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## U.S. commission says 1932-33 famine was premeditated genocide by Stalin

by Maria Rudensky

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The Commission on the Ukraine Famine has determined categorically that the famine of 1932-33 was premeditated genocide against Ukrainians by "Josef Stalin and those around him."

The commission's findings are in its most extensive report thus far, which was to be presented to Congress on April 23. The report also states "the American government had ample and timely information about the famine but failed to take any steps which might have ameliorated the situation."

It blasts New York Times reporter Walter Duranty for his lack of journalistic integrity in not submitting stories about the famine when he was aware of its existence and overwhelming magnitude.

(For a summary of the commission's findings, see adjoining box.)

Given the explosive findings and their potential effect on global perception of the Soviet Union, the panel's life must be extended beyond June to provide for fuller dissemination of the research, the commission agreed at its April 19 Washington meeting, at which it resolved to formally accept the report and present it to Congress.

And the outlook for the commission's future brightened considerably on April 20 as Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.) introduced

## House unanimously passes resolution on Millennium

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives on Tuesday, April 19, unanimously approved a resolution deploring the Soviet government's persecution of religious believers in Ukraine and discouraging the official participation of the United States in any official Millennium celebrations in the Soviet Union. An identical resolution, S.J. Res. 235 was passed by the Senate on Friday, March 4.

Now that both the House and the Senate have passed the joint resolutions, H.J. 429 and S.J. 235, respectively, it will be sent to President Ronald Reagan for his approval and signature.

The House resolution was initially introduced by William Lipinski (D-Ill.) last December. The Senate resolution was introduced by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.). Over the last several months it has gained over 140 sponsors in the House of Representatives.

On April 19, it was introduced in the

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legislation that would prolong its life beyond June 22, albeit without government funding, for two years.

"This means that we will continue to depend on the generosity of the Ukrainian American community," said Commission Staff Director James Mace. "We are extremely gratified at the level of community support." About \$140,000 has been donated since the fall, assuring funds for the commission, if its mandate is extended, until August.

Dr. Mace expressed confidence that Congress will enact the extension legislation, citing the strong support the commission has enjoyed — especially in the House of Representatives. He also said he is optimistic that adequate funding will be obtained from Ukrainian Americans to allow for continued commission operations at about the same intensity as under direct government financing.

Among the main work remaining is transcription of original-language oral histories given by more than 200 eyewitnesses to the famine, with short summaries to be written in English. These persons' accounts are in addition to the 57 witnesses who presented testimony at public commission hearings nationwide. The oral histories will total more than 2,000 pages, and are expected to

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## Findings of Commission on Ukraine Famine

*Below is a summary of the commission's findings as they appear in the executive summary portion of its report.*

1) There is no doubt that large numbers of inhabitants of the Ukrainian SSR and the North Caucasus Territory starved to death in a man-made famine in 1932-1933, caused by the seizure of the 1932 crop by the Soviet authorities.

2) The victims of the Ukrainian famine numbered in the millions.

3) Official Soviet allegations of "kulak sabotage," upon which all "difficulties" were blamed during the famine, are false.

4) The famine was not, as is often alleged, related to drought.

5) In 1931-1932, the official Soviet response to a drought-induced grain shortage outside Ukraine was to send aid to the areas affected and to make a series of concessions to the peasantry.

6) In mid-1932, following complaints by officials in the Ukrainian SSR that excessive grain procurements had led to localized outbreaks of famine, Moscow reversed course and took an increasingly hard line toward the peasantry.

7) The inability of Soviet authori-

## Demjanjuk convicted

### Defense to appeal to Supreme Court

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk was found guilty on Monday, April 18, of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against a persecuted people.

In their 450-page verdict, the three Israeli judges who heard the case stated: "We determine conclusively, without hesitation or doubt, that the accused is Ivan, who was known as 'Ivan the Terrible,' gas chamber operator at the Treblinka death camp."

Reading of the verdict took 12 hours. The audience that packed the courtroom, a converted theater, stood and applauded the judges' decision. The judges immediately called for silence.

Mr. Demjanjuk will be sentenced on Monday, April 25. He could face the death penalty, although some observers have been quoted as saying they believe the sentence will be life imprisonment.

The defense has stated that it will appeal the case to Israel's Supreme Court. It must indicate its intention to do so within 45 days of the verdict.

As he walked out of the courtroom, the 68-year-old Mr. Demjanjuk told reporters "I'm an innocent man. I will appeal, and I'm sure I will win."

Defense attorney John Gill was

quoted as saying, "I am totally surprised at the brutality of the decision taken by the State of Israel against John Demjanjuk."

He said the court automatically rejected defense arguments. "My God in heaven, according to the judges, we didn't do anything right. They ruled against us on every single point."

Mr. Demjanjuk's family — his wife, Vera, son, John Jr., daughter Lydia, with her husband Andriy Maday, and son-in-law Edward Nishnic — was present in the courtroom that day, but left halfway through the reading of the verdict.

Mr. Nishnic, whose wife, Irene, and their two-year-old son, Eddie Jr., remained at home in Cleveland, told The Ukrainian Weekly in a telephone interview: "The family on the whole was disgusted. The verdict was absolutely ridiculous... it appeared as if we had not brought in any defense witnesses whatsoever."

"Our defense attorneys felt as if they were simply spectators in a Hebrew drama. I firmly believe that this case will go down in the annals of history as the most one-sided, lopsided decision ever presented in any democratic society," Mr. Nishnic said.

John Demjanjuk Jr. told the press in Jerusalem, "As far as I'm concerned, this was nothing more than a Soviet show trial. Whenever one of our witnesses came on, they got the hammer."

### Basis of verdict

The three-judge panel — consisting of Supreme Court Judge Dov Levin and District Court Judges Zvi Tal and Dalia Dorner — began the verdict with a history of the Jewish Holocaust.

They said their decision was based most strongly on the testimony of Treblinka survivors, five of whom testified at the trial and identified Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible."

The judges noted that the testimony of three survivors, Pinhas Epstein, Josef Czarny and Yehiel Reichman, was the most compelling.

The verdict stated, "All the horrific scenes they witnessed are as a fire imprisoned in their bones, etched deep in their memories."

In addition, the judges said they accepted as "positive proof" the Trawniki identification card and said it indicated Mr. Demjanjuk had been trained as a camp guard.

The card, however, lists service at Sobibor, not Treblinka. Prosecution witnesses said the card was authentic; defense witnesses said it was a fake.

The verdict said the defendant's alibi was "a lie" and found his statement that he was a prisoner of war in Kholm in 1942 and 1943 "totally unacceptable and implausible."

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## ANALYSIS: National question in USSR reveals union of unequals

The following analysis is reprinted from the latest issue (March) of Soviet Nationality Survey published in London.

Recent events in Armenia have brought the long-simmering national problems of the Soviet Union into the headlines of the Western media and have sent editors and producers reeling for more information and in pursuit of experts who could tell them more about the meaning of this unprecedented outburst of unrest.

Details of the Armenian demonstrations have been difficult to obtain because of continuing Soviet reluctance to part with information and the prohibition on travel for Western reporters to the scene of the disturbances. Correspondents have been reduced to tracking down desperate Armenian fugitives from Azerbaijan gathered in cemeteries in Moscow.

The Soviet press and television has been more forthcoming with information than in previous disasters, nonetheless, the string of interviews with Armenians and Azeris who flaunt their internationalist credentials professing undying devotion to each other's nation serves only to alert the astute observer that there is something seriously wrong in their part of the world. This media parade of the internationalist faithful is a reminder that while glasnost has had some success in allowing more information to be published, the propaganda machine is still in place and functioning at full force to persuade the populace into a government-approved way of considering the news.

One of the most important sources of information remains the hardy group of dissidents in Moscow who have a genuine commitment to making glasnost a reality in their country.

In the absence of immediate information, Western commentators have floundered for a way of explaining the Armenian protests, particularly as nationalism in the Soviet Union has long been relegated to the domain of linguistics experts and enthusiasts of ethnography.

Using a current journalistic fall-back for exotic and unexplainable parts of the world, some commentators have hazarded a guess that traditional religious rivalry is the source of conflict between the Azeris and Armenians, thus ignoring the political context of the Soviet system and the role of the Russian "big brother." Others have drawn on the analogy of empire to explain the manifestations of nationalism occurring with increasing regularity among the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past year.

The British have the benefit of the experience of the twilight of their own empire. While there have been a few vague references to "colonialism" and "exploitation," only a few commentators have gone beyond comparing population statistics on the ratio of Russians to non-Russians in the USSR.

Yet evidence of inequality is easy to find. Even General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev himself admitted to a group of reporters on the first day of his recent visit to Yugoslavia that the recent upsurge in national unrest could be attributed to the fact that the Soviet south had "been neglected for a long time" by past party leaders. Official Soviet statistics show that there are enormous inequities between Russians and non-Russians. They make up the fabric of Soviet reality on which the current protests have been nurtured.

### The Russian advantage

One hundred forty-five million Russians today represent approximately half of the Soviet population. But they are the beneficiaries of significant advantages in virtually all spheres of life (see "Narodnoe Khozaystvo SSSR za 70 Let: Lubileyni Statisticheskii Sbornik," Moscow, 1987).

In 1986 the fixed assets of the Russian republic amounted to 61 percent of all Soviet fixed assets in construction, industry and agriculture. Per capita there were by the beginning of 1987 46.5 percent more such fixed assets invested in the Russian republic than in the non-Russian republics.

Recent trends in capital investment continue to promote this disparity. Indeed, there can be no doubt that within the planned economy there is a clear effort to allocate increasing resources to the Russians, at the expense of the non-Russians. In 1986, Mr. Gorbachev's first full year in power, new capital investments in the Russian republic rose to 62.4 percent of all Soviet capital expenditures — and in absolute terms were 66 percent greater than for the non-Russian republics.

This policy is not new and has had a significant cumulative effect over the years. In a 1977 study, Z.L. Melnyk, professor of finance at the University of Cincinnati, revealed that some 20 percent of national income was transferred from the Ukrainian SSR to other parts of the Soviet Union each year. He concluded that these were "levels unprecedented in international economic relations."

### Work and housing

Russians come out on top in the world of work. Although prices throughout the USSR are centrally determined and identical, blue- and white-collar workers in the Russian republic earn over 11 percent more than their counterparts in the non-Russian republics. This national wage gap widens even further for collective and state farm workers.

Not only do Russians earn more, they are able to purchase more. Retail trade statistics, which measure per capita purchases of foodstuffs, clothing, electronics, automobiles and other consumer goods, show a 30 percent advantage for residents of the Russian republic.

The income and privilege gap that favors Russians is probably even greater than the statistics show. For even in the non-Russian republics, Russians command a disproportionate share of the better paying and influential jobs.

Other indicators of well-being reflect non-Russian inequality. In housing, for example, between 1971 and 1986, the number of new housing units built in the Russian republic was 43 percent greater than in the non-Russian republics. Even the amount spent to construct each housing unit was greater for Russians.

Discrepancies in health care among Russians and non-Russians are equally substantial. Infant mortality rates within the non-Russian republics are some 60 percent higher than in the Russian SFSR.

### Culture, education and language

Russian dominance in the fields of culture and education is overwhelming. Out of 2.2-trillion books printed in the

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## Shukhevych chooses to remain in Siberia

PARIS — Yuriy Shukhevych, the eternal Ukrainian political prisoner, has apparently decided to settle down in his place of exile, the Lesnaya Dacha home for invalids in Oskino, in the Tomsk region of Siberia, where he completed his exile term last month. This was reported in an article by Dr. Anna-Halia Horbatsch in the April 3 issue of the Ukrainian Word.

A 30-year-veteran of Soviet labor camps, the 53-year-old Mr. Shukhevych, who is blind, evidently made his decision because of difficulty in returning to his native Lviv, where his elderly mother and ailing sister live in already cramped conditions in a tiny apartment. Mr. Shukhevych is divorced from his first wife, Valentyna Trotsenko, who now lives in Volgograd, with whom he had two children: Roman, born in 1970, and Iryna, born a year later.

It appears likely however, that Mr. Shukhevych chose to stay at Lesnaya Dacha to care for his new wife, a Byelorussian, who is paralyzed and blind.

"The thought that I am still needed by someone, that I can help someone more crippled than I am, gives me the strength to live, because otherwise I'm needed by no one," wrote Mr. Shukhevych in a message to Dr. Horbatsch.

Several years ago, wrote Dr. Horbatsch, Mr. Shukhevych requested in a letter that no more care packages be sent to him because he doesn't have enough money to redeem them from customs. Letters may still be sent to: Yuriy Shukhevych-Berezynsky, Lesnaya Dacha, c/o Oskino, Shegarsky rn., Tomskaya oblast 636147, USSR.

Mr. Shukhevych was first arrested in



Yuriy Shukhevych

1948 at the age of 14 and imprisoned for eight years for refusing to renounce his father, the late Gen. Roman Shukhevych, known as Taras Chupryna, the commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

He served two more terms, 1956-1958 and 1958-1968, before his latest arrest, on March 20, 1972. He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile as "an especially dangerous recidivist," or repeat offender. Mr. Shukhevych joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while in labor camp in the summer of 1979.

### Findings...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainians had hitherto been allowed by the USSR.

14) While famine also took place during the 1932-1933 agricultural year in the Volga Basin and the North Caucasus Territory as a whole, the invasiveness of Stalin's interventions of both the fall of 1932 and January 1933 in Ukraine are paralleled only in the ethnically Ukrainian Kuban region of the North Caucasus.

15) Attempts were made to prevent the starving from travelling to areas where food was more available.

16) Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933.

17) The American government

had ample and timely information about the famine but failed to take any steps which might have ameliorated the situation. Instead, the administration extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet government in November 1933, immediately after the famine.

18) During the famine certain members of the American press corps cooperated with the Soviet government to deny the existence of the Ukrainian famine.

19) Recently, scholarship in both the West and, to a lesser extent, the Soviet Union has made substantial progress in dealing with the famine. Although official Soviet historians and spokesmen have never given a fully accurate or adequate account, significant progress has been made in recent months.

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## Canada's governor general agrees to be patron of Millennium year

OTTAWA — The governor general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, has agreed to serve as honorary patron of the Millennium Year for Ukrainian Canadians.

In a letter, dated March 2, to Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Ms. Sauve conveyed her appreciation for the invitation to serve as honorary patron for such an important celebration.

The governor general's positive acknowledgement of the invitation is significant for the Ukrainian community in Canada, in that official patronage by a person who represents British monarchy and is the head of state of Canada is considerably difficult to obtain.

Gov. General Sauve was born in Prud'homme, Sask., and received her secondary education in Ottawa. She completed her formal studies at the University of Paris in 1952. From 1952 to 1972 Ms. Sauve worked as a freelance broadcaster and journalist with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In 1972, Ms. Sauve was elected as a Liberal member of Parliament from Montreal. From 1972 to 1979 she served successively as minister of state for science and technology, minister of the environment, and minister of communications. In April of 1980, Ms. Sauve



Governor General Jeanne Sauve

became the first woman to be speaker of the House of Commons.

On May 14, 1984, Queen Elizabeth II appointed Ms. Sauve as governor general of Canada and commander-in-chief of the Canadian Armed Forces.

## Demjanjuk...

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Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly that, in fact, "the court improvised on the survivor testimony" and accepted as authentic the Soviet-conducted testimony of Ilnat Danylchenko, who said Mr. Demjanjuk was in Sobibor.

"Therefore, the judges said the survivors were accurate only until March of 1943, and after March of 1943 the judges suggested that John Demjanjuk went to Treblinka on weekends from Sobibor, and that the (Treblinka) survivors weren't aware that he was gone."

Mr. Nishnic said the judges then "presented their improvisation as fact."

### Israeli reaction

The Associated Press reported on Israeli reaction to the verdict. Mr. Epstein, one of the Treblinka survivors who had testified against Mr. Demjanjuk, said, "This verdict is revenge for all those who did not survive."

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir called for the death penalty to be handed down on Monday, April 25. "A man convicted of such terrible crimes deserves no other sentence," he stated.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir praised the proceedings and noted, "Every Jew feels a certain degree of satisfaction from the conviction of Demjanjuk."

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a rare public comment, described the trial as "just," and added, "Thanks to the trial, the younger generation learned about the fate of the Jews in the Holocaust."

And, in a statement circulated in Jerusalem, Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, stated, "There is a bitter sense of irony in that this death camp guard determined to kill off any trace of Jewish life... (and) must now end his life in the Jewish state, watching from the window the uninterrupted growth of Jewish civilization."

### Overview of case

The prosecution claimed that Mr. Demjanjuk was the brutal Treblinka

guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," who killed 850,000 Jews in 1942-1943. The keys to its case were photo identifications of the defendant by several witnesses and dramatic testimony by five survivors who identified Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan" in the courtroom.

The prosecution also relied on an identification card purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp for guards. The card was obtained from the Soviet Union; its source is unknown. As well, the prosecution cited discrepancies in several versions of his wartime activity given by Mr. Demjanjuk.

The defense attempted to raise doubts about the survivors' testimony and questioned the procedures used in obtaining photo identifications. Defense experts testified that the Trawniki card was a forgery.

Historians testified that Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi could be supported by known historical facts. The defense also introduced testimony by Treblinka survivors who could not identify Mr. Demjanjuk.

The defense case was hampered by at least two witnesses: one who was discredited during cross-examination and another who was forced to retract her testimony and later attempted to commit suicide. In addition, Mr. Demjanjuk's chief defense attorney, Mark O'Connor, was dismissed just a week before the defense opened its case.

### Background

The U.S. began looking into accusations against Mr. Demjanjuk in 1977. He was stripped of his citizenship in February 1981 after a court found he had lied to gain entry into the United States following World War II. Next Mr. Demjanjuk was found deportable and extraditable, and in February 1986 was extradited to Israel.

His Israeli trial actually began in November of 1986, because of a legal technicality, but then resumed in earnest in February 1987. Summations were heard by the judges in January and February of this year, and then were reopened on March 21-22 to allow the

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## The Demjanjuk case in Israel: a chronological outline

**February 27, 1986** — Demjanjuk extradited to Israel. Israeli officials say pre-trial investigation is expected to last at least "several weeks."

**February 29, 1986** — Court grants 15-day renewable extension of Demjanjuk's pre-trial detention.

**March 16, 1986** — Demjanjuk's pre-trial detention is extended.

**March 28, 1986** — Demjanjuk's detention extended.

**April 11, 1986** — Demjanjuk's detention extended.

**April 16, 1986** — American attorney Mark O'Connor receives Justice Ministry approval to represent Demjanjuk.

**April 25, 1986** — Demjanjuk's remand extended.

**April 30, 1986** — Molod Ukrainy (Youth of Ukraine), a Soviet Ukrainian newspaper, publishes an article about Demjanjuk titled "The Vampire Lives in Cleveland." A reproduction of the Trawniki ID card appears with the article, but the card is different from the one by now well-known to observers of the Demjanjuk case. The Molod Ukrainy ID includes a photo of a different person alleged to be Demjanjuk; it appears in a different position on the card; and some of the handwritten notations by a Soviet translator do not appear.

**May 1, 1986** — Former Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Shcharansky speaks with Demjanjuk while touring Ayalon Prison in Ramla.

**May 9, 1986** — Demjanjuk's remand extended.

**May 23, 1986** — Demjanjuk's remand extended for three months by Israeli Supreme Court (Israeli law limits pre-trial detention approved by magistrate court to three months.)

**July 24, 1986** — Wife Vera, daughter Irene, with her husband Edward Nishnic and their son Eddie Jr., visit Demjanjuk at Ayalon Prison for the first time since his extradition.

**July 28, 1986** — Delegation of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine leaves for Israel on weeklong fact-finding trip.

**July 29, 1986** — The Jerusalem Post reports Demjanjuk investigation has run into a major obstacle: finding an eyewitness to the suspect's alleged crimes.

**July 30, 1986** — Israeli Police Inspector-General David Kraus denies that there are problems in identifying Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible." Kraus also notes in an interview with The Jerusalem Post that, "On occasion, the memories of potential witnesses have to be refreshed."

**August 18, 1986** — The Jerusalem Post reports that Israeli officials indirectly approached the Soviet Union for assistance in their case against Demjanjuk. State Attorney Yona Blattman asked American businessman Gil Glazer to use his Soviet connections to obtain a key piece of evidence — the Trawniki identification card.

**August 22, 1986** — Supreme Court extends Demjanjuk's remand for another 45 days.

**August 29, 1986** — The Jerusalem Post reports that prosecutors are finding it more difficult than they originally expected to gather evidence against Demjanjuk. Prosecutor Michael Horowitz is quoted as saying that Israel is taking great care in preparing its case because it wants to ensure that the trial will not be a minor criminal event, but will properly reflect the enormity of the Holocaust. In addition, Post reports that American industrialist Armand Hammer also is involved in seeking the Soviets' help in evidence-gathering, and cites a 1980 gentlemen's agreement between U.S. Justice Department and Soviet officials, in which the Soviets agreed to make evidence available for Demjanjuk's ultimate denaturalization and extradition.

**September 28, 1986** — Patrick Buchanan, special assistant to President Ronald Reagan and White House director of communications, states in a Washington Post article that Demjanjuk is an innocent victim of mistaken identity and that he "may be the victim of an American Dreyfus case."

**September 29, 1986** — Demjanjuk charged with crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder. Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church leaves for Israel on a pastoral visit to Demjanjuk and in order to meet with Israeli officials. The Church announces that Bishop Antony will be its official observer at the trial.

**September 30, 1986** — Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar appoints three judges who will hear the Demjanjuk case: Supreme Court Judge Dov Levin and District Court Judges Zvi Tal and Dalia Dorner. The Jerusalem Post reports that Soviet Deputy State Attorney Vladimir Ivanovich Baskov promised that the USSR would give Israel access to documents proving the identity of Demjanjuk. The information is relayed by Stefan Grayek of the World Organization of Jewish Anti-Nazi Fighters and Partisans.

**October 1, 1986** — Court agrees to extend Demjanjuk's remand until completion of legal proceedings against him. O'Connor tells reporters that he believes his client will get a fair trial. "In fact, we have a better case than we would have in front of a jury in the United States because this trial will be in front of three learned judges."

**October 2, 1986** — O'Connor tells The Jerusalem Post that he is having difficulty finding a suitable Israeli lawyer to assist him — about 10 lawyers he called had declined or asked for time to consider the matter.

**October 10, 1986** — The John Demjanjuk Defense Fund and the Organization of Ukrainian Archivists in America file freedom of information suit against the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. The suit requests documents pertaining to the Demjanjuk case which the OSI refused to turn over to the defense.

**October 14, 1986** — Bishop Antony visits Demjanjuk at Ayalon Prison.

**November 9, 1986** — Supreme Court rejects appeal by O'Connor against irregularities in the presentation of the charge sheet against his client. (O'Connor is not present at hearing because his luggage, including important legal documents, was misplaced and, as a result, he was delayed in Frankfurt.)

**November 13, 1986** — O'Connor appeals to Supreme Court against the decision that Demjanjuk may be held in prison until his trial is over.

**November 17, 1986** — The three-judge panel named to hear the Demjanjuk

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## Millennium panel at Duquesne University attracts public and media

PITTSBURGH — "I'm here because I feel it's important to publicize the fact that Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine cannot practice their faith. Everyone in America knows that the Jews were persecuted, but not nearly as many people know that Christians are being persecuted, and that's the fault of the Christians," William F. Buckley, Jr. said to a reporter from the Pittsburgh Press before he took the stage at Duquesne University recently to moderate a panel discussion on "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church."

An estimated crowd of nearly 1,000, mostly non-Ukrainians, gathered to learn about the systematic Soviet repression of Ukrainian Catholics. The program was held March 29 at Pittsburgh's Duquesne University and was co-sponsored by the university and the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat. "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" was one of the events scheduled by the diocese in celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Several panel members supported Mr. Buckley's statement during the program. "Americans know very little about the situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church," said Stanislaw Levchenko, a former major in the KGB who defected eight years ago. "Public opinion is very important to the Soviets. It is our duty to get this message out to the American people. Only when public opinion demands it will there be any change in this situation." Mr. Levchenko is known in the Soviet Union as "the traitor Levchenko" and has been sentenced to death in absentia.

The panel members included Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat; Katherine Chumachenko of the United States Department of State; Yosyp Terelia, the recently exiled lay activist of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine; Prof. Stephen Vardy of the history department at Duquesne University; Prof.



Under the banner "1,000 Years of Christianity in Ukraine, Celebrate With Us," panelists listen to a question being posed from the floor. William F. Buckley Jr. is standing at the podium.

Dennis Dunn of the International Institute at Southwest Texas University; the Rev. Athanasius Pekar, spiritual director of St. Josaphat's Seminary in Washington, and Mr. Levchenko.

Each of the seven panelists presented a particular viewpoint on the situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine. Mr. Buckley began the program with background on the Millen-

nium and a synopsis of the reasons for Stalin's destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. He then asked Bishop Moskal to expand on these points.

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## Orthodox Church's Metropolitan Council meets

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Metropolitan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States, held its annual meeting at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on February 10-11 with Metropolitan Mstyslav presiding.

Archbishop Constantine, Bishop Antony, and the Very Rev. Andrew Beck, vice-president of the Metropolitan Council were in attendance.

The meeting was opened with a prayer and blessing by Metropolitan Mstyslav. The metropolitan also eulogized the late, long-time council member, Dr. Stephen Sawchuk.

The council approved annual budgets for the St. Sophia Seminary, the Cultural Center's Library, St. Andrew's Memorial Church, and the Church's museum.

In addition, extensive plans were made for the celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, which will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Center, South Bound Brook, on August 6 and 7, 1988. The council members visited the new administrative complex and library building, currently under construction, in commemoration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' in 988.

The council approved several resolutions concerning long- and short-term goals for the Church.

Also present were representatives of the consistory: the Very Rev. Michael Borysenko, president; the Very Rev.

Paul Hrynshyn, vice-president; Thomas Burka, treasurer.

Other members of the Metropolitan Council attending the meeting were: the Very Revs. Wolodymyr Bazylevsky, Franko Estocin, Mykola Haleta, Stephan Hankavich, Nicholas Newmerzyckij, Artemy Selepyna and Nestor Kowal; William J. Pastuszek, Stephanie Dutkevich, Mykola Myskiv, Dr. Anatol Lysyj and Robert Hades.

The United Sisterhood of the Ukrainian Orthodox church of the United States of America was represented by its president, Valentina Kuzmycz, and the Ukrainian Orthodox League was represented by Lesia Samp, president.

Also present were Anastasia Hrybowych, administrator of the Ukrainian Orthodox Word and the Ukrainian Cemetery in South Bound Brook, and bookkeeper Serafin Chujko.

Dr. Lysyj, chairman of the Millennium of Orthodoxy in Ukraine Committee gave a very detailed report on its activities.

The Metropolitan Council, with the blessing of Metropolitan Mstyslav, set in motion the appointment of a Pre-Sobor Commission to prepare and set a date for the 1988 Church Sobor.

Supreme Advisor William J. Pastuszek, on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association presented checks totalling \$5,500 to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Seminary, Ukrainian Orthodox Church Museum, Ukrainian Cultural Center and the Consistory.

## LUC's national board sworn into office

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — Pledging to "propagate and sustain a religious Catholic spirit among Ukrainian Catholics; to foster respect for all authorities of the Catholic Church and to encourage Catholic action," the 1988-89 national board of the League of Ukrainian Catholics was sworn into office by the LUC's national spiritual director, the Rev. Stephen Hutnick, during a divine liturgy celebrated in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

This ceremony was part of a week-end-long celebration of the inauguration of the 1988-89 national board. Participants from as far as Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland traveled to Johnstown for the festivities on February 6-7.

The activities began on Saturday morning, February 6, with a meeting of the national board which lasted through late afternoon. The Johnstown chapter of the LUC, hosts of the inaugural weekend, maintained a hospitality suite throughout the day.

Among the items discussed at the national board meeting were the various Millennium projects sponsored by the League of Ukrainian Catholics, the planned Sports Rally to be held in June, the various bursae funds and officers' reports. Also at this meeting the first edition of 1988 of the LUC magazine, *Action*, was distributed by editor George Fedora.

On Saturday evening, the inaugural

ball was held at the Quality Inn in Johnstown. A banquet proceeded an evening of dance with music provided by the Velvet Touch. The main address at the banquet was given by newly elected president, Mary Ann Grimm.

In her acceptance speech, Ms. Grimm stated that the League of Ukrainian Catholics "is an organization for the laity of the Church with the guidance of the Religious. It is up to us, members of the LUC, to keep the standards of the Ukrainian Catholic faith alive. This Millennium year is a good time for us to renew our faith and take a more active role. We, as LUC members, must set the example for all other Church organizations. We must share the knowledge of our Ukrainian Catholic heritage with others."

After introducing the new national board, Ms. Grimm reminded everyone that we must be grateful for our own religious freedom. "We pray for our oppressed brothers and sisters in Ukraine, that someday they may have the opportunity to worship openly and carry on our heritage as we do here in the United States," Ms. Grimm stated.

In closing, the new LUC president thanked "the Johnstown Chapter of the LUC for hosting this inaugural dinner/dance. They have done a wonderful job in preparing for this event."

The Sunday morning divine liturgy was concelebrated by the Rev. Oryst, M. Balaban, pastor of St. John the Baptist

(Continued on page 13)



## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

#### An open letter to branch secretaries

*In this space, I would like to respond to letters received from secretaries, who are questioning the need to fill out the form they recently received about their Branch fraternal activities.*

\*\*\*

Dear Secretary:

Thank you for your letter and your completed form. Your letter touched upon many matters, which concern not only the activity of this office, but also that of the entire Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian community in general. To answer the question about whether I live in the "real world," I would like to answer "yes." This is precisely why I would like to find out more about the activities of each UNA branch.

Please, be advised that every letter or notice that I send out to branch secretaries and district committees, is read by our supreme president, prior to being sent out. The same applies to the questionnaire and the letter you have received.

The UNA, as an organization, is a member of the National Fraternal Congress of America, the umbrella organization of the fraternal in the U.S. and Canada, and is obligated to inform its head office about the state of fraternal activity of its own branches. This was done before and is nothing new. The UNA is proud to be an active member of the various national and state congresses. For example, as of the writing of this letter, our Supreme President, John O. Flis, is president of the New York Fraternal Congress for the year 1987-1988, and was its vice-president the previous year, Mary Dushnyk and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch also held this position during past years. Ulana Diachuk, our supreme treasurer, addressed the New Jersey Fraternal Congress this past October.

I think, it is important to be in active contact with other fraternal organizations outside of the Ukrainian community. The UNA is subject to the laws of the U.S. and Canada, their respective departments of taxation (IRS and Revenue Canada) and also the governments of 27 states and seven provinces. Our existence always is and always will be dependent on legislative activity in each of the states and provinces, wherever there is a UNA branch.

As other fraternal societies, which are tax-exempt, we are obligated to be good citizens, who are beneficent and who are fraternally active through their

branches, not just through the Main Office.

At this time, government tax departments are in search of new sources of tax revenue. All fraternal are under pressure from tax offices to justify their tax exemption, i.e. document that fact that they are fulfilling their function as benevolent organizations and performers of charitable activities. We foresee a time in the near future, when each fraternal organization and each of its branches, will have to document with reports and newspaper articles, the fact that they have complied with the requirements for tax exemption.

Therefore, if we, as an organization, were to ignore the situation among U.S. and Canadian fraternal societies, then we would indeed be not living in the "real world."

I do understand, that it is not easy to carry on volunteer and charitable work in the community, as many members either do not always have time for it, or refuse community work. But it does not mean that we, the UNA, have to look negatively at fraternal work, or stop trying, or completely resign ourselves to inactivity.

I understand the problems of the Ukrainian community, but it does not follow that we must "close up shop" because we have already accomplished a lot in the past 50 or 75 years.

I have been writing articles in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda giving practical suggestions on how each branch can be fraternally active: I am a strong believer in the principle that every deed originates from a thought. Thought leads to a conviction and conviction to a deed.

Thus, there is need for our organization to start thinking about how it is going to continue its existence as a fraternal organization, under the foreseeable changes in laws or under completely new laws, which regulate its existence in the U.S. and Canada.

Yours fraternally,  
Andre J. Worobec

P.S. This does not mean that being tax-exempt is the only reason for having fraternal activity. A lot can be said about the self-gratification and moral satisfaction one receives by extending a helping hand to one's fellow man, member and non-member alike. But that is a matter for another article.

### Supreme Auditing Committee's statement and appeal

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, composed of Nestor Olesnycky, Anatole Doroshenko, Stepan Hawrysz, the Rt. Rev. Stephen Bilak and Leonid Fil, in fulfilling its obligations, on March 23 through 25 conducted a complete review of the operations and organizational status of this, the largest and oldest Ukrainian institution in the free world. Also reviewed were the operations of the Svoboda Press publishing house, the Soyuzivka resort and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp.

As a result of its review, the Supreme Auditing Committee has affirmed the following:

1. The Ukrainian National Association, in the 93rd year of its existence, continued its tradition of service to its members and its community, and enriched their achievements with its multifaceted activity.

2. The assets of the Ukrainian National Association increased during the report period (1987) by the significant sum of \$3,298,437, and UNA assets as of December 31, 1987, totalled \$60,552,229. These figures demonstrate that the financial management of the UNA is stable.

3. The Ukrainian National Association, despite various efforts, during the report period gained only 1,352 new members insured for a total of \$8,636,500. The average amount of insurance protection purchased was more than \$6,000. The enrollment of this number of members is due, in great measure, to the work of our tireless branch secretaries.

4. The Recording Department of the Ukrainian National Association achieved various goals: it introduced new classes of life insurance, as well as modernized present insurance plans and thus, based on the 1980 mortality tables, brought down the costs of life insurance protection for newly enrolled members. The department also made considerable progress in computerizing its operations and is continuing to make more and more use of its new computer system. As well, the Recording Department conducted a broad correspondence with branch secretaries, promptly answering their letters and thus providing exemplary and full insurance service to members. It should be noted that the department also issued new certificates to members and processed all changes relating to these certificates, as well as prepared reports and minutes of meetings.

5. The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. had significant income from office rental, as rents are constantly increasing in price. In 1987 the amount collected from rents totalled \$3,200,517. The corporation paid the UNA \$2,060,000 in interest on its loan. As of December 31, 1987, the UNA's loan to the UNURC totalled \$5,925,000, while loans from UNA members, in the form of promissory notes, amounted to \$7,633,578. During the report period, members were paid \$542,750 in interest on their promissory notes.

6. The resort of the UNA, Soyuzivka, continues to successfully fulfill its role as a Ukrainian cultural center where the best Ukrainian performing artists continue to appear. But, in order to make Soyuzivka more attractive to Ukrainian youth and professionals, the Supreme Auditing Committee recommends to the Executive Committee the more comfortable accommodations be built for UNA members and members of the Ukrainian community.

7. As regards UNA publications, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on the UNA membership and the Ukrainian community to help increase the number of readers and subscribers to the only Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the free world, Svoboda, the English-language Ukrainian Weekly, and the children's magazine, Veselka. On the occasion of the noteworthy anniversaries of UNA publications, that is, the 95th anniversary of Svoboda, the 55th of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 45th of Veselka, we recommend further technical improvements to these UNA publications.

We especially focus attention on the children's monthly Veselka. Its circulation should be increased so that we can continue to promote among the new generation the Ukrainian language and culture, and a love for all that is Ukrainian.

8. On the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the Auditing Committee calls on all UNA members to become actively involved in the work of committees created for the purpose of celebrating this historic event.

9. On the occasion of the fifth World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which will take place in November in Toronto, the Auditing Committee wishes successful deliberations that will benefit the Ukrainian cause and our subjugated Ukraine.

10. We call on the UNA membership and the Ukrainian community to actively support the Ukrainian American Millennium Olympiad and Youth Rally that is scheduled to be held May 29-30 in the Philadelphia area.

11. We call on UNA districts and branches to revitalize their fraternal activities in cooperation with the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator.

**Supreme Auditing Committee:**

Nestor Olesnycky  
Anatole Doroshenko  
Stepan Hawrysz  
The Rt. Rev. Stephen Bilak  
Leonid Fil

Jersey City, March 25, 1988.

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## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Judgement in Jerusalem

Shock is the only way to describe our reaction to the guilty verdict handed down on Monday, April 18, by the Israeli court that heard the Nazi war crimes trial of former American citizen John Demjanjuk. And, in the wake of the conviction, we have even more doubts regarding justice for John Demjanjuk.

The three-judge panel announced in its 450-page verdict that it finds "unequivocally and without a doubt" that the defendant is "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and finds him guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against a persecuted people.

The court based its decision primarily on the testimony — some of it contradictory and riddled with inconsistencies (one survivor had testified in 1945 and 1947 that "Ivan" had been killed) — of five Treblinka survivors who identified Mr. Demjanjuk as the brutal "Ivan."

It then went on to accept as genuine two pieces of evidence that were at odds with the survivors' accounts of "Ivan." These are: an identification card that placed Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp for guards and at the Sobibor death camp, and sworn testimony from a Soviet citizen, Ihnat Danylchenko, that corroborated the information on the Trawniki ID. Neither document as much as mentioned the Treblinka death camp where the notorious "Ivan" did his murderous duty. Both documents were from Soviet sources — the origin of the Trawniki ID card has never been revealed (nor has anyone questioned Soviet officials in this regard), and it is not known if there really was a Danylchenko who provided testimony in 1979.

After accepting evidence that Ivan was in two places at one time — a near impossibility and one that has never before been suggested — the judges went on in their verdict to create their own version of the "Ivan the Terrible" story. Until March of 1943, the judges accept the survivors' testimony; after that date they believe the Soviet source materials as well. Thus, they reason, unbeknownst to the Treblinka survivors, beginning that March, "Ivan" was away at Sobibor with only weekend duty at Treblinka.

Also in the verdict, the judges state that Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi is a lie, and they belittle testimony by defense experts. For example, even the opinion of the eminent forensic specialist Dr. Julius Grant, who uncovered the hoax of the Hitler diaries, is dismissed by the judges. It was Dr. Grant, our readers will recall, who stated that the ID card is a fake, because if some elements of a document are found to be phoney, the entire document must be considered a phoney. (Others, too, said the card was a forgery.)

In general, the judges seemed to simply ignore the nagging questions posed by the defense. Perhaps the defense did not provide the strongest possible support for Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi, but it succeeded admirably in demonstrating much more than "reasonable doubt" that the defendant is "Ivan." The judges, however, appeared to ignore the "reasonable doubt" standard.

The judges appeared to be blind also to the fact that the defense was severely hampered in presenting its case because the Office of Special Investigations withheld exculpatory evidence and released only some of it at the last possible moment. This newest evidence was in document form only, and no witnesses were summoned for questioning in conjunction with it. The defense also was denied access to Polish archives and had no opportunity to question Soviet sources.

In view of the foregoing, it is difficult not to conclude that the Israeli trial all along had been moving slowly, and inexorably, toward a foreordained result. Of course, there were clues that this might be happening — clues that appeared even before the trial had begun. Israeli officials were quoted as saying that the trial would teach a new generation of Israelis about the Holocaust, and arrangements were made to enable as broad a public as possible to see or hear the trial.

People, including schoolchildren, were transported by bus to the theater-turned-courtroom; radio broadcast the proceedings live; and the trial began by exposing the horrors of the Holocaust, rather than by focusing on the issue: the identity of the man in the dock. Columnists wrote about the "show atmosphere" at the trial — some, even in the early stages, worried whether the verdict might be a foregone conclusion.

Next, observers sent to the trial by various Ukrainian groups reported disturbing findings about the judges' inequitable handling of the prosecution and defense. For example, Canadian lawyer Bohdan Onyschuk cited undue interference by the judges in cross-examination conducted by the defense. American attorney Walter Anastas noted the bench's insulting attitude toward the defense and prejudicial time constraints imposed by the judges.

Finally, there is the fact that the audience for the court session at which the verdict was announced consisted only of those expressly invited: survivors, and their families, and various dignitaries and officials. And the verdict was announced, appropriately, during Holocaust remembrance days.

And yet, despite all these indications, we believed in the Israeli justice system because of what we'd been told by those familiar with its record. Thus, we believed that John Demjanjuk would get a fair hearing, and that in the face of "reasonable doubt" about the evidence against him, the court would exonerate him.

With the benefit of hindsight, however, it may be more accurate to say that perhaps we believed in Israeli justice because we wanted to believe. How can we possibly know what awesome pressures might have been brought to bear on the three respected jurists who rendered this unfathomable verdict? Clearly there were motives, other than justice, at work in this trial.

But, the John Demjanjuk defense has not given up — and it is hopeful because still more new evidence has been uncovered. It will appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court — this is its final recourse. We pray for the wisdom and impartiality of these judges, for surely, reasonable doubt exists in the strange case against John Demjanjuk.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### But what about after Easter?

An April 14 Svoboda editorial marveled at the large number of Ukrainians "of all ages, men and women, boys and girls," who, of their own free will, attended Easter services at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bound Brook. "There was once some concern," the editorial argued, "that America's leftist-liberal atmosphere would have a negative effect upon the Ukrainian community, upon the Ukrainian people, [especially] children who daily find themselves immersed in the American youth culture."

With so many Ukrainians in church on Easter, it was obvious, the editorial concluded, that "American" influences had not prevailed. "We received beautiful proof, which fills us with pride and a happy heart, that our Ukrainian community is healthy, that it leans towards the Christian Church, and that it respects and nurtures its religious tradition."

Unfortunately, attendance at Easter services is not a very good indication of the kind of deep religious commitment we need to nurture our religious tradition for the next millennium. Many Ukrainians attend church only on Easter and Christmas, and hardly recognize the existence of an institutional Church during other days of the year. At St. Nicholas Cathedral in Chicago, for example, I am told that some 4,000 candles are sold during the blessing of Easter baskets on the Saturday before Easter. If we eliminate some 1,000 of these candles for families with more than one basket, that means some 3,000 Easter baskets are blessed. If each basket represents only two adults, then we can say that approximately 6,000 people are at least marginally involved with Easter at St. Nicholas. How many are regular donors? Less than 1,500!

According to the Official Catholic Directory, the Ukrainian Catholic Church lost some 40 percent of its membership between 1967 and 1987. Statistics for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are not as readily available but those numbers that can be traced, suggest that the situation among Orthodox is not much better. We're in trouble and I believe that unless we develop a mentality based on closer understanding and collaboration among all of us regarding the ministry and mission of the Church, our religious institutions may eventually wither and die.

Our priests and religious are tremendously overworked and yet there are lay people who still believe "father can do it." Well, father and sister or brother can't do it anymore because there's a shortage of priests and religious throughout America. More and more is being asked of fewer and fewer. Small wonder that some of our priests and religious are beginning to burn out.

Our laity is under-utilized and yet there are priests and religious who still believe the laity should be seen and not heard, the old "pray, pay and obey" syndrome. That approach may have worked in the past but it won't today. Our younger generation is better educated and more affluent than any Ukrainian generation before it and they don't take kindly to being viewed as second-class citizens within our reli-

gious community.

Our Church is moving into a post-immigrant era, a time which calls for a different approach to the faithful, an approach which lowers the traditional barriers between clerics and lay people, between the sacred and the secular, between the supernatural and natural. No segment of our Church has a monopoly on holiness. We are all united by the sacrament of baptism and our holiness is determined by the way we live out our Christian faith, not by our "rank" in the Church hierarchy or our administrative designation. If only those who have taken vows of Church service are to be called "religious" than what are the rest of us to be called? Irreligious? Non-religious? A-religious?

Our Churches need to address many problems in the near future and all of us can be part of the solution. Given our turbulent history and the wide divergence of views within our community, finding solutions will not be easy. We will succeed if we realize three things: 1) no one person or group of people has all of the answers; 2) what worked for us in the past might not work in the future; 3) we can learn from others who have solved similar problems.

High on our list of agenda items for solution in the near future should be the following issues:

1) Lack of priests and religious — Why is it that there are so few American-born candidates for the Ukrainian religious life? Is our affluent society to blame? Are our familial values the cause? What can we do to change the equation?

2) Nationalism and religion — Is our Church to serve as vehicle of national preservation or spiritual growth or both? If both, which should take precedence? What can we do to accommodate both perspectives without negating the other?

3) Mixed marriages — In view of the fact that so many more Ukrainians are marrying non-Ukrainians, can we afford to insist on "Ukrainian-only" in so many of our churches? If non-Ukrainians feel left out, even alienated in our churches, what can we do to take them feel more comfortable? Do we need to become more sensitive to their needs if we expect them to adopt our values and traditions?

4) Strengthening lay participation — Given the growing shortage of priests and religious (with no early solution on the horizon) is it possible that the laity can begin to assume some of the non-clerical functions of clerics? Can lay people become qualified to prepare parents and god-parents for their baptismal responsibilities? Can they prepare children for their First Holy Communion? Can they teach religion classes and prepare couples for marriage? Can they visit the sick if a sacramental visit is not called for? Could they write homilies for priests who have little time to prepare stimulating and invigorating presentations? Can they administer parishes and schools thus freeing priests and religious for functions only they can perform?

And finally, what can we do to convince our inactive Ukrainian Christians that if they plan to continue to bless their Easter baskets in the future, they must become involved after Easter...maybe even after Christmas?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## How to respond to Demjanjuk verdict

Dear Editor:

Last April, when the United States shipped Karl Linnas off to Soviet-occupied Estonia, CCJS activists received many tearful phone calls from people who had been watching the tragedy unfold over the years, hoping that at the last minute morality and common sense would prevail, that "someone" would save Mr. Linnas and prevent this Soviet propaganda coup. This April, after John Demjanjuk was pronounced guilty in Israel, we have been getting the same kinds of calls from people who had been quietly following the case, believing that — despite so many clues to the contrary — the Israeli judges would in the end acquit Mr. Demjanjuk.

The callers are all well-meaning and sincerely sad about what is happening, but unfortunately, their cries that "someone should do something" bely a lack of understanding of what this war criminal issue is all about and what their personal responsibilities as Americans of East European background are.

The verdict of guilty reached in the Demjanjuk case (as well as the earlier deportation/extradition of Mr. Linnas) were politically, not legally motivated. Although to the neutral observer it seemed that the defense had been able to present enough evidence to raise a "reasonable doubt" in Mr. Demjanjuk's case, for political and other reasons he had to be found guilty.

The witnesses making contradictory statements, the evidence suppressed by the OSI, the lack of defense access to Soviet and Polish witnesses and archives, the Soviet-forged ID card, the theater-like setting for the trial, the emotionalism, the openly expressed need to use this trial as a tool to teach a new generation the lessons of the Holocaust, even the timing of the verdict to coincide with Holocaust week have all been criticized and commented upon by numerous expert observers, legal scholars and historical authorities.

In addition, it is quite certain that tremendous pressure was exerted on Israel by the U.S. Department of Justice and its Office of Special Investigations (OSI), not only to prosecute Mr. Demjanjuk, but also to find him guilty. These factors all combined to deny Mr. Demjanjuk a fair trial.

Most of us agree that the current OSI process is inadequate, unfair and destructive to anti-Soviet ethnic communities. In this context, what are the responsibilities of Americans of East European background? Quietly hoping for the best is unrealistic and counter-productive. Since we are dealing with a political situation, all of us — individuals and organizations — must at long last make a commitment to work together to exert unified political pressure upon our elected officials to change the law that makes the current OSI process possible. The problem facing us will not be solved until fair and equitable criminal trials are established in the United States, held in impartial courts which are not emotionally involved in the issue and without the direct influence of the Soviet Union.

CCJS has been a strong critic of the OSI and the Department of Justice, voicing grave concerns about lack of due process and undue Soviet influence in OSI proceedings against alleged war criminals in the U.S. since 1985. Over a year ago in a March 5 meeting with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, CCJS

recommended instituting war crimes trials in U.S. criminal courts — just as Canada and Australia have decided to do. Since then, CCJS has prepared model draft legislation which would move OSI cases from civil and immigration courts into criminal court. The new law is reasonable; it does not shut down OSI, but moves its operations into criminal court where they belong. There are even members of the House and Senate who have indicated an interest in changing the law.

So what is missing? Missing is a broad-based grass-roots congressional campaign. Changing the law will require the active participation of each and every one of us — artists, lawyers, doctors, housewives, accountants, retirees, students, even Miss America, as well as the participation of all our organizations — fraternal, cultural, religious, welfare, social, political, veteran — in a coordinated congressional campaign. We need to let our elected officials know how serious this issue is for us as Americans. If we all work together and also draw the support of some reputable American groups, Congress will get the message.

The time for decision is at hand — do we get involved and bring about the required change to insure our future, or do we continue to watch from the sidelines, pinning our hopes on a handful of dedicated volunteer activists, while our people are targeted and picked off one by one?

**Mari-Ann Rikken**  
Vice-President  
Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security

## Grabowicz opinion fosters discussion

Dear Editor:

Dr. George Grabowicz raises many interesting points in his fascinating and informative interview on scholarly exchanges with Ukraine.

His observation that the Ukrainian American community needs "hlasnist" here, too, in seriously discussing scholarly and other contacts with Ukraine is a point well made. These contacts are beneficial both for the Ukrainian American community, and, perhaps, more importantly, for scholars, performing artists, writers and even officials, not to speak of ordinary people in Ukraine itself.

In meeting with Soviet Ukrainians, of course, we should not ignore our own beliefs and views about aspects of the Soviet system which contradict our own values. While we should avoid being strident or put people overly on the defensive, we should not engage in self-censorship in an eagerness not to "offend." We must always remember what we stand for as a community and as citizens of a free country.

Later in the interview, Prof. Grabowicz observes that many Ukrainians here are ignorant of the "cultural processes" taking place in Ukraine. It is sometimes surprising, and somewhat disappointing, that some Ukrainian Americans continue to deny changes that have taken place in Ukraine within the last two years, particularly in the cultural, linguistic and historical spheres.

Of course, we must recognize that the same system, with all of its harsh realities, is in place and that the limited liberalization can, given the structure of the system come to a rather abrupt halt. Nevertheless, we ultimately do ourselves and people in Ukraine, especially

those actively working for change, a disservice by completely minimizing the changes that have occurred.

It is important, as Ukrainian Americans, to keep ourselves at least somewhat informed, if for no other reason, so that we have credibility when speaking about Ukraine to policy makers and the public at large.

In the second part of his interview, Dr. Grabowicz states that while we have an obligation to protest human rights abuses in Ukraine, we also have the obligation to know and commune with the Ukrainian culture. While this is undeniable, I believe that the former obligation ultimately does take precedence over the latter.

While it may be true that many people who defend Ukrainian dissidents may not be intimately familiar with their works or with Ukrainian culture (against whose suppression many of these dissidents spoke out), I think it may be overstating the case to ask, as Dr. Grabowicz does, what the point is of protesting the death of a Vasyl Stus if one doesn't care for Ukrainian literature or read Stus's works. Is there no point, for instance, in a non-believer who has absolutely no interest in

religion defending the rights of repressed religious activists in the Soviet Union simply because he or she feels that such repression is morally wrong?

Although it is helpful and undeniably important to have an interest in Ukrainian culture and literature, this should not in any way preclude efforts to defend those individuals whose rights are violated. As Martin Luther King wrote from the Birmingham jail in 1962: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Nevertheless, Dr. Grabowicz is correct in his point that we should take an interest in writers and other cultural activists in Ukraine who are not dissidents and who work within the system. We have, indeed, often ignored these people (such as Dzubyba after he recanted), some of whom make extremely valuable contributions to Ukrainian cultural life.

Again, thanks to The Weekly, Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard and Dr. Grabowicz for a highly thought-provoking interview. Let's hope that the numerous issues he raises further constructive discussion in the community.

**Orest S. Deychakiwsky**  
Washington

## U.S. commission...

(Continued from page 1)

become an invaluable source for future research on the famine.

There will also be more widespread diffusion of the commission's findings — through contacts with scholars and historians, the media and curriculum packages for elementary and secondary schools.

"The Commission on the Ukraine Famine has sought to fulfill its legislative mandate by attempting to answer some of the questions arising from one of history's worst crimes against humanity," the panel's report declared. "In so doing, it may well have helped to make such crimes less likely in the future by demonstrating that, though it may take more than half a century, the truth will out."

Another document to be prepared will contain diplomatic and consular dispatches from the Royal Italian Consulate in Kharkiv, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR at the time of the famine. Italian Consul General Sergio Gradenigo was a very astute observer," Dr. Mace remarked.

## What lies ahead

Assuming Congress extends the commission's mandate, the panel's staffers would continue to work in the same offices in a federal building in downtown Washington. If private gifts are sufficient, there would be enough funding for approximately the same staffing as now: Dr. Mace and his two staff assistants, Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov and Walter Pechenuk.

Dr. Mace praised the pair's work. Besides their day-to-day participation in drafting reports, securing the testimony of witnesses and arranging for the dissemination of the commission's findings, Dr. Samilenko-Tsvetkov and Mr. Pechenuk have had distinct roles to play.

Dr. Samilenko-Tsvetkov, who translates and interprets Ukrainian, Russian and English, handles many administrative duties, especially dealing with the General Services Administration. Among other things, this federal agency pays government bills and leases offices.

Mr. Pechenuk, also an expert translator, is an authority on the computer software used to produce the commis-

sion's reports and other documents.

## April 19 meeting

The commission's April 19 meeting was attended by all six public members of the commission: Bohdan Fedorak, Dr. Myron Kuropas, Daniel Marchishin, Ulana Mazurkevich, Anastasia Volker and Dr. Oleh Weres, and all four members of the House of Representatives who are members: Dan Mica (D-Fla.), who chairs the commission, Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), William Broomfield (R-Mich.) and Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.).

Absent because of other pressing commitments were the Reagan administration members: Gary Bauer, assistant to the president for policy development; Ambassador Eugene Douglas, and the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Government, Austin, Texas; and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, M.D., who was in China. Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) was unable to be at the meeting, but submitted a statement for the record. Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) did not attend.

In comments during the meeting, Dr. Kuropas stressed that during the 1932-33 famine, Americans' interests were betrayed by the Franklin Roosevelt administration and by "liberal members of the media." Mr. Marchishin chided U.S. administrations of every political leaning for their willingness to sacrifice ideals and principle in the face of Soviet aggression when the Americans' main goal was, or is, commercial trade with the USSR.

Dr. Weres expressed delight at the timing of the report, coming as it does just as discussion of the famine is starting in the Soviet media.

For example, on December 25, 1987, in a ground-breaking statement, Ukrainian Communist Party Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbysky said that in 1932-33, Ukraine suffered "severe food supply difficulties," including "famine in some localities."

Copies of the 252-page "Report to Congress: Investigation of the Ukrainian Famine: 1932-1933," which is not a chronology of the famine itself, rather a statement "of what we know about the famine," Dr. Mace said, will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. (202) 783-3238, starting about June 1.

## Barvinok folkloric ensemble dazzles North American audiences

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — During the month of March, Ukrainian communities throughout Canada and the United States had the opportunity to enjoy performances by Barvinok, the highly acclaimed Ukrainian folkloric ensemble from Brazil.

The company of some 50 young dancers, singers and musicians has been promoting Ukrainian culture among the Brazilian public for more than 50 years. It was founded in 1930 in Curitiba, under the auspices of the Agricultural-Educational Association and the Ukrainian Brazilian Club.

Thanks to the ensemble's hard work, Barvinok was invited in 1959 to participate along with other ethnic groups in the Festival of Folklore and Ethnicity in the state of Parana.

Since then the group has become even more popular and has performed at numerous national events, including command performances for visiting heads of state, including the president of Portugal and Pope John Paul II.

The group's March tour was its first in North America. The Canadian leg of the tour, which included the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury and Oshawa, Ont., was sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

In the United States, the sponsor and host was the Ukrainian National Association. The troupe performed in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Union, N.J., as well as at the UNA's upstate New York resort, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson.

Everywhere the young performers, ranging in age between 15 and 22, were greeted by enthusiastic audiences and many of their performances were sell-outs.

Their program included such well-known and much-loved dances as the Hopak, as well as the customary "Pryvit" (Greetings) and the "Povznets," "Hutsul Medley," "Chumak," "Zaporozhets" and others. The vocal selections included both solo and choral numbers.

Barvinok's director is Jaroslaw Woloschuk; choreographers are Oles Ivan Sysak and Roberto Andriy Ochirin-Romiro. The ensemble's orchestra is directed by Volodymyr Ochirin-Romiro and costumes are by Olha Melnyk-Kostin.

After the concerts, many local communities held receptions for the performers.

While the troupe was in New Jersey, its members visited the Home Office of the UNA, where a luncheon was held in their honor with the participation of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee and the Supreme Auditing Committee.

Barvinok members also got a breathtaking view of the New York skyline while in Jersey City, just across the Hudson River from Manhattan.



Ensemble director Jaroslaw Woloschuk addresses a luncheon at the UNA. Seated is UNA Supreme President John O. Flis.



Barvinok dancers perform.



The ensemble displays its singing talent.



Barvinok members pose for a group photo at Soyuzivka.



# "Yaroslav Mudryi" to premiere in New York on April 30

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — Prince Yaroslav of Kievan Rus' has gone down in history as a wise ruler, the leader of a developing nation instrumental in promoting its religious, literary and cultural life.

The mid-11th century sovereign inspired Christianity among his people, built the St. Sophia Sobor, established schools and libraries throughout his state, and codified the laws of the land in the Ruskaya Pravda, as a means to regulate economic and social relations. His influence spread throughout the Western world of that period as he arranged dynastic alliances with nearly all the reigning families of Europe.

Yaroslav Mudryi (the Wise) comes to life centuries later on the Ukrainian stage, thousands of miles away from his capital city of Kiev, as Lidia Krushelnytsky's Ukrainian Stage Ensemble of New York presents Ivan Kocherha's five-act drama, "Yaroslav Mudryi," on Saturday evening, April 30.

The play, making its Western premiere, is part of the celebrations planned by the New York Committee to Commemorate Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine to mark the acceptance of Christianity in Kievan Rus' in 988. Written in 1946, by Soviet Ukrainian playwright Kocherha and adapted for the contemporary stage by Mrs. Krushelnytsky, the play "has something for everyone," according to some of its young actors.

"This is true," concurs the energetic director, Mrs. Krushelnytsky. "It's got tempo, and action," she adds, explaining that all aspects of a moving drama are incorporated into the play, including murder, intrigue, comedy, love and chivalry. It also intertwines various subplots which explore the development of a new nation, loyalty and patriotism toward one's native land, and the germination of newly seeded Christianity.

"The play is realistic, it's historical fiction, which spans the years 1030-1036, a short period in the ruler's political life," said Mrs. Krushelnytsky. It does not all corollate to historic facts, omitting mention of some of the children of Yaroslav, and accelerating some episodes of his reign, but the basic outline is based on reality.

According to the director, the audience will come to the play not only to be entertained, but will also learn a bit of history.

Rehearsals for the play also have been a good lesson for Mrs. Krushelnytsky. She admits that she still trembles when she thinks of all the group players, scenes, costumes, lighting, sound and individual actors she has to

coordinate when the curtain goes up on Saturday night. (The play numbers more than 70 actors, ranging in age from 6 to 60.)

"We've been rehearsing for over a year," she added, "and for the past several weeks, I've been conducting these sessions every day of the week with various players."

But it's been a rewarding experience, for the director, the actors, the various production coordinators and crew. The play brings together a variety of talent, some from the professional world, but most who consider the world of the theater an avocation.

For this jubilee production, Mrs. Krushelnytsky has brought together the professionals of the stage, including Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky, and veterans of the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble theater, some of whom have participated in more than 10 projects.

She has also utilized students of St. George Ukrainian Academy, who will participate in group scenes. Novices from the Ukrainian Seminary in Glen Cove, N.Y., also make a weekly trip to New York City rehearsals — they, of course, will be playing monks and priests in the production. The director has also coordinated members of Plast and SUM-A (Ukrainian youth organizations) to partake in group and crowd scenes in the three-hour-long play. The Promin Ensemble of New York, directed by Bohdana Wolansky, also contributes to the action of the play, using its choral expertise in various group scenes. But this coordination is nothing new, nothing extraordinary for Mrs. Krushelnytsky.

Mrs. Krushelnytsky has devoted her life to the theater, making her debut with the Lviv Opera in 1938. For 20 years she was associated with the renowned Studio Theater of Josyp Hirniak and Olympia Dobrovol'ska, performing such roles as Elmire in Moliere's "Tartuffe," Orlyshka in Starytsky's "Poshyl's v Durni" and Ryna in Kulish's "Myna Mazailo."

In 1960, Mrs. Dobrovol'ska founded the Children's Drama Studio and transferred its direction to Mrs. Krushelnytsky in 1965; this was the predecessor of the present Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, which under Mrs. Krushelnytsky's inexhaustible energies has put on over 20 productions. The troupe has traveled to various cities, including Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington and Hartford, Conn., performing such productions as Ivan Franko's "Ivan Vyshensky," Lesia Ukrainka's "Advokat Martian" and "Lisova Pishnia," and Volodymyr Vynnychenko's "Chorna Pantera i Bilyi Vedmid," to name but a few.

The music for this production has been composed by Ihor Sonevsky, a noted Ukrainian composer, whose involvement with the theater goes back to 1950 when he composed music for "Lisova Pishnia." He has been working with the Stage Ensemble from its inception, writing music for many of its productions.

Choreographing the play is well-known ballerina Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, who is the director of her own ballet school in New York and choreographer of several Ukrainian dance ensembles. She has worked with the Stage Ensemble in such productions as "Holuba Khustyna," "Snihovala Tsarivna," "Ivan Vyshensky" and "Oy ne Khody, Hrytsiu."

Responsible for scenery, which is grand and regal in presentation, is Volodymyr Klech, a noted scenic artist who has been working for the Metropolitan Opera in New York since 1962. Born in Ukraine, Mr. Klech created scenic designs for theaters in Ukraine, Europe and the United States, including various Broadway productions. Assisting Mr. Klech is Marko Shuhan, a

(Continued on page 10)



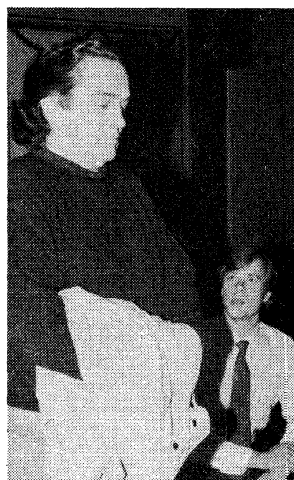
A tender moment for Zhureiko and Mylysha (Taras Pevny and Melanie Sonevsky). Tragedy will soon strike...



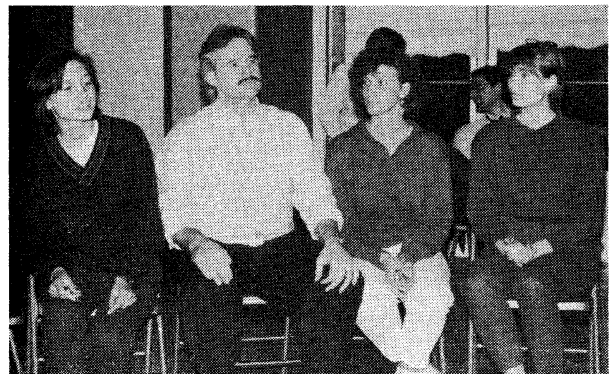
Yaroslav Mudryi confronts his wife, Ingigerda, upon learning of her plot to overthrow him. Volodymyr Kurylo and Ksenia Zielyk are cast in the sovereign roles.



The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble's director, Lidia Krushelnytsky.



The monk Sylvestr (Andriy Dobriansky) lectures Svichkohas (Lesyk Kmeta).



The royal family: daughter Ielyzaveta (Luba Wyznyckyj), Yaroslav, Ingigerda and daughter Anna (Lida Zalutsky).

## MUSIC NOTES: A look at the Ukrainian bandura's world record

by Mykola Czorny

In the annals of the history of Ukrainian culture, a special place is reserved for the bandura and its music. Its melodic voice, as heard through both song and dumy (Ukrainian historical ballads), recalls the brave Ukrainian past, and present; the heroic struggle of a nation against all who try to enslave the spirit of a people destined to be free.

Indeed, the bandura is the Ukrainian nation, and everything the Ukrainian people experienced throughout the centuries, has been captured in the distinctive dumy.

The Ukrainian people never sought to occupy any foreign land. On the contrary, Ukraine itself was the victim of constant invasion, whether it be by Asiatic Tatar hordes, the Polish nobles, or the armies of Russia. And in the ranks of brave Ukrainian soldiers throughout the ages were the great national bards of Ukrainian song, the kobzari, and their banduras.

The Ukrainian kobzari represent the strong will of their people. For centuries they have been a key factor in the development of Ukrainian national culture.

Ukrainian songs and dumy have earned recognition not only among Ukrainians, but by people far beyond the borders of Ukraine itself. Indeed, the Ukrainian dumy are world-renowned. Throughout the years, the Ukrainian kobzari have entranced many: scholars, artists, writers and others, who have tried to capture and copy the rich spirit that the bandura possesses.

From the beginning of the 20th century, many references concerning the bandura and the kobzari are found on the pages of French journals, and others, such as the English journal *Athenum* or even the Polish *Kurier Lwowski*.

Alfred Rambeau of France, who was a participant at the Third Archaeological Congress in Kiev, Ukraine, in 1874 had the distinct opportunity to listen to Ukraine's greatest kobzar at that time, Ostap Veresai. In Rambeau's writings one finds his lasting impressions of Veresai's performance, titled "The Last Kobzari."

Rambeau judged Veresai to be a worthy successor of the great Slavic bards and even ranked him with the

ancient epic bards of Greece, Scandinavia, Gaul, Germany, and France. Rambeau likened the blind kobzar, Veresai, to Homer himself.

While introducing the bandura to his French readers, Rambeau observed that the sound of the bandura was very gentle and that the Ukrainian villagers often preferred the more imposing sounds of the lira, or hurdy-gurdy, to accompany their lively dancing and merry-making. Although the bandura may not be an imposing instrument, it is the soul of a nation, and its clear, melodic voice was, according to Rambeau, well-suited to accompany the dumy — the musical chronicles which have immortalized the joy and suffering of a great people.

Mr. Rambeau, who was single-handedly responsible for publicizing the beauty of the bandura among non-Ukrainians, was greatly moved by Veresai's performances. He wrote, "One enchanting summer evening, we gathered in the [St. Volodymyr] University garden to listen to the kobzar. They sat him on a stool, while the listeners gathered around him in ever-increasing numbers. His voice in the evening air was as clear as that of a nightingale. And while Ostap played several humorous pieces, he would stomp the ground with his feet. His life differed in that the Greek bards were mere followers of Homer. Veresai is more of a direct descendant of the ancient epic period itself."

Veresai's performances provided Rambeau with more insight into and an understanding of the Ukrainian national ego than any lecturers at the congress were able to provide.

M. Sherer translated Ukrainian dumy into French and published a compendium in 1947. In her introduction, she paid particular attention to the Ukrainian kobzari and lirnyky — wandering minstrels.

The kobzari, and especially Veresai, were featured in an English journal which was published in London. In 1874, English writer and folkloric Ralston published an article entitled "Ostap Veresai and his music." Ralston was particularly interested in the distinctive Ukrainian songs of the chumak, or salt-carters. He also equated Veresai with the ancient Greek bards.

The spirit of Veresai was also captured in the works of the noted Austrian

poet Rainer-Maria Rilke, who visited Ukraine for the first time in 1899. In two of his works, "How the old kobzar Tymofiy sings even as he dies" and "Song of Truth," Rilke writes about his fascination with Veresai, and how ever-increasing numbers follow his performances, as his song and bandura music touch everyone's heart.

Many foreign scholars, folklorists, ethnographers, historians and literary specialists, wrote about Ukraine's kobzari. In the annual folkloric journal "Am Urquel," edited by Friedrich S. Kraus, one finds an article by J. Robinson of Vienna titled "Lirnyky of Ukraine." The author visited the town of Brody in Ukraine and recorded the folksong "The Orphan" which he published with his text.

At the beginning of the 20th century (1903), A.A. Bertello published a book called "In Ukraine" where he writes of a meeting with kobzari. He devotes a large part of the text to the Ukrainian dumy which awakened the Ukrainian people to rise in defense of their homeland.

M. Kobernitski, a 17th century Polish poet, describes in his poem "Weepings" a kobzar who performed a duma about a village elder — a protege of Kozak Hetman Khmelnytsky, who died in defense of his homeland at the hands of the Tatars.

Also from 17th century Polish sources, one finds a description of kobzar Danylo of Podillia by poet Bartholomew Zimorovych (1596-1677). The Kodenska Knyha describes the brutal response of the Polish nobles to the Ukrainian Haidamak uprising of the mid-1700s. Along with the Haidamak insurgents, many kobzari were put to death by the Poles because the bandurists had entertained the brave Ukrainian patriots.

Ukraine's historical enemies knew all too well the important place which the kobzari and their music occupied in the Ukrainian national struggle for liberation. They made every attempt to eradicate the Ukrainian dumy, especially those honoring Hetman Khmelnytsky and the Ukrainian war of liberation against the Poles. Rambeau wrote that the kobzars' music "was more like the sermons of priests, who travelled from village to village urging the Ukrainians to rise in defense of their freedom." With their performances, the

kobzari came to embody the Ukrainian nation's aspirations for freedom. The bandurists joined with their people, strengthening their determination to fight for their long-deserved freedom.

In 1958, I. Myrnych published an article titled "Bandura" in the newspaper *Novyi Rik* in Bucharest, Rumania. Translated compendia of dumy also appeared in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and France.

Many Russian writers also became interested in the Ukrainian kobzari. O.S. Pushkin, for instance, praised the kobzari and their music. During his visit to Kamianets, Ukraine, he listened to a group of kobzari and lirnyky who gathered in the town square on a festive holiday. They invited him to go with them, to listen and record their music. His poem "Poltava" was inspired by the spirit of the Ukrainian historical songs, and ends with a description of a blind kobzar.

Maxim Gorky also was inspired by the Ukrainian kobzari. In the 1890s he visited the village of Mynulivka near Poltava where he studied the native Ukrainian culture and life. He became especially interested in the kobzari, and whenever he met with Ukrainian cultural enthusiasts, he related his fond impressions of the kobzari and his visit with them.

One of Gorky's favorite accounts was of his chance meeting with a young, blind kobzar who was playing in a field of golden Ukrainian wheat. Gorky was enchanted by his beautiful performance. After he finished playing, Gorky spoke with the bandurist who proceeded to describe his difficult life: his mother had died in childbirth, and shortly thereafter, he himself lost his sight.

At a meeting of writers, held in Moscow in December 1916, Gorky described the warmth and beauty of the Ukrainian nation, its enchanting music, and its soft language. He mentioned that while visiting a Ukrainian village fair, he was unable to draw himself away from the beautiful music of the kobzari and lirnyky who had gathered to play there; in his opinion, they were the true national treasures of Ukraine.

For Ukrainians everywhere, the bandura is more than just a national treasure; it is the very soul of our nation.

### "Yaroslav Mudryi" ...

(Continued from page 9)

young artist who has exhibited in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Helping with stage requisites are two talented young artists, Anya Farion, a sculp-

tor, and Oksana Cehelsky, an artist, who both live and work in Manhattan.

Jurko Grechylo, a lighting designer for various prominent musicals, theatrical and dance events is in charge of the lighting for the play. He has been with the Stage Ensemble for more than 12

years. Marko Sydorak is responsible for sound effects. He has studied computer sound synthesis at Hofstra University and studio technology at the Institute of Audio Research, and has worked at repertory theaters and on numerous Ukrainian projects.

For this production, Christine Karatnytsky has been the stage manager. She has a background in literature and drama, and is currently a theater and film librarian at the Library of Performing Arts at Lincoln Center.

The list of actors, who have devoted many a free evening is just too long to list in such a small space. Mrs. Krushelnitsky credits them for their allegiance to this project. "I think that I have gotten such a good response because it is a Millennium year, and many want to give of their talents in celebration of such a jubilee anniversary," she said.

She lists a slew of names that have been vital to the impending success of the production, including a costume committee composed of mothers, grandmothers and Ukrainian National Women's League of America members, who have spent hours sewing costumes of the 11th century, which have been researched thoroughly by Mrs. Krushelnitsky.

shelnitsky.

Other committees that have given of their time include scenery painters, accessories designers, requisites, stage hands, poster and logo designers, program book coordinators, publicity managers, public relations specialists and administrators. Mrs. Krushelnitsky notes that none of the rehearsals would have been possible if it were not for the generosity of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Church of the Holy Cross, the Ukrainian National Home, the Ukrainian Liberation Front and Plast for use of their facilities for rehearsals. "It truly showed a community spirit," said Mrs. Krushelnitsky.

All the hours of hard work, toil and sweat, will culminate in the premiere performance, Saturday evening, April 30, at 7:30 p.m. at Pace University's Schimmel Center, lower Manhattan.

The performances will be repeated on Sunday, May 1, at Pace University at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at Surma, Arka and Molode Zhyttia, at \$25, \$20 and \$10.

The troupe hopes to travel with "Yaroslav Mudryi" to major cities in the United States and Canada, but to date no plans have been finalized.

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## The Demjanjuk case...

(Continued from page 3)

case announces that the trial will begin on January 19, 1987. The judges reject a plea by O'Connor that the trial begin three months later to give him enough time to examine the mass of evidence assembled by the prosecution. O'Connor is informed that the state of Israel will not subsidize the Demjanjuk defense.

**November 24, 1986** — Supreme Court rejects O'Connor's appeal to invalidate the indictment hearing of his client.

**November 26, 1986** — Demjanjuk trial suddenly begins because of a requirement under Israeli law that a trial must begin no later than 60 days after a defendant is charged. The trial recesses until January 19, 1987, after an hourlong session during which various technical legal matters are covered. Presiding Judge Levin seeks a plea from the defendant, but O'Connor says the defense is not ready to plead since it has not had the opportunity to review all the evidence, which is in nine languages. Nonetheless, Judge Levin announces that Demjanjuk's protestations that he is not "Ivan the Terrible" amount to a plea of not guilty.

**December 17, 1986** — Soviet officials present original Trawniki ID card to Israeli officials. UPI reports that Hammer had persuaded the Soviets to turn over the card.

**December 29, 1986** — Demjanjuk defense obtains a one-month postponement of the trial. Israeli lawyer Yoram Sheftel appears for the first time as a member of the defense team. (A week earlier, it was announced Cleveland attorney John Gill would assist O'Connor.)

**February 16-19, 1987** — Demjanjuk trial begins. Defense presents the defendant's alibi and argues that the trial should deal only with the issue of identity. The judges reject this motion. Prosecution begins its case. Dr. Yitzak Arad, a historian and director of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum and Archives, testifies about the horror of the Holocaust, "Operation Reinhardt" and the Treblinka death camp.

**February 23-26, 1987** — Treblinka survivors take the stand. Pinhas Epstein and Eliyahu Rosenberg identify the defendant as "Ivan of Treblinka."

**March 2-5, 1987** — Treblinka survivors Josef Czarny and Gustav Boraks identify Demjanjuk as "Ivan." Assistant Commander Alex Ish-Shalom of the National Unit for Criminal Investigation of the Israeli Police testifies about police interrogations of Demjanjuk.

**March 8, 1987** — UNCHAIN observer from U.S. leaves for two-week monitoring of trial.

**March 9, 1987** — Delegation from the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee leaves for 10-day visit to Israel.

**March 9-12, 1987** — Treblinka survivor Yehiel Reichman identifies Demjanjuk as "Ivan." Police investigator Aryeh Kaplan, who posed as a prison guard in order to establish a rapport with Demjanjuk, testifies about their conversations.

**March 17-19, 1987** — Judges permit testimony of dead witnesses to be presented by the prosecution. Miriam Radiwker, an Israeli police investigator testifies about her questioning of witnesses and admits she mentioned the names of Demjanjuk and Feodor Fedorenko while doing so, thus violating accepted legal practice. She speaks about the testimony of dead witnesses who identified Demjanjuk's photo. Dr. Yakov Ziegelbaum, a physician, testifies about Demjanjuk's scars, based on a 45-minute photo examination of his body.

**March 23, 1987** — Sheftel asks the judges hearing the Demjanjuk case to disqualify themselves because of hostility toward the defense. The judges reject the request. The Supreme Court also rejects the motion.

**March 23-26, 1987** — Martin Kolar, formerly of the Nazi crimes investigation unit of the Israeli Police, testifies about identification procedures used in questioning death camp survivors. Helge Grabitz, a German prosecutor, testifies about trial of Kurt Streibel, commandant of the Trawniki training camp; samples of Streibel's handwriting are introduced.

**March 30 - April 2, 1987** — Grabitz describes the Trawniki training camp. Archivist William Turchyn claims to have learned the real identity of "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and says the brutal guard was a German or of Germanic origin.

**April 6-9, 1987** — West German historian Wolfgang Scheffler testifies about the Trawniki camp and World War II documents. He says the Trawniki ID is authentic from the historic perspective, but that he himself has never seen such a card. In addition, he testifies that Streibel said in 1983 that he had never seen the ID card and that his signature on it is forged. Defense says Alfred Billitz is the real "Ivan."

**April 21-23, 1987** — After a Passover recess, the trial resumes. Israeli documents expert Amnon Bezaleli testifies that he is "100 percent" certain that the signatures of Streibel and Ernst Teufel, a German officer, on the Trawniki ID card are authentic. There is a "reasonable possibility" that the signature alleged to be Demjanjuk's is not his, he says. The judges rule that the Trawniki ID card can be accepted into evidence.

**April 27-30, 1987** — Reinhardt Altman, a fingerprints expert and specialist on criminal identifications, testifies that there is a very high degree of similarity, though not 100 percent certainty, that the eight photos of Demjanjuk introduced by the prosecution, including the Trawniki ID photo, are of the same man. Anthropologist Patricia Smith testifies about similarities between the 1942 Trawniki ID photo, a 1947 driver's license and a

1958 Cleveland photo of Demjanjuk.

**May 5-7, 1987** — Smith superimposes transparencies of the three photos on a videotape of Demjanjuk to show that the person on the ID photo is Demjanjuk. Gideon Epstein, a forensic expert from the U.S., testifies that the signatures of Streibel and Teufel on the Trawniki ID are authentic.

**May 11-13, 1987** — Dr. Matiyahu Maizel, professor of Soviet history at Tel Aviv University, testifies about World War II, the Vlasov Army, and forced repatriation. Trial recesses for a month during which defense and prosecution travel to Germany to take testimony, behind closed doors, from Helmut Leonhardt and Heinrich Schaeffer about Trawniki, and Otto Horn about Treblinka.

**June 10, 1987** — The Jerusalem Post reports that Horn testified on June 9 that Demjanjuk resembles "Ivan," but that he is not sure they are the same person.

**June 22-25, 1987** — Trial resumes. Historian Dr. Shmuel Spector testifies about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and the First and Second Divisions of the Ukrainian National Army. Dr. Shmuel Krakowski, chief archivist at Yad Vashem, testifies about the prisoners of war captured by the Germans and how they were used by the Nazis, and about the POW camps. Dr. Antonio Canto, a documents expert specializing in chemistry and physics, testifies that the ink, paper and stamps on the Trawniki card are of the type used up to 1941.

**June 29, 1987** — The defense argues that the case against Demjanjuk should be dismissed due to lack of evidence. The court rejects the "no case" plea. The trial recesses for one month.

**July 10, 1987** — Demjanjuk's letter dated June 10 is delivered to O'Connor. The letter discharges O'Connor from his duties as chief defense attorney. O'Connor contests the dismissal, claiming his client did not know what he was doing.

**July 15, 1987** — Demjanjuk trial judges hold special hearing to determine the defendant's intentions. The matter is left undecided as Demjanjuk appears uncertain about what to do.

**July 19, 1987** — O'Connor gives letter of resignation to the court.

**July 20, 1987** — Demjanjuk tells judges at a another special hearing that he has decided to dismiss O'Connor. Sheftel becomes head of the defense team.

**July 27-30, 1987** — The defense opens its case. In accordance with Israeli law, the defendant is the first to take the stand. Demjanjuk states that he is not "Ivan the Terrible," and was never at Treblinka, Sobibor or Trawniki. He goes on to tell his life's story and to provide his alibi. He admits lying to gain entry into the U.S., but only to avoid forced repatriation to the USSR.

**August 3-6, 1987** — Demjanjuk is cross-examined by the prosecution, which points out some discrepancies between earlier accounts of his past and his testimony the previous week. Forensic expert Edna Robertson testifies about the Trawniki ID card, saying she is certain that the signature alleged to be Demjanjuk's is not his, and that there are not enough indications that the signatures of Streibel and Teufel are genuine. She points to irregularities on the card, including holes on the photo, but not the card; remains of solvent under the photo; and stamps that do not mesh.

**August 10-13, 1987** — Hammer again succeeds in obtaining documents from the Soviets: three identification cards similar to the Trawniki ID purportedly issued to Demjanjuk. The cards are entered into evidence by the prosecution.

**August 17-19, 1987** — Anita Pritchard, an expert on physiognomy, questions Altman's findings about the Trawniki photo and photos of the defendant, but later withdraws her testimony about his methods. Toronto attorney Paul Chumak joins the defense team. Trial recesses until September 7.

**August 20, 1987** — Pritchard attempts to commit suicide a day after she was forced to retract her testimony. She is released from the hospital the next day.

**September 2, 1987** — Judge Tal suffers a heart attack, and the trial is postponed indefinitely.

**September 16, 1987** — At a meeting between Judge Levin and defense and prosecution lawyers, it is decided that the trial will resume on October 26. In the meantime, defense and prosecution teams will travel to Germany to take testimony of Rudolf Reiss and Rudolf Ritter, who served at Trawniki.

**October 26-29, 1987** — Trial resumes. Former Soviet political prisoner Avraham Shifrin testifies about work of KGB and says the Trawniki card may very well be a KGB forgery. He also tells of the KGB's falsification of documents and its attempts to discredit Ukrainians. Defense asks court to disallow testimonies of Horn and Leonhardt due to procedural irregularities; judges reject the motion.

**November 2-5, 1987** — Historian Nikolai Tolstoy testifies about forced repatriation, treatment of POWs by the Germans, the Vlasov Army and the Galicia Division. He says Demjanjuk's alibi is consistent with historical facts.

**November 9-12, 1987** — Documents expert Dr. Julius Grant testifies that the Trawniki ID is a fake. He says the photo now on the card was not originally there and that the signature on the card is not the defendant's. He adds that it is highly probable the Streibel signature is authentic, probable that Teufel's is genuine. However, he says, when some elements of a document are falsified the entire document is considered a fake. In addition, he observes that the ink used by the translator who made notations on the card is evident in the holes on the photo. West German lawyer Goetz Polzein testifies that Streibel, who stated in 1983 that the signature on the Trawniki ID is not his, had no reason to lie, because he had already been found innocent at his war crimes trial and the German criminal code prevents "double jeopardy."

(Continued on page 12)

## Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 3)

defense to present newly obtained evidence.

### Defense's next steps

In an April 20 telephone interview with The Weekly, Mr. Nishnic, who heads the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, said the defense will probably

indicate its intention to appeal the verdict within the next five to six days.

Mr. Nishnic said he is hopeful about the defense's chances, since even more new evidence has been uncovered since the court's last session.

He explained that, according to the defense team's information, the appeal would not be heard by the Supreme Court until October because of a backlog of cases; a final verdict would

be rendered approximately a year from now.

He added that the financial situation of the Demjanjuk defense is still critical: "We are \$180,000 in the hole."

Mr. Nishnic, who returned to Cleveland on Tuesday evening, April 19, said he has received many phone calls from people who want to help. He suggested that the best way to help at this stage is to continue writing letters to his father-

in-law in Israel and to help raise funds for his ongoing defense.

He noted, "We knew there was reasonable doubt" in the case against Mr. Demjanjuk and that "many people" thought he'd be a free man on April 18. He revealed that Jerome Brentar, a travel agent who has been active in the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk had even donated a first-class airline ticket to take Mr. Demjanjuk home from Israel.

## The Demjanjuk case...

(Continued from page 11)

**November 16-19, 1987** — A Dutch psychologist specializing in memory, Willem Wagenaar, questions the methodology used in seeking photo identifications of Demjanjuk. Principles of psychology, he says, were violated, therefore the findings are questionable. He also explains how a persons' memory is affected by the way a question is asked and says this is a possible explanation for the defendant's memory lapses.

**November 23-25, 1987** — Documents expert William Flynn of the U.S. testifies that the defendant's alleged signature on the Trawniki card is a forgery. He attempts to show how a photo forgery can be made, but the judges do not allow him to do so, ruling that this is irrelevant. He points to other anomalies: the holes on the photo and stamps that do not mesh. After the prosecution produces a tape purportedly of Flynn saying in a lecture that the Trawniki card is genuine, Flynn refuses to testify further for fear of legal action by the Demjanjuk defense. He asks to consult his own lawyer but is not allowed to do so; the court accepts the tape as evidence. Afterwards, Ed Nishnic of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund is taken into custody and questioned by police regarding suspicions that he had persuaded Flynn not to testify. Trial recesses until December 14.

**December 14-17, 1987** — Dr. Yaser Mahmud Iscan, an anthropology expert whose speciality is forensic anthropology, testifies that prosecution experts Smith and Altman used methods that are not accepted by the scholarly community.

**December 21-23, 1987** — Iscan cites the unfavorable opinion of forensic expert Dr. Don Ordner about the methods used by Smith. The court rules that Smith may be recalled to the stand.

**December 28-29, 1987** — Prosecution expert Smith is recalled to the stand to explain why she had withheld negative opinions of her methodology, including that of Ordner and the FBI. On the final day of its presentation the defense calls Itzak Armagor, a Polish Jew who testifies that Jews had indeed served in the Vlasov Army. Finally, Demjanjuk takes the stand again to explain the origins of a recently found photo of him in the uniform of a policeman of the International Refugee Organization. The trial recesses until presentation of summations, scheduled for January 25, 1988.

**January 11, 1988** — The trial reconvenes for one day to allow the defense to present newfound documents, including information about Billitz, who the defense says is the real "Ivan the Terrible." Also submitted was a list of 20 survivors who could not identify Demjanjuk.

**January 25-28, 1988** — Prosecution begins its summation and Treblinka survivor Rosenberg is recalled to the stand to explain why in earlier testimony dated 1945 and 1947 he had stated that "Ivan" was killed during the inmates' revolt at the death camp. Rosenberg states that he believed until 1976 that "Ivan" had been killed. The prosecution focuses its summation on ridiculing the defense contention that the Trawniki ID is a forgery, by stressing that Treblinka survivors' memories are vivid, and by defending the methods used in seeking photo identifications.

**February 1-3, 1988** — The prosecution summation continues. The prosecution dissects Demjanjuk's alibi, says Billitz could not have been "Ivan" because that guard was a Ukrainian, and tries to explain why the Trawniki card lists service at Sobibor, not Treblinka, by stating that the defendant could have been assigned to Sobibor for a brief period. In addition, the prosecution says the USSR would not risk compromising itself by forging the Trawniki ID. Finally the prosecution calls for punishment to the full extent of the law, since neither Adolf Eichmann (the only other Nazi war crimes case tried in Israel, which resulted in a death penalty) nor Demjanjuk could be considered "small cogs" in the Nazi machinery.

**February 9-11, 1988** — The defense begins its summation by pointing out that the prosecution had not demonstrated how survivors' testimony squares with the information on the Trawniki ID card, and by analyzing the testimony of the five survivors who testified at the trial and the testimonies of other survivors in sworn statements. The defense points out the inconsistencies in such testimony and says that Rosenberg's testimony is knowingly false. In addition, the defense reminds the court that police investigators in the case had not adhered to established procedures, and says the OSI had covered up documents helpful to the defense and continues to withhold them despite a freedom of information suit brought by the defense.

**February 15-18, 1988** — The defense continues by noting that the origins of the Trawniki card still are not known and that experts had found that it was a fake, and by defending Demjanjuk's alibi. Finally the defense argues that the charges against Demjanjuk had not been proved "beyond reasonable doubt" and cites KGB complicity in the case against the defendant. Chumak compares the case to the Dreyfus affair. The summations ends.

**March 15, 1988** — Judges listen to a preliminary description of new evidence obtained by the defense and decide to reopen the trial on March 21.

**March 21-22, 1988** — The defense reviews in detail the testimonies of nearly 40 survivors of Treblinka who were interviewed by the OSI and notes that there are major discrepancies and memory lapses in the testimonies. Most of these witnesses failed to identify Demjanjuk as "Ivan" and some described another "Ivan." The defense also presents the testimony of a Soviet citizen, Ihnat Danylichenko, who placed Demjanjuk at Sobibor, Flossenberg and Regensburg. The Danylichenko version coincides with the information on the Trawniki ID.

**April 6, 1988** — The Jerusalem Post reports that the verdict will be announced on April 18.

**April 8, 1988** — The Demjanjuk defense files suit in U.S. District Court in Cleveland accusing U.S. government officials of perpetrating fraud on U.S. courts through non-disclosure of exculpatory evidence and other means. The suit seeks to overturn the denaturalization of Demjanjuk as well as a declaration that findings regarding his deportability and extraditability are void.

**April 18, 1988** — Israeli court announces its verdict: guilty. Demjanjuk is found to be "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and is convicted of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against a persecuted people.

**April 25, 1988** — Court is to sentence Demjanjuk.

## House...

(Continued from page 1)

House by Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) who said:

"The occasion of the Millennium of Christianity is an event of great national pride for Ukrainians everywhere. Ukrainian Americans have made a rich contribution to the United States in the arts and sciences and through their culture and faith. Therefore, I believe this resolution is an appropriate expression by the Congress."

He continued, stating: "This resolution does not just look back and celebrate 1,000 years. It also looks forward and calls upon the Soviet government to lift prohibitions on the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, so that believers may practice openly. During this period of change in the Soviet Union, I believe we should take steps to encourage openness and reform in the Soviet Union." He called on his colleagues to support the resolution.

The sponsor of the resolution, Mr. Lipinski, then referred to the Soviet Ukrainian deputies' response to the resolution, which was received by Congress in mid-March. He said:

"The fact that deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic found it necessary to refute our bill's findings is proof in my eyes that we hit a raw nerve. In their letter,

they state that Soviet law proclaims the separation of Church and state and noninterference of state bodies into Church affairs. If this is true, why are the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches still banned? Why do the faithful in Ukraine continue to appeal to Secretary Gorbachev for more religious freedom? Why have 150 churches been either closed, desecrated or destroyed in the last two years? Why do the Soviets continue to find it necessary to jail people like Yosyp Terelia, a man whose only crime was his desire to practice his faith freely and openly. These are questions that no one can refute."

"That is precisely why we are hoping the president will sign this resolution as soon as possible and make it official United States policy in relation to the Millennium and to the religious situation in Ukraine. It is not enough to draw attention to a historically significant event. We must draw attention to the state of religious freedom in Ukraine today and support the strong tradition of Christianity in the country."

Reps. William Broomfield (R-Mich.) Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), and Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) all spoke in support of the resolution, which was read three times

during the afternoon session of the House and then passed unanimously.

According to the Washington information office of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the favorable action taken by the House was due, in part, to the successful Ukrainian lobbying effort and a concerted effort on the part of the Ukrainian American clergy to inform their representatives of the importance of such a resolution.

The resolution, which was printed in full in *The Weekly* on March 13,

discourages official U.S. participation in the Soviet Union's planned Millennium ceremonies, "so long as individuals remain harassed and imprisoned for their religious beliefs," and "the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches remain outlawed."

The resolution further urges President Reagan and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to "continue to speak out forcefully against violation of religious liberty throughout the Soviet Union and specifically in Ukraine."

## Parma slates Millennium events

PARMA, Ohio — A double celebration of the Millennium will occur the last weekend in April when the solemn blessing of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral takes place here. This new diocese was established on February 29, 1984. Bishop Robert M. Moskal is its first bishop.

On Friday, April 29, the Millennium Celebration will commence at the cathedral with the preliminary consecration ceremonies. Thus, the solemn blessing will be attended primarily by the members of the local Ukrainian parishes.

The following day, Saturday, April 30, at 7 p.m. there will be a religious concert at Parma Senior High School, 6285 W. 54th St. The Millennium Choir under Eugene Sadowsky, director, will perform selections of religious themes. The children of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School will reenact an excerpt from "Olga of the Green Meadow," an operetta about St. Olga, princess of Kievan Rus'. Tickets will be available at the door. The donation for adults will be \$10; youths under 18 admitted free.

On Sunday, May 1, at 3 p.m. the pontifical divine liturgy with the final rites of the consecration will take place in the cathedral at 5720 State Road. Presiding and preaching will be the apostolic pro-nuncio, Archbishop Pio Laghi, representing Pope John Paul II. Concelebrating the liturgy will be Ukrainian bishops as well as bishops of other rites. The bishops will travel here from Europe, Canada, South America and the United States.

Representatives from parishes within the diocese will come from Ohio, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Florida, as well as the Greater Cleveland area. Clergy and sisters representing various orders throughout the United States will be present.

The millennium banquet at Stouffer's Tower City Plaza Hotel, Public Square in Cleveland, will take place on Sunday at 7 p.m. This will bring to a close the weekend celebration. Tickets for the banquet are \$50. They may be obtained from the cathedral rectory during the week; everyone is invited to join in this celebration.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

to Members of UNA Branches 106 and 379, in Chicago, Ill.

Starting with April, 1988, COLLECTION OF DUES will be held as usual, every Sunday from 10:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., but in the Ukrainian American Club, 2234 West Chicago Avenue, first floor rear, center door.

Walter Nychay  
Secretary Branch 106

William Semkiv  
Secretary, Branch 379



# Millennium panel...

(Continued from page 4)

"Our Ukrainian Catholics are suffering brutal repression and persecution," Bishop Moskal said as he explained the current situation of the Church. "It is not enough for us to celebrate this Millennium of our Christian heritage. We must tell this story to the world through the media and we must do it as a people united. We have spoken to ourselves long enough," he added.

Ms. Chumachenko of the United States Department of State presented the American government's position on the issue. "The American government has brought up the issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at several high-level meetings with the Soviet government with no success," she said.

"We have been given the standard answers that the Church 'voluntarily reunited' with the Russian Orthodox Church and that the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is a matter to be determined by the Russian Orthodox Church." She noted however that the suppression of the Ukrainian Churches in Ukraine is a violation of the Soviet Constitution as well as the United Nations charter and the Helsinki Accord which the Soviet Union signed.

Giving an insider's viewpoint on the situation was Mr. Terelia. Mr. Terelia said that the current Soviet policy of "glasnost" is only for the outside world. He noted that in 1987, 150 originally Ukrainian Catholic churches in Ukraine were destroyed by the Soviets as punishment for the activities of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mr. Terelia also noted that the Soviets fear the Ukrainian Catholic Church because they fear Ukrainian nationalism. "No Ukrainian in Ukraine wants to live under Russian rule. We want to be independent politically and economically, as well as free to worship God in the faith we choose," he said. "We here in the West must stand on our traditions and make sure that the world learns about the situation in Ukraine."

Prof. Vardy of Duquesne University's history department supported Mr. Terelia's statement and noted that since the Ukrainian Catholic Church is also the strongest vehicle of Ukrainian nationalism in Ukraine, it poses a grave danger to Russian imperialist ambitions.

The Rev. Pekar followed Prof. Vardy and read a statement from the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR in response to House Joint Resolution 429 and Senate Joint Resolution 235 which deny Soviet persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic

and Orthodox Churches. "This is the mentality of the Soviet government," the Rev. Pekar said in response to the statement's allegations that the Ukrainian Catholic Church had been forced on its people and that it and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church had collaborated with the Nazis against the Soviet Union.

"This is exactly the kind of thing the KGB does. That is an excellent example of their work," Mr. Levchenko said of the statement the Rev. Pekar had read. He told the audience that the KGB has a special division called the "Fifth Directorate" whose sole purpose is to discredit religious groups, intelligentsia and activists. "They use these allegations of Nazi collaboration to discredit the Churches both inside and outside the Soviet Union." Mr. Levchenko noted that special attention is given to discrediting the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"The KGB works in several international organizations, primarily the World Peace Council, Christian Peace Conference and Soviet Peace Conference, for the primary purpose of spreading disinformation about religion in the Soviet Union — particularly about the Ukrainian Catholic Church," he said.

Prof. Dunn of Southwest Texas University outlined the position of the Vatican on this issue and discussed the climate under Pope John Paul II. Prof. Dunn noted that the events of the kangaroo "Lviv Synod" of 1946 and the subsequent encyclical by Pope Pius XII condemning the synod set the stage for icy relations between the Vatican, the Russian Orthodox Church and the Kremlin. He explained that with Pope John XXIII a dialogue was opened which achieved the release of Cardinal Jozef Slippy from Soviet labor camps.

"But Pope Paul VI instituted a policy of benign neglect and the issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was subordinated to the advantage of the Latin rite churches in the Soviet bloc," Prof.

Dunn said. He noted that under Pope John Paul II this policy has changed dramatically and that the Vatican has taken a firm posture of support toward the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Prof. Dunn mentioned the opinion of several scholars that the Kremlin was behind the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II because it feared his support of Catholics in Soviet-bloc countries.

The "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" program helped generate great publicity about the topic in media throughout the Pittsburgh area. The morning daily newspaper, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette ran three articles on the program, while the evening daily, the Pittsburgh Press, ran two. The Greensburg Tribune-Review's Sunday edition ran a front-page piece along with accompanying articles on the Millennium and Ukrainian history.

Four radio programs devoted 30 minutes each to the topic and all three Pittsburgh television stations covered the event. The local Catholic publications each ran two articles on the program as well as photographs. Over 5 million people in the Pittsburgh and tri-state area were reached through media coverage of the event.

# LUC's national...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian Catholic Church in Johnstown, and the Rev. Hutnick. Members of the national board were given lighted candles to hold as they took the oath of office.

Those being sworn in were: Harry V. Makar, immediate past president; Ms. Grimm, president; Marion C. Hrubec, executive vice-president; George T. Senchy, vice president; David J. Dziadik, treasurer; Christine M. Olszewski, recording secretary; Sister Zenovia Chmilar SSMI, corresponding secretary; Sister John Paskevich SSMI, religious director; Sally Hutnick, cultural director; Anna R. Plaks, convention procedures director; Paul Hancher, membership director; Dr. Robert J. Hrubec, sports director; Helen E. Lapinsky, civic and educational director; Mr. Fedora, Action editor; Esther Bilon, LUC beatification director; and Helen Hollock, Millennium Fund director.

The Rev. Hutnick then presented each new officer with a medal of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The English choir of St. John Church sang the responses to the liturgy.

Following the liturgy, a brunch was served by the Johnstown Chapter in the hall of St. John Church.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Society of Ukrainian Bandurist, The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, The New York School of Bandura, and The Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura in Cleveland are proud to announce a

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### FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM:



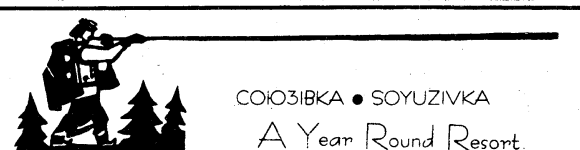
**FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM: THE UKRAINIAN VOLUNTEER DIVISION OF THE WAFEN-SS** by Richard Landwehr. 128 pictures (many are published here for the first time), 8 maps. The first English language account in detail of the Ukrainian SS 14th Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS (Ukraine Nr. 1). The cover design is in full color. In this classic work Mr. Landwehr delineates how and why the Ukrainian Division of the Waffen-SS was formed, what it did on the battlefield and what eventually happened to it. 224 pages, deluxe hardback library ed. \$24.95.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for February

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 31, 1988</b>	<b>18,531</b>	<b>48,952</b>	<b>6,472</b>	<b>73,955</b>
<b>GAINS IN FEBRUARY</b>				
New members.....	49	45	11	105
Reinstated.....	30	83	2	115
Transferred in.....	3	19	1	23
Change class in.....	2	3	—	5
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS: FEBRUARY 1988</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>LOSSES IN FEBRUARY</b>				
Suspended.....	14	36	24	74
Transferred out.....	3	19	1	23
Change of class out.....	2	3	—	5
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	3	84	—	87
Cash surrender.....	27	58	—	85
Endowment matured.....	28	42	—	70
Fully paid-up.....	26	65	—	91
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	3	6	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES: FEBRUARY 1988</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN FEBRUARY</b>				
Paid up.....	26	65	—	91
Extended insurance.....	6	17	—	23
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1988</b>				
Died.....	3	30	—	33
Cash surrender.....	20	28	—	48
Reinstated.....	8	9	—	17
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES IN FEBRUARY:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1988</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>48,802</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>73,765</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME

Dues From Members.....	\$215,424.76
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	107,711.46
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$367,617.52
Certificate Loans.....	2,171.76
Mortgage Loans.....	38,159.27
Banks.....	2,990.50
Stocks.....	6,007.51
Real Estate.....	40,935.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$457,882.01</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,567.11
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,313.48
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
General Office Maintenance Ret'd.....	150.00
Postage Ret'd.....	25.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$53,293.76</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	\$6,250.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	22,474.49
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$28,724.49</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$1,027,095.14
Mortgages Repaid.....	17,983.06
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	6,339.46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,051,423.66</b>
<b>Income For February, 1988.....</b>	<b>\$1,914,460.14</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS

Paid To Or For Members	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$58,371.98
Endowments Matured.....	82,943.00
Death Benefits.....	86,173.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	81.14
Payor Death Benefits.....	183.26
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	960.42
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,050.00
Scholarships.....	200.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$229,962.80</b>
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$63,865.73
Svoboda Operation.....	105,998.44
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	55,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$1,196.64
Medical Inspections.....	578.08
Reward To Special Organizers.....	2,307.69
Field Conferences.....	2,291.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,373.50</b>
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$12,916.68
Salary Of Office Employee.....	33,962.50
Employee Benefit Plan.....	17,330.10
Insurance-General.....	8,424.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	19,967.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$92,600.37</b>
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$8,010.00
Bank Charges.....	206.98
Books and Periodicals.....	393.87
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	10.00
Furniture & Equipment.....	606.50
General Office Maintenance.....	3,114.27
Insurance Department Fees.....	4,515.73
Legal Expenses-General.....	745.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	201.13
Postage.....	1,800.73
Printing and Stationery.....	1,630.88
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	266.54
Telephone, Telegraph.....	829.99
Traveling Expenses-General.....	1,453.67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$23,785.29</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Loss On Bonds.....	\$32,736.22
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	2,013.42
Fraternal Activities.....	7.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	1,355.90
Professional Fees.....	6,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$42,112.54</b>
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$1,102,500.00
Stock.....	5,982.51
Certificate Loans.....	2,886.76
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,111,369.27</b>
<b>Disbursements For February 1988.....</b>	<b>\$1,731,067.94</b>

#### BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,337,645.42	Life Insurance.....	\$58,717,458.65
Bonds.....	45,269,976.63	Accidental D.D.....	1,623,535.38
Mortgage Loans.....	4,862,523.08	Fraternal.....	100,796.43
Certificate Loans.....	677,444.96	Orphans.....	374,056.14
Real Estate.....	1,193,125.23	Old Age Home.....	47,534.85
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency.....	86,185.27
Equipment.....	318,615.18		
Stocks.....	1,260,685.18		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,925,000.00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$60,949,566.72</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$60,949,566.72</b>

**Ulana Diachuk**  
Supreme Treasurer

## National question...

(Continued from page 2)

USSR in 1986, 86 percent were in Russian and only 14 percent in the non-Russian languages. Thus, there were nearly 14 books in Russian for every Russian man, woman, and child, and only 2.4 books in the native languages of the non-Russians per capita. Similar gaps are to be found in newspapers, magazines, film and television production. Such advantages are a statistical expression of the policy of Russification.

This policy is reflected also in education. Graduate students, whether Russian or non-Russian, are required to write their advanced degree dissertations in Russian, another technique for promoting Russification of the non-Russian peoples.

Government policies confirm the superiority of the Russians and their language. Although "bilingualism" has become the Soviet buzz-word in nationalities policy, only 3 percent of all Russians speak a language of one of the non-Russian nationalities, despite the fact that some 20 percent of Russians live in the non-Russian republics, while nearly half of the non-Russians speak Russian.

The Russian advantage carries over into higher education and the sciences. Over two-thirds of all scientists and scientific workers in the USSR are to be found in the Russian republic.

### The seat of power

Thus, 65 years after the formation of the Soviet Union, one of the main reasons for its existence — to promote and maintain the equality of peoples — has not only not been achieved but is patently prevented from being achieved. A glance at the power structure reveals some possible reasons. Power in the Soviet Union is exercised through and by members of the Communist Party, 60 percent of which is made up of Russians. The proportion of Russians increases up the power structure until at the top — in the ruling Politburo and Party Secretariat — non-Russians are almost absent. Of the 13 voting members in the Politburo, only three are non-Russians, and only one, the tenacious Ukrainian party chief, a Brezhnev hold-over, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, represents a non-Russian republic. The future looks even

more bleak if the seven non-voting members standing in the wings are anything to go by; they are all Russians. Within the Secretariat, which runs the party's day-to-day affairs, of the 12 secretaries only one is a non-Russian.

### Perestroika and the empire

Under the tsars, the Russian Empire's development was a decidedly unequal affair. In the last year of his life even Lenin, who had crushed Ukrainian, Georgian and Armenian independence, grew increasingly concerned with Russian chauvinism and urged the preferential treatment of the non-Russian nationalities.

As Mr. Gorbachev attempts to revive Leninist traditions of internal party debate he may also be contributing unwittingly to the upsurge in non-Russian demands. During the 1920s, the nationally conscious Communist leaders from the non-Russian republics pressed for the expansion of education in native languages, argued for increased economic resources to overcome centuries of tsarist exploitation, and demanded increased autonomy in decision-making.

The economic policies of perestroika which seek to increase the accountability of the individual workplace, are also likely to open a debate on the distribution of capital investment and on the inequities in the allocation of fixed investment.

While the rising wave of nationalisms in the Soviet Union may not be easily understandable to the average Western correspondent and to not a few Sovietologists, surely the economic aspects of the Russian vs. non-Russian could be investigated more thoroughly than they are. While some may argue that inequality is all a matter of perception, that many of the people are better off now than they were before Soviet rule, nonetheless, the Soviets themselves publish the incriminating statistics while professing equality. Sooner or later the non-Russians will take them at their word.

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George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — instructors

### BOYS' CAMP — July 9 — July 23

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore.  
UNA members: \$120.00 per week; non-members: \$140.00 per week.

### GIRLS' CAMP — July 9 — July 23

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee.

### UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — August 13 — August 27

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers. Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky  
Limit 60 students  
Food and lodging: \$220.00 (UNA members), \$250.00 (non-members). Instructor's fee: \$120.00

Advance reservations are necessary for parents wishing to stay over June 18th.  
For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka".

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 25

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Committee to Remember Chornobyl will sponsor a commemoration of the Chornobyl tragedy, featuring guest speaker Dr. David R. Marples, researcher, lecturer and author from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, at 7:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. A donation of \$5 is requested. A Chornobyl memorial service will precede the commemoration, at 7 p.m. in St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

April 29

**MORRISTOWN, N.J.:** The Nova Chamber Ensemble will present its final concert of the season at 8 p.m. in the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave. The ensemble members, which include violinist Francine Post, violist Christine Sampson, cellist Erik Friedlander and pianist Laryssa Krupa, will perform a program of Haydn, Ravel and Dvorak. A donation of \$5 is suggested. For information call Ms. Krupa, (201) 539-4937, or the church, 539-2141.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College is sponsoring an exhibit of oil paintings and graphics by Ukrainian artist Vitaliy Lytvyn with an opening reception at 7:30 p.m. in the seminar room of the Basileiad Library on campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The exhibit will be on display on April 30 and May 1, noon to 5 p.m. Mr. Lytvyn, who is from western Ukraine, studied at the School of Applied and Decorative Art in Uzhhorod, and at the Ivan Trush School and the Institute of Decorative and Applied Art, both in Lviv. The exhibit will include new works by Mr. Lytvyn celebrating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. For information call the college, (215) 885-2360.

April 30

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko

Scientific Society will sponsor a lecture for the general public dedicated to the Millennium, featuring VasyL Lentzyk, professor emeritus of St. Basil's College in Stamford, Conn., on "The Role of the Catholic Clergy in the Cultural Development of Western Ukraine," at 5 p.m. in the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

**TRUMBULL, Conn.:** The Greater Bridgeport Committee for Millennium Celebration is sponsoring a benefit banquet and dance in celebration of the Millennium at 7 p.m. at the Hillandale C Club. Music will be provided by Zhuravli. Proceeds from the banquet will benefit the Harvard Millennium Project. The guest speaker will be Frank E. Sysyn, a respected scholar of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Ticket information may be obtained by calling Leona Petrashek, (203) 368-4607, or Gerald Gap, 255-4200 or 378-6712.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post No. 19 will sponsor its 22nd annual installation dinner/dance, beginning with the installation at 6:30 p.m., in the Ukrainian Hall, 18 Twin Ave. Dinner will begin at 7 p.m. and dancing will take place 8 p.m. to midnight. Music will be provided by the Pyramids. A donation of \$20 is requested. For tickets call Teddy Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Michael Wengrenovich, 735-5241, or Joseph Brega, 268-6523.

**FRESH MEADOWS, N.Y.:** The youth group of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church will sponsor a spring dance at 9 p.m. at the church, 48-26 171st St. Admission is \$10, which includes a buffet and live band. For information and tickets call Daria Jadlickyj, (718) 939-9453.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Young Ukrainian Professionals will host a dance party, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. at Ulana's, 205 Bainbridge St. For information call (215) 922-4152.

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.:** The Greater New Haven Millennium Committee

will sponsor a symposium on the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, featuring Dr. Paul E. Best, professor of political science at Southern Connecticut State University, Dr. Jaroslav Turkalo, a New Haven surgeon and historian, Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, professor of history at Manhattan College, and Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky, professor of psychology and special education at Rutgers University, at 2 p.m. in the student center of Southern Connecticut University, 501 Crescent St. The event is open to the public and is free of charge.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** To mark the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, the Manor Junior College Religious Studies Department and the Sisters of St. Basil the Great are holding their second annual spring symposium, titled "The Conversion of Ukraine: The Continuing Story," 9 a.m. to noon on the campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The symposium, which will explore the roots and impact of Ukrainian Christianity, will feature as speakers: Dr. Ihor Mirchuk, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky and the Rev. George Appleyard. For information call the college, (215) 885-2360.

April 30-May 1

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American community of Jersey City will hold a two-day "Millennium Open House, noon to 9 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to 6 p.m. on Sunday, at the Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet St. In addition to arts, crafts and icon exhibits, demonstrations, films and Ukrainian foods, special shows will be presented on Saturday at 2 p.m., featuring Ukrainian folk dancing and singing, on Sunday at 2 p.m., featuring a Millennium play, and 4 p.m., with Ukrainian dancing. Admission is free.

**NEW YORK:** Lidia Krushelnytsky's Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Committee of New York to Celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, will stage the American premiere of Ivan Kochoerha's drama-

tic poem "Yaroslav Mudryi," at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday, and 2:30 p.m. and at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, in Schimmel Center at Pace University, 1 Pace Plaza near City Hall. Tickets, which range in price from \$10 to \$25, are available at Arka, Surma and Molode Zhyttia in New York.

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** The Lisovy Mavky Plast Unit invites the public to join them for a jubilee celebration in celebration of the unit's 40th anniversary this weekend at Soyuzivka, Foordemore Road. For room reservations contact Lydia Kucher at Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641, and for information call Christine Gonko, (201) 284-7734 or 233-3498.

May 1

**NEW YORK:** Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will hold a public meeting, featuring AHRU president Bohzhen Olshaniwsky, at 2 p.m. in the Ukrainian Sport Club, 122 Second Ave. Mrs. Olshaniwsky will speak on AHRU's participation in the unofficial human rights seminar in Moscow last December, the current situation in Ukraine, and the group's fund-raising efforts for the Commission on the Ukraine Famine. For information call (201) 373-9729.

**BAYONNE, N.J.:** The Bayonne Ukrainian American Millennium Committee in conjunction with the Dormition/Assumption of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will sponsor an ecumenical prayer service in commemoration of the Millennium at the Dormition/Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, 32 E. 25th St. at 3 p.m. Coffee and cake will be served by the sisterhoods of the two churches following the service.

ONGOING

**WALDWICK, N.J.:** Emily Massoth of Allendale, N.J. will display her pysanky at the Waldwick Library here through the month of April. Ms. Massoth is currently teaching about the background of pysanka-decorating at the Midland Park Adult School.

### Second screening of "Mary Pickford" scheduled at Library of Congress

WASHINGTON — "A Kiss from Mary Pickford," a 1927 silent movie with Ukrainian intertitles was shown at the Mary Pickford Theater of the Library of Congress on Friday, April 8, to mark the 95th anniversary of Mary Pickford's birth.

The 75-minute 35mm movie was produced in Moscow by S. Kozlovsky and D. Kolupaev and was constructed around the 1926 visit by Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks when crowds of 100,000 strong greeted this internationally renowned couple.

According to Scott Simmon of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, "A Kiss from Mary Pickford" is "certainly a unique item and is more than a curio. In fact, 'A Kiss from Mary Pickford' holds up as a wonderful, rather dark comedy, belying the heavy reputation of early Soviet cinema. The film's put-upon but indefatigable hero is a movie theater usher whose girlfriend would rather

steal photos of Fairbanks from the lobby and moon over 'Don Q, Son of Zorro' than hold hands in the balcony. Their relationship takes an unusual turn, to say the least, when Mary Pickford chooses him out of the crowd. Hidden sharply within the slapstick is a prescient satire on the nature of celebrity.

"A Kiss from Mary Pickford" survives with Ukrainian intertitles which suggests that the print in LC's Pickford Collection was intended to be screened before Ukrainian audiences. The translation for this screening was done by Jurij Dobczansky.

The program will be repeated with piano accompaniment on Wednesday, May 7, at 7:30 p.m. The screening is free and open to the public but seating is limited to 64. Reservations may be made one week before the show by calling (202) 287-5677 during business hours (Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.).

### Will perform in senior recital

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The public is invited to attend the senior recital of guitarist Oleh Kaniuka of Union, N.J., at 8 p.m. on May 3 in the auditorium of the Old Music Building on the Douglass College campus of Rutgers University.

A longtime member of UNA Branch 490, Mr. Kaniuka will be receiving a bachelor of music degree in jazz performance from the Mason Gross School of the Arts of Rutgers University. He has studied with such jazz greats as Kenny Baron, Ted Dunbar, Mark Kirk and Sahib Shihab. For outstanding level of work in performance study, Mr. Kaniuka was awarded the Marjorie Nicholas Scholarship. Mr. Kaniuka also performs with the Chervona Kalyna orchestra.

Performing along with Mr. Kaniuka will be Adam Bernstein on bass, Andy Demos on drums and Joe Ruddick on piano and saxophone.

### Task force slates Toronto meeting

TORONTO — The Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations will hold a public meeting featuring attorneys Patience T. Huntwork, Orest A. Jejna and William J. Wolf at 7 p.m. on Monday, May 16, here at St. Vladimir's Institute, 620 Spadina Ave.

Topics covered will include: plans to protest the American Bar Association's declaration of cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL); the ASL's campaign of anti-Ukrainian, anti-Baltic and anti-Semitic disinformation; and the future of Ukrainian-Baltic-Jewish cooperation in anti-Soviet actions.

For information, in Toronto contact Natalie Pawlenko, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, (416) 762-9427.

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