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Ukrainian dissidents to meet Reagan

WASHINGTON — Six Ukrainian dissidents — representing national, cultural and religious rights activists — are among the prominent Soviet dissidents that have been invited to meet with President Ronald Reagan while he is in Moscow for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Oles Shevchenko, Mykhailo Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Hel and the Rev. Vasyi Romaniuk have been invited to attend a reception at Spaso House,

the residence of the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, on Monday, May 30.

These rights activists represent groups including the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its official organ, *The Ukrainian Herald*, the Ukrainian Cultural Club, the International (All-Union) Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in the USSR, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its journal, *Christian Voice*, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Sopinka named to Canada's top court

OTTAWA — Ukrainian Canadian John Sopinka, one of Canada's best-known litigation attorneys, was named to the Supreme Court on Tuesday, May 24.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made the announcement in Bonn, West Germany, while on a European tour.

House passes famine bill

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill extending the mandate of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, (S-2304) by voice vote on Wednesday, May 24. Two-thirds of the House members voted in favor of the extension prolonging the life of the commission through June 22, 1990.

The extension bill, was passed in the Senate on April 21. It now goes back to the Senate, which will vote on an amendment already passed by the House providing for the commission to select members to the body as the need arises.

Introduced by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), the amendment is a small technical provision, which should not affect the Senate's passage of the bill. It will then go to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

The amendment was added to assure that the commission remain a 15-member team during its work span. The commission will lose its chairman, Rep. Dan Mica (D-Fla.), who is running for the Senate in November, as well as its three administration members, from the Departments of State, Education, and Health and Human Services, who will leave with the election of a new president during this year.

The bill extension, however, does not provide for any additional government funding, many of the representatives who spoke out in support of it pointed out. Mr. Fascell stated, on the floor: "The Ukrainian American community has donated thousands of dollars that this work can be completed at no

(Continued on page 2)

the residence of the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, on Monday, May 30.

These rights activists represent groups including the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its official organ, *The Ukrainian Herald*, the Ukrainian Cultural Club, the International (All-Union) Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in the USSR, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its journal, *Christian Voice*, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The announcement surprised many observers because appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada are usually made from the ranks of judges in provincial courts of appeal.

Nonetheless, the selection of Mr. Sopinka, 55, was widely praised by his peers in the legal community, as well as by political observers and representatives of Canada's ethnic communities.

The appointment of Mr. Sopinka, an attorney with Stikeman, Elliott, one of Toronto's top law firms, marks the first time in 12 years that a practicing lawyer has been chosen to serve as one of the nine justices on the Supreme Court.

He succeeds Justice Williard Estey, (Continued on page 12)

International panel investigates famine

BRUSSELS — New York Times Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent Walter Duranty did not report about the 7 to 10 million deaths during the Soviet-engineered famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933 because it is believed that he was being blackmailed by Soviet authorities, testified internationally known historian Robert Conquest at the May 24 session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933.

Also that day, John Sopinka, who had just been named to Canada's Supreme Court and was at the hearings in the capacity of legal counsel for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, urged the commission of inquiry "to find that the famine was deliberately caused as an instrument of (Soviet) state policy."

"The famine was an act of genocide," he said. "Special measures against Ukraine were designed to break the spirit of the most recalcitrant of peasants opposed to collectivization" under Joseph Stalin.

The commission was initiated by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, an organization which champions the interests of Ukrainians both in Ukraine and in the free world.

"Duranty belonged to a strange sexual orgy sect," Dr. Conquest said.

Official program honors Shevchenko, upstaging unofficial cultural protest

KIEV — What was expected to be an unofficial demonstration calling for "cultural autonomy" in this Ukrainian capital city on Sunday, May 22, took the form of an official afternoon program honoring the poet Taras Shevchenko, reported Ukrainian American tourists who returned from Ukraine on Tuesday, May 24.

The Ukrainian Cultural Club (UCC), based in Kiev, had organized an unofficial demonstration to protest the Ukrainian republic's lack of cultural freedom and suppression of the Ukrainian language. They were, however, "upstaged" by the Soviet Ukrainian authorities, who usurped their plans and interceded with an official program near the Shevchenko Monument across the way from the State University of Kiev.

According to the American tourists, about 800 people attended the official program, which included performances by local choirs and ensembles, as well as opening remarks by Borys Oliynyk, chairman of the State Commission on Landmarks, who stated: "Let this be a joint celebration to celebrate the poet Taras Shevchenko."

About 300 feet away from the official ceremonies, a group of 200 to 300 people broke away from the "main

event" to conduct their own manifestation. These Ukrainians, dressed in embroidered shirts and blouses, led by a group of 50 to 60 university students, members of the UCC, held their own protest, an afternoon of song and poetry readings, reported the U.S. travelers.

The group had originally planned to read Shevchenko poetry during the official program, but according to Oles Shevchenko, the Ukrainian anti-nuclear and national rights activist, they were denied permission to do this by the authorities. Mr. Shevchenko stated that the officials had told him that the program was "totally filled."

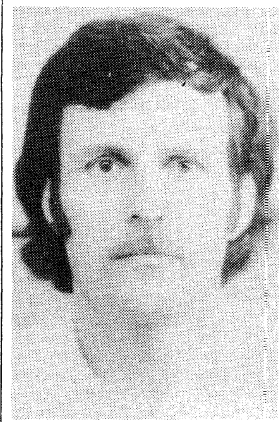
"Imagine that" he responded, "an afternoon honoring Taras Shevchenko where his poetry is not permitted to be read."

Mr. Shevchenko and his group were allowed to place bouquets of flowers at the foot of the poet's monument.

The UCC-sponsored event, which ran parallel to the official program in time (tourists observed that the official program began at about 5 p.m.; the unofficial gathering began about 30 minutes later and both ran late into the night, with the last people dispersing after 10 p.m.), included groups of students and rights activists singing Ukrainian songs, among them Vasyi Symonenko's "Lebedi Materynstva."

It also included readings of poetry written by the Ukrainian national bard, Shevchenko. According to one New Yorker who witnessed this May 22 (Continued on page 2)

Ruban freed



Ukrainian political prisoner Petro Ruban is free and back home in Pryluky, in the Chernihiv Oblast of Ukraine. See story on page 2.

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Petro Ruban freed from Perm

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian political prisoner Petro Ruban, whose wife, Lydia, is in the United States with their crippled son, Marko, was released from a labor camp in Perm and is back home in Pryluky, Chernihiv Oblast of Ukraine.

Mr. Ruban was thrice sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for, among other things, sculpting a replica of the Statue of Liberty as a gift to the American people on the occasion of the U.S. Bicentennial.

Most recently he was arrested while serving an exile term and sentenced to nine years of labor camp and four years' exile outside of Ukraine for writing various appeals and letters.

He was imprisoned in the notorious Perm Camp 36-1, which has become known as a "death camp" because several prominent dissidents had died

there. He, along with the other inmates of Camp 36-1, was transferred to camp 35-1, also in the Perm region.

Mr. Ruban was to have completed his latest sentence in 1998.

Mr. Ruban is currently in very poor health, and he arrived in Pryluky with a high fever. The Rubans' 19-year-old daughter, Nataalka, stayed in Pryluky with her grandmother, while Mrs. Ruban took Marko to the United States for medical treatment.

Immediately upon his release Mr. Ruban expressed serious concern about three inmates of Camp 35, Ivan Kandyba, Ivan Sokulsky and Mykhailo Alekseyev, who are in very poor health and are in solitary confinement.

Mr. Ruban was told as he was freed that if in the next three years he violates any Soviet laws he will be returned to the labor camp to complete his sentence.

House passes...

(Continued from page 1)

additional cost to the government. It is felt, however, that the authority of the U.S. government is necessary to ensure the credibility and integrity of the commission's work..."

James Florio (D-N.J.), who was the original House sponsor of the legislation that created the commission in 1986, said: "The commission has been working diligently over the past few years, holding hearings, compiling statements and information, and working on a curriculum guide which will enable our children to learn about this great tragedy in their classrooms. However, the commission's work is not yet completed and additional time is necessary to compile and publish the report this summer, translate and analyze eyewitness accounts, publish correspondence relating to the famine, complete the curriculum guide and conduct curriculum workshops on the findings of the commission. S-2304 will enable this important effort to come to fruition."

Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), who along with Reps. Mica, Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) comprise the four-member House of Representatives contingent of the 15-member commission, added, in the Congressional Record: "But more work must be done to meet the congressional mandate. Equally important is the need to disseminate the results of the commission's research. The realities of the genocide and the role of the Soviet Union policy should be known to everyone..."

Adding his thoughts on the extension of the bill, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), stated: "Despite the significant work to date, there is more that needs to be done in order to bring the full dimensions of

this chilling tragedy to light. The work of the commission is especially timely given greater discussion in the Soviet Union of the so-called blank spots in Soviet history, including a tentative but increasing discussion of the famine. Indeed, it is my hope that the work of this commission will contribute to the discussion taking place in the Soviet Union today to come to terms with the past."

President Reagan signed the original bill into law on October 12, 1984, and the Commission on the Ukraine Famine was established on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study of the famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, to expand the world's knowledge of the famine and to provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by elucidating the Soviet role in the Ukrainian famine.

Dr. James Mace became the executive director of the commission, which, over a period of two years, collected various testimonies of eyewitnesses, gathered all available information about the famine and examined the causes of the genocide and its effects. A full report to Congress is due out in June.

The next two years of work will allow the commission to transcribe original-language oral histories, with short summaries in English, totalling more than 2,000 pages. It will also allow for the dissemination of the commission's findings through contacts with scholars and historians, the media and curriculum packages for elementary and secondary schools.

The commission's by-laws provide for additional funding, over the \$400,000 government-granted monies, to come from private sources. The Ukrainian community to date has raised more than \$170,000 for the commission.

Mykhailo Slobodian, to name but a few of the better known dissidents.

According to the Ukrainian Americans who attended the demonstration, the organizers and participants of the afternoon "unofficial" protest did not experience any immediate repercussions because of their participation in this event.

May 22 marks the anniversary of the transfer of Taras Shevchenko's body from St. Petersburg to Kiev and then to its final resting place in Kaniv, in 1861. During the days of Petro Shelest, Ukrainian Communist Party leader in the 1960s and early 1970s, Ukrainian patriots commemorated May 22 by holding demonstrations and poetry readings near the Shevchenko monument. The tradition was banned when Volodymyr Shcherbytsky came into power in 1972.

Grigoryants released from jail, but Glasnost office is destroyed

MOSCOW — Sergei Grigoryants, editor of the independent journal named Glasnost, was released from jail on Monday, May 16, only to discover that Soviet authorities had confiscated his printing equipment and destroyed his files and manuscripts.

Mr. Grigoryants, who spent a week in jail after he was arrested on May 9 as he waited at his editorial office for a delegation representing the newly formed Democratic Union, which considers itself an alternate party, said that he had indications he would be charged with slandering the Soviet state. The punishment for this crime is up to three years in prison or "internal exile."

Thus, the future of Glasnost magazine is doubtful, reported The New York Times.

Meanwhile, in an interview with The Washington Post, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev described Mr. Grigoryants as an "alien phenomenon in our society, sponging on the positive aspects of perestroika."

In The New York Times, Bill Keller wrote of Mr. Grigoryants: "The dissident editor, who has grown increasingly disillusioned about the prospects for change, charged that the crackdown on his magazine and other recent police moves against dissent were a deliberate pre-summit message to President Ronald Reagan from Soviet police and the KGB that they, not Mikhail S. Gorbachev's liberal supporters, still control the rights environment here."

The journal Glasnost has been in

existence for a little over 10 months. It is published twice a month, and translations of it are circulated abroad. Glasnost is perhaps the most influential of the new unofficial, yet not clandestine journals now being published in various parts of the USSR. Such publications deal with topics as diverse as the environment, the arts and religious rights.

While Mr. Grigoryants was in jail, he said police and plainclothesmen had ransacked the house outside Moscow that serves as Glasnost's editorial office. He said he was kept from entering the house on Tuesday, May 17, the day after he was released from jail, but was able to look inside through the windows.

The dissident journalist also told the Times reporter that officials had told him to file documents proving that the house and equipment inside it belonged to him, a procedure that could take a year or more.

Mr. Grigoryants previously served eight years in prisons and labor camps for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his work on a samizdat journal. He was one of the political prisoners released early last year under a partial amnesty.

After he was arrested on May 9, Mr. Grigoryants said he was taken to a hearing at which the only question asked of him was his name. He was found guilty of resisting arrest and was ordered to serve seven days in jail.

other result but famine, and he knew it at the time."

The commission is made up of the following jurists: Prof. Jacob Sundberg, Sweden (commission president); Prof. G.I.A.D. Draper, United Kingdom; Prof. John Peters Humphrey, Canada; Prof. Georges Lavasseur, France; Prof. Ricardo Levene, Argentina; Prof. Covey T. Oliver, United States; Prof. Joe Verhoeven, Belgium.

The commission had invited the Soviet Union to send a representative to its hearings, but no Soviet official has attended the sessions.

The International Commission of Inquiry into the Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933 will continue to hear testimony from experts and eyewitnesses at the Brussels Europa Hotel through Friday, May 27.

Dr. James E. Mace, staff director of the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine was to testify on Wednesday, May 25.

International panel...

(Continued from page 1)

His testimony was presented on May 24 to the International Commission of Inquiry into the Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933. The commission is examining evidence that the Soviet government deliberately starved 7 to 10 million Ukrainians to death during the period of collectivization. Dr. Conquest's book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," supports the theory that the Soviets engineered the famine in order to destroy the Ukrainian peasantry fighting against collectivization.

In continuing his testimony, Dr. Conquest explained that the famine in Ukraine was a conscious and deliberate action by the Soviet government. "Clearly, the high grain requisition targets were intentional," elaborated Dr. Conquest, "Stalin was told that they were too high, but they were enforced nevertheless. There could have been no

Official program...

(Continued from page 1)

manifestation, Oles Shevchenko read with great feeling Shevchenko's "Yurodyvyi" (The Feeble-Minded.) When it began getting dark, this group of demonstrators held a candlelight vigil.

Among the Ukrainian human, national and religious rights activists and former political prisoners who had traveled to Kiev for the Sunday afternoon event were: Bohdan, Mykhailo and Olha Horyn, Maria Hel, Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife Atena Pashko, Oles Shevchenko, Opanas Zalyvaha, Evhen Sverstiuk, Oles Serhiyenko, Vitaliy Kalynychenko (who was recently released from prison and currently resides in Kharkiv), Petro Rozumny, Serhiy Naboka, Alla Marchenko (widow of Valeriy), Olha Heyko-Matusyevych, Evhen Proniuk,

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Demjanjuk trial judge speaks in U.S. on Israel's duty to try war criminals

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — Judge Dov Levin, presiding judge at the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk, spoke here at Congregation Sharey Tefilo-Israel on May 3 on the topic "Should Israel Continue to Prosecute Nazi War Criminals?"

Judge Levin, a justice of the Supreme Court, is currently on a speaking tour of the United States as an official of the Maccabi World Union, which brings together young athletes who compete in the International Maccabiah Games in Israel. The judge told The Star-Ledger of New Jersey that he is not in the U.S. to speak about the Demjanjuk trial, but to talk about the Maccabi youth movement.

He was at Temple Sharey Tefilo-Israel as a featured speaker during its Northern New Jersey Israeli Fair which this year marked Israel's 40th anniversary.

Judge Levin told his audience that it is "only natural" for Israel to try war criminals. "It would be abnormal if the Jewish nation that lost half of its people would do nothing to punish, to try those who were war criminals or collaborated in war crimes," he said.

He continued by pointing out that in Israel there is no statute of limitations on war crimes, "because we are not dealing with a normal situation or normal crimes," but with people "who slaughtered millions." This is "not forgettable and not forgivable," he said.

"I am not allowed to speak as to the verdict in this (the Demjanjuk) case, but I should refer to some of the facts so that everyone should understand what we are speaking about," Judge Levin explained.

He noted that between July 1942 and February 1943, 800,000 were killed at Treblinka. "Who were the perpetrators?" he asked, proceeding to answer the question. They were, according to Judge Levin, 20 German officers and 120 collaborators.

He then went on to say that of these collaborators, one Ukrainian was extradited to Russia and executed, and one Ukrainian was sent to Israel and was convicted, but his case is now under appeal. No other nationality was mentioned by the judge.

Explaining why Israel tries war criminals — first Adolph Eichmann and most recently Mr. Demjanjuk — Judge Levin said, "We have to think about why such a thing (the Holocaust) happened and whether it could happen again. 'And, he added, 'There is a feeling that it could happen again. Anti-Semitism is growing in enlightened countries — France, Germany, some of South America and the United States — these days. ... Zionism, a pure movement, is being likened to racism by the United Nations."

He hypothesized that "if in 1939 there had been a Jewish state to protect our people, the Holocaust would not have happened." He noted that the United States, Britain and France were fighting the Germans, knew what was going on in the death camps and had the ability to bomb the camps, yet they stood aside."

"Only a strong Jewish state," he said, "could then, and would be able in the future, to prevent such an event." Relating the Holocaust to current events, Judge Levin said Israel's 4 million Jews are surrounded by 120 million Arabs, "most of them terrorists who are not ready to allow Israel to exist. ... Heaven forbid that we should lose any war. The end of the state of Israel would lead to the end of the Jews," he commented.

"One of the means to prevent Holocaust is by punishing war criminals," he went on. That is why Israel tries, and must try, war criminals, he explained.

He described the Israeli courts as "careful courts" — "if there is any doubt, they will acquit anyone, even if it is a suspected war criminal."

He concluded, by stating that "it is the right, it is the duty" of Israel to punish war criminals if the charges against them are proven.

After the judge's speech, the audience was invited to submit questions in writing. A number of these, however, dealt directly with the Demjanjuk case, and the judge declined to answer since the case is "sub judice."

Although he could not speak about the Demjanjuk case in his public remarks, Judge Levin did comment on it, in general terms, in an interview with The Star-Ledger.

He told reporter Herb Jaffe that the trial of "Ivan the Terrible" was "unquestionably the most wrenching, ... the most difficult experience" of his life.

"In order to write the 440-page verdict, we (the three judges) had to remain calm and formal, and we had to put aside any emotions. But afterwards, when I began to think of what I heard in that courtroom, at times I became emotional," Judge Levin told the newspaper.

He explained that "the main question in this case was identification of the accused," and he stressed, "I can tell you we were convinced, each of us, from the evidence that was produced, and the pleadings that were argued, that Demjanjuk is 'Ivan the Terrible.' There is no mistake."

He continued, "If our court had any reasonable doubt, whatsoever, about the identity of this man, the case would have been dismissed."

"We relied on the authenticity of documents and the credibility of witnesses. In our written opinion of 440 pages — and I wrote most of it — we concluded that this is 'Ivan the Terrible.' The public in Israel accepts that. There is no doubt," Judge Levin told his interviewer.

He added, "If there are any doubts, the court of appeals will have every opportunity to explore them," which is why an appeal could take, according to Judge Levin, two to four weeks, "or as long as necessary."

As regards the death penalty, Judge Levin commented, "I'm against it from a philosophical point of view. Our Knesset (Parliament) abolished the death penalty in 1954 with two exceptions." Those are war crimes and treason in time of war.

The Israeli Supreme Court justice was in Connecticut for two days prior to his South Orange appearance. On Sunday, May 1, he spoke at the fourth annual Israel Symposium at Beth El Temple in West Hartford. The next day he was one of the speakers at Law Day U.S.A. ceremonies in New Britain Supreme Court.

In Hartford, the judge's remarks focused on the impact of the Demjanjuk trial, and here, too, the speaker said he was not allowed to speak about a case that is still pending.

As in New Jersey, Judge Levin said that the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk on war crimes charges was necessary in order to prevent another Holocaust.

"If there are war criminals, they should be brought to court," he was quoted in a local newspaper, The Herald, as saying. "Everybody should

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Much ado about Kiev Consulate

by Walter Bodnar

WASHINGTON — News about the opening of a United States Consulate in Kiev, Ukraine, is generating much interest at summit time.

A letter to President Ronald Reagan, signed by 45 U.S. senators, was hand-delivered to the White House on Wednesday, May 25 — hours before the president's departure for Helsinki later in the afternoon.

At departure time it was not entirely clear whether all of the obstacles regarding the consulate between the American side and the Soviets had been resolved.

Sens. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Peter Wilson (R-Calif.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), expressed hope that the opening of a consulate "will be placed high on your agenda for the upcoming Moscow summit."

The letter went on to state: "We advocate an office for informational and consular purposes only. This will obviate the need to station a large number of personnel in Kiev, or to construct a costly secure facility there."

Rep. Dan Mica (D-Fla.), chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-Maine), ranking minority member of the subcommittee, wrote to Secretary of State George Shultz reiterating full support for a new consulate in Kiev, but noting that new consulates should follow the guidelines that call for permanent and secure facilities as stated in section 153-b of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of December 1987.

In a letter to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, gave a brief history of the oft-postponed facility:

"President (Richard) Nixon and General Secretary (Leonid) Brezhnev agreed to the establishment of consulates in New York and Kiev in 1972. Various problems of implementation coupled with U.S. sanctions in January 1980 against the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, delayed the opening of the Kiev Consulate.

"The Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine in April 1986 further delayed this project. The question of security at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and problem of funding for U.S. missions overseas (the U.S. at the present time is closing missions abroad, not opening new ones) are a continuing problem.

"The Kiev Consulate project has not gotten off the ground for 15 years. I share your judgment about the importance of opening this new window and having a listening post in the most populous of the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union... I would urge you to use your influence and organization to press for an early opening of the consulate."

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine proceeded to write to the entire Congress, calling upon congressmen and senators to contact President Reagan and Mr. Shultz to finalize plans in time for the summit meeting.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president

of AHRU, had previously enlisted the support of Rep. Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.) of the House Appropriations Committee, pointing out the desirability of an American presence in Kiev by means of establishing a consulate. She also appealed to Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.) and Speaker of the House James C. Wright (D-Texas), and leaders of the committees who had jurisdiction in the issue.

As far back as 1983, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) and Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.), co-chairmen of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, stated that opening a consulate in Kiev would "assist our government and the many human rights groups in the U.S. in better monitoring Soviet compliance with human rights agreements." The consulate would also "serve the needs of the many American tourists who travel to Ukraine every year."

William Broomfield (R-Mich.), ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wrote to AHRU, saying: "I am a strong supporter of opening a consulate in Kiev and believe that it would provide an important American presence in Ukraine." It would "serve as a window for the West for emerging democratic groups."

Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) telephoned her support to the secretary of state. In a similar vein, Rep. Gus Yatron (D-Pa.) offered his support via letter to the secretary. Rep. Dean Gallo (R-N.J.) wrote: "The consulate would help to promote international recognition of both the accomplishments and continuing struggles of the Ukrainian people."

In the Senate, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and minority spokesman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) signed on to the Metzenbaum letter to the president. Sen. Lautenberg wrote to Ernest Hollings, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate: "Ukraine is comparable in size and population to France, and Ukrainians are the biggest and most important non-Russian nationality in the USSR." There were many other congressional calls and letters.

Several other groups joined in the Senate joint letter, namely, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and the National Conference on Soviet Jews. Orest Deychakivsky offered his generous counsel and support as did the AHRU representatives in their lobbying efforts both in the Congress, and the executive departments. An editorial by The Ukrainian Weekly stating reasons why a consulate should be established was used in the lobbying efforts. In addition, an extensive petition campaign by AHRU netted many responses from various parts of the United States.

With a stopover at Helsinki and a speech on human rights, the president, with his mandate from the people, was armed for putting his best foot forward at the summit meeting in Moscow.

An authoritative source for the State Department told an AHRU spokesman as late as Thursday, May 26, that although the discussions on the Kiev Consulate are in a less than ideal atmosphere for both the Americans and Soviets there is, nevertheless, a "reasonable chance for success."

League of Ukrainian American Voters holds fund-raiser for N.J. candidate

ORANGE, N.J. — Donald Payne, Democratic candidate for the House seat being vacated by the retiring Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. in the 10th Congressional District in New Jersey, attended a lawn party in his honor here at the home of Roman and Oksana Kupchinsky on Saturday, May 14.

The sponsor of this cocktail party was the League of Ukrainian American Voters (LUV) in New Jersey, a bipartisan citizen's group seeking support for issues of concern to the Ukrainian American community. The league is headed by Ted Romankow.

In addition to issues of defense, peace, education and the plight of the homeless, Mr. Payne highlighted the drug problem as a menace to American society.

He also came out strongly in support of opening the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, extending the mandate of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine freeing political and religious prisoners in the Soviet Union, and upholding the sister-city concept between the U.S. and the Ukrainian SSR.

Accompanying Mr. Payne was New Jersey State Sen. Donald W. Rice, who is also West Ward councilman in the city of Newark. He spoke of the need to clean up the city of Newark, expand homestead programs destined to increase property values in this "renaissance city," and maintain stability with the various ethnic groups in Newark and surrounding areas.

His wife, Shirley, a former resident of California, told of her difficulty in adjusting to Newark initially and how

she became a vocal supporter for the revival of the area. Mr. Rice had explained to members of the New Jersey Senate how his district was comprised of not only blacks but other ethnicities — including one of the largest settlements of Ukrainians in the state.

During the course of events at the soiree, Mr. Payne conducted a special interview with Lydia Ruban, who introduced her wheelchair-ridden son, Marko, and asked for help in freeing her husband, Petro Ruban, presently incarcerated in Perm Camp 35-1 in the Ural region in the USSR.

She explained that her husband, a sculptor, was imprisoned for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" — including the fact that he wanted to present a replica of the Statue of Liberty that he had carved to the U.S. president during the Bicentennial celebrations in 1976. The candidate vowed to do everything possible for her husband. The translator for Mrs. Ruban was Dr. Roman Voronka.

Master of ceremonies for the gathering was Bohdan Vitvitsky who introduced Mr. Payne as a widely traveled person — he has been to over 80 countries while an executive with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) — who is interested in issues for improving the quality of life and is an advocate of Ukrainian concerns.

The MC noted the numerous constituents in the audience, including Sister Marie and Sister Damian from St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark; Nadia Svitlychna from the

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Mazurkevich testifies on violations of postal accords by the Soviets

WASHINGTON — Ulana Mazurkevich, chairperson of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee based in Philadelphia, testified before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The hearings, held on March 29, were chaired by Rep. Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.). Rep. Constance Morella (R-Md.), a member of the postal commission, also attended the hearing.

Rep. Gilman has been spearheading an investigation of the interruption of international mail addressed to recipients within the Soviet Union. That investigation climaxed in 1984 with a dramatic presentation by Rep. Gilman of the committee's findings before the Universal Postal Union convention in Hamburg, Germany. In the wake of Rep. Gilman's presentation, that convention adopted a series of resolutions condemning the Soviet government for its systematic interruptions of the mail.

Testifying at the hearings, in addition to Ms. Mazurkevich were: Vladimir and Mali Slepak, noted Jewish dissidents; Bill Johnson, assistant postmaster general; Dennis Braham, vice-chair of the National Council on Soviet Jewry; and a representative of the American Postal Workers Union.

Ms. Mazurkevich stated in her testimony that "although the right to communicate is one of the basic rights which is guaranteed in the Postal Convention as well as in the Helsinki Accords, this right," she continued, "is still not a right but a privilege which the Soviet government dispenses on its citizenry depending on its particular mood."

Ms. Mazurkevich then went on to illustrate various cases of blatant mail violation by Soviet authorities. In one

case, Lidia Ruban, wife of noted political prisoner Petro Ruban, after arriving in New York for medical treatment for her son, wrote to her husband who is currently serving his 10-year prison term in a Perm camp. The letter addressed to Mr. Ruban was returned marked "addressee unknown" although, prior to her departure to the United States, Mrs. Ruban visited her husband in the camp.

Rep. Gilman questioned the panelists on ways to improve communication to the Soviet Union. Ms. Mazurkevich responded that holding hearings such as this forces the Soviet government to pay attention, especially "in light of this era of glasnost."

But, Ms. Mazurkevich continued, "the most pressing problem facing Ukrainian Americans is the exorbitant duty that the recipient must pay on parcels sent to the Soviet Union."

She asked the committee to press the Soviet government to try to reduce the excessive duty, since in many cases relatives in Ukraine cannot afford to accept the parcel sent because of the expensive duty. Ms. Mazurkevich also brought up cases of parcels not being delivered to addressees in the Soviet Union, although, mailers followed all the regulations stipulated by Soviet authorities.

Ms. Mazurkevich suggested the Soviet authorities be pressured to: reduce the excessive duty; stop censorship of postal material; reduce the time of delivery and clarify the lists of restricted and prohibited items.

She also asked that violations of the postal accords be brought up at the Moscow summit.

Manitoba elects new government; Ukrainians win some, lose some

by Orysia Tracz

WINNIPEG — Manitoba is orange in the north, blue in all rural areas, and red in Winnipeg, according to the banner colors of the three major political parties. After the provincial election of April 26, Manitoba's political make-up changed dramatically.

The ruling New Democratic Party (NDP) was defeated badly, electing only 12 out of 57 members of the Legislature. Northern Manitoba remains NDP, with a few representatives left in Winnipeg ridings. The Progressive Conservatives (PCs or Tories), who were expected to win big, managed to become a minority government with 25 seats. While not winning the election itself, the big winners were the Liberals, who achieved Opposition status with 20 seats.

What was so remarkable about the Liberal win of 20 seats and Opposition in the Legislature was that in the previous sitting, there was only one Liberal member, the leader of the party, Sharon Carstairs. She joked that she used to caucus by looking in the mirror. Mrs. Carstairs and her party won because of

her style, no-nonsense approach and the slogan "Competence with Heart."

She is now the most powerful woman in provincial politics in Canada, because she holds the balance of power. Political commentators daily ruminate on how long the present minority government can stay in power, with or without the support of the other two parties.

Candidates of Ukrainian origin fared both well and badly. Some new faces won, some prominent ones lost. Among the defeated NDP Cabinet ministers were Wilson Parasiuk (health), John Buklaschuk (transport) and Len Harapiak (agriculture). Mr. Harapiak narrowly lost the election for leader of the NDP a few weeks earlier.

Remaining as members of the Legislature, but now in third place behind the Tories and the Liberals, are former NDP Cabinet ministers Harry Harapiak, Judy Wasylcyca-Leis and Bill Uruski. Darren Praznik and Leonard Derkach (named to the Cabinet as minister of education) won from the PC Party. From the Liberals, Bill Chor-nopyski, Richard Kozak and Mark Minenko will sit in Opposition.

Newcomer Minenko defeats minister

by Orysia Tracz

WINNIPEG — Mark Minenko, a 31-year-old lawyer, made political history in a north Winnipeg constituency in the Manitoba provincial election of April 26 by defeating the prominent Minister of Finance Eugene Kostyra by 335 votes (3,867 to 3,532).

Marko, as he is known in the Ukrainian community, was the Liberal candidate in the Seven Oaks constituency. Until this Liberal sweep, the north end of the city traditionally was NDP (New Democratic Party) territory, with Liberal support perceived as minimal. But this time four out of five Liberal candidates won in this section of the city, with the fifth coming in a decent second.

Member of the Legislature Minenko is associated with the law firm of Glowacki and Libitka. He graduated from the University of Manitoba Law School in 1985, and also holds a bachelor of education degree from the University of Manitoba and bachelor of arts from the University of Winnipeg.



Mark Minenko

He serves as a captain in the Canadian Armed Forces Reserves, and is the deputy commanding officer of the 17th Medical Company at Minto Armory.

He is the son of the Very Rev. (Continued on page 13)

Kulchitsky announces bid for office

WARREN, Mich. — D. Roman Kulchitsky on April 15 opened his campaign for state representative with a kick-off event here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. He is running on the Republican Party ticket in the 25th State Legislative District, located in the city of Warren.

The Rev. Bernard Panchuk OSBM, pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck, opened the event with a moving invocation. He compared the night's ceremonies with the Old Testament custom of anointing leaders when they fought in the cause of their nation.

Bohdan Fedorak, president of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, next briefly welcomed the guests on behalf of the Cultural Center.

Attorney Andrew Halijw produced Mr. Kulchitsky, a local businessman. (Continued on page 15)



D. Roman Kulchitsky

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

The Fraternal Corner

by *Andre J. Worobec*
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

A potpourri of fraternalism

There are several separate items I would like to touch upon in today's column.

• The first: some of our secretaries and members are asking: "What do you mean by 'fraternal activity'?"

To answer this question I have to reach back and reprint some of the ideas from earlier articles appearing in this column.

Fraternal activity is a term used to describe the good deeds a fraternal benefit society, such as ours, does for its members, its community and its country.

As far as the UNA is concerned, it can be something as simple taking up a collection to help a sick member of your branch or visiting him or her, getting your members to take advantage of the UNA scholarship program, to participating in the Millennium celebrations as a UNA branch or district, teaching the children in your parish or local school safety, or collecting funds to support the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Fraternal activity, if done through an organized effort of the local UNA branch or district, can be the same as a volunteer effort to hold a cultural, educational, charitable activity, one that promotes involvement with our youth, athletics; or helping your local church. It means being a good and active Christian, a responsible citizen of your community and your country, while promoting the Ukrainian cause and heritage.

The aim of the UNA fraternal activities coordinator is to encourage each one of our branches and districts to be more active in fraternal activity.

• Second: Another activity that the executive committee and this office would like to encourage among the members of every branch and district, is for branches and districts to organize banquets where fashion shows are held, and where national, historical and folk dress are exhibited, including wedding

gowns and dresses worn by mother and daughter in their day.

• Third: The UNA is eager to publicize in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly information about its members. As a starter, it will print articles about a UNA member entering the armed forces, and will accept short stories about each serviceman and woman. Photos would be very much appreciated.

The branches and districts are further encouraged to honor members on the occasion of the anniversaries of their membership and activity in the UNA. Again, stories about such events together with photos will be appreciated.

Do you know a particular member of your branch or district who has distinguished himself or herself in any particular field, study, activity or business, or who has become a celebrity? We would like to devote more space to stories about our UNA members and focus on them as persons. Please send such stories to the fraternal activities coordinator, together with a photo.

Let us not forget that the UNA press is there to serve its members. Help us to serve you better, by writing.

What works in your branch? How have you overcome problems related to fraternal activity or lack of it? Please, let us know. We invite you to forward your comments to the Fraternal Corner and share your ideas and experiences with us.

Reminder: Send your nominations (along with a summary of the candidate's activities) for the 1988 UNA Fraternalist of the Year Award. The deadline for the receipt of nominations is June 30. Send them to: Ukrainian National Association Fraternal Activities Coordinator, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

After 45 years, Andrew Jula retires as Branch 161 secretary

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — Andrew Jula, who served for 45 years as secretary of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., retired from that position on December 31, 1987. The longtime UNA activist remains involved in the fraternal organization as one of its supreme advisors.

Branch 161 in Ambridge will be 70 years old on September 30, and during that time it has had only three secretaries. Its first secretary, who served since its founding in 1918 until December 1, 1941, was the late Anthony Podufaly. Mr. Jula took over on January 1, 1942, at the young age of 30 and served as secretary through the end of 1987. His successor is John Tyro Jr., who assumed the post on January 1.

Mr. Jula was honored upon his retirement by more than 250 persons who attended a surprise party held in his honor by Branch 161 at the V.F.W. Hall on April 16.

Among those present to pay tribute to the pioneer UNA'er was UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who said in his speech that Mr. Jula was among those devoted UNA'ers who "made the UNA what it is today."

Mr. Flis also presented a certifi-



The ever-youthful Andrew Jula.

cate of appreciation to the retired branch secretary. The certificate honored Mr. Jula "for more than 40 years of dedicated service to the Ukrainian community, to the members of Branch 161 as secretary, and to the Ukrainian National Association as a member of the Supreme Assembly in grateful appreciation of his untiring and dedicated fraternal service."

Obituary

Michael Wityshyn, 106-year-old UNA'er

CAMPBELL, Ohio — Michael Wityshyn, who emigrated to this country from Ukraine in 1912, died of pneumonia here at St. Elizabeth Hospital Medical Center on April 26. He was 106 years old.

Mr. Wityshyn was a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 218 in Campbell.

He was born in Makhniv, Rava Ruska, Ukraine, on May 6, 1881, to Andrew and Paraska Wityshyn. In order to earn more money to purchase land in Ukraine he arrived in Ohio in 1912 and began working in the powerhouse of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. He worked there for 32 years.

He married Eva Kopynska in 1903 in Ukraine. She died there in 1923 before

Mr. Wityshyn had returned. Eventually, Mr. Wityshyn brought his son, John, to Campbell; two daughters remained in Ukraine.

Mr. Wityshyn retired in 1949 and moved to Patchogue, N.Y., after marrying Paraska Chromitski in 1950. Twenty-six years later the Wityshyns moved back to Campbell. Mrs. Wityshyn died in 1986.

Mr. Wityshyn was a founding member of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, and a funeral liturgy was offered at the church on April 29.

Surviving are his son; two stepdaughters, Jo Ann Funaro and Mary Polak; seven grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Dunai folk troupe to dance at Father's Day Festival at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's annual Father's Day Festival at Soyuzivka, the fraternal organization's upstate New York resort, will feature, among other performers, the Dunai Dancers of Canada.

This year, it will be over 20 years since

the Dunai troupe was formed by the Ukrainian youth of St. Catharines, Ont., as a Centennial project. Growing from its original 20 members, the group now consists of approximately 100 members and musicians ranging in age from 7 to 22, from all Ukrainian organizations in the Niagara Peninsula

and New York State.

Since the group's formation, the Dunai Dancers have performed in numerous shows in the Niagara region and have traveled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Philadelphia, Chicago and Hartford, Conn. They have appeared at Toronto's O'Keefe Center and Ontario

Place, Detroit's Edsel Theater, Chicago's Concert Hall and also on the NBC Today Show.

They have been honored in their performances for the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, Queen Elizabeth II, and Canada's former Prime Minister Pierre

(Continued on page 12)



The Dunai dancers of St. Catharines, Ont.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Day of Prayer

Today, May 29, has been designated as a "Day of Prayer and Unity" by the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. It has been denoted as "Suffering Church Sunday" by Keston College, a religious rights organization based in London, with the hope that on this day, Western Christians will think, pray and celebrate with believers in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

On this day, across the free Western World, the National Committee has asked that chimes ring for freedom — that for 1,000 seconds beginning at noon, all over the world, Ukrainian Christians and their friends will mark a thousand-year-old tradition by joyously ringing their church bells. The resounding peals will be dedicated to the 50 million Ukrainians — Orthodox, Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal — in the Soviet Union who continue to live under an oppressive system, one that does not allow them to worship freely.

This Sunday, by the Julian calendar, is also observed as the Sunday of the Ascension of the Holy Spirit, a holy day during which Ukrainians have traditionally remembered their dead and honored them — believing in the Resurrection, in the rebirth.

Thus, as we pray for our loved ones on this Sunday, let us take time to pray for our Churches in this year of the Millennium, and remember that the day of their Resurrection also will come.

Jane Ellis of Keston College writes: "This Sunday is an opportunity for all of us to share in this — the grief and the joy, the pain and the promise, the light and the dark.

"The most striking example of this journey from death to life has been that of the Ukrainian Catholics. For years we have known that they existed — but no one knew exactly where, how many, who they were. Now, under glasnost, they have broken the surface. They are telling us that a Church exists — a Church outlawed over 40 years ago. They want to come out into the full light of day and live a normal Church life.

"A Church is arising from the ashes. We still mourn for the suffering it has undergone even as we rejoice that it is finding new life. Its members face many problems. On Suffering Church Sunday, let us pray that they will find fresh hope for the future. And may that be our prayer for all believers in Communist countries."

The famine commission

A little more than a month ago, the U.S. Senate passed a bill extending the mandate of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine for another two years. Now the House has acted likewise. Only one small step remains: the Senate must now pass an amendment that has already passed in the House, one which provides for the smooth succession of members on the commission when vacancies arise.

The Senate and House votes to extend the life of the famine commission are gratifying, for they reflect on the inestimable value of the commission's work. Already the commission has prepared its final report (that is, it was to be its final report, until its mandate was extended), and in that report it revealed 19 findings that are sure to affect the way the Great Famine of 1932-1933 is treated in the history books.

The findings debunk the notion that the famine was caused, as widely held, by a natural drought, as well as official Soviet allegations that "kulak sabotage" can be blamed to a large degree for the famine.

The famine commission also found that the U.S. government and the international news media, foremost among them The New York Times, indeed knew that a famine was raging in the Ukrainian countryside; and that the former extended diplomatic recognition to the USSR despite the ongoing genocide, while the latter assisted the Soviets in covering up the atrocities being committed.

In addition, the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine has heard testimony from 57 survivors of the famine and is now preparing for publication over 200 interviews with eyewitnesses. As now, the commission was intimately involved in developing curriculum materials for schools, and several guides that have benefitted greatly from the commission members' input have already been accepted by some states of the union. Teachers' conferences on the famine have been held, and are continuing to be organized, throughout the country; they are invaluable in instructing educators on how best to teach their students about one of the 20th century's genocides.

All of the foregoing — the commission report, its collection of oral history, the teachers' seminars and curriculum guides — have demonstrated how much more remains to be done in bringing the famine into the consciousness of the public — and why we Ukrainians must continue to support it financially.

We commend all those senators and congressmen who realized that the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine can still contribute so much more toward realizing one of its principal goals: "to expand the world's knowledge of the famine."

ACTION ITEM

Individuals wishing to express their disappointment and disapproval of President Ronald Reagan's visit to the Danilov monastery scheduled to take place as part of the Moscow summit events this week, should make their opinion known by calling the White House's Public Comment line at (202) 456-7639.

The trip to the monastery is scheduled to take place on Monday, May 30. Phone calls should be placed after the event is reported in the media.

— submitted by Tamara Horodysky, VISA, Berkeley, Calif.

Insight on dominant force in USSR

The much misunderstood Russia

by Yaroslav Onyschuk

One of the most surprising facts about contemporary society is that Russia remains so poorly understood in the Free World, and especially in America.

Gerhart Niemeyer, a Sovietologist, reminded Westerners in 1956 that the reason they do not understand the Russians is that they always try to judge them by Western standards. And this wrong orientation, he said, brings only misfortunes for the Western World.

Many other experts on Russian and Soviet affairs agree with Niemeyer. For the Russians have a specific individual and national psychology which is a world apart from the psychology of the nations of the Western world. And the most characteristic features of the Russians are their peculiar understanding of the concepts of freedom, man's dignity, honor, truth and morality.

Andrei Amalrik, a prominent Soviet intellectual and historian, in 1969 wrote an article on the Soviet Union that found its way to the Free World and for which he was sentenced to three years of imprisonment. In this article he stressed that the ideas of freedom and self-government are incomprehensible to the Russian people. Freedom, for them, is synonymous with "disorder." Historically, Russian society has had a very antipathetic attitude toward liberty and freedom.

If we go as far back as the 16th century, Sigmond von Herberstein, the German ambassador to Moscow, wrote in his book about the Russians: "These people enjoy slavery more than freedom."

The Russian poet Alexander Pushkin thought the lack of freedom in Russia was not at all a tragedy. In a letter from abroad, to his wife, he wrote in 1834: "Without political liberty, it is also possible to live."

And other Russian writer, Ivan Turgenev, expressed this view in a letter to Alexander Herzen, a Russian thinker living in London, on December 13, 1867: "Of all the European nations, Russia needs freedom least."

Moreover, the Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1880) developed a whole philosophical system to prove that freedom for mankind, and not only for Russians, was not needed. His reasoning was as follows: If a man is free, he may do whatever he wants and he may commit any crime he wants, in the name of some "higher principles." Freedom degenerates into self-will and it leads to evil and crime, Dostoyevsky believed.

And Nicholas A. Berdyaev (1874-1948), one of the greatest Russian thinkers of this century, who lived and died in France, in his book on Dostoyevsky, wrote that the author was "specifically Russian," and the most Russian of all Russian writers — the key to understanding "the Russian soul and the mystery of Russia."

Berdyaev wrote that he himself could not find understanding of liberty or freedom in Russia. He could not find it

Yaroslav Onyschuk, a lawyer by training, became a journalist in Ukraine with the daily newspaper Ukrainski Visti and was affiliated with that Lviv-based newspaper until the outbreak of World War II. Since then, he has been a free-lance writer, and his articles have been published in magazines and newspapers in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Spain and the United States. Above is the first of a series of columns by Mr. Onyschuk.

in tsarist Russia, among the revolutionary intelligentsia, in the Orthodox Church, or among the Communists.

Another Russian, Georgi P. Fedotov, a historian and philosopher, who also lived in the Western world during this century, in his article, "Rossiya i Svoboda," printed in Novy Zhurnal in 1945 in New York, came to the conclusion that in Russia there was no place for freedom. Freedom was considered as abhorrent idea, synonymous with license, wantonness and infamy.

Thus, the Russians throughout their history had a very unusual perception of freedom and liberty.

Neither could one find in Russian society an understanding for human dignity, honor, truth and morality.

Peter Chaadayev, as a young Russian soldier in the Napoleonic War, came with Russian troops in 1814 to Paris. Seven years later he returned to France and stayed there for about five years. In 1829 he wrote in French an essay, titled "Philosophical Letter," about the differences between European nations and Russia.

"Russian history is the development of serfdom and autocracy," he wrote. In Europe there are common institutions, ideas of everyday life. The Russians do not have such ideas. Chaadayev asked: "Do you know what kind of ideas" (the Russians have)? The ideas of duty, law, truth and order."

In 1936, this essay appeared in Russian in a Moscow periodical. But this periodical was suspended, the censor who had passed the article was dismissed, the editor exiled, and the author was declared insane by the tsar's order. He was compelled to write an "Apology of a Madman."

Dostoyevsky, while writing in 1877 in his "Diary" about his observations in Europe, was wondering why in Europe there were common values in the understanding of law and order. They were laid down and formulated very precisely. Evil and good were defined, weighed and measured. This was strange for Dostoyevsky; he felt that nobody could be a final judge of what is evil and what is good.

In his "Diary" we find also interesting remarks about the perception of honor by Europeans and Russians. The perception of honor was introduced into Russia with European clothing, but, he says, it "was adopted mechanically, so to speak, whereas spiritually we forgot what honor meant."

And Dostoyevsky repeats his statement more precisely through one of his characters (Shatov in the novel "Possessed"): "For a Russian a sense of honor is only a superfluous burden, and it has always been a burden through all the nation's history."

This brief information about the Russian perception of the permanent spiritual human values shows us how far apart the Russian mentality is from the mentality of the Western world's nations. This abysmal difference can be better illustrated by a quote telling us what "morality" means for the Russian Communists. In the Short Philosophical Encyclopedia (Moscow 1934) we read: "From the point of view of Communist morality, 'moral' is only that which facilitates the destruction of the old world and which strengthens the new, Communist world."

The undeniable fact is that we in the Free World do not understand the Russian mentality. We like to listen to fairy tales about Russia and Russians — the dominant force in the USSR. But such an attitude may sometimes lead to tragic consequences.

BOOK REVIEW: Dr. Robert Gale speaks on Chernobyl nuclear disaster

Final Warning: The Legacy of Chernobyl by Dr. Robert Peter Gale and Thomas Hauser. New York: Warner Books, 1988. 230 pp.

by Dr. David Marples

Dr. Robert Gale, an associate professor of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles, found himself in a unique position after the Chernobyl disaster of April 1986. With the financial backing and political clout of industrialist Armand Hammer, he was permitted to go to Moscow to carry out bone marrow transplants on some of the most seriously contaminated victims.

Thereafter, he not only became one of the few authorities in the West on what was happening in Moscow regarding those people who had been transferred to Hospital No. 6, but he also became a familiar spokesperson at press conferences, on television and on the radio about the medical implications of Chernobyl.

"Final Warning" was written by Dr. Gale with the assistance of Thomas Hauser, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author. There are basically three distinct parts to this book. First, Dr. Gale's experiences in Moscow are related. Second, there is an autobiographical section regarding the author's life and career. Third, as the title of the book suggests, there is a warning to the reader about the dangers of the atom; Chernobyl is thus the final warning of a nuclear conflagration.

Of the three parts, the latter may be dealt with somewhat summarily. The material therein will not be unfamiliar to those who have read Jonathan Schell's "Fate of the Earth" or even attended an anti-nuclear rally.

The equation of Chernobyl with the danger of nuclear weapons was not lost on the Soviets either. As early as May 14, 1986 the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, in his first major speech about the disaster, on Soviet television, made such an analogy. Thereafter it was repeated regularly in Soviet sources.

Chernobyl also gave a considerable impetus to the anti-nuclear movement, and halted or postponed several of the European nuclear programs (Yugoslavia, Sweden, Austria, for example.)

More interesting to the reader, however, is Dr. Gale's account of his time in Moscow. What emerges from a reading of the text appears to be slightly at odds with the author's own perception of his general reception. Thus with a few reservations, Dr. Gale speaks warmly of his hosts and was quite impressed with the standard of Soviet medicine and the industriousness of Soviet personnel at the radiation hospital.

Yet there is little doubt that he was never (and perhaps could not have been under any circumstances) treated as an insider. His hosts regularly dispatched him on sightseeing tours of Moscow, or back to his hotel room for a rest that he did not, in his view, require.

Further, at the August 1986 meeting in Vienna, the head of the Moscow hospital, Dr. Angelina Guskova, was quick to denounce the value of the bone-marrow transplants, much to the chagrin of the author. While the Soviet medical authorities may have decided retrospectively that the number of

survivors of such transplants did not justify the costs involved, such a public negation of their value smacks of ingratitude. As Dr. Gale mentioned in the spring of 1988, at least two lives were saved.

Dr. Gale entered center stage during a large press conference about the disaster held on May 15 in the Soviet capital, but as the text makes plain, his knowledge about the events at that time was restricted. He was unaware, for example, of how many patients there were in Moscow, let alone in other cities such as Kiev. Therefore, despite his access to some of the doctors and patients, Dr. Gale could not add appreciably to the official Soviet reports, although as he acknowledges in the text, he and his colleagues from Los Angeles and Israel decided initially not to make public statements in the first place.

There is much to admire in Dr. Gale's enthusiasm and dedication for his work. He describes himself as one committed to finding a cure for leukemia and, like any doctor, to saving lives, anywhere at any time. In "Final Warning," however, he has taken upon himself a larger role; one, moreover, that in his position it would have been very difficult to fulfill.

He met Mr. Gorbachev and thus offers his assessment of the Soviet leader in the light of U.S.-Soviet relations. Most important, he was allowed to visit the Chernobyl station on several occasions and on this basis offers an account of what happened in the immediate aftermath of the accident. He comes close, therefore, to speaking as an authority on Chernobyl.

Herein lies the main weakness of the book. The author was not in the area at the time, and for obvious reasons is not

familiar with the various Soviet reassessments of the post-accident scene, the evacuation and the psychological impact on the population. Ironically he was photographed in the summer 1987 issue of *Yunost* with one man who could have enlightened him considerably about such matters, the Ukrainian writer Yuriy Shcherbak.¹

Hence Dr. Gale's judgments are based largely on initial Soviet accounts, which lead him to devote only a few sentences to what he sees as a smooth, well-organized evacuation.

Today, such conclusions would be unacceptable to Western and Soviet scholars alike. What the author might have done, however, is provide more details about many of the personalities he met, and indeed, even the area around the damaged nuclear plant. He was acquainted, for example, with the controversial Ukrainian minister of health, Anatoly Romanenko, who had so patently failed to issue a health warning for 10 days after the accident and who today is the director of the Center for Radiation Medicine in Kiev that is responsible for monitoring about 200,000 persons exposed to levels of radiation considerably higher than the natural background. Minister Romanenko is mentioned in the text, but very briefly.

It is perhaps because of the dearth of information about such people and because the author did not have the chance to converse with the local

(Continued on page 13)

1. Yuriy Shcherbak's accounts of Chernobyl in *Yunost* of June and July 1987 are to be published in English by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in early 1989.

FOR THE RECORD: A fair trial for Demjanjuk? Nonsense!

Below is the full text of an article written in response to a commentary by attorney Alan Dershowitz on the case of John Demjanjuk. Dr. Kuropas's response (in a slightly edited version) was published in the *Chicago Sun-Times* on May 7. Dr. Kuropas was identified in the *Sun-Times* as a director of the Ukrainian American Justice Committee.

by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

A syndicated series of articles by respected Jewish American jurist Alan Dershowitz applauding the "fairness" of the Israeli trial of John Demjanjuk is an affront to the wit and wisdom of informed Americans.

The trial was a travesty of justice, a government-orchestrated drama designed to keep alive the memories of the Holocaust and to settle accounts with an old and hated enemy.

The verdict was rendered before the trial began. Appearing on CBS news on the day Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel, then Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres affirmed Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt by announcing: "He's a Nazi; he's a killer." Noting that 25 years had passed since the Israelis had hanged a Nazi, Gideon Husner, chief prosecutor in the Eichmann case, later intoned: "A new generation has arisen. It is important that the young generation in Israel and in the world be able to get a grasp of the atrocities of the Holocaust."

Oops!

In the conclusion of Dr. Iwan Z. Holowinsky's article about Antin Makarenko (May 22), a typographical error changed the sense of a quotation. The quote should have read: "I resolutely decided to be the dictator."

Held in a converted theater, the trial began on the day the Israeli justice minister went on national radio and declared: "Today begins the trial of Nazi murderer and war criminal John Demjanjuk." As the trial progressed, thousands of Israeli schoolchildren were brought to the hall to view the proceedings (which began with a complete review of the Holocaust despite defense objections), while spectators freely yelled epithets against Mr. Demjanjuk from the gallery. Even *The Jerusalem Post* editorialized that if Mr. Demjanjuk is acquitted, it might somehow diminish the Holocaust in the eyes of the outside world. "Many Israelis will be waiting to be convinced that the holding of this war crimes trial was not a mistake," the *Post* wrote.

Not to worry, Ukrainian-born John Demjanjuk was convicted and condemned to death. As the deputy speaker of the Knesset, Dov Ben Meir, wrote to the president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine on the eve of the trial, "Since the days of Bogdan Chmelnitzky, the Jewish people have a long score to settle with the Ukrainian people" (Bohdan Khmelnytsky was a 17th century Ukrainian military commander).

The trial, held in what Barbara Amiel of the *Toronto Sun* aptly described as "a lynch-mob atmosphere," was also attended by Ukrainian American lawyers who reported what they learned in the Ukrainian American press. One of them, Walter Anastas, a former law professor, was shocked by the brutal manner in which the three Israeli judges intimidated defense witnesses. "Such judicial behavior would never be tolerated in other free world courts," he stated. One defense witness, the renowned historian Nikolai Tolstoy, threatened to leave the courtroom if the

judges didn't stop their personal attacks on his character. "It was I who was on the dock," Mr. Tolstoy stated later, "and not the issues upon which I was called to testify."

Demjanjuk trial judges also attempted to lead witnesses. During testimony by Shmuel Krakowski regarding Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis during World War II, Judge Zvi stated: "You noted that the Germans expected collaboration or cooperation from the Ukrainians because of the national aspirations of Ukrainians for independence. Now when it comes to cooperation in the annihilation of Jews, were there or not additional reasons why the Germans expected the Ukrainians to cooperate? For example, the tradition, the long-lived tradition of hatred and hostility vis-a-vis the Jewish population, ever since the times of Khmelnytsky in the 17th century, wasn't that one of the factors involved?" he asked.

In the end, the Israelis decided to hang John Demjanjuk largely on the basis of testimony by five Treblinka survivors (all of whom had heard each other's stories many times and had identified John Demjanjuk before) and an identification card supplied by the Soviet Union.

The judges treated the testimony of survivors as sacrosanct. Never mind that one of them, Eliyahu Rosenberg, testified in 1947 that he saw "Ivan the Terrible" "fall for all eternity" during the 1943 Treblinka uprising. (Shown his sworn statement at the trial, Mr. Rosenberg replied that he was certain "Ivan" was dead until he saw Mr. Demjanjuk.) It didn't matter that Pinchas Epstein, another eyewitness, never even mentioned an "Ivan the Terrible" in his sworn 1947 statement. So what if 12 of the 17 Treblinka survivors interviewed

by the United States Justice Department earlier couldn't identify John Demjanjuk in any of the photos. The Israeli court ruled that "all of the horrific scenes" the survivors witnessed "are as a fire imprisoned in their bones, etched deep in their memories."

All this after testimony by Yad Vashem Holocaust archives director Dr. Krakowski that many survivors wanting "to be part of history" may have let their imaginations run away with them. "Many were never in the places where they claim to have witnessed atrocities, while others relied on second-hand information given them by friends or passing strangers," he said.

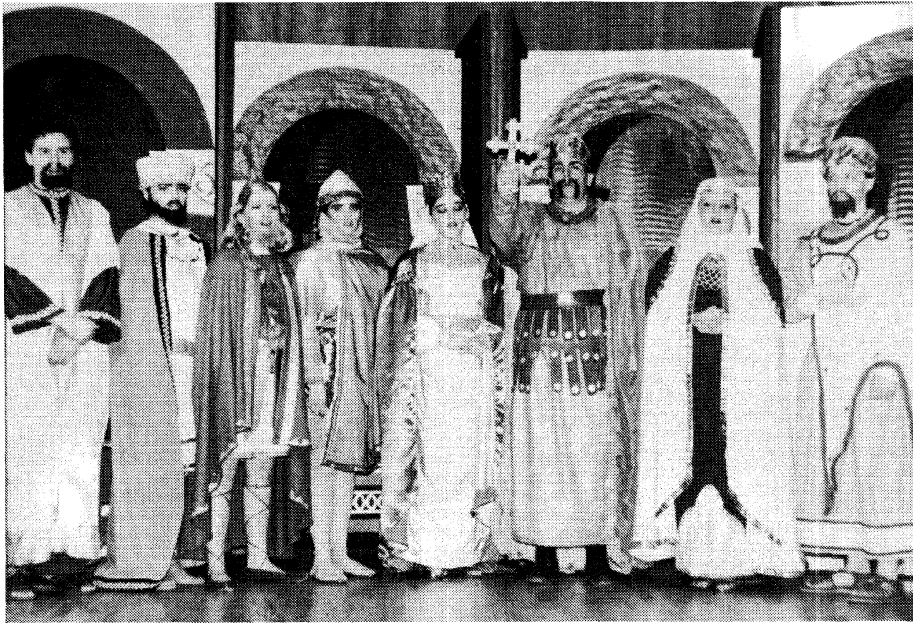
One is reminded of the 11 "survivor witnesses" who testified under oath — and falsely — that Polish-born Chicagoan Frank Walus was the Nazi butcher of Kielce, when the man was really a farm worker in Germany during the war, both too short and of the wrong nationality to be a Gestapo officer.

Many forensic experts provided evidence that the Soviet-supplied Trawniki I.D. card was a forgery. One was Dr. Julius Grant, the renowned Briton who proved that the *Stern* magazine Hitler "diaries" were a fake. Another was William Flynn, chief documents examiner for the State of Arizona, who was responsible for uncovering a series of documents fraudulently attributed to Mormon leaders. When Mr. Flynn attempted to present the results of his iron ion migration test, a procedure important in determining the age of a document, the Israeli court refused to hear the testimony on the grounds that it was "irrelevant."

And so it went. While the prosecution had access to Department of Justice files, the defense had to sue the Department of Justice to obtain them.

(Continued on page 12)

Detroit high school stages "The Great Prince Volodymyr"



Prince Volodymyr and his entourage sing praises to the cross of Christ at the conclusion.

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

DETROIT — In keeping with the spirit of the Millennium, the annual theatrical production at Detroit's Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School was the premier performance of Volodyslav Kovalchuk's "The Great Prince Volodymyr." This historical drama, penned in 1938 on the occasion of the 950th anniversary of Ukraine's baptism, was to have been performed in the Lviv Theatre under the direction of the renowned Volodymyr Blavatskyj. However, because of the outbreak of war, the play never reached the stage.

To stage it 50 years later in the United States with a group of high school students was no small undertaking. But once again, the dedication, stamina and sheer determination of the school's Ukrainian teachers, Vera Andrushkiw and her assistant, Chrystyna Kozak, met with great success. The members of the senior class, supported by the school choir, captivated the audience as Prince Volodymyr showed the wisdom and strength of a great leader in overcoming obstacles, betrayal and treachery in the struggle to unite his lands and his people. The final act concluded with Volodymyr's historic decision to accept Christianity for the people of Rus-Ukraine.

Although the play itself was a difficult work, containing numerous cumbersome dialogues and complex historical references and subplots, the young actors projected the events and flavor of 10th century Kievan Rus' admirably well. Roman Los as Volodymyr Sviatoslavych played the central character with dignity and stature. Michael Jewicz, cast as his opponent Yaropolk Sviatoslavych, delighted the audience with his contrasting portrayal of the hot-tempered brother who placed his own ambitions and sword above the well-being of the people. Lesia Iwanycky displayed beauty, grace and royal bearing in the role of Princess Anna of Constantinople who initially opposed Volodymyr but, in time, proclaimed her love and loyalty, and became his wife and most valuable cohort.

Volodymyr's mother, the noblewo-

man Malusha, who was played by Bernadette Kopytko with a nice balance of motherly concern for her son's welfare and wary reserve toward her new daughter-in-law. The male role of Dobrynnia, Malusha's brother and the role of Suchan, the noble warrior from Ovruch, were ably handled by Tanya Clark and Valentina Paquette, respectively. The narrators, who provided a synopsis of the historical events as a prelude to each act were Lysa Gudz, who doubled in the role of the palace guard, and Kristina Maritzak who also played a Greek emissary.

The supporting cast of characters were Gregory Wolozczuk as the Byzantine Emperor Constantine; Markian Karpinsky as Sadko, the nobleman from Novhorod; Thomas Lucas, Yaropolk's nobleman Blud; John Szajenko as Mychajlo, a Greek emissary; Tanya Krupiak as Tur, a young soldier in Volodymyr's army; Daniel Zarewych as Myrosiav, Yaropolk's army commander; Zenon Zarewych as Ragnar, the

commander of the Varangian forces; Katherine Bartkiw as Stavro, the archer; Christine Cieply as Dymytrij, a Greek emissary; Daniel Stachursky, a Greek messenger; Diane Czerkes, the prince's sage; and Judy Nawrocki, a Greek slave.

It should be pointed out that the majority of these students have had little experience on stage and several had no knowledge of the Ukrainian language prior to their studies at ICHS. Their ability to learn lengthy, difficult parts and express them fluently within the dramatic context is a great credit to them and to their teachers. This was not a new challenge for Mrs. Andrushkiw and Mrs. Kozak. Their many years of commitment and perseverance in teaching and instilling their students with a love for their Ukrainian culture and language has made its mark on every aspect of the school's program and curriculum.

A very important component of the

annual productions is the High School Chorus under the direction of Larysa Stasiw-Hnatiuk. Dressed in finery of Kievan nobility, this 26-voice ensemble enriched the action and displayed fine talent. Mrs. Hnatiuk's arrangements of Borys Kudryk's epic "bylyna" and fanfare, plus her own compositions, included an interesting blend of quartets, trios and duets interwoven with the full ensemble. Andrew Stasiw provided the musical accompaniment and, together with Jaroslaw Petraschchuk, was responsible for the audio system and lights. The final musical number was the "Millennium Hymn" written by IC's own poet-in-residence, Zoreslaw, the Rev. Sebastian Sabol OSBM, with music by M. Fedoriv.

No worthy project is ever possible without the support, cooperation and helping hands of many individuals. Prof. Maria Harasevych wrote the introductory prologue and assisted as language consultant. Andrij M. Latshevskyj and Damian Kozak contributed their own theater expertise to bring out the best in the novice performers.

The stage sets were designed and constructed by Yuri Krus with assistance from Halyna Cisaruk-Konopada and crew. The costumes, designed by Natalia Hryhorchuk, were sewn and embellished by the mothers and grandmothers of the cast members. Jarema Kozak illustrated the commemorative poster and program book cover.

Funding was provided by the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, the Ukrainian Cultural Center and the Future Credit Union of Detroit, and an elegant "After-Glow" reception was prepared by the ICHS Parents Club. The encouragement, understanding and patience of the school's faculty and staff made the work easier and more enjoyable.

But those who reaped the greatest benefits were the student-actors themselves. They learned some important lessons not only about theater and working together, but a good deal of Ukrainian history as well.



The cast and producers of "The Great Prince Volodymyr."

SUM-A teams win in three divisions at Plast volleyball tourney

by Ihor Strutynsky

NEW YORK — The Third Annual National Open Volleyball Championships of Plast were held on Saturday, April 23, at the Hunter College Sportsplex in New York City. Twenty-six teams registered for this year's tournament, but due to time constraints, the organizing committee was forced to reduce the field to 21 teams.

The tournament, open to all Ukrainian organizations, was organized under the auspices of the National Plast

Command of the United States. Ihor Sochan, president of the National Plast Command and himself a volleyball enthusiast, welcomed the athletes, wished them well and officially opened the tournament.

Bohdan Hajduczuk served as the tournament's head referee and was ably assisted by five referees: Fermin Pena, Bohdan Kramarczuk, Mr. Sochan, Danylo Dziadiw and John Leshchuk.

Following the opening ceremonies, team captains were escorted to the school's Hospitality Room, where they

were introduced to the tournament's rules and system of play. The tournament was composed of four divisions — men's, women's, boys' and girls' — and was played in a round-robin format. Having familiarized themselves with how the tournament would be run, teams began their preliminary rounds at 9:30 a.m.

The boys' division was composed of five evenly matched teams. Highlighting the division, as most spectators would attest, was the preliminary game between SUM-A New York and SUM-

A Yonkers. A win by either team would have secured a spot in the championship game. SUM-A New York, however, could have lost and still advanced to the finals if Plast Philadelphia lost the following game to SUM-A Passaic. In a seesaw game, SUM-A New York finally prevailed 15-13, thus assuring itself of a spot in the finals against Plast Philadelphia.

Having been humiliated by SUM-A New York in the preliminary round by a score of 15-2, the Plast team hoped to

(Continued on page 14)



The Khmeli, champions of the men's division.



Michael Chudyk

Winners of the women's division, SUM-A Yonkers. Oksana Lototzka, second from the right, was selected as the women's MVP.

FINAL STANDINGS OF PLAST'S 1988 NATIONAL OPEN VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men:

1. Khmeli
2. SUM-A New York
3. SUM-A Yonkers
4. Injecto Mold
5. Plast Passaic
6. Plast Cleveland
7. Chervona Kalyna
8. Rochester

Boys:

1. SUM-A New York
2. Plast Philadelphia
3. SUM-A Yonkers
4. Plast Newark
5. SUM-A Passaic

Women:

1. SUM-A Yonkers
2. Spartanky
3. Ukrainian Sports Club of New York

Girls:

1. SUM-A Passaic
2. Plast Newark
3. SUM-A New York
4. SUM-A Yonkers
5. Plast New York



Led by Alex Reshitnyk (standing, second from the right), the boys' MVP, SUM-A New York defeated Plast Philadelphia to capture the boys' title.



John Bilynskij of SUM-A New York, the men's MVP, spikes against Injecto Mold during the men's semifinals.



SUM-A Passaic, for the third consecutive year champions of the girls' division. Christine Kocz, kneeling on the extreme left, was named the girls' MVP.



Who, what, when,
where and why...

Plast fraternity prepares parade float



The Millennium float prepared by the Pobratymy Plast fraternity of Chicago as it appeared in the St. Patrick's Day parade.

CHICAGO — Billboards are not the only effective way to publicize the Ukrainian American community's observances of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan-Rus', as the Chicago branch of the Plast fraternity Pobratymy has proven.

On the initiative of the fraternity's member, Andres Durbak, the fraternity members rolled up their sleeves and began working on a Millennium float, which was funded by the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of Chicago.

The Pobratymy, whose work, to a great extent, includes the counseling of younger scouting members, decided to make their project a Ukrainian youth community project, involving members of various youth organizations and youth church groups. Together they planned, constructed and displayed the float. The building process took four weeks and the float was ready to roll for St. Patrick's Day.

To draw even more attention to the Millennium float, which was adorned with blue and yellow tissue paper, blue lettering and a trident designed with gold tinsel, the float also prominently displayed a sign that read: "Saluting our Irish Neighbors on the Millennium of Dublin." This year, that Irish city also marks its 1,000 year anniversary, and Chicago, home of the Irishman, the late Mayor Richard J. Daley, claims to have some Irish blood as well. (It is in the Windy City that the Chicago River is dyed green every St. Patrick's Day.)

However, this was not the only parade on the agenda for the Millennium float. It's already been entered in the "Say no to Drugs," Mexican Day, Polish Day, Puerto Rican Day and Independence Day parades scheduled on the city's calendar this year. On the float rides a Ukrainian youth dressed as Prince Volodymyr the Great, and other youths dressed in national costumes.

The float's main objective, according to the Pobratymy fraternity members, is, of course, to convey the message of the Millennium, to make others aware of the 1,000-year tradition of the Christian faith in Ukraine, which is currently oppressed under the Soviet government. The fraternity members feel that the float will be seen by

thousands of parade enthusiasts and those numbers can reach into the millions through televised broadcasts scheduled on both national and cable networks.

The members of the fraternity hope that exposure will be great, for everyone loves a parade.

Auburn slates Festival '88

AUBURN, N.Y. — Festival '88, a celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine, will be held on June 10-12 here in Casey Park. The event will complement the many Millennium celebrations being held throughout the country this year in commemoration of the baptism of the Ukrainian nation in 988 under the leadership of Prince Vladimir the Great, ruler of Kievan Rus'.

Sponsored by the Shevchenko Cultural Association of New York Inc., the cultural event will feature a parade, dances, concerts, arts and crafts displays, and traditional Ukrainian foods. Proceeds will benefit the Shevchenko Scholarship Fund, which provides scholarships to Ukrainian youth organizations, such as Plast, SUM-A and ODUM, to continue studies in the field of music, arts, theater or academics.

Festival '88 will kick off Thursday, June 9, at Springside Inn with a banquet. A dance on Friday, June 10, at 9 p.m. in Casey Park, will feature Grammy Award winner Jimmy Sturr and his orchestra from Florida, N.Y. Admission is \$8 and includes free parking.

A parade will be held on Saturday, June 11, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., leading from downtown Auburn to Casey Park. In addition to participation by Auburn dignitaries, and civic and community organizations, the parade will have participation by various ethnic groups from the Central New York area, including Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton and Elmira. The parade will culminate in free outdoor concerts at Casey Park, featuring performances by parade participants, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

On Saturday evening, there will be a

concert in an enclosed ice rink at the park, with special lighting and sound systems integrated into the program to create a theater atmosphere. Admission is \$10 and includes free parking. The concert will showcase renowned Ukrainian tour performers.

Scheduled to perform at the evening concert are:

- Syzokryli, a Ukrainian folk dance ensemble from New York City under the direction of choreographer Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky;
 - Alex Holub, Ukrainian vocalist from New York City;
 - Burlaka Men's Chorus from Toronto;
 - Yarko Antonevych, bandurist from Toronto;
 - Chaika, a Ukrainian folk dance ensemble from Burlington and Hamilton, Ont.; and
 - Troyanda, vocalists from Toronto.
- Saturday's festivities also include a dance beginning at 9:30 p.m., featuring the Tempo Orchestra from New Jersey. Admission is \$8.

On Sunday, June 12, the festival will begin at 12:30 p.m. with an ecumenical church service in Casey Park.

Sunday's activities will culminate in an evening concert, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., at Casey Park, featuring Syzokryli, Mr. Holub, Burlaka, Mr. Antonevych and Chaika. Admission is \$8. The master of ceremonies will be Cecil Semchynshyn, a professional entertainer from Winnipeg.

In addition to the dances and concert performances, throughout both days Festival '88 will showcase Ukrainian arts and crafts displays and will include the sale of favorite traditional Ukrainian ethnic foods.

Advertising firm donates Millennium billboards



In recognition of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianization of Ukraine and in cooperation with Ukrainian American Millennium committees, Patrick Media Group Inc. has posted a Millennium billboard in Scranton as a public service to the community. The international advertising firm, headquartered in Scranton, Pa., has donated similar space throughout the United States particularly where there are heavy concentrations of persons of Ukrainian heritage. An identical billboard is also planned for the Wilkes-Barre area. Seen in the photo above are: (from left) the Very Rev. Mitred Nestor Kowal, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Scranton; Bill Roditski, co-chairman, Millennium Committee of Ukrainians of Northeastern Pennsylvania; Charles Gahwiler, vice-president/general manager, Patrick Media Group; Sophie Soniak, committee treasurer; Paul S. Ewasko, committee chairman; and the Rev. D. George Worschak, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Scranton.

Parish welcomes Chicago mayor



Peter Dudyc

Chicago Mayor Eugene Sawyer speaks at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church's blessing of Easter baskets. Clergy seen in the photo are (from left): Deacon Andriy Onuferko, the Rev. Mitred Marian Butrynsky (pastor), the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky and Deacons Mykola Oryschuk and Marian Ivakhiv.

CHICAGO — Parishioners of St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church on the Near West Side of Chicago welcomed Mayor Eugene Sawyer for a traditional Easter basket blessing on April 9.

The parish's faithful celebrate Easter according to the Julian calendar in order to remain united with their brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

Saturday's celebration began with a procession from the church at 4:30 p.m. in which Mayor Sawyer participated. The procession then proceeded to the rear of the church where rows and rows of Easter baskets were laid.

In the baskets were the traditional Easter foods such as; ham, roast lamb, sausage, butter, cheese, horseradish, paska (a special bread) and also traditional hand-painted Easter eggs called pysanky.

The blessing of the Easter baskets began at 4:40 p.m. and the parishioners provided Mayor Sawyer with an Easter basket filled with traditional foods. Mayor Sawyer thanked the parishioners as he participated in the blessing ceremony.

The mayor also announced the acceptance of the date of July 31 as the

L.A. station to air Ukrainian compositions

LOS ANGELES — In response to the efforts by the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Jubilee Committee of Los Angeles, public radio station KUSC 91.5 FM has expressed a keen interest in broadcasting Ukrainian classical music.

During this month of June, KUSC will broadcast several selections of Ukrainian classical sacred music. The selections and approximate air times are:

- Sunday, June 5, 7-10:30 a.m.: "Sunday Morning L.A. with Mary Ann Bonino," Bortniansky concertos.
- Wednesday, June 15, midnight-5 a.m.: "Music through the Night with Laura Brodian," Ukrainian high mass sung by St. Barbara's Church of Vienna with Andriy Hnatyshyn, conductor.
- Thursday, June 16, midnight-5 a.m.: "Music through the Night with Laura Brodian," Jerusalem Matins, by M. Fedoriv, Musicus Borntianskii with M. Maksymiw, conductor.
- Friday, June 17, midnight-5 a.m.: "Music through the Night with Laura Brodian," various Ukrainian liturgical musical selections.

Millennium celebration by the Ukrainian community in Chicago to take place in Olive Park.

Also present at the day's events were members of the Commemorative Millennium Committee, Illinois chapter.

Millennium billboards seen by 75 million nationwide

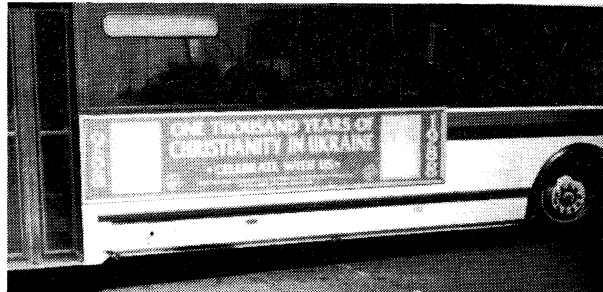
NEW YORK — Fifth Street and Oxford in Philadelphia, 1501 Jefferson Highway in New Orleans, Kane Street and Eastern Avenue Road in Baltimore, Sierra Highway and Sierra Cross in Los Angeles, Hanes Road and 31st Avenue in Tampa, Elston and Campbell in Chicago, Telephone at Griggs in Houston and Westside Highway and West 14th Street in Manhattan — these are just a few of the more than 200 billboard locations throughout the United States that carried the message, "1,000 Years of Christianity in Ukraine, Come Celebrate with Us, 988-1988." The billboards appeared throughout either the month of April or May.

Initiated by the public relations division of New York Metropolitan Committee to Commemorate the Millennium, and implemented by Barbara Bachynsky, the idea caught on quickly in all of the states, as Ukrainian communities in such cities as Hartford, Conn., Jersey City, N.J., Cleveland,



Who, what, when, where and why...

Cleveland buses carry message



Since May 1, the Cleveland metropolitan area has had 200 buses, (like the one above) one-third of the fleet, carrying their "One Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine: Celebrate With Us" advertisement. This and over 20 billboard signs over Ohio, as well as letters to all Cleveland area parishes and other projects, has raised the public awareness about the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity.

Seattle, Rochester, N.Y., Phoenix, ordered the eye-catching billboard posters picturing the golden domes of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, glistening against a sky of rich blue. The design, positioned diagonally on a space approximately 22.6 feet by 10.4 feet, was created by artist Luba Maziar of New Jersey.

Various city Millennium committees, as well as Ukrainian organizations, parishes, businesses and private individuals, ordered the billboards for their regions. They were not responsible in naming the locations for the posters; this was in the hands of the various billboard companies contracted. Requests for locations were accepted and close proximity to particular streets, thruways, bridges, etc. were observed when space permitted.

Many organizations funded billboards for locations outside populous Ukrainian community centers, as the original goal was to have at least one billboard in every state. However, as

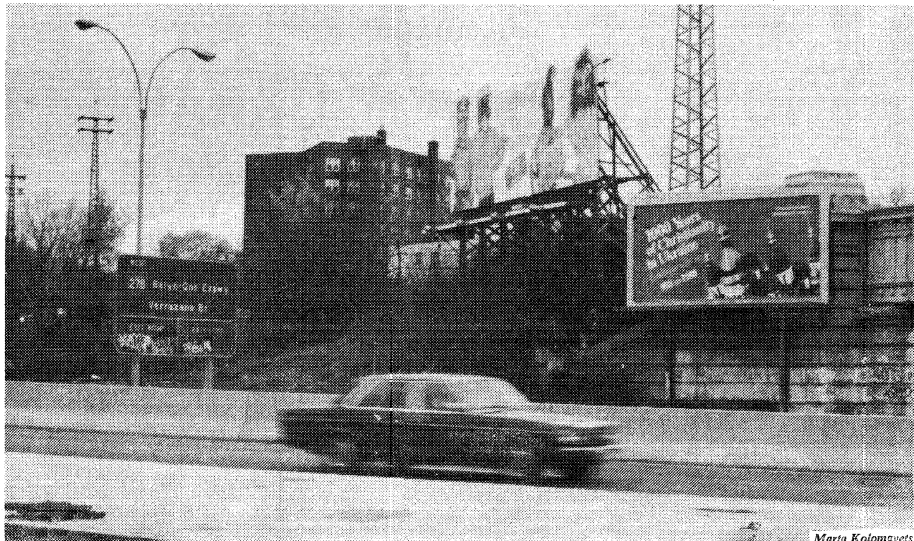
this plan was put into action, the organizers of this project came up against red tape. For example, they were told, that some state's environmental protection laws prohibit the display of advertisements on billboards; such was the case in Colorado.

However, they put their plan into action and the final billboard count throughout the United States was 212.

The purpose of the project was to inform the largest possible number of Americans, travelers and pedestrians, of the 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine and to invite all to celebrate with the Ukrainian American community.

It is estimated that more than 75 million people have seen the billboard messages in the one-month period they were displayed.

So, if you were recently driving through Reno, Nev., Richmond, Va., Oklahoma City, or Pittsfield, Mass., and thought you saw a Millennium billboard, you were not dreaming.



A Millennium billboard in Queens.

Marta Kotomayets

Dunai folk...

(Continued from page 5)

Elliot Trudeau.

Orest Samitz of Niagara Falls, Ont., a member of UNA Branch 468, is Dunai's choreographer.

No strangers to the UNA, Dunai performed last year at Soyuzivka on Father's Day and in August on another occasion. They also performed at the Ukrainian Festival in New York City later in the year.

The Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine-Rus' will be this year's theme during the annual Father's Day Festival, which will take place on the weekend of June 18 and 19 at Soyuzivka. The program will begin on Saturday evening with a concert by the Dumka Choir from New York followed by a dance.

The main event of the celebration will be on Sunday afternoon. It will consist of an ecumenical moleben, celebrated jointly by Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox clergy, followed by a program of music and dance, featuring the Dunai Dance Ensemble and Trio Verkhovyna from Toronto.

In addition, there will be an exhibit of photographs of Ukrainian churches from the Lemko area, taken by Odarka Figlus and recently exhibited at The Ukrainian Museum in New York, and photographs of Ukrainian churches in U.S. and Canada taken by Bohdan Polanskyj. The exhibit will be open on both days, Saturday and Sunday.

Call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641, for room reservations.

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Sopinka named...

(Continued from page 1)

who announced his retirement last month.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee noted in a press communique that it applauds Prime Minister Mulroney's decision to appoint Mr. Sopinka to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sopinka, a Canadian-born Ukrainian, is the first person of Slavic descent to be named to the top court, according to William Werbeniuk, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Winnipeg. Mr. Werbeniuk told the Winnipeg Free Press, "We are delighted he has been appointed, and we think he will be doing a good job."

"I think not only for Ukrainians, but for all minorities as well, this is quite welcome," he added.

The president of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council, an advisory body to the Multiculturalism Department, also praised the Sopinka appointment. Dr. Louis Melosky told the Free Press, "We're happy — happy that it's a Ukrainian and over-all an ethnic community representative."

The Ukrainian Canadian attorney's appointment follows a request made last year by the Canadian Ethnocultural Council that the next Supreme Court justice to be named should be from an ethnic minority.

Mr. Sopinka was born in Broderick, Sask., to Ukrainian immigrant parents. He was raised in Hamilton, Ont. In addition to English, Mr. Sopinka speaks French and Ukrainian.

While attending the University of Toronto law school in the late 1950s, he played professional football for the Toronto Argonauts and the Montreal Alouettes.

He was called to the Ontario bar in 1960 and, according to The Globe and Mail, "has consistently tackled some of the toughest and most controversial cases."

The Globe and Mail also noted, "Mr. Sopinka has argued such a broad range of cases that few people in the legal community know where to place him ideologically. They can say little more than that he is relatively 'conservative.'"

His law practice has included corporate cases, federal-provincial disputes and service as counsel to various royal commissions.

Among the most celebrated cases Mr. Sopinka has represented are that of nurse Susan Nelles during a judicial inquiry into baby deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children and Cabinet Minister Sinclair Stevens during an inquiry into conflict of interest charges.

He represented the Ukrainian Canadian community before the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry into Nazi war criminals in Canada.

Most recently, as legal counsel to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Mr. Sopinka told the International Commission of Inquiry into the Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933 that the famine was genocide and urged the commission members "to find that the famine was deliberately caused as an instrument of (Soviet) state policy."

In fact, as his appointment was announced, Mr. Sopinka was in Brussels, where the international commission was holding its hearings. He immediately caught a flight back to Toronto, where he will finish up his work at Stikeman, Elliot so that he can take up his new position.

Mr. Sopinka was offered the Supreme Court position on Saturday, May 21, and he accepted it. His salary will be \$125,000 (Canadian) per year, and this represents a substantial cut in pay for Mr. Sopinka.

"It was suggested by some that I couldn't afford to take this appointment because I was making too much money," he told the news media. "The practice of law has been good to me and to the limited extent that I'm able to serve the country, I have a duty to accept what I consider to be the most important legal job in the country," he said.

Mr. Sopinka was described by The Globe and Mail as "a hard-nosed trial lawyer," who is praised by the Ontario legal community and opposition justice critics for his "intelligence, courtroom experience and his progressive approach to the legal profession."

The Toronto Star cited experts as saying that Mr. Sopinka is expected to be a great defender of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and a progressive on issues involving human rights and equality rights.

Liberal justice critic Robert Kaplan told The Globe and Mail, "He is a very distinguished counsel. I have a very high regard for him."

University of Ottawa law professor Edward Ratushny said the appointee is a good lawyer, and has the potential to be a good, perhaps even great, Supreme

Court justice.

The Toronto Star quoted Ontario Attorney-General Ian Scott as saying of Mr. Sopinka, "He's extraordinary competent, he has wide interests, and I think he will make a very interesting contribution to the court."

Mr. Scott said he was consulted about the appointment by Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn, and said "I think he'll be an excellent appointee."

The Star summed up reaction to Mr. Sopinka's selection thusly: "John Sopinka's appointment to the highest court in the land has surprised many but apparently pleased all."

League...

(Continued from page 4)

External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine; Marijka Demtschuk, trustee of UNCHAIN; George Tarasiuk, a LUV spokesman and aide to Mr. Rice; and the host, Mr. Kupchinsky, president of the Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey.

Members of the planning committee from LUV for the party were Mr. Romankow, Mrs. Olshaniwsky, Ms. Demtschuk, Oles Cherin, Dan Marchishin, Mr. Tarasiuk and Marie Kowblansky.

New Jersey's 10th District encompasses the Vailsburg section of Newark, Irvington, Orange and East Orange. Citizens were urged to vote in the June 7 primary. A display table featured documents of Ukrainian American activities in governmental affairs plus registration forms for voting. (Registration blanks may be obtained by writing to: LUV, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.)

The candidate's entourage stayed well beyond the appointed hour and mingled freely with the assembled guests.

A fair trial...

(Continued from page 7)

The prosecution had full access to Soviet and Polish files, the defense did not. The prosecution had unlimited funding. The defense, financed almost entirely by private donations (approximately a million dollars has already been spent) was always in a financial bind.

Most Americans, of course, are unfamiliar with these facts because American correspondents in Israel, many of them of Jewish heritage, generally reported the prosecution side, losing interest once the defense began its presentation. Only three correspondents were present for the entire trial, two from Israeli newspapers and one who wrote for Svoboda, a Ukrainian American daily, and The Ukrainian Weekly. Limited coverage in the United States, of course, makes it easier to whitewash the proceedings as a "fair trial."

Hatred of Ukrainians by some Jews is legendary. In the words of Jewish American columnist Barry Farber of the New York City Tribune: "Many Jews feel it's impossible to grab any 70-year-old Ukrainian male and not have a notorious Jew-killer or Jew-killing accomplice on your hands!" One detects a hint of this same hatred in Alan Dershowitz when he wrote that "even a Ukrainian can get a fair trial in Israel." Not true. Israeli courts are little better than Soviet courts in trying Ukrainian nationalists. In both countries the verdict is in before the trial begins.

Canada and the United Kingdom now plan to hold their own trials of alleged Nazi war criminals. It's time the United States did the same.

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Managing editor Danylo Husar-Struk

This is the second of a five-volume work of Ukrainian scholarship in the diaspora; the last three volumes are scheduled to be released by 1992.

Price: \$125, includes shipping and handling.

University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London, 1988, published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France) and Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies, pp. 737.

Edition is richly illustrated with many color plates, black- and white pictures, and maps.

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Dr. Robert Gale...

(Continued from page 7)

villagers (language difficulties would have prevented such communication even had the authorities permitted Dr. Gale such liberty) that this work seems somewhat thin. Aside from his work with the early victims of the accident, an account of which has already appeared in Life magazine, the amount of new information is limited.

One suspects that Mr. Hauser had much to do with the biographical part of the book, which makes for interesting reading, particularly Dr. Gale's relationship with Dr. Hammer, who flits through the pages like a pollinating bee moving from flower to flower. At one stage, Dr. Gale relates, he [Gale] seemed merely to be following Dr. Hammer's art exhibitions from one city to another, Dr. Gale himself relates his experiences in Moscow, his personal traits (early morning jogs in Moscow, while listening to stereo headset) and his political views (a strong commitment to the future of Israel partly as a result of his upbringing and partly from family attachments, his wife being an Israeli).

One's view of the book may well depend upon one's initial approach. As a warning for the future, it is reasonably direct and certainly succinct (the 230 pages are in very large type and the over-all length of the book can be only about 60,000 words at maximum). As an account of an American's treatment at the hands of Russian hosts, it is interesting and informative. Yet as a work on Chernobyl itself, the book, in fairness, adds little to our current knowledge.

To Sovietologists, the author's conception of the Soviet Union may also appear naive. One does not expect to see statements like the one questioning why, since life in the Communist Party is so privileged, all Soviet citizens do not join the party.

In the final analysis, perhaps the only way a Westerner could have assisted our early information-gathering about

Chernobyl would have been to combine knowledge about the Soviet Union with a medical practice. Dr. Gale was not such a man and indeed, one suspects that such a person could not have been found who would at the same time have been acceptable to the Soviet authorities.

As a final point, over the past two years, it has become evident that the acclaimed openness about Chernobyl in the Soviet Union is as much myth as reality. Dr. Gale and his colleagues were permitted to go to Moscow, but they saw little, had few Soviet contacts and were not given a frank account of non-medical affairs; the Soviet report to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna was followed a year later by a report of stultifying opaqueness and lack of new information; and the anti-nuclear power protests in the Soviet Union continue to be ignored by several scientists in the nuclear industry.

We await information on the fate of the contaminated victims. We await information even on the cause of death, at the age of 51, of Academician Valeriy Legasov, who headed the investigative commission on the Chernobyl disaster and led the Soviet team in Vienna. It would be helpful to know the current tally of accident victims, since even from Soviet accounts it has clearly risen above 31.

Chernobyl continues to raise many questions. It may be, as Mr. Scherbak posits, that it is too early to have a definitive account of the disaster, it can also be stated, unfortunately, that a number of Western authors of books or articles about the topic — including Dr. Gale and the Canadian Ray Silver — too readily accept the official Soviet line on Chernobyl.

Unfortunately, the legacy of Chernobyl lies beyond the realm of nuclear weapons or international cooperation. It falls rather into the sphere of freedom of information. The lack of information, even under glasnost, explains why so many Soviet citizens today are incensed by the current nuclear power program.

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Birmingham, MI. 48008. (313) 540-4122, (313) 737-4460



Newcomer...

(Continued from page 4)

Tymofiy and Anastasia Minenko. He was active in SUM (Ukrainian Youth Association) and SUMK (Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association) and completed the School of Ukrainian Studies. Mr. Minenko taught Ukrainian and Sunday school at the Ukrainian Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

As an active SUMK-ivets, he was head of the Manitoba Provincial Council of SUMK. At present, he is on the advisory board of the Provincial Council, a member of TUS (Tovarystvo Ukrainskykh Samostiynkyv), and a vice-president of the Provincial Council of TUS. He is the general secretary of the national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Mr. Minenko grew increasingly concerned about the NDP govern-

ment's losses of taxpayers' money, as were revealed in the MTX and Autopac affairs. "I just could not remain on the sidelines any longer. I just had to get involved," he said.

During the six-week campaign, Mr. Minenko said he found that "people and government had drifted apart. All levels of government made decisions without the people." In knocking on over 3,000 doors in the constituency, he found he gained much experience and knowledge from the people themselves. "I thought I could bring back the cynical people," he said, referring to those who had given up on the political process.

Mr. Minenko noted that he plans to continue visiting his constituents, knocking on more doors.

Mr. Minenko is married to Roma Blashchuk, a social worker with the Central Winnipeg Child and Family Services.

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SUM-A teams...

(Continued from page 9)

redeem itself in the finals. Hard as they tried, the Philadelphians simply could not overcome the strength and balance of SUM-A New York. Led by Alex Reshitnyk, the boys' MVP, the New Yorkers prevailed 15-6, 7-15 and 16-14. SUM-A Yonkers captured third place.

SUM-A Passaic, champions in 1986 and 1987, dominated the girls' division this year as well. Including this year's results the Passaic team has compiled an amazing 16-1 won-lost record, the lone defeat coming in the 1986 championship match against the Ukrainian Sports Club (USC) of New York. Passaic lost the first game of that match but came back to win the gold medal against the New Yorkers 12-15, 15-8 and 3-11.

The 1988 Passaic team, living up to its high standards, breezed through the preliminaries and entered the championship game against Newark Plast undefeated and unchallenged. Andriy Holytskyj, Newark's coach, although ecstatic about reaching the finals, realized that a gold medal would require a perfect game from his girls. It did not happen. Newark fought hard but was simply overmatched by the defending champions 15-10 and 15-6. Christine Kocz of SUM-A Passaic was named the girls' MVP. Third place was awarded to

SUM-A New York.

Gary Wohlstetter, coach of the men's volleyball team at Hunter College, runner-up in the 1988 Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association Championship, played an instrumental role in helping put together this year's tournament. Favorably impressed with the quality of play of the two previous tournaments, Mr. Wohlstetter took advantage of the 1988 Plast tournament to recruit Jarko Koziar of the SUM-A Yonkers men's team. Mr. Koziar will begin playing at Hunter College next year.

The Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of New York and the American Bakeries Company (suppliers of Taystee doughnuts), two of the tournament's many sponsors, also played a major role in assuring the tournament's success. Depleted energy levels of athletes and officials alike were quickly restored thanks to their generous support.

The women's division, which began play at 2:30 p.m., was dominated by the SUM-A Yonkers team. Piloted by Oksana Lotozka, the women's MVP, SUM-A Yonkers had a relatively easy time in the finals against the Spartanky, a Plast sorority, winning 15-7 and 15-6. The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York took third place.

It should also be noted that SUM-A Yonkers was the only organization to enroll at least one team in each of the

tournament's four divisions. This is quite an accomplishment considering the amount of resources, in terms of time, manpower and finances, that were utilized to bring this to fruition.

Unequivocally, the men's division provided the majority of the tournament's most exciting games. Eight teams competed in a round-robin format to determine the four semi-finalists. The Plast Passaic team, although it could have competed in the boys' division, and in all probability successfully defended its title, decided instead to compete in the older division. Even though it did not make the playoffs, finishing in fifth place, the young Passaic team put on an admirable show. With continued growth and proper coaching the Plast Passaic team is likely to emerge as a future powerhouse in Ukrainian volleyball.

After six and one-half hours, the four men's semifinalists were finally determined. The first match featured SUM-A Yonkers against the Khmeli, a Plast fraternity. The team from Westchester County, albeit well-balanced, tended to rely on one individual, Ivan Fecz, to score the bulk of its points. Whether in the forecourt or in the backcourt, Mr. Fecz's teammates would always try to set him up. His hits, powerful as they may have been, were not enough. The Khmeli advanced to the finals with a 15-10 and 16-14 win.

In the other semifinal SUM-A New York defeated Injecto Mold 15-8 and 13-15.

Things looked extremely bleak for the Khmeli, the defending champions, when SUM-A New York jumped out to a 14-9 lead in the first game. But the Khmeli, after having played nine games just to advance to the finals, were not about to give up. Led by Pavlo Hunczak, Bohdan Novakivsky and Bohdan Iwaskiw, the Khmeli rallied to take the first game 16-14. The SUM-A

New York team, having lost a game it had all but locked up, never really recovered and looked sluggish in losing the second game 15-7.

By winning, the Khmeli not only defended their men's title, but at the same time, prevented SUM-A from sweeping all four division titles at this year's tournament. John Bilynskyj, from SUM-A New York, was honored as the men's MVP. SUM-A Yonkers captured third place.

Plast's 1988 National Open Volleyball Championships were financially supported by: New York Plast, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Unions of Passaic, New York, Jersey City, Newark and Hartford, Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union of New York, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Ukrainian Sports Club of New York and the Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp.

In addition to the aforementioned institutions the organizing committee also acknowledged the support and assistance of the following individuals: Michael Chudyk, the tournament's official photographer, Andriy Bidiak, designer of the official tournament T-shirt, and Anna Pena and Leandro Lopez for their unsolicited help after the tournament.

The tournament, which began at 8:45 a.m., came to a conclusion at 8:30 p.m. Along with team trophies for the top three teams in each division and MVP trophies, each member of the four winning teams received a gold medal. The organizers — Iko Danyluk and Ihor Strutynsky, graduates of the Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp — thanked everyone for their participation and expressed their interest in expanding the tournament in the not too distant future.

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Kulchitsky...

(Continued from page 4)

recounting his previous political experience. In 1984 Mr. Kulchitsky was the National Youth Coordinator for Ukrainian Americans for Reagan-Bush. He has also worked for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and for Rep. Christopher Smith on Capitol Hill.

His campaign experience includes Richard Viguerie's race for lieutenant governor of Virginia and presidential candidate Jack Kemp's campaign. He has also been active locally as the finance director for the Oakland County Republicans.

The candidate gave a brief speech in which he thanked his parents for their encouragement, and asked them to stand beside him as spoke of the coming campaign. He thanked the Ukrainian community for its support, and the guests for contributing to making the occasion such a success.

Jaroslav Duzey, a businessman and vice-president of the Cultural Center, ended the night's program, speaking on the importance of the Ukrainian community's support for one of its members in his campaign for political office.

Mr. Kulchitsky was born in Philadelphia on September 6, 1961. His parents emigrated to America from Europe after World War II. He is the oldest of their three sons.

Studying at LaSalle College on an athletic scholarship, he worked to earn money for a semester of study abroad. There he expanded his horizons by studying international relations and foreign languages.

He was awarded a full summer scholarship after his return to the United States. While advancing his studies at the Institute of Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University, he also worked in the Italian Embassy as an assistant to the cultural attache.

He acquired experience in constituency services such as health care, Social Security and veterans benefits, while a volunteer in the district office of Republican Congressman Smith.

Graduating with a degree in political science and a solid foundation in economics and community relations, Mr. Kulchitsky moved to Washington to intern for Democratic Congressman Dante Fascell. He participated in research on human rights abuses and served the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This led to a position in the office of Rep. Smith on Capitol Hill. His responsibilities involved legislative research and correspondence.

Attracted to Michigan by business opportunities, Mr. Kulchitsky decided to live in Warren. Today he is the sole proprietor of DRK Enterprises.

He is a member of the Warren Jaycees, the Warren Chamber of Commerce, the Ukrainian Cultural Center and the A.C. Italia soccer team. He worships at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church.

He is currently pursuing a master's degree in economics at the University of Detroit, and is a member of the Detroit Economic Club.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM



FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM: THE UKRAINIAN VOLUNTEER DIVISION OF THE WAFFEN-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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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 3-5

WARREN, Mich.: SUSTA will hold its national congress here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. The agenda for the congress includes officers' and club reports, committee meetings and discussions on various topics. On Saturday night, the delegates will dance to the tunes of The Raging Hutsuls. For more information call Ulana Remeniuk at (313) 754-6152.

June 4-5

CLIFTON, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will observe the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with a two-day celebration, which includes a hierarchical divine liturgy celebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church on Sunday morning at 9 a.m. The weekend festivities will feature a Ukrainian Fair on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the church grounds, 645 Broad St. Free to the public, the fair will include cultural exhibits, continuous performances by folk artists and ethnic foods. Following the Sunday liturgy, a banquet will be held at the Wayne Manor in Wayne, N.J., featuring guest speaker Dr. Frank E. Sysyn of Harvard University. Tickets for the banquet and more information may be obtained by calling (201) 473-8665.

June 4

PHILADELPHIA: The Parents' Committee of the 1988 graduating class of Ridna Shkola will sponsor a dinner-dance at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington. Dinner begins at 6:30 p.m. and dancing at 9 p.m. to the sounds of the Chervona

Kalyna Band. For tickets and information, please call Virginia Hladun, (215) 664-6555.

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: Mykola and Raisa Rudenko will be the guests at a reception at the Ukrainian Club here, 3 p.m. The event will follow a press conference scheduled with the dissidents at 2 p.m. Members of the Ukrainian communities of Albany, Cohoes, Troy and Watervliet will have an opportunity to meet the honored guests during the afternoon affair.

June 5

TROY, N.Y.: Mykola and Raisa Rudenko will unveil and dedicate a Taras Shevchenko monument here at noon. Afterwards, a banquet will be held at the Italian Community Center, which will feature the Rudenkos as the guests of honor, and the Homin Stepiv Bandurist Ensemble providing entertainment. Walter Litynsky and Christine Chelsey will serve as masters of ceremonies.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: A free open house to acquaint high school students and parents with the college

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

selection process will be held at 1 to 4 p.m. at the Basileiad Library Building at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. For more information, please contact the Continuing Education Division, (215) 884-2218.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: A special ecumenical prayer service, marking the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine, will be celebrated at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, corner of Bentley and Bergen avenues at 3 p.m. Presiding at the service will be the Most Rev. Jerome Pechillo, Roman rite episcopal vicar for Hudson County; concelebrating will be local Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant clergy; the homilist will be the Rev. Roman Mirchuk of St. Peter and Paul Church; singing the responses will be the St. Peter and Paul Church Choir. Coffee and cake will be served afterwards in the school cafeteria.

June 11

PARMA, Ohio: St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will sponsor a Youth Celebration in honor of the Millennium. The events planned include a moleben at 9:30

a.m., served by the clergy, with a sermon by the Rev. John Bruchok. Responses will be sung by the children's choir. Activities, planned include talks on the Millennium, children's games and a birthday party. Following the luncheon, a softball game and barbecue will be held for the teenagers.

BUFFALO: The Coalition of Ukrainian Organizations of Buffalo will sponsor a public meeting with Mykola and Raisa Rudenko at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Holy Trinity Orthodox Church Hall, 200 Como Park Blvd., Cheektowaga, N.Y. For more information, please call Zenon Bodnarskyj, (716) 681-8889.

June 17-19

BENSALEM, Pa.: The St. Pius X Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics will host the 1988 Sports Rally at the Days Inn Suites here. Activities include golf, bowling, swimming and a mini-Olympics for youngsters. The activities grounds are seven miles south on Route 13 from Exit 29 on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. (If traveling on I-95, take the Street Road exit.)

ONGOING

WARREN, Mich.: An exhibition commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine will feature original icons by Ukrainian artists from the United States, Canada and Europe. The show, held at the EKO Ukrainian Art Gallery, 26795 Ryan Road, runs through June 17. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. It is closed on Wednesdays. For more information, please call (313) 755-3535, or 755-1575.

Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 3)

know that whoever committed these crimes, or supported the criminals, he will be punished whenever he will be caught. There is no mercy in such cases."

A tape recording of the judge's West Hartford speech was provided to The Ukrainian Weekly by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Perhaps most interesting was Judge

Levin's response to a question from a member of the temple audience, who identified himself as a Polish Jew and said the majority of Ukrainians, more than any nation in any other occupied country, joined the Germans in slaughtering Jews. He asked the judge, "how can we tell the world" about what the Ukrainians did?

Judge Levin said that the judges had learned from testimony at the Demjanjuk trial that 120 Ukrainians helped the Germans at Treblinka "to achieve, in an

easy way and quickly, the death of 800,000 Jews."

"In our judgement, in our verdict we can say, and we have done it, that a number of Ukrainians were supporters of the Nazis and sometimes, as it happened in the case of 'Ivan the Terrible,' did it even more than they were requested to."

This verdict, if it withstands appeal, will be circulated, Judge Levin explained. "The public everywhere will know what was the part of the Ukrainians in this terrible thing."

The judge cautioned, however, "that we cannot speak in a general way," noting that "some of the witnesses admitted that there were also other Ukrainians who acted nobly" and refused to serve the Germans.

In an interview with The Herald Judge Levin again was more outspoken than during his public appearance. He stressed that Mr. Demjanjuk had received a fair trial. "I don't know anyone who has been in that court and learned the facts who can say anything (against) the proceedings," he said.

Asked to comment on local protests by Ukrainians who carried placards saying that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent and that he did not get a fair trial, the judge said he wished they would read

the verdict.

The judge charged that the Ukrainian people are "incited" by the Demjanjuk family, who do not like the verdict. The verdict is now being appealed, he noted, and protesting is not the way to appeal. "The verdict is not against the Ukrainian people," he added. "The verdict is against 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

He continued, "There were Ukrainians who collaborated with the Germans. There were Ukrainians who refused to collaborate with the Germans. There were Ukrainians who killed Jews. There were Ukrainians who saved Jews."

"It is a pity that from this Ukrainian nation came out one who was known as 'Ivan the Terrible,'" he said.

Some 100 local Ukrainian community activists, many of them from St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, led by their pastor, the Rev. Kijiv Norton, marched outside the New Britain courthouse where Judge Levin spoke about the Israeli justice system. Among them was John Demjanjuk Jr., who was interviewed by the news media. Security around the courthouse was tight and all persons entering the building had to pass through a metal detector.

Nova to premiere Millennium composition

NEW YORK — The Nova Chamber Ensemble will give the world premiere of a new work by contemporary American composer Carlos Rausch on Sunday, June 5, at 5:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The new work, titled "Variations on a Ukrainian Folk Song," was written for the Nova Chamber Ensemble in celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity (988-1988). It is written for violin, cello, piano and soprano.

The program will also include Ravel's Sonata for Violin and Cello and the Brahms' Piano Trio in C Major, Op. 87.

The performers will be Laura Seaton, violinist, Erik Friedlander, cellist, Laryssa Krupa, pianist, and guest soprano Elena Heimur. This concert concludes the fifth season of concerts of the Nova Chamber Ensemble at the Ukrainian Institute in New York.

For more information about the premiere, the concert or the NCE please call Laryssa Krupa at (212) 260-3891 or

(201) 539-4937. Suggested donations for the concert are \$10, and \$6 for senior citizens and students. The Ukrainian Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St. (corner of Fifth Avenue.)

Regents examination offered in Ukrainian

YONKERS, N.Y. — The New York State Ukrainian-language Regents examination will be held here at Sacred Heart High School on Monday, June 20, at 12:30 p.m.

High school students who can speak, read and write in Ukrainian are eligible to take the exam for which they will receive three credits. In addition, the Ukrainian Regents exam will satisfy the students' foreign language requirements.

Those who are interested in taking the exam should contact Oksana Kulynych, (914) 965-6467.



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