famine in Ukraine 1932-33, which resulted in the starvation deaths of more than 7 million Ukrainians, especially among the peasantry.

At that time, the free world wished neither to speak about nor to react to this tragedy, unheard of in the civilized world. Moscow made all efforts to disinform and deceive the world, disclaiming the crime of the famine-genocide in Ukraine in the eyes of world opinion.

Ukrainians living in the free world have spent 50 years bringing the Ukrainian holocaust to the attention of the world. However, only recently has the world's conscience been moved to consider the fact. As a result, scholarly research works, journalistic investigations, documentary films and the like have begun to appear in many countries. In particular, the Congress of the United States has become interested in the matter, establishing a Congressional commission to investigate this crime of genocide.

Fulfilling their obligation to the victims of the famine, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has initiated an investigation of the famine at the international level, which subsequently has been taken over by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU).

During the past two years, the Commission on Famine Genocide in Ukraine at the WCFU has taken necessary measures to collect in various countries documentary material, books, special publications and news items about the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine, as well as to locate living eyewitnesses of the genocide, and to constitute an international commission for establishing causes and effects of the famine and the responsibility for this famine-genocide in Ukraine.

Having completed the groundwork, the presidium of the WCFU and the Commission on Famine Genocide in Ukraine wish to inform the Ukrainian community in the free world that prominent jurists of international law — university professors and judges — from Belgium, France, Sweden, Great Britain, the U.S. and Argentina have agreed to become members of the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-33 Famine in Ukraine.

Sessions of the commission, which will consider the testimony of eyewitnesses, with the participation of members of the international press and the representatives of the government of various countries, will take place in January of 1988 in Brussels, Belgium, and in April of 1988 in New York City.

In view of its great historical significance for the Ukrainian people, this event must elicit the widest possible response from world public opinion. Consequently, the WCFU Commission on Famine Genocide in Ukraine initiated a series of undertakings, including the engagement of public relations services, so that the reports of the International Commission of Inquiry might permeate all borders, reaching the international press and the conscience of all people, in order that this crime of genocide in Ukraine might remain an undeniable fact of the imperialistic policies of Moscow.

The success of the International Commissions' work, the preparation of documentary materials and testimonies, the traveling expenses of the commission's members and witnesses from various countries, expenses for public relations in the United States and Europe, the printing of the commissions proceedings — all this requires sizeable funding which must be collected very promptly during the next six months.

Historically, there is no precedent for this significant event, which is being undertaken by the WCFU on behalf of the Ukrainian community in the free world. This international initiative constitutes the challenge to Moscow before the conscience of the free world. Therefore, the Ukrainian community should spare no effort or sacrifice to ensure the full success of this undertaking.

The fund-raising is planned separately for every country of Ukrainian settlement. Our Churches, the national organizations and other associations, members of the WCFU, should participate in collecting as many donations as possible in their countries. All Ukrainians, wherever they may live, should contribute to the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-33 Famine in Ukraine through their national organizations or by mailing donations directly to the WCFU: World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 2118 A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1M8; (416) 762-1108. (The donations are tax-deductible.)

At this historic moment, we are all responsible for an independent investigation of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine. This responsibility lies with every one of us and with every Ukrainian community in the free world. The findings and the report of the international commission will be of the greatest importance to the whole Ukrainian nation and to all Ukrainians, in Ukraine and abroad.

## For the Commission on Famine Genocide in Ukraine:

Ignatius M. Billinsky  
Chairman

Simon J. Kalba  
Secretary

## For the Presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians:

Peter Savaryn  
President

William Kereluk  
Vice-President

Myron Barabash  
General Secretary

## ART REVIEW

**"Morning of a New Day": exhibit in Kiev dares to be different**

by Daria Darewych

"Morning of a New Day" is the title of a recent painting by Evhen Hordiets in the exhibition of young Ukrainian artists recently shown at the Republican Artists Union Building in Kiev.

At first glance the work appears straightforward and representational, a depiction of a domestic scene. In the center we see a naked child standing on a stool looking out an open window. On the left, a woman, presumably the mother, seen in profile, basely supports the child's elbow while on the right, an older child, a girl with a ball standing in the classical contraposto pose, looks serenely at the viewer. There are no details, and the scene appears frozen before our eyes.

Its super-realism is heightened by the bluish palette and the unseen light emanating diagonally from the left and casting stark patterns of shadows. The classical composition, the simplified, solid modelling of forms, and the controlled space are reminiscent of the religious works of Piero della Francesca while at the same time reminding us of the pre-surrealist works of Di Chirico.

The interrelationship of figures, the panoramic view of sky filled with clouds, the open window, and the emphatic realism suggest a meaning beyond mere appearances. Perhaps, this picture epitomizes the unexplored possibilities and the long-awaited artistic freedom facing the young artists.

Appropriately "Morning of a New Day" also happens to be the title of an article published by the Kiev daily newspaper *Radianska Ukraina* which hails the exhibition as a welcome sign of "youthfulness, openness and reconstruction."

Indeed "Morning of a New Day" appears to be the theme under which this interesting, and, by Soviet standards, unusual exhibit has been hung. That this exhibition dares to be different is a reflection of the times and attempts at change heralded by Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost."

Most official art exhibitions in the Soviet Union are not very exciting because since 1934 artists have had to adhere to the narrow confines of socialist realism and its insistence on representational art aimed at educating the workers in the spirit of socialism.

The Kiev exhibition of young artists has created a great deal of enthusiasm locally and certainly came as a surprise to this reviewer. It has vitality, variety, and imagination. Unlike previous exhibits, the 2,000 paintings, prints, drawings, ceramics, sculptures, designs and crafts are well displayed. The premises have been festooned with

*Daria Darewych is a Ph.D. student of art history in London. She recently traveled to Ukraine on a study tour and while in Kiev visited the exhibit reviewed above.*

**Correction**

Because of a typographical error, the wrong price was given for the first two volumes of the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature offered through the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The correct price for the two-volume set is \$35.

cleverly draped curtains and spring flowers.

To a Western viewer accustomed to total artistic freedom and private galleries there is little new in this exhibit. There is nothing that could be hailed as avant garde. Even total abstractions of the non-objective type are absent, as is conceptual art and installations. Figuration predominates in painting, sculpture and the graphic arts, a figuration that can be linked to expressionist, surrealist and realist trends in Western European art of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as some more recent styles popular in Europe and North America. There are faint traces of suprematist abstraction, and a move away from the academic style and stereotype representation.

All of this is in itself unusual because until recently all influences other than those of the classical, realist art with a social content were discouraged and labelled formalist and decadent. Therefore, the variety of subject matter and the freedom of expression evident in this exhibition are indeed remarkable. Idealization of workers, heroic exploits, large historical and revolutionary canvases have given way to individually perceived images, pure landscapes, still life compositions and intimate portraits. Much of the work formerly not allowed has found its way into the show, according to one of the Kiev newspapers.

"Before the New Year" (1987) by Tania Krasna, 31-year-old artist from Kiev, illustrates well the freedom of expression and search for new themes. The small, cut-off figure of a girl sheltering a lighted candle in her hands is dominated by a swirling Christmas tree bathed in lights to the left and an oddly askew window to the right. A statuette in long robes on the dresser and the pinkish floating shapes of the blue window panes provide an element of mystery. There is little modelling, the brush-strokes are spontaneous and rhythmically energetic. The colors although somewhat Cezannesque, are freely applied and painterly.

In contrast the "Still Life" (1986) by C. Belyk is very controlled, meticulously painted, and the table, pitcher, tea towel and bottles are rendered three-dimensionally with a smooth enamel-like surface. The mundane subject matter and hard-edged delineation of forms take this particular painting out of the realm of typical socialist realist works, but as a whole this oil doesn't succeed in transporting the viewer beyond material representation.

"Granddaddy Mytia" (1982) by Odessa artist T. Ishchenko succeeds where the still life fails. Through a flickering brushstroke and luminous colors reminiscent of Monet's "Haystacks," the artist conveys an atmosphere of celebration and spirituality, and not the funereal mood expected of a scene depicting the grandfather of the title laid out for burial in the middle of a peasant cottage resplendent with icons, embroidery, lighted candles and ritual breads. The choice of subject is no less startling than the colorful folksy surroundings or the sanctified atmosphere of the rendering.

A large canvas by M. Heiko, "Evening" (1986) suggests a mood of repose and quiet through its use of contrasting blue hues and semi-abstract seated

figures in the foreground set against the great expanse of sky painted in bold, broad brushstrokes typical of American Abstract Expressionism. Yet, at the same time there are hints of impending drama, perhaps anxiety, created by the absence of all detail and modelling, and in particular by the stark, flat patches of white.

Most of the numerous landscapes were not on the grand scale, but tended to depict the more immediate experiences of the countryside or urban scenes. An amazing number of them echo the school of Paris and German Expressionism.

A Lavrenko in his oil "Autumn" (1987) conveys the undulating rhythms of the land through the application of heavy impasto and a greenish-ochre palette. Expressive dark outlines with areas of contrasting greys and brick reds broadly applied and evocative Maurice Vlaminck houses, underscore the streets in O. Vrona's "Uzhhorod at Midnight" (1987).

In "Bakhchysarai: Outskirts of the Old Town" (1986) V. Mukhii presents us with a brooding landscape of a drab, decaying house and muddy road set against an overcast sky. Stylistic and pictorial allusions to Matisse may be seen in D. Kovsan's use of pearly greys and pinks in "Mars Field" (1986) and in O. Zhyvotkov's "Night Sea" (1986) in the composition and rendering of the chair and silhouette.

It is impossible not to be reminded of the Western mass media, as it is impossible not to notice the large oil on canvas "Our Thoughts: The Programme 'RING'" by Maslov which has been hung high at an angle to the ceiling and the viewer. The composition is dominated by two superimposed heads of a pretty, blond singer with microphone. Below these videoscreen images and strobe lights the artist has painted a crowd of young people, similar to the often-repeated scenes all over the West, but as yet not so commonplace in Soviet Ukraine. That the hyperrealistic style popular in Western Europe and America, and the bourgeois theme were not labelled "decadent" and "ideologically unacceptable" is remarkable.

Despite obvious Western influences in many of the works, there was no shortage of socialist realist paintings with didactic subject matter, rigid academic compositions, and naturalistic depictions. One such work "Talk about the Land" (1986), a large oil by V. Riakunenko, relies on the often-repeated theme of land reform and its stereotypical representation. It shows Lenin surrounded by peasants, and is executed in a bland, colorless manner.

The "Portrait of O. Pashkin" by M. Likhonov is like many official portraits of Soviet war heroes — well-painted, but uninspiring. Despite its large format, the work of V. Krasiokha "At the Village Crossing" (1986-87), glorifying the labor of collective farms, is uninteresting and lifeless, its colors muddied.

Out of a number of paintings on historical or revolutionary topics only the triptych "We Are for Peace" (1983-87) by O. Vlasov merits attention. It consists of three large canvases painted in a monochromatic palette of whites, grey and blacks. The larger-than-life image of Lenin seated at a table and rendered in simplified broad strokes of contrasting values, dominates the central panel. The left panel, "In Memory of Fathers and Grandfathers" shows a soldier cut off at the waist by the lower edge, looking towards Lenin. The background painted an uneven

white is broken only by a narrow horizontal strip along the upper right perimeter that contains black and white paintings of small photographs of people. The panel on the right titled "March of Peace" is a montage of faces, gestures and peace symbols. The juxtapositioning of forms, the interaction of the figures with ground through an almost abstract use of light and dark make this work markedly different from the typical naturalistic and narrative depictions of Lenin and the revolution.

The sculptures displayed on stands dispersed amid the paintings were mostly small in size and conservative in the use of materials and themes. As could be expected, there were official portraits in marble, as well as heroic and idealized figures. But for the most part, there were small, intimate works which displayed a sensitivity to the material and an interest in forms, as in "Silence" (1987) by O. Diachenko, which shows a seated girl emerging from the stone. "First Love" (1987), a bronze by O. Vladymyrov, conveys the innocence of young love through the lyrical elongated figures of a standing boy and girl facing each other across a positively conceived space.

"Dosimetres" by O. Klymushko combines the realistic representation of three anti-radiation workers cast in metal with the symbolic use of rails and flames on two levels to depict the tragedy of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The theme of Chernobyl was also apparent in the works of graphic artists. V. Rayevskii dedicated a series of his mixed-technique prints to the nuclear disaster and the anonymous brigades that fought the radioactive fires. The question of life and destruction appeared in the surrealist series of lithographs by N. Muravskiy, "I Ask Myself."

An escape from the real world into a world of fantasy, dreams and symbolism was prominent in the watercolor and wax-resist pictures of R. Romanyshyn from Lviv called "Old Jug" and "Apple"; in V. Kovalchuk's mixed technique, fantastically bizarre portrait head "Enchantress of Love" (1986) with its verses of folk art elements; and in M. Fridman's eerie colored print "Seasons" (1986) with its special discrepancies and fanciful blending of man and nature.

Considering the isolation from the rest of the art world in which these young Ukrainian artists work and the strictures placed on art in the Soviet Union, one can only applaud the daring explorations and innovations so evident in much of this show in Kiev.

Artists living in Moscow and Leningrad have had the opportunity to experience contemporary art from Western Europe and the United States through several exhibitions. They have also been privileged to create and even exhibit much more freely and openly since the early 1960s and mid-70s. Abstract, non-representational and even religious art have been tolerated as attested by the recent annual exhibit of "The Moscow Twenty" artists.

However, outside these centers, especially in Ukraine, as well as most other non-Russian republics, until recently nothing similar was remotely possible. It remains to be seen whether, with the current policy of liberalization and an atmosphere of reconstruction and openness the Kiev exhibition of young Ukrainian artists, will remain an isolated and daring incident, or will become truly "The Morning of a New Day."



# 65 youths from across North America learn Ukrainian dance

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The annual summer dance camps held at Sovuzivka, the estate of the Ukrainian National Association, are a means of reawakening and reaffirming young people's interest in their heritage, according to camp director Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky. And this year's camp, held July 25 to August 7, was no different.

Praising today's Ukrainian youth, Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky stated that an interest in Ukrainian dance encourages a broader interest in the Ukrainian community as such, even for those who don't know and don't speak Ukrainian at home. She stated that children who don't speak Ukrainian have learned some of the language in the summers they have spent at the dance camp. And, many have taken a different attitude to organized Ukrainian life and themselves have become involved in their respective communities.

Sixty-five youths participated in this year's camp, conducted by Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky with the assistance of Anya Bohachevsky and Cathy Caballero. This year's instructors were Borys Bohachevsky, Michael Lewytsky, Paul Krawec, Michael Wovk, Barbara Snitwicz, Olesia Buk, Lida Zalucky, Maria Fylypovycz, Rebecca Maksymiuk, Oksana Ivasiuk and Toni Rucksamen.

During the summer course, various styles of dance that are incorporated in the Ukrainian dance are taught — regional dances, stylized and those that are similar to ballet.

On August 7, the camp participants presented what they had learned during the course at the evening program.

This year's participants came from all over the United States and Canada some as far away as Arizona and California. The course taught not only



Students of the Soyuzivka dance workshop directed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

Ukrainian dance, but looked at the culture of the Ukrainian dance, technique, costumes, and other related topics.

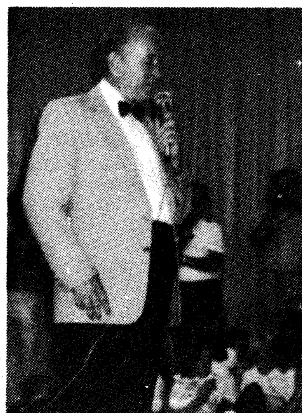
The day's regimen was intensive. Lessons would begin right after breakfast, and sometimes go late into the night.



Instructors at the dance workshop.



Workshop participants perform during their concluding concert.



UNA Supreme President John O. Flis addresses workshop students.



A scene from the finale of the program.

## The apparitions...

(Continued from page 1)

Rev. Ioann Korostensky (born 1814, ordained 1839), who was parish priest in Hryshiv in the 1870s. Published in Kolomyia in 1913, the brochure relates that on the site of the chapel there once grew a willow out of which there flowed a spring of water with reputed powers of healing. After an apparition of the Virgin, an icon was placed on the tree in 1806; 50 years later, after a cholera epidemic was miraculously averted, a chapel was built over the spring. It soon attracted pilgrims. In 1901 it was declared a shrine, where pilgrims could obtain indulgences (release from punishment for sins already forgiven).

After Soviet liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1945-1946, the chapel was registered as Orthodox, but was removed from the rolls and abandoned in 1958. It has been rumored that the local authorities were intending to convert the chapel into a museum when the apparition occurred.

Appearances of the Virgin Mary have been reported elsewhere in western Ukraine. Two years ago a vision was rumored in Lviv, and on the night of the Feast of the Annunciation (April 7) 1986, militiamen sent to the village of Bilychi to destroy a chapel reportedly saw the Virgin in a ray of light.<sup>4</sup>

The Soviet press is hard put to explain the phenomenon. Several of the newspaper articles touch on the standard themes of Soviet anti-Uniate literature: the Ukrainian Catholic Church's alleged wartime collaboration with the Nazis and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; the Church's "self-liquidation" of 1946; and the "bourgeois nationalist" emigres' attempts to exploit religious sentiments in their attempts to subvert the Soviet system. They also seek an explanation in Vatican policy: aided by Vatican Radio and the pope's declaration of a Marian Year, the Catholic Church is trying to extend its influence in the socialist East. As for the pilgrims themselves, they are portrayed as the victims of religious fanatics and unscrupulous profiteers.

In addition, the newspaper accounts describe a colorful array of unsavory characters gathered about the Kizyns' yard: a defrocked itinerant monk from eastern Ukraine who was allegedly expelled from Pochaiv monastery for immoral conduct; a drifter from Novosibirsk who refuses to work and purports to be studying Orthodox theology by correspondence; a false priest and former Ukrainian nationalist who once tried to stage a miracle in Lviv; an ex-convict from Drohobych; a taxi driver who used to take bribes and twice attempted to defraud church congregations by wandering about with a collection plate; and even a Jew who once collaborated with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

M. Marynyak, writing in Vilna Ukraina (May 13), brings in a favorite Soviet theme, pointing out that by diverting masses of workers from their jobs,

the "miracle" is harming local agricultural productivity and even public health. He quotes the head of the local collective farm, a veteran of labor and of the Great Patriotic War, to the effect that the people must be more vigilant against socially harmful provocations by Uniate extremists and emigre bishops.

Correspondents M. Ilnytsky and A. Lysyuk of Lvovskaya Pravda (May 15) allege foreign attempts to sabotage the new policy of "reconstruction" by driving a wedge between believers and non-believers. Quoting the Gospel of St. Matthew, they warn genuine believers against false prophets. The co-authors also blame the local party and police authorities for letting matters get out of hand to the detriment of law and order — another favorite Soviet theme of recent years.

Of course, none of this adequately explains the apparition. Generally, the press reports take the view that the apparition is an optical illusion caused by the shape of a carved wooden column supporting the roof. But what is remarkable about these reports is that they treat the apparition as a "Uniate" phenomenon, simultaneously acknowledging that it has drawn vast numbers of pilgrims, including the young. This comports ill with their dutiful assertions that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is long dead.

One detail in the reporting seems significant in this regard. Vilna Ukraina correspondent M. Marynyak writes of one of the pilgrims that "it is also strange that an Orthodox 'holy man' should have exhibited so much interest in Uniate 'miracles.'" One has the impression that the journalist is troubled by the ecumenical spirit. Interestingly enough, virtually the same sentence appears in the article by S. Kurpil published in Leninska Molod six days later. But there, the word "Orthodox" (pravoslavny) is replaced by the phonetically similar "glorified" (proslavleny): "It is strange that the glorified 'servant of God' has exhibited such lively interest in a Uniate 'miracle.'" "Whether this is an inadvertence, or whether it signifies official caution about Orthodox-Catholic relations, is difficult to tell.

Another detail in Mr. Kurpil's report gives some hint of village attitudes. "Just try saying out loud in the Kizyns' yard that you don't see anything out of the ordinary in the chapel," he mutters. "The fanatics may call you godless, an atheist, a district committee man — even a journalist!"

In such a state of affairs, local officials had to take positive steps. According to Lvovskaya Pravda (May 15), in the first half of May a village meeting was called at which the residents "demanded" that the Drohobych district executive committee "allow them to live and work in peace, and clear the village of religious fanatics, extremists and tramps." They also called upon the citizens of nearby Drohobych, Truskavets and Boryslav to help them to restore order.

Leninska Molod (May 19) further reports that

the villagers of Hrushiv decided to turn the large sums of money donated by the pilgrims over to the village fund and the Soviet Peace Fund. Evidently, money intended for the Church was effectively seized by the state.

How local politics was affected by the apparitions at Hrushiv is taken up by "Phoenix" — possibly a pseudonym of the Rev. Hryhory Budzinsky — writing in No. 21 of the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. Without disputing the authenticity of the apparition, he hypothesizes that the event was used by entrenched local party bureaucrats to undermine the new regime of regional First Secretary Ya.P. Pohrebnyak, who recently replaced V.F. Dobryk. It was feared, states "Phoenix," that Mr. Pohrebnyak would place his own men in key party positions, disrupting the bureaucratic "mafia" that generally doctors its reports on troublesome local developments to avoid difficulties from higher-ups. Already threatened by glasnost, the provincial "mafia" decided to show the new first secretary its strength.<sup>5</sup>

Another article in the Chronicle, by lay leader Yosyp Terelia, predicts that the apparitions will serve as a pretext for renewed persecution of the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church.<sup>6</sup>

Perhaps in the expectant atmosphere created by the confluence of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, the Marian Year, and the coming Millennium of Eastern Slav Christianity, religious emotions in western Ukraine have been intensified.

But is the "Miracle of Hrushiv" a creature of the fanatical imagination, a symptom of hysteria religiosa? If so, the phenomenon is certainly widespread.

Obviously the Ukrainian Catholic faith persists. If its popular expressions are sometimes primitive, this is at least partly the fault of the Soviet authorities themselves. Sociologists of religion have found that superstition, or at least "folk belief," thrives where institutional religion has been removed.<sup>7</sup>

A legalized and freely functioning Ukrainian Catholic Church would be able to control such phenomena. As "Phoenix" points out in the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, the Church takes a very cautious attitude towards miracles. But it cannot investigate the Hrushiv apparitions as long as it remains in the catacombs.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Keston News Service No. 262 (October 30, 1986) p. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Feniks, "Znov u vsiomy vynni 'Uniyaty' " ("Once Again, it's all the 'Uniates' fault!"). Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, No. 21.

<sup>6</sup> Yosyp Terelia, "Chuzhoye v mig pochustvovat svoym" ("To Instantly Feel the Alien as One's Own"). Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine No. 21.

<sup>7</sup> See William C. Fletcher, "Soviet Believers," Lawrence, Kansas: 1981, pp. 150-153.

<sup>8</sup> Feniks, op. cit.

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## Kytasty School of Bandura holds year-end recital

PARMA, Ohio — The Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio concluded its academic year on June 11 with a recital of its students.

In the very warm company of parents and friends, the bandurists performed Ukrainian folk melodies, Western European classics and compositions of Ukrainian composers.

The program was preceded by introductory remarks by the administrator of the school, Dr. Ihor Mahlay. He spoke about the school and briefly outlined important moments in kobzarstvo (bandura), historically and today.

Following the recital, the students hosted a reception for all the participants.

The bandura school in Cleveland was formed in 1983 by the students of Hryhory Kytasty, who prior to that spent over 15 years in northeast Ohio teaching and promoting bandura, and shared his love for the Ukrainian

musical culture.

During the academic year 1986-87, 19 students participated in lessons and a Christmas seminar was held at St. Vladimir's Church.

The teaching staff includes: Marta Lys, Marko Farion, Ihor Mahlay, Mykola Newmerzhytsky and Luba Zawadiwsky.

The Bandura Educational Commission, which is associated with the school, is coordinated by Dr. Mahlay and based in Cleveland. Its purpose is to promote and support bandura education and bandurists, such as the school in Parma, through publishing, collecting and networking resource.

To date, the commission has collected and published eight notebooks of music, has catalogued and stores over 350 pieces of music for the bandura at its library and is compiling articles relating to kobzarstvo.

Further information about the commission or the school may be obtained by writing to: 4403 Tamarack Drive, Parma, Ohio 44134.



Students of the Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura in Parma, Ohio, at the year-end recital with their director, Ihor Mahlay.

## A final response...

(Continued from page 7)

article of Ernie Meyer, which has been reprinted here in the Ukrainian and Jewish press, in which Mr. Meyer clearly notes our concerns on four of the five points that I mentioned in my article — the fifth point, the admission of hearsay evidence, occurred only after our interview with the Jerusalem Post. The fact that Prof. Yury Boshyk may have said that Dov Levin "appeared to be fair" in the proceedings, is a far cry from saying that the trial is fair in all of its respects.

Whopper No. 2 is the statement by Mr. Epstein that the defense in the Eichmann trial was not paid for by Israel. Dennis Goldman, the associate prosecutor in the Demjanjuk trial — the same Dennis Goldman cited by Alexander Epstein — told us that Israel paid a "negotiated amount" for Eichmann's defense, which included most of his trial costs, except for one of his two defense attorneys (the second attorney was paid by private funds from Germany).

Mr. Epstein then goes on in his article to admit that "some money was contributed" toward Eichmann's defense," but then he commits whopper No. 3 by saying: "... just as some money was paid towards the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk!" This is utter nonsense and totally contrary to the facts. The only amount "paid" towards the defense of John Demjanjuk is the provision of instant translation (from Hebrew into English) during the trial for Mark O'Connor and the defense team — which the prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice have said was worth \$20,000 U.S. This translation would have been necessary anyway so that the foreign press, and anyone else in the audience who did not understand Hebrew, could follow the trial proceedings. This is hardly "paying" for a part of the defense costs.

Whopper No. 4 deals with the famous Section 15 of the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law, which allows the admission of hearsay evidence. Mr. Epstein states that the statute is derived from Section 19 of the International Military Tribunal Charter of London. Section 15 is not derived from Section 19 of the Charter; they are not even close. More importantly, however, nowhere has there ever been, to my knowledge, whether before the International Military Tribunal, or anywhere else, a ruling similar to that made by the Israeli court, permitting deposi-

tions of deceased eyewitnesses in a capital case. Nowhere has this type of evidence ever been permitted in any British, Canadian, or American court, and particularly where it deals with the critical issue of identification of the accused. I defy Mr. Epstein to find a single example anywhere in any Western civil libertarian democracy where this kind of hearsay has been admitted.

Whopper No. 5 is Mr. Epstein's statement that the placing of Aryeh Kaplan in prison with Demjanjuk was not "a perfidious trick," and he asks rhetorically why it would not be a "perfidious trick" when done by Canadian and American prosecutors. The answer is simple, as noted in my article — because Canadian and American prosecutors do not make promises to the accused, do not induce an accused to give them letters with the promise of no censorship, and do not try to trap an accused into making statements. Mr. Epstein's twisting of the facts by suggesting that there was no duress and no promise of favor, are simply not true and are totally contrary to the sworn evidence of Superintendent Kaplan. Canadian and American courts would not countenance the kind of behavior that Mr. Kaplan testified to in the Demjanjuk trial. When a Washington attorney from the American Civil Liberties Union heard about the Kaplan incident, his on-the-record reaction was: "Scandalous!"

Whopper No. 6 is Mr. Epstein's statement that Roman Kupchinsky, and Mr. O'Connor both said that the trial is fair. I was present in Israel when Mr. Kupchinsky gave an interview to the Associated Press — the interview to which Mr. Epstein refers. Mr. Kupchinsky said to the AP reporter that "the judges seemed fair, but there are some disturbing aspects of the trial..." (which he proceeded to delve into). The AP reporter, in transmitting his interview cut Mr. Kupchinsky off after the words "the judges seemed fair." That seems hardly a fair quote.

And as to Mr. O'Connor's statement, I did not hear it. Perhaps Mr. O'Connor was exhibiting another one of his temporary "black-is-white" lapses that we all saw in Israel — but I remind Mr. Epstein that Mr. O'Connor and Yoram Sheftel subsequently brought a motion to disqualify all three judges on the basis of bias. One hardly does that if one considers the judges to be fair.

There are no inaccuracies in my

article that I am aware of; there is no "deviation from the facts"; I did not "change my mind" or alter my position, or say anything in Israel that is at variance with my article. My article was written in the hope that certain troublesome parts of the trial could yet be corrected, and that Mr. Demjanjuk could still be given a fair trial. Contrary to Mr. Epstein's assertions, I based my article only on hard facts and personal observations, and simply applied well-established principles of Western justice to them. I put forward no "arguments" in my article, and I thought I put my position in a positive tone: I said that no reasonable person can question Israel's attempts to prosecute war criminals, and I said I took no position on Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence or guilt. I was motivated in part by a very strongly inbred belief that every man, innocent or guilty, is entitled to a fair trial.

I was also motivated by the fact that a fair trial for Mr. Demjanjuk is important not just for John Demjanjuk, but for the Ukrainian community as a whole in the world at large and for the Jewish state, for precisely the reasons that Mr. Epstein accuses me of — better Jewish-Ukrainian relations. A completely fair and scrupulous trial is extremely important so that the innocence or guilt, of Mr. Demjanjuk can be proven beyond a shadow of a doubt, so that there can be a "rapprochement" between Ukrainians and Jews at its end, and so that there will not be recriminations thereafter by reasonable people on both sides, about fundamental aspects

of the trial — to say nothing of the "naysayers" and anti-Semites in this world to whom I referred in my article, who could end up having a field day over the nature of the trial proceedings in this case.

It probably is too late to change the course of events at this late date. I note that the Office of the Prime Minister responded to the joint statement of the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society with a perfunctory two-paragraph letter, and that the Office of the Minister of Justice responded to the same submissions with platitudes and a brief explanation of certain elements of Israeli law that did not deal with the fundamental concerns.

The sad part of Mr. Epstein's rebuttal is that he accuses me of torpedoing friendlier Jewish-Ukrainian relations. I sincerely hope that those relations can only improve if the dialogue between the two sides is a two-way dialogue. Mr. Epstein professes to be a friend of the Ukrainian community; and yet the moment any criticism is leveled at any matter on the Jewish side, he reacts with accusations of "selective, distorted, exaggerated, malicious, ... hate and poison." If one side refuses to accept any criticism, even where criticism is due, and reacts in the manner in which Mr. Epstein has reacted, then there cannot be any real dialogue at all.

A friend who only wants to hear good things said about himself, and who does not tolerate any criticism, is not a friend at all.

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**SATURDAY, September 5,** Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men, women and women 35 and over. New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. men's first round. Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups). New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. men's consolation round. Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakoczy, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to: Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

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**8-10 and 11-12 age groups**

- 25 m. freestyle
- 50 m. freestyle
- 25 m. breaststroke
- 25 m. backstroke
- 25 m. butterfly
- 4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

**13-14 age group**

- 50 m. -- freestyle
- 100 m. -- freestyle
- 50 m. -- breaststroke
- 50 m. -- backstroke
- 50 m. -- butterfly
- 100 m. individual medley
- 4 x 50 m. — freestyle relay

**15 and over age group**

- 50 m. -- freestyle
- 100 m. -- freestyle
- 50 m. -- breaststroke
- 50 m. -- backstroke
- 50 m. -- butterfly
- 100 m. -- individual medley
- 4 x 50 m. — medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and on-relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, September 5, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per person.

Swim meet committee: *R. Slysh, O. Napora, M. Kryszalsky, R. Kushnir, C. Kushnir, I. Shesh, M. Bokalo, G. Tarasiuk.*

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth organizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association (USCAK).

**Club establishes memorial scholarship**

TOMS RIVER, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County has announced the establishment of the Zorianna Kotliar Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The scholarship committee will make awards to high school graduates or graduating seniors of Ukrainian heritage who also exhibit scholastic achievement and are enrolled in a school of higher learning.

All inquiries should be addressed to: Scholarship Committee of the Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County, P.O. Box 1653, Toms River, N.J. 08753.

The club meets the second Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. in the lower level meeting room of Dover Municipal Building in Toms River.

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# Byelorussian...

(Continued from page 2)

as the language of instruction beginning in grade 2;

(2) new school curricula and plans for the Byelorussian and Russian languages are in the process of being developed for grades 1-4;

(3) additional instructional materials are being published;

(4) as of 1988, the new journal Byelorussian Language and Literature in the School will start publication;

(5) new curricula have been introduced for pedagogical and methodological departments specializing in primary education in the pedagogical institutes, increasing the number of hours devoted to the Byelorussian language and the methodology of its instruction;

(6) beginning in 1987, pedagogical institutions have increased admissions for candidates choosing to specialize in Byelorussian language and literature; and

(7) all institutions of higher education in the republic plan to organize for their students a more profound study of the history of Byelorussian culture and literature in both elective and required courses; and

(8) the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education has been instructed to expand the breadth of its course offerings on "The History of the Byelorussian SSR" in institutions of higher education, particularly in the cultural and theatrical-artistic institutes.

In the preschool institutions, Mr. Pechennikov announced that a "reorientation" is under way aimed at

acquainting children attending Russian-language kindergartens with Byelorussian folklore and national literature, art and music.

Finally, and most important, Mr. Pechennikov referred to the new law on public education recently passed by the Byelorussian Supreme Soviet, noting that it had been amended to include a clause to the effect that "the necessary conditions are created to study the Byelorussian language for pupils in schools with Russian as the language of instruction." This is very nice.

What Mr. Pechennikov failed to mention, however, is that the law, which by the way, has been passed without waiting for the adoption of the Draft Statute on the Secondary General Education School, makes no change whatsoever in the two crucial sections that have been the focus of criticism in both Byelorussia and Ukraine — i.e., the right of parents or guardians to determine whether their children will be taught in Russian or in the native language, and the optional study of the native language. Both of these provisions remain intact in the new Byelorussian law, and one must assume that they will be retained in the education laws to be adopted in the other non-Russian republics as well.

Indeed, anyone who may have harbored hopes of genuine change in this area must surely have been disappointed by Pravda's editorial in the July 21 edition condemning demands to "administratively restrict the use of the Russian language." This is precisely what the Byelorussian and Ukrainian writers and cultural figures hoped to accomplish, but which now must be seen as a dead letter.



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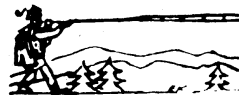
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## Senators appeal...

(Continued from page 2)

appears as though the military orders were issued simply to prevent his participation in the Riga demonstration."

The same 17 senators, led by Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.), had sent a letter to Mr. Gorbachev on June 11 asking that the Latvian demonstration be allowed to take place "without interference." In a July 10 letter to the senators, conveyed by telephone to the West, Mr. Silaraups thanked the senators for their support and asked them to "continue to defend the rights of our nation's existence" and pay particular

attention to the fate of Mr. Grantins.

Mr. Grantins had claimed that his order to report to the army reserve was unlawful because he had a written deferment from military service due to health reasons. According to reports received from Latvia, Mr. Grantins' appeal to the Latvian SSR high court requesting that his case be reconsidered was rejected. As a result he will have to complete a six-month jail sentence. During the 10-minute hearing he was not allowed to bring his documented draft deferment into evidence.

In a related report, sources in the West have learned that Mr. Silaraups has been given permission to emigrate from Latvia.

## U.S. vows...

(Continued from page 1)

and Portugal — was one of 150 now before the conference.

Mr. Zimmermann urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to expand his glasnost campaign by freeing all dissidents, permitting free emigration and human-rights activities at home, and ending jamming of all foreign radio broadcasts.

"Liberate your Vienna delegation so that it can offer proposals that give reality to the positive promise of glasnost," Mr. Zimmermann told the Soviet-bloc delegates.

In regard to the Soviet proposal for a Humanitarian Issues Conference to be held in Moscow, the U.S. has stated that any country hosting such a meeting should have an exemplary human-

rights record and should allow free access to non-governmental organizations and human-rights groups as has been done at prior conferences of the Helsinki process.

"It is now the responsibility of the Soviet Union to prove to the rest of us that a conference could actually take place in Moscow according to the practices and standards of openness that have characterized previous CSCE meetings."

Soviet Ambassador Yuri Kashlev said he was "reasonably optimistic" that the international parley would produce a concluding document by the end of the year.

A quick conclusion to the meeting will happen only if the Soviet bloc countries can guarantee "steadier and surer" compliance with the accords, chief British delegate Laurence O'Keeffe said.

## Nishnic discusses...

(Continued from page 3)

respond to cross-examination," he said.

In addition, Mr. Nishnic charged that Mr. O'Connor had not turned over all the defense evidence in his possession to the remaining two defense attorneys. He hasn't done so, said Mr. Nishnic, because "he says we still owe him money."

Mr. Nishnic commented on the infighting between members of the defense team before Mr. O'Connor's dismissal. He said, "there was infighting between the attorneys on the stand, in front of the world media."

"I personally went to Israel in late April and early May to try and resolve the differences," Mr. Nishnic continued. He said he had a meeting with his father-in-law, who decided that the best thing to do would be for the three attorneys to become equal on the team; any vote of two out of three would decide an issue. This solution, however, was not effective, he said.

Mr. O'Connor continued to reprimand his fellow attorneys in front of the cameras of the world," said Mr. Nishnic. "It didn't look good for us." He also noted that, "O'Connor tried to fire Sheftel numerous times."

### Constant bickering

The family kept reading reports of disunity among the defense attorneys, and "this was not what we wanted — it was not a smooth-running defense team." He added: "John was continually dissatisfied with the bickering."

Finally the decision was made to fire Mr. O'Connor.

Of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Nishnic said he was always very optimistic about the case. In fact, "Mark is the one who told us John would never be deported or extradited (from the U.S.)." And the family believed him — "this is the kind of blind faith we had in him."

Mr. Nishnic would comment no further on relations between the former chief defense attorney and the Demjanjuk family, or on reports of alleged misuse of defense funds.

However, a recent article by Ken Myers in The Beacon Journal of Akron, Ohio, has provided what appears to be a behind-the-scenes look at the reasons for Mr. O'Connor's firing. In addition to the infighting with fellow defense attorneys, Mr. Myers cited the fact that Mr. O'Connor "had become a loose cannon."

"He had become the boss of all bosses, telling his employers that if they questioned any of his decisions, Demjanjuk would hang."

### Unfounded optimism

In addition, "O'Connor minimized every setback. Many journalists who have covered various aspects of the Demjanjuk case, most of whom have learned how to evaluate the credibility of lawyers, judges and litigants, found that O'Connor appeared to have no conception of when things were not going well," said Mr. Myers.

"No matter how bad a beating he took in court, O'Connor was always very optimistic, and when even he could not put a happy face on events, he turned to blaming the judge, the prosecutor, his fellow defense attorneys and the news media."

Mr. Myers wrote: "Ever since he took over the case in early 1983, O'Connor has been very good at persuading the Demjanjuk family that despite what they saw in front of them, everything was under control and Demjanjuk was well on the way to victory."

This last description of the relationship between Mr. O'Connor and the Demjanjuk family was corroborated by several observers with whom The Weekly has discussed the case.

### O'Connor's accusations

Meanwhile Mr. O'Connor has accused Mr. Sheftel of undermining his position and turning the Demjanjuk family against him.

Jerusalem Post reporter Ernie Meyer, who has been covering the Demjanjuk trial wrote: "... Yoram Sheftel was not the sole or even the main agent, but rather the instrument leading to O'Connor's downfall."

He noted:

"It would appear that Yoram Sheftel became the rallying point for the longstanding criticism of O'Connor's legal performance as well as his human relations record.

"Remember that the entire Demjanjuk family, including son-in-law and chief fund-raiser Edward Nishnic, all turned against him. Finally the defendant himself told the court unequivocally that he no longer wanted Mark O'Connor to defend him.

"But the criticism on technical legal grounds does not seem sufficient to explain the long-delayed breach. Perhaps only the future will reveal what other forces were at work. O'Connor himself told me a few weeks ago in this connection: 'The Ukrainians never liked me.'"

In a July 19 letter to Judge Dov Levin, the presiding judge at the Demjanjuk trial, Mr. O'Connor made several accusations against Mr. Sheftel.

He wrote:

"I have in the past advised members of the Demjanjuk family concerning counsel Yoram Sheftel's pattern of negligence and misconduct during the trial. The family nonetheless insisted upon retaining him.

"It was my belief that the advisability of terminating Mr. Sheftel's services would have been illuminated for the family through even a cursory review of his 'No case to answer' argument. Mr. Sheftel, however, flew directly to Cleveland and succeeded in persuading family members that the scathing opinion of the court about his preparation of that argument and his ability as a lawyer were merely a reflection of the court's bias and prejudice in the case.

"Warning the family that certain conviction would result if Mr. O'Connor remained in the case, Mr. Sheftel convinced them to pressure the accused into signing two letters, backdated to June 30, 1987, removing his lead counsel from the case."

Mr. O'Connor went on in his "letter of resignation" — which was, in fact, written after it was clear that he was fired — to state that Mr. Demjanjuk had actually confided in him that "although he desires my representation, he must follow the direction of the family and they have placed their faith in Mr. Sheftel."

Finally, Mr. O'Connor attempted to set out in his letter the role he had played in preparing witness testimony for the defense, stressing that he alone had any experience with the witnesses and thus was the only one prepared to lead the defense.

He also stated that he had "prepared a substantial quantum of documentary and testimonial evidence directly related to the issue of identification."

However, the defense team's chief archivist, William Tuchyn, earlier had told The Weekly that under Mr. O'Connor's leadership the documentation aspects of the defense were in a "state of unpreparedness."

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Three weekends are planned as follows:

**October 9, 10, 11 in Pittsburgh. Call Fr. George Appleyard (412) 766-8801 for more information.**

**October 30 — November 1 in Philadelphia. Call Stephan and Marusia Bida (215) 576-0860 for more information.**

**November 13, 14, 15 in Chicago. Call Andrew and Taissa Browar (312) 789-0999 for more information.**

**...BEGIN THE MILLENNIUM YEAR WITH A GOOD MARRIAGE MADE GREAT**

## Crimean Tatar...

(Continued from page 2)

to Central Asia. During the deportation and their first few years in exile alone, 46.2 percent of the Crimean Tatars perished.

The sweeping accusation against the entire nation was rescinded in 1967, but the Crimean Tatars were not allowed to return to the Crimea or to re-establish their autonomous republic, which had existed from 1922 to 1944.

In recent releases TASS again acknowledged that the exile of the Crimean Tatars was "unjust," but repeated the false accusations which had been leveled against them by Stalin.

The new wave of protests against this historical injustice began in April of this year when the Crimean Tatars in exile chose representatives for negotiations with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The high point of the protests were the demonstrations in Red Square in the middle of July. These protests were supported by several well-known Soviet writers, among them Bulat Okudzhava, Vladimir Dudintsev and Yevgeny Yevtushenko.

The authorities have entered into negotiations with representatives of the Crimean Tatars several times, trying to persuade them to stop the demonstrations and leave Moscow. They announced the creation of a State Commission for Solving the Crimean Tatar Question, headed by Andrei Gromyko, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Initiative Group, composed of 21 people, was elected at a meeting in Izmailovo Park on July 26. In addition to the 20 Crimean Tatars, the group included the well-known human-rights activist and former political prisoner, Alexander Podrabinek, author of "Punitive Medicine" and organizer of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes in 1977.

Moscow Procurator Yuri Sidorov led

the arrest of the Initiative Group. (According to witnesses, he was drunk at the time.) Those arrested were taken out of the apartment one by one into the elevator where they were beaten bloody by two policemen under the supervision of a plainclothes agent, after which they were taken with twisted arms to a car downstairs.

The Crimean Tatar representatives were driven to the 147th police precinct where they were fined from 40 to 50 rubles each for "resisting representatives of the authorities," although none of them in fact resisted arrest. The journalist Sabriya Seutova was told that she had been fined for "resisting [arrest] by lying down."

They were afterwards flown by special plane to Tashkent (in Central Asia), where they were officially charged under Article 190-3 at the Procurator's Office. Their demand that they be examined medically after having been beaten was denied. Ms. Seutova's whole body suffered bruises and contusions. It took doctors three days to stop the nosebleed of Safinar Dzhemilev, the wife of the leader of the Crimean Tatars, Mustafa Dzhemilev.

After the charges were announced, the members of the Initiative Group were sent home and warned that they would be arrested again if they did not stop their demonstrations in Moscow.

Approximately 150 Crimean Tatars participated in the August 3 meeting in Izmailovo Park. A "third" Initiative Group was chosen, since its "second" membership had been deported from Moscow.

Foreign correspondents were not allowed into Izmailovo Park on that day. A meeting of thousands of Crimean Tatars was scheduled for one of their centers of exile, the city of Yangiyul in the Tashkent province, but the authorities closed the city park because of "quarantine."

Information about the Crimean Tatars' activities was received via telephone from Moscow by Second World Press, an information network on the Soviet Union.

## Religious activists...

(Continued from page 2)

both legal and independent, according to The Washington Post. "We consider that God gave us this right and no state can take it away," he said. The reason for sending a copy to the authorities was not to get approval for its appearance, but to obtain help with its publication, he stated.

Mr. Ogorodnikov spent more than eight years in jail and labor camps for organizing a Christian seminar in the 1970s and was freed last February under a Kremlin decree. He could now face a one-year jail sentence for breaking passport laws. He doesn't have a resident permit to live in Moscow and police have ordered him to leave the city.

In other related news, the second issue of the unofficial journal Glasnost, which appeared earlier in July, is slated to be out shortly. It will include an article on the current activities of the

KGB, the Soviet security police, written by editor Sergei Grigoryants.

One hundred copies of the first issue are in circulation. Mr. Grigoryants said, and a Russian-language edition has been released in Paris. An English-language edition has been released in New York.

Mr. Grigoryants, who was also released this year after a top-level review of political prosecutions, had been convicted of editing underground publications on human-rights.

The authorities so far have not interfered with the publication of Glasnost, The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Grigoryants stated he is not seeking official status for the publication, although he would not refuse it if offered. Official journals have to be submitted to authorities for review, but such a status would also allow him to seek contributors who are now hesitant to write for Glasnost. The Washington Post reported him as saying.

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## UNA's national...

(Continued from page 5)

The top women golfers were: first place — Theresa Stotler, Ohio; second place — Lee Pankow, Chicago; third place — Gloria Paschen, Chicago.

Many prizes, such as golf balls, umbrellas, head covers and putter, were awarded to both men and women for closest to the pin.

On Friday night a buffet dinner was served for the golfers at the Eagles Lodge Hall in Ambridge. An awards banquet was held Saturday night with roast beef dinner at the Ambridge VFW Hall.

## Anthracite District...

(Continued from page 5)

celebrated a moleben service at the parish hall.

Outside, the parish's picnic grove was filled with people enjoying varenyky, holubtsi and other Ukrainian food as entertainment was provided on the open-air stage by the Brass With Class band from Wilkes-Barre. Ukrainian folk songs were sung by Kaska from McAdoo and the St. Clair Singers.

The Ukrainian Day was sponsored by the Shamokin Deanery of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The event provided financial support for the Church's seminaries.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 21

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Walk-in registration for fall credit courses at Manor Junior College will take place from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. for general students in the MJC Continuing Education Office in the Academic Building of the Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue campus. Day classes will be held August 31 to December 17 and will include classes in the allied health, business, liberal arts and math/science fields. For more information or to obtain a fall brochure, call (215) 884-2218.

August 22

**JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.:** A fundraising concert featuring regional finalist of Met auditions Stefan Szkarofowsky, a bass-baritone, will take place at 8 p.m. at the Grazhda, Route 23A. The program is the last of a summer concert series offered by the Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc. The series director is Ihor Sonevitsky. Tickets are \$5 per person; members and senior citizens, \$4.

**EAST MEADOW, N.Y.:** The European American Bank and the Nassau County Department of Parks and Recreation are sponsoring a "Ukrainian Night" to be held at Eisenhower Park at 8 p.m. Guests include tenor Edward Evanko, the Chaika Dance Ensemble, Hoverlia Orchestra and the Bandura Duet. Wolodymyr Kurylo will be the master of ceremonies. Bring your blankets and chairs. Admission is free. For more information call Orysia Dackiw, (516) 783-0593.

August 23

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** The Philadelphia District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association is sponsoring a UNA Day picnic at 1:30 p.m. on the

Tryzub grounds, Lower State Road and County Line Road. The Hutsul dance ensemble Cheremosh will perform; the Karpaty orchestra will provide music. Prizes, food and fun are all on the day's menu. Also that day, the pavilion built on the grounds with UNA funding will be dedicated.

**EMLENTON, Pa.:** The Penn-Ohio and Pittsburgh Deaneries of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold a Pre-Millennium celebration of the Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine at All Saints Camp. Pontifical divine liturgy to be celebrated at 9:30 a.m. by Archbishop Constantine of Chicago, followed by blessing of water, concert and social activities. For more information call (412) 279-3458.

September 4-7

**SMITHTOWN, N.Y.:** The Byzantine Catholic Church of the Resurrection is sponsoring a Slavic Folk Festival from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. at the fairgrounds of the church on Edgewater and Mayflower Avenues. This festival celebrates the foods, dance, crafts and customs of the Slavic people. Prizes will be given away. For more information call (516) 724-0780 or (516) 724-4979.

September 6

**CARTERET, N.J.:** St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will hold the 51st annual Ukrainian Day Celebration at the church's community center and grounds, 691 Roosevelt Ave., from 1 p.m. to midnight. Featured will be Ukrainian foods, crafts, songs, dances and prizes. The cultural program, under the direction of Walter Yurcheniuk, will begin at 3 p.m. There will also be dancing to the tunes of two bands. The Happy K's, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., and The Chet Kayer Band, 8 p.m. to midnight. Admission at the door (price has not yet been decided).

## Prosecution...

(Continued from page 1)

expert about the identity card reproduced in the Soviet Ukrainian newspaper Molod Ukrainy, the witness had declined to analyze the card and his refusal was supported by Judge Levin.

This obvious difference in the judge's treatment of the prosecution and defense was cited by an Israeli newspaper, the Hebrew-language Yediot Aharanot. The newspaper's correspondent criticized the actions of Judge Levin and said that the court was displaying favoritism toward the prosecution. The newspaper article also pointed out that the judge was constantly attacking defense attorney Yoram Sheftel. It cited "legal circles" as stating that it was apparent the judges were losing their patience and tolerance, and were exhibiting signs of bias.

The three identification cards entered into evidence were obtained from the Soviet Union about two weeks ago, reported the Associated Press quoting Yossi Achmeir, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Like the first Trawniki ID card — also obtained by Dr. Hammer from the Soviets — the three new cards have no date of issue and their source is unknown. Prosecutor Michael Shaked said that they were obtained "with difficulty" from the prime minister.

Thus, the only four ID cards of this sort have all been made available by the USSR.

The three new cards are similar yet different, and all lack some information.

ID card No. 1926 — the one most similar to the card allegedly issued to the defendant — bears the name of Mykola Bondarenko, a Ukrainian born in 1922 in "Kulushko." There is no photo on the card.

Card No. 847 is made out to Ivan Yukhnovsky, a Ukrainian born in 1913. There is a photo on the card, but the signatures of Karl Streibel and Ernst Teufel do not appear on the document. The card bears only one stamp on the photo, not two as on the card alleged to be the defendant's.

Card No. 1211 is issued to a Russian, Ivan Valienbukhov, born in 1916 in Ivanovka, "Voroinin" oblast. There are no stamps and no signatures on the card.

The week's court sessions began with chief defense attorney John Gill completing his questioning of the defense's second witness, Ms. Robertson. The testimony summed up the forensic experts' findings: the Trawniki ID purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk is a forgery because the photo now on the card was not originally attached to it; the signature is not Mr. Demjanjuk's, the signatures of Karl Streibel and Ernst Teufel cannot be considered authentic; there are indications the document was handled with tweezers; the stamps do not mesh; there are traces of glue and solvent on the card.

Mr. Shaked repeatedly referred to Ms. Robertson's findings of March 3, 1984, made on the basis of her examination of a copy of the Trawniki ID card. Ms. Robertson stated that she and the Demjanjuk defense at that time did not have access to the original card, therefore, she was forced to work with a copy. Meanwhile, Gideon Epstein, the expert contracted by the Office of Special Investigations did have access to the original.

During further questioning Ms. Robertson told the court that when one compares the Trawniki ID card with the driver's license issued to Mr. Demjanjuk it is immediately clear that the ID card is not as worn as the license. She also pointed out that if the Trawniki

card were an ID there should be a signature under the photo. In regard to the print, she stated that she found differences in the letter "M." She also noted that the number on the shirt of the person pictured, 1693, appears to have been altered, more specifically, that the number 1 seems to have been written in by hand.

In conclusion Ms. Robertson again stressed that even if all the portions of a given document are not forgeries, and only some are forgeries, the document still cannot be considered authentic and would not be accepted as such by objective authorities.

Cross-examination of Ms. Robertson continued the next day with Judge Levin at one point accusing the witness of being "illogical" and questioning her expertise.

The number of the Trawniki ID card is 1393, while the number on the photo is 1693. Judge Levin stated that it is illogical for someone to alter the number on the photo unless to make that number match the one on the card itself.

"The explanations you have provided are very illogical. They don't support an attempt to make a forgery," the judge said. Ms. Robertson responded that this may seem illogical, but she was only reporting what she had found.

The next day, Judge Levin challenged Ms. Robertson's findings. He said that she had failed to carry out ink and paper tests on the card to test its validity.

"I have the impression that there is no chemistry between you and the court because we base ourselves on the feeling that an expert should have full knowledge of a subject," the judge continued. "But you are trying to convince us that you are an expert based upon partial knowledge. What you saw with your naked eyes, I saw also, but I do not pretend to be an expert."

That day, the prosecution brought laboratory equipment into the courtroom in order to test the witness's expertise. The judge said that Ms. Robertson did not know how to use a particular piece of equipment, and she replied that she did not know how to operate it because it was somewhat antiquated, but that she had been assisted by Israeli technicians who tested the stamps on the Trawniki ID. In the courtroom this same piece of equipment was used to test the three newly found ID cards from the Soviet Union and it was found that the stamps on these, too, did not match in color.

Ms. Robertson then stated that this is only one factor, and one has to consider all the other factors that raise doubts as to the card's authenticity.

Cross-examination continued on Thursday, August 13, during a brief three-hour session. On that day Ms. Robertson stated that in her analysis of the signatures on the Trawniki ID card she primarily used photocopies of signatures of Streibel and Teufel provided by Amnon Bezaleli, the prosecution's expert. Judge Levin questioned the witness about why she had analyzed even the standard (undisputed) signature of Streibel, stating, how can we trust you if this is what you did? Ms. Robertson said she felt she had to examine all the signatures — the standards included.

In other developments:

- Ukrainian Canadian attorney Paul Chumak has already received approval from the Israeli bar association. He now awaits permission from government authorities before he can become a full-fledged member of the defense team.

- The trial will go into a two-week recess on August 25 and then will resume on September 7.

### At Soyuzivka

## Weekend of August 22-23



The Dunai dancers of St. Catharines, Ont.

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** The Saturday evening concert this weekend will feature the Dunai Dance Ensemble of St. Catharines, Ont. Beginning at 10 p.m., the Hutsul

orchestra will provide music for guests' dancing pleasure.

For information call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641.