

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Demjanjuk trial resumes Monday

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With the trial of John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland autoworker accused of being a notorious guard at the Treblinka death camp, set to resume on Monday, February 16, defense attorney Mark O'Connor revealed that Israeli authorities will not allow forensic experts to test the so-called Trawniki ID card.

"They are not going to allow us to test the ID card because, in the words of the prosecution, we have to maintain the integrity of the card because it has to be returned to the Soviet Union," Mr. O'Connor told The Ukrainian Weekly in a telephone interview.

The ID card, which purports to be a service record of Mr. Demjanjuk, was provided by the Soviet Union after Israeli authorities insisted that only the original, not a copy, could be used in prosecuting Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Soviets came through in December, forwarding the original card to Israeli Foreign Ministry officials through an unidentified intermediary.

Mr. O'Connor says the card is "totally fraudulent." He was dismayed that his experts would not be able to test the original card's paper, ink and glue, as well as the photo.

In effect, Mr. O'Connor stated, "the card has been given sovereign immunity from the defense."

"They're going to accept the card as is, just as the Battisti court [in the United States] did," he said.

The card remains in the custody of the Foreign Ministry.

When the card is offered as evidence at the Demjanjuk trial, Mr. O'Connor said he would immediately challenge its admissibility in view of the fact that forensic tests have been ruled out.

Two forensic experts who examined a copy of the card in the United States expressed serious doubts about its authenticity. Patrick Buchanan, assistant to the president and White House communications director, has labelled

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## Svoboda, Weekly send correspondent

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Marta Skorupsky, a New York-based freelance journalist, editor and translator, will be the official news correspondent of Ukrainian National Association publications at the Israeli trial of John Demjanjuk.

Ms. Skorupsky, who is a former editor of the journal Suchanist and is a free-lance journalist for Radio Liberty, will be dispatching news stories to both the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Ms. Skorupsky was to leave for Israel on Friday, February 13.

## 140 political prisoners freed in USSR

### At least 6 Ukrainians known to be freed

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — At least six Ukrainians are among the 140 political prisoners reportedly released in the Soviet Union within the last week and a half.

They are: Vasyl Barats, Mykola Ihnatenko, Valeriy Ostrenko, Zorian Popadiuk, Vitaliy Shevchenko and Yosyp Terelia.

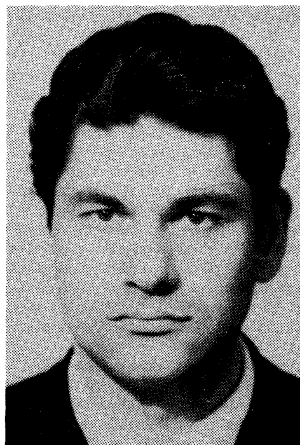
The dissidents were released under pardons granted in accordance with two decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR's nominal legislature, dated February 2 and 9. The texts of the decrees were not revealed, but it is known that the prisoners affected were mainly those sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 70 in the Russian SFSR Criminal Code). The releases are not an amnesty.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said on February 10 in Moscow that another 140 or so cases are being reviewed, thus, more releases are likely.

Mr. Gerasimov said the pardons were issued as part of a review of the Criminal Code that was being carried out "so that we may have fewer people behind bars and behind barbed wire."

The group release is the largest since 1953 when, after the death of Joseph Stalin, Nikita S. Khrushchev freed hundreds of thousands of political prisoners.

The U.S. State Department hailed the Soviet action as "an important



Two of the freed dissidents: Yosyp Terelia and Zorian Popadiuk

step," while other observers were more cautious, stating that hundreds, even thousands more political prisoners remain in Soviet prisons, camps, internal exile and in special psychiatric hospitals. (See story on right.)

### Freed Ukrainians

The freed Ukrainians are:

- Vasyl Barats — born March 20, 1946; originally from western Ukraine, now a resident of Moscow; leader of the Pentecostal group called The Right to Emigrate; communications engineer;

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## Shumuk completes exile term

### Applies for emigration to Canada

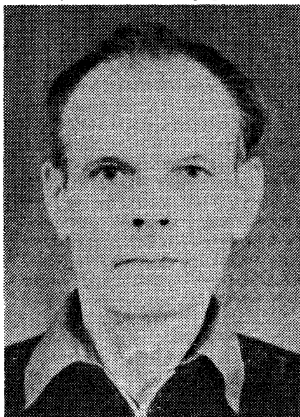
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Danylo Shumuk, a 73-year-old veteran political prisoner, completed his five-year term of internal exile in Karatobe in the Kazakh SSR on January 12 and recently traveled to Moscow to apply once again for emigration to Canada. Mr. Shumuk is originally from the Volhynia region in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group member, who spent over 40 years in Polish, German and Soviet prisons and camps for his political activities, was incorrectly included among the group of 42 Soviet political prisoners whose names were published in several American newspapers as those released under a Soviet decree last week. Mr. Shumuk was freed earlier, on his scheduled release date.

Sources told The Ukrainian Weekly that Mr. Shumuk had taken care of all emigration formalities at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. Soviet authorities, however, told Mr. Shumuk he had no right to remain in Moscow and advised him to return to Kazakhstan,

where he had been serving his exile term, and apply there for emigration papers from local Soviet authorities.

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Danylo Shumuk

## Reaction in U.S. to Soviet moves

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Soviet Union's release of 140 political prisoners and the expected release of another group as large has prompted the U.S. government to state that it welcomes the Kremlin's decision as "an important step" and to urge that these releases continue as a way to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

The U.S. tempered its response, however, by adding that improvements in human rights must also include "the right to emigrate."

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said, "As we have consistently made clear to the Soviet government, we attach the greatest importance to improvements in the field of human rights, including the right to emigrate."

At the State Department, spokesman Charles Redman noted that the 140 released prisoners represented about 20 percent of the estimated 750 people known to be imprisoned on purely political grounds.

He went on to call on the Soviet government to free "all other prisoners of conscience and to permit them to resume the legitimate activities for which they are unjustly incarcerated."

Meanwhile, in the Soviet Union, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman told reporters: "In the last little while, the Soviet government has recognized that their treatment of individuals has had an effect on the over-all relationship of the Soviet Union with other countries.

"They have been moving to dam-

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Memo to Kremlin watchers: Shcherbytsky's staying power

by Roman Solchanyk

The widespread rumors that circulated in Moscow on the eve of the recently concluded plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) about Volodymyr Shcherbytsky's imminent ouster from the Politburo proved to be false. The Ukrainian party leader remains a member of that powerful body, and Western observers of the Kremlin scene who are fascinated by the comings and goings of the individuals who make up the top party leadership will have to wait for another opportunity to peer into their crystal balls.

Admittedly, this latest scenario for Kremlinological speculation about Mr. Shcherbytsky's fate had a near perfect background. The plenum that did finally convene on January 27 and 28 had been announced by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev six months earlier in Khabarovsk during his tour of the Soviet Far East and, according to Western reports, had been postponed on several occasions.

In an interview with the Bulgarian weekly *Pogled* in mid-September of last year, the newly appointed chief editor of *Kommunist* seemed sure that the plenum would meet in October. The fact that it took considerably longer served to heighten interest and led Kremlin watchers to conclude that Mr. Gorbachev had been unable to muster the necessary support for the conclave.

Moreover, because he had already announced in Khabarovsk that the main item on the plenum's agenda would be cadres policy, that is, personnel matters, this served only to fuel speculation that the party elite was divided about who should go and who should stay.

For the past 18 months or so, the central figures in this guessing game were Mr. Shcherbytsky and the now deposed leader of the Kazakh party, Dinmukhamed Kunaev. Not long after Mr. Gorbachev's election as general secretary in March 1985, Kremlinologists and other "experienced observers" began to disseminate the idea fixe that Mr. Gorbachev's rise to power translated directly into Mr. Shcherbytsky's demise.

Without too much elaboration, the notion soon took hold that the Ukrainian party leader was a "Brezhnevite," a "member of the old guard," a "leftover," and the like. No specific content was attached to these terms, but then this was hardly deemed necessary, particularly after December 1985 when Grigory Romanov, Nikolai Tikhonov and Viktor Grishin had already said their farewells to Politburo colleagues. After that it only seemed logical that the remaining "dead wood" would also be removed from the inner circle of the party leadership.

There is no need to fully detail the various scenarios around which speculation mounted about Mr. Shcherbytsky's impending fall in the months that followed. This has been done in previous articles. However, in order to place the most recent developments into the proper context, it is useful to recall some of the prominent roadmarks along Mr. Shcherbytsky's seemingly endless path to oblivion.

In November 1985, Western diplomats in Moscow, always on the alert for conflicts and fissures in the Politburo,

spotted nothing less than a major policy disagreement between Messrs. Gorbachev and Shcherbytsky. The venue was the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet at which the Ukrainian party leader was said to have questioned the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva. Conclusion: Mr. Shcherbytsky will go. The fact that others, including Mr. Gorbachev himself, also urged caution in evaluating the results of Geneva was overlooked.

In December 1985 and January 1986, party organizations in Ukraine held their periodic election and report conferences, which resulted in criticism of local officials and, in some cases, dismissals of minor functionaries. The central press in Moscow reported on the meetings of several of the more important Ukrainian party organizations such as those in Kharkiv and Kiev, telling its readers about the reprimands and sackings as well. Some Western newspapers, in turn, informed their readers that special sessions were convened in Ukraine at which important party leaders were ousted. Conclusion: Mr. Shcherbytsky is "fighting for his political survival," to quote one diplomat.

Another expert cautioned against hasty judgement, offering the unique view that Mr. Shcherbytsky may in fact be encouraging such criticism so as to strengthen his position in the party. Unfortunately, the mechanics of this clever maneuver were never explained. The fact these party conferences are routine, indeed, that the party statutes make them mandatory at given intervals, and that criticism and self-criticism have been a feature of Soviet party life for the past 70 years was all conveniently forgotten.

On January 25, 1986, the Soviet media announced that Vitaliy Fedorchuk, the USSR minister of internal affairs, former head of the all-union KGB, and before then KGB chief in Ukraine, had been "transferred to other work." Conclusion: According to "seasoned observers," Mr. Gorbachev was preparing to move Mr. Fedorchuk to Kiev in place of Mr. Shcherbytsky. Soon thereafter, the CPSU convened for its 27th Congress, which dropped Mr. Fedorchuk from membership in the Central Committee.

Clearly, no transfer to Kiev. But this was obvious to anyone who had read the Kiev press on the same day that Mr. Fedorchuk was released from his post, that is, January 25. There it was reported that a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee held the previous day ended without discussing any "organizational questions." Unfortunately, "seasoned observers" are not in the habit of reading the republican newspapers. Speculation about Mr. Shcherbytsky's imminent departure continued even after he was re-elected first secretary at the Ukrainian Party Congress and lasted until the day that the CPSU Party Congress concluded with the re-election of Mr. Shcherbytsky to his Politburo seat in Moscow. Throughout this time it did not occur to anyone to question what purpose would be served by sending the former Ukrainian KGB chief to the very place where, in the 1970s, he directed a thorough purge of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, but this time as leader of the Ukrainian party.

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## Infants may show brain damage as a result of Chernobyl accident

NEW YORK — Infants born now and in the past few months to women who lived near the Chernobyl nuclear reactor when it exploded last April may show signs of mental deficiencies caused by radiation.

Doctors say fetuses less than 15 weeks into the normal nine-month gestation period are most vulnerable to radiation, and the brain is the most susceptible organ, according to a story in *Newsday*, a New York metropolitan area newspaper.

Babies born now were in utero at the time of the accident.

"There is a critical time period — between eight and 15 weeks (of gestation) — when there is a correlation between the dose of radiation and mental retardation," said Dr. Robert Peter Gale, the American doctor who worked with Soviet colleagues to save Chernobyl's victims after the accident. Experience with radiation victims in

Hiroshima and Nagasaki strongly links irradiation of the fetus with abnormal brain development, said the physician.

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## Inna Meiman dies

WASHINGTON — Inna Meiman, wife of Naum Meiman, a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, died on Monday, February 9. She was 53.

Three weeks earlier, she had been allowed by the Soviets to travel to the United States for cancer treatment. Her husband was not allowed to accompany her.

The U.S. State Department has urged the Soviet government to allow Mr. Meiman to emigrate — something he has sought for years — in order that he can attend his wife's funeral and live with his daughter in the United States.

## 140 political...

(Continued from page 1)

arrested in 1982 and sentenced to five years of camp. (There are rumors that his wife, Halyna, also a Pentecostal activist, was released as well. Mrs. Barats was arrested in 1983 and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and three years' exile.)

Mykola Ihatenko — Orthodox activist from Kaniv, Ukraine, former monk of the Pochoiv Lavra; arrested in 1981 and sentenced to six years of camp and five years of exile for religious activity, including writing a letter to the West in defense of religious rights and the Church.

Valeriy Ostrenko — radio engineer; arrested in 1983 and sentenced for circulating Ukrainian nationalist leaflets; wife, daughter and son reside in Riga, Latvia.

Zorian Popadiuk — born April 21, 1953; resident of Lviv and student of Lviv University; arrested in 1973 and sentenced to seven years' camp and five years' exile for publishing the samvydav student journal *Postup* (Progress) and circulating samvydav publications; rearrested while serving his exile term and sentenced to 15 years of camp and exile; grandmother lives in Sambir, Lviv oblast. (Upon his release, Mr. Popadiuk telephoned Larissa Bogoraz, wife of the recently deceased Anatoly Marchenko, to offer his condolences.)

Vitaliy Shevchenko — born in

1934; journalist; arrested in 1980 and sentenced to seven years' camp and four years' exile for authorship of article "Czechoslovak policy in the eyes of a Ukrainian," circulating samvydav and oral statements; wife and three children reside in Kiev.

Yosyp Terelia — born October 27, 1943; worker; leader of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, a Ukrainian Catholic rights committee that describes itself as a Helsinki monitoring group; arrested February 1985 and sentenced to 12 years of camp and exile; has spent nearly 20 years in labor camps, jail and special psychiatric hospitals; wife and three children reside in Dovhe, Transcarpathian region of Ukraine.

In addition, three residents of Ukraine were also released. They are:

Viktor Yanenko — Kiev resident; electrician; arrested in 1983 for disseminating the information bulletin of SMOT, the independent trade union movement, and sentenced to 12 years; sought to emigrate.

Borys Litvinov — Kiev resident, journalist and author of a book critical of the USSR; arrested in 1980; sought to emigrate.

Yevhen Antsupov — historian/futurist; released in Kharkiv, where he was transferred from Chistopole; sentenced in 1981 to 11 years of camp and exile for his analysis of a future World War III and its consequences.

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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz  
Assistant Editors: Michael B. Bociurkiw (Canada)  
Natalia A. Feduschak  
Chrystyna N. Lapychak

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## Human-rights protests planned for ABA's mid-year meeting

NEW ORLEANS — The debate over the American Bar Association's ties to the Soviets moves this week to New Orleans, where critics plan to stage human-rights protests and a public forum during the normally placid ABA Mid-Year Meeting.

At the center of the controversy is the ABA's Declaration of Cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL). The ASL is reportedly a bogus bar association established by Soviet authorities for the purpose of misrepresenting the Soviet legal system and human-rights picture.

Critics of the ABA-Soviet ties charge that ABA leaders were pressured by the Soviets into signing an agreement with the ASL without going through regular ABA channels. According to the critics, ABA spokesmen have become increasingly entangled in vain attempts to justify the agreement, which critics call a "serious blunder."

For example, critics point to the ABA's claim that, during a meeting with Soviet official Andrei Gromyko in Moscow, ABA President Falsgraf and President-Elect Eugene Thomas spoke "frankly, specifically, and at great length ... about the concerns of ... all Americans over such issues as emigration from the USSR." In actuality, an internal ABA memo of the meeting reveals that the issue of Jewish emigration was presented to Mr. Gromyko as a "minority concern" of "Jewish groups" in the U.S. and "Jewish members of the American Bar Association" and that Mr. Gromyko dismissed the issue by simply denying that there was a problem. According to the internal memo, Mr. Falsgraf assured Mr. Gromyko that, in his personal view, the U.S.-Soviet relationship was "at its best level in his lifetime."

ABA leaders have repeatedly claimed that the purpose of the agreement is to advance the "rule of law" and provide a vehicle for presenting human-rights concerns to Soviet leaders. However, an internal ABA memo states that the real purpose of the Declaration of Cooperation was simply to accommodate the Soviets' preference for a formal document. Between 1975 and 1985, the ABA had conducted exchanges and communications with the ASL without the need for a written agreement.

The ABA leadership's handling of the Dartmouth Seminar with the ASL, held last September at Dartmouth College, has further disillusioned the human-rights community. In August 1986, at the ABA's annual meeting, ABA President Falsgraf promised that future meetings with the ASL would see "human rights ... on every agenda ...

right up at the top." Yet barely a month later, Mr. Falsgraf's pledge appeared to have been forgotten, when, at the ABA-ASL Dartmouth Seminar, ABA leaders made lengthy speeches praising their "Soviet colleagues," and the topic of human rights was relegated to the final hour of the final day. During that brief exchange over human rights, the Soviet delegates simply denied the existence of human-rights problems in the USSR. Observers described the ABA delegates as "tentative" and "loathe to risk damaging the relationship" with the Soviets.

The account of the Dartmouth Seminar in the November issue of the ABA Journal claimed observers at the Dartmouth Seminar were permitted to submit human-rights questions. However, the article failed to disclose the human-rights questions which were submitted were not raised with the Soviets.

In the course of debate over the ABA-Soviet agreement in New York last August, the ABA leadership conceded that the ASL is "similar to or maybe worse than the Goebbels Propaganda Ministry" of Hitler's Third Reich. Nevertheless, the formal document signed by the two associations, called the Declaration of Cooperation, describes the ASL as pledged to "advancing the rule of law in the world."

Critics of the ABA-Soviet agreement include Harvard Law School Prof. Alan Dershowitz, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Natan Sharansky (formerly Anatoly Sheharsky), Dr. Yuri Orlov, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, and other human-rights leaders and organizations.

The Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, a national organization which is spearheading opposition to the ABA-Soviet ties, will hold a public forum on the ABA-Soviet agreement at the New Orleans Marriott (Fourth Floor, Mardi Gras Balconies 1 and J) from noon until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 17. Members of the ABA leadership and House of Delegates, as well as the press and public, have been invited to attend.

The subject of the forum will be a critical analysis of the first 18 months of cooperation under the ABA-Soviet agreement. Among those scheduled to speak are Nina Strokata, founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and Dr. Yuri Yarim-Agave, member of the Moscow Helsinki Group.

The Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations is headed by Arizona attorneys Patience T. Huntwork and Orest A. Jejna.

secret police in December 1944 and spent 10 years in prisons and camps. Amnestied in 1956, Mr. Shumuk was sentenced a year later to another 10 years in camp for writing memoirs about life in prison. He was released in 1967.

Mr. Shumuk was rearrested in January 1972 after the KGB found a second volume of his memoirs and was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile. In February 1979 he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while in a Mordovian prison camp.

The Canadian government has made several appeals to the Soviets to allow Mr. Shumuk to emigrate to Canada — the most recent being in October of last year when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visited Canada.

## Ukrainian Independence Day marked on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON — The 69th anniversary of the Fourth Universal, which proclaimed Ukrainian independence from Soviet-Russian rule in 1918, was commemorated on Capitol Hill in the Rayburn House Office Building on January 21.

According to the Ukrainian National Information Service, some 150 guests gathered for the annual reception sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America along with honorary co-hosts, which included: Sens. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Robert Dole (R-Kansas), Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), and Don Riegle (D-Mich.), along with Reps. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Richard Arme (R-Texas), William Broomfield (R-Mich.), Phil Crane (R-Ill.), Robert Dornan (R-Calif.), Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), Dan Mica (D-Fla.), Robert Michael (R-Ill.), Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio), John Porter (R-Ill.), Peter Visclosky (D-Ind.) and Gus Yatron (D-Pa.).

The official program was led by UNIS Director Myron Wasyluk. Addresses were delivered by several congressmen and senators, including Rep. Hertel, the new co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, Fred Grandy (R-Iowa), Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Rep. Visclosky, George Hochbruechner (D-N.Y.), Eric Konnyu (R-Calif.) and Sen. DeConcini.

In addition to congressional representatives, Ed Derwinski, long-time friend of the Ukrainian American community and now undersecretary of state (designate), spoke briefly on the need to intensify the American public's knowledge of Ukrainian related issues.

Representing the president, Linas Kojelis, special assistant to the president in the Office of Public Liaison, read a greeting from the president which stated that "we continue to look to the future with hope and trust that, with God's help, Ukraine will once again know the joy of freedom and independence." In his greeting, the president

## Baltic organizations schedule conference

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Joint Baltic American National Committee, (JBANC), will hold its annual summit conference here on March 7, beginning at 1 p.m.

During the conference, the leadership of the Estonian American National Council (EANC), the American Latvian Association (ALA), and the Lithuanian American Council (LAC) will review JBANC's activities of the previous year and set a budget and agenda for 1987.

Issues which will come up for discussion at the March 7 meeting will include: a possible year-round limited internship program, a possible newsletter, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, the 1988 Presidential Race, 1987 Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, nominations for the Baltic Freedom Awards, the 1990 Census (ancestry question) and more.

Anyone with an interest in these topics or any other possible suggestions, is encouraged to contact Zinta Arums at (301) 340-1954 by March 1.

also made special mention of Yosyp Terelia, the Rev. Vasyly Kobryn, Lev Lukianenko and Yuriy Shukhevych.

In addition to the many representatives from the White House, State Department, departments of defense, education, commerce and justice, Reps. Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Robert Borski (D-Pa.), John R. Miller (R-Wash.) and Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.) stopped by the reception to meet with constituents.

## President Reagan salutes Ukrainians

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan extended warm greetings to Ukrainian Americans as they commemorated the 69th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, which was proclaimed in the Ukrainian National Republic's Fourth Universal, issued on January 22, 1918, in Kiev.

In his third such greetings commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day, the president made reference to "those behind the Iron Curtain who continue to be harassed and persecuted for their religious and political convictions." The persecution of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox believers was mentioned, as was the "imprisonment of Yosyp Terelia, the Rev. Vasyly Kobryn and Lev Lukianenko, and the forced internal exile of Yuriy Shukhevych."

The president also continued to highlight the Russification of Ukraine and stated that Russification along with the destruction of historic and cultural institutions underscores "the Soviet regime's contemptible policy of neocolonialism" in Ukraine.

The greetings were made public at the Capitol Hill reception commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America along with eight senators and 15 members of Congress. The greetings were read by Linas Kojelis, special assistant to the president.

## Futey named federal judge

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on January 30 announced his intention to nominate Bohdan A. Futey of Ohio to be a judge of the United States Claims Court for the term of 15 years. He would succeed Philip R. Miller.

Since 1984, Mr. Futey has served as the chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Prior to his appointment to the commission, he was a partner in the law firm of Bazarko, Futey and Oryshkewych, 1975-1984; executive assistant to the mayor of Cleveland, 1974-1975; chief assistant police prosecutor for the City of Cleveland, 1972-1974; and a partner in the law firm of Futey and Rakowsky, 1968-1972.

He graduated from Western Reserve University (B.A., 1962, M.A., 1964) and Cleveland Marshall Law School (J.D., 1968).

Mr. Futey is married, has three children and resides in Washington. He was born June 28, 1939, in Ukraine.

## Shumuk...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Shumuk hopes to join his 66-year-old Canadian nephew, Ivan Shumuk, in Vernon, B.C.

Born on January 30, 1914, Mr. Shumuk was first arrested at age 18 by the Polish administration controlling western Ukraine. He served a five-year sentence for being a Communist. He was released in 1939 after the Soviets took control of western Ukraine. When the Germans invaded the USSR he was captured as a prisoner of war and spent 18 months in a German POW camp until he escaped.

Disillusioned with communism, he joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). He was arrested by the Soviet

## Obituaries

### Miro Czapowskyj, supreme secretary of Ukrainian Fraternal Association

SCRANTON, Pa. — Dr. Miro Czapowskyj, supreme secretary of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, died suddenly January 29, in his office. He was 64.

Following are excerpts of the obituary printed in the UFA's Fraternal Voice.

Dr. Czapowskyj was born in Vatsyevychi, Drohobych, Ukraine, on February 23, 1922, and came to the United States in 1951. He settled with his wife in Mountaintop, Pa.

He was elected to the office of supreme secretary of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association at the 21st Convention held in 1986 in Glen Spey, N.Y.

Prior to that he served as a Supreme Council member and assistant supreme secretary. He was active in the Northeastern section of Pennsylvania in organizing new members for the UFA and served as president of the Olzhychivka Resort in Northampton.

He was a member of the Ukrainian Citizens Club in Scranton, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He served as president of the Olzych Research Foundation and was vice-president of Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Prior to becoming an officer in the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Dr. Czapowskyj was employed by the Northeast Forest Experiment Station headquartered in Upper Darby, Pa. The station covers 14 Northeastern states. He was an experimental soil scientist, and author of many papers and books on soil conservation.

He received his diploma for a first degree from Ludwig-Maximilians

University in Munich, Germany, in 1949. He obtained a master of science degree in forestry from the University of Maine in 1958 and a Ph. D. in soils from Rutgers University in 1962.

His experiments with soil led to the Northeastern states crown vetch program, wherein crown vetch was planted and grown along all major highways in the 14 states. He was first to discover that vegetation could be grown in strip mine areas and wrote a book titled "Survival and Early Growth of Planted Forest Trees On Strip Mine Spoils in the Anthracite Region."

Dr. Czapowskyj was a member of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Scranton and was active in a number of professional associations.

Surviving are his wife, the former Albina Dereviako; sons, Andrew, an officer in the U.S. Coast Guard, stationed in Long Beach, Calif., George, who just returned from Germany; a grandson, Yuri; and a brother and two sisters in Ukraine.

Funeral services were held February 2 from the Graham McCune Funeral Home in Mountaintop with liturgical services at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in South Bound Brook, N.J. The Very Rev. Nestor Kowal of St. Michael's Church in Scranton and the Rev. Bohdan Levytsky of St. Mary's in McAdoo conducted parastas services at the funeral home, and the Very Rev. Kowal and the Rev. Eugene Natusevych of Herkimer, N.Y., conducted funeral services at St. Andrew's Memorial Church and cemetery in South Bound Brook.

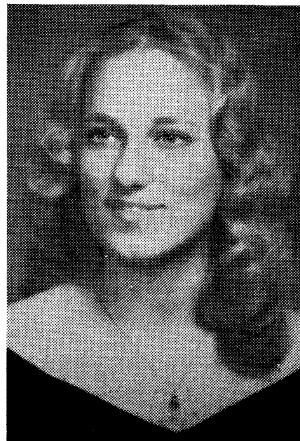
### Oksana Pawliw, Cohoes/Houston activist

by Anna Gogoshia

COHOES, N.Y. — On the morning of December 22, 1986, a painful announcement shook the Ukrainian community of Cohoes, N.Y., and of the entire Capital District Area. This was the news of the death of Oksana Bohdana Pawliw, daughter of members of the Ukrainian community, Olha and Mykola Pawliw.

Miss Pawliw died at age 36, after a long and serious illness, at a time that her professional development and involvement with the community were rapidly increasing.

She was born October 6, 1951, in Cohoes and attended the Ukrainian Catholic parochial school of Ss. Peter and Paul. She was a very good student and participated in all school programs. In addition she attended Saturday classes at the School of Ukrainian studies. While a student of Keveny



Oksana Pawliw

Memorial Academy, she continued to increase her knowledge of the Ukrainian language and culture, and became more active in the local Ukrainian-American community.

She was an avid member of Plast, the Ukrainian youth organization, both in high school and during her college years. She participated in Plast summer camps at many sites, including a jamboree in the Canadian Rockies. As a member of that organization, she completed various training programs and held various positions of responsibility.

In 1969, Miss Pawliw entered the College of St. Rose in Albany, N.Y., where she majored in French and Spanish. There she took part in theater

(Continued on page 13)

### Lev Rejnarovycz, opera soloist

NEW YORK — Lev Rejnarovycz, renowned soloist-baritone, died here Saturday, January 21, at Cabrini Hospital. He was 73.

Born in Kniazhpil, Ukraine, on January 14, 1914, he studied at the Catholic Theological Seminary in Peremysl and graduated from the Lviv Conservatory of Music in 1941. He was a soloist with the Lviv Opera House from 1940 to 1944.

In 1946 he became a member of the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble under the directorship of Bohdan Piuorko in Germany and in the United States was the organizer and director of the Mykola Lysenko Opera Company.

He also performed with the Italian Opera Ensemble in New Haven, Conn., during the 1950s. Mr. Rejnarovycz was

also director of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir in Brooklyn, N.Y. and performed leading baritone arias in "Tosca," "Caballeria Rusticana," "Madame Butterfly," "Pagliacci" and in Ukrainian operas "Kateryna," "Zaporozhets Za Dunajem," operettas, "Natalka Poltavka," and "Gypsy Baron."

Mr. Rejnarovycz was also a soloist with the Dumka Ukrainian Chorus in New York and the Kobzar Ukrainian Chorus in Philadelphia. He was very active in the Ukrainian community in New York.

Panakhida services were held February 3 and 4. The funeral liturgy was offered on February 5 at Holy Ghost Church in Brooklyn and burial followed at the Holy Ghost Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y.

### Walter Shostak, VOA announcer

WASHINGTON — Walter Shostak, long-time announcer at the Voice of America, died here at Georgetown University Hospital on February 8 after spending seven and a half months in a hospital paralyzed due to a hemorrhage in the brain.

Mr. Shostak was born on February 22, 1931, in Krasnodar on the Kuban to the family of a Red Army officer, who was shot by the NKVD in 1937 for speaking out against the Soviet regime. During the war, he and his mother, an opera singer, found their way West, traveling through Germany, Brazil and finally arriving in the United States in 1958.

Although Mr. Shostak studied economics, theatre and music, especially

the opera, were his real loves.

Having settled in New York, Mr. Shostak first worked at Pergamon Press and in time became vice-president of the company. In 1977 he started working at VOA where he worked as an announcer and frequently, with great enthusiasm, wrote and taped programs on musical and theatrical themes. He also wrote articles on the arts for Svoboda.

He participated in community life, especially in projects dealing with the arts, most notably the concert commemorating Ukraine's Great Famine of 1932-33, which was held at the Kennedy Center in 1983.

On June 22, 1986, he suffered a massive hemorrhage of the brain.

### Memorial tribute

#### Alvin Kapusta

Following is the text of a tribute, prepared by the board and members of The Washington Group, to the late Alvin Kapusta, who died on January 25 at the age of 57.

The news of his death was a shock. We expect and are better able to accept the death of an elderly, ill person who has lived a full life and awaits death calmly.

The death of Al Kapusta was unexpected and difficult to accept. He hadn't completed his life's work yet. He had just gotten his second wind and like an eagle perched high up on a tree, he was getting ready to soar again.

Al's roots were in the black soil of North Dakota, planted there by his ancestors from Kiev. These were Ukrainian roots that were planted, strong, robust, able to withstand the bitter cold, the prairie winds, the blazing sun. Instead of settling down to a comfortable life as a teacher in North Dakota, Al opted for adventure. He joined the U.S. Army, went to graduate school in California, and finally, joined the Foreign Service. He wanted to see the world, and that he did.

His assignments took him to the remote corners of the world, like Afghanistan and Burma. But the spirit of his ancestors remained strong. He became interested in genealogy, compiled his own family tree and went on the road to talk about his Ukrainian heritage with pride. To know who you are, you must know where you came from, he would say.

Identifying his heritage was not enough. It was important to put it in

its proper global and historical perspective. Al pushed for the creation of an office to study Soviet nationalities at the State Department. He eventually collected a vast amount of files and documents, and wrote a nationalities newsletter. The Slavs are a significant group composed of many cultures. The Russians are but one of these groups. Each deserves to be recognized and have its place in the sun. This was Al's message to U.S. foreign-policy makers.

Al immersed himself in the activities of the Ukrainian community nationwide. Although he had all the right ingredients to be a true Ukrainian, he had them in different proportions. He stood out. He could rationally approach problems, discuss issues, propose solutions. He was a moderator, mediator, negotiator, elder statesman, chief warrior, father, godfather — all in one. He counselled us. He was a follower, he was a leader.

Despite serious surgery, he undertook a new challenge: to become a librarian. He amassed a bibliography of Slavic publications hoping to create a documentation center for Soviet nationalities here in Washington. The Library of Congress has thousands of papers, books, beautiful original manuscripts on Slavic history and culture. Al would tackle them all. He would show the world what a splendid breed the Slavs are. It seems unreal to have this monumental task short-circuited and stopped.

We will miss Al Kapusta, but we will follow his soul. An eagle awing cannot be stopped.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Response No. 1  
to Epstein's reply

Dear Editor:

I would like to add one further response in the ongoing debate with Alexander Epstein. Mr. Epstein writes (February 1, 1987) that he cannot understand why "so many Ukrainians have rallied to the defense of each and every one of their countrymen who has been charged with war crimes."

There are two obvious reasons. First, in a free society everyone is entitled to a defense. And second, there are serious doubts about the OSI process. Since the OSI's methods seem unfair and even suspect, since the OSI is the subject of continuing serious allegations and growing national debate, since the OSI works so closely with the Soviet Union, there are valid reasons for ethnics feeling that the OSI may not be interested in ascertaining the guilt or innocence of the accused individuals.

Instead, this bureaucracy seems more interested in deporting as many Americans of East European heritage as possible to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. As long as this perception exists, there will be a chorus of criticism directed not at OSI's existence, but at its methods.

Mr. Epstein would do well in joining the calls for investigation and reform of OSI. It is clear that the present situation helps no one but the Soviets.

**Anthony B. Mazeika**  
President  
Coalition for  
Constitutional Justice and Security  
Mission Viejo, Calif.

Each tragedy  
must be honored

Dear Editor:

I was disturbed by the following inaccurate statement in Stepan Kovaliv's letter ("Response No. 8 to Epstein," January 25): "Although Ukrainians have never denied the loss of Jewish population during Hitler's diabolical regime in World War II, and though we deeply sympathize with the Jewish community around the world, we Ukrainians have to contend with our own 'forgotten holocaust' which was four to five times greater than the Jewish one."

As a historian who has spent some time researching the man-made Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine and as staff director of that organ of the United States government which is mandated by law to research that tragedy, I must make several points:

1) In terms of the number of people who died in both the Jewish Holocaust and the Ukrainian famine, we are dealing with roughly equal numbers, 5 to 7 million Ukrainians and 6 million Jews. However, the total Jewish population of Europe on the eve of the Holocaust was but a fraction of the Ukrainian population of the Soviet Union on the eve of the famine. Thus, a much larger proportion of European Jewry was killed by Hitler than the proportion of Ukrainians in the USSR which Stalin murdered by his policy of forced starvation.

2) Hitler's goal was to make Europe Judenrein by killing every single Jew, while Stalin seems to have sought to kill only enough Ukrainians, which turned out to be about 20 percent of the total, to neutralize the Ukrainian nation as a political factor and sociological organism.

3) Such a statement seems ghoulish in its implied competition of who had the worse genocide. Each was quite bad enough, though each was different from the other. Each tragedy should actually serve as a bond promoting greater understanding and mutual sympathy between two great peoples who have known the horrors of collective victimization in this century.

While I have no wish to impune Mr. Kovaliv's character or motives, I think his statement is not only inaccurate but irresponsible. Without commenting on Mr. Epstein's specific points or those made by others, it would seem that his letter was an honest attempt to promote understanding between the Jewish and Ukrainian communities, and both communities need to develop sympathy and understanding for each other. To state that our tragedy is bigger than your tragedy is not only untrue; it can lead only to mutual antipathy and misunderstanding.

**James Mace**  
staff director  
U.S. Commission on  
the Ukraine Famine  
Washington

Response No. 2  
to Epstein's reply

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to Mr. Alexander Epstein's letter which appeared in the February 1 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. It is unfortunate that Mr. Epstein (as well as some other letter writers) gives no reference to the source of his information. For example, what was really the true practice that the "SS" used to enroll Soviet prisoners of war? Making statements without reference to published evidence or eyewitness accounts is "hearsay."

Mr. Epstein himself admits that the American (and Canadian) judicial system, although honorable, "may have some flaws." It is a well-known fact that a substantial number of innocent people have been sent to jail based on false evidence (eg. the famous Illinois "false rape" case of 1985). What if Mr. Demjanjuk becomes unfortunate enough to meet with one of these "faults" in the judicial system? As long as a human being, and not God, is on the judicial system and is making the decisions, the system will remain fallible; and thus, one should always work hard to ensure that the whole truth is exposed (whatever it may be), and not just sit back and "have faith in the system."

Another question asked by Mr. Epstein was that if "valid" captured Nazi documents already exist, then why would the Soviets have to forge documents? However, do "valid" captured Nazi documents really exist? That is the subject of one of the arguments in the press (three-part series in Cincinnati Enquirer, June 8-10, 1986, plus other previous articles in The Ukrainian Weekly), and the answer is not clear. In addition, investigators reportedly are not allowed to freely question pertinent witnesses, who are presently residing in Soviet-bloc countries. Is that what "full cooperation" with the Soviets in the investigation of Nazi war crimes is supposed to mean?

Finally, Mr. Epstein should ask his Ukrainian friends to explain the obvious reasons why the Soviet authorities would be personally motivated to carry out disinformation and forge documents against certain Ukrainians, who

may be considered "political enemies" by, say, working toward a "free Ukraine" (or for other political reasons) in an effort to return these same individuals to the Soviet Union for punishment and/or certain death.

Now I have no way of knowing if this is the case for John Demjanjuk or other accused "Nazi criminals" who have been (and will continue to be) "exposed" by Soviet evidence, but the possibility may exist and should be considered by the open-minded person.

I pray to God that the truth will be revealed and that justice will be done in the end.

**Ihor Bilyk**  
Cincinnati

Pritsak's opinion  
on Millennium

Dear Editor:

Having read the February 1 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, I would like to give a reply to a letter, in the letters to the editor column as submitted by Ihor Hryhorowycz.

He asks: "What is Prof. Pritsak's view?"

Last year when a book review appeared in The New York Times, regarding the book "Vladimir. The Russian Viking" as written by Vladimir Volkoff, which tells about Volodymyr, the Prince of Ukraine, I wrote to Prof. Pritsak, seeking information as to what we Ukrainians can do to prove Mr. Volkoff does not tell the truth about Prince Volodymyr.

Attached is Prof. Pritsak's letter to me.

**Wasyll Gina**  
New Haven, Conn.

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Dear Mr. Gina:

Thank you very much for your letter of 10 June.

I would like to stress that the main concern of our institute is to bring into realization the so-called Harvard Millennium Project. If we succeed, we will win the contest with the Russians. If not, nothing will help even if [there are] 2 million letters to every newspaper trying to convince the public that this is not just a Russian occasion.

Sincerely yours,  
**Omeljen Pritsak**

Get involved in  
community life

Dear Editor:

I used to get The Weekly, and it would be put on the bottom of the "to read" pile of magazines and journals. Now, The Weekly is the first to be read. Why? The Weekly has become relevant and has adjusted to the needs of the community. The current articles by Messrs. Kuropas and Iwanciw on direction in our community has stimulated a response. The need for discussing current issues facing our communities is vital. Through The Weekly and other means, perhaps the community can forge a new agenda and finally prioritize what is important and what is irrelevant.

I essentially agree with both Messrs. Kuropas and Iwanciw. They agree on many of the issues, Mr. Iwanciw being a bit more defensive. We all want our

communities to exist in the future. Our generation finds itself in the grasp of an evolving community. The older generation is retiring, leaving numerous organizations without workers. At this point, I feel, that our communities are in a seeking mode.

This seeking mode is causing a certain degree of turmoil and stress. The communities do not, as yet, have a prioritized agenda. We continue to bicker over World War II issues. At the same time we have historical revisionists attempting to change Ukrainian history and brand us as a nation of nationalistic killers. We have the YUPpies (Young Ukrainian Professionals) who do a lot of talking, but prefer to hide their heads in the sand and compare car stereos. Don't get me wrong, not all YUPpies fall into this category.

The Ukrainian communities do have a core of young people who are not only dedicated to making money, but also have the will to act. The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) in Chicago with Father Peter Galadza as president has accomplished quite a bit in the short time of its existence. The Washington Group in the D.C. area has galvanized the Washington area younger generation into action on a variety of issues. A vibrant group of young Ukrainians is active in Texas. Eugene Kuchta of Houston publishes the Texas Trident. I am sure there are other groups which also are active. The question does remain, are we doing enough?

The potential in Chicago, for example, is enormous. During the Medvid crisis, Ukrainians were coming out of the woodwork. Unfortunately, they returned to the woodwork just as fast. Why? The issues of OSI and Soviet evidence used in our court systems in the prosecution of American citizens are lethal issues which must be dealt with. Procrastination or giving lame excuses are no longer accepted. History will judge us by what we do now. I am convinced that some day law schools will study the OSI and its travesty of justice. Shall we be remembered as Americans that took no action because we were spoiled by the good life? Its time for the so-called younger generation to quit complaining and being passive, and start getting to work.

Join Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. This is probably the only national Ukrainian organization that has an agenda of combatting disinformation regarding Ukrainians. If one does not exist in your city, start a group. If you do not have any Ukrainians in your city, start a one-person action group. Write to the local papers, TV stations. The Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security headed by Tony Mazeika is an umbrella organization which is very active regarding the OSI issues. I can tell that some of you feel that, well I don't have any materials to use. Well, if you are reading this letter, than utilize The Weekly. The Weekly provides up-to-date information which can be easily incorporated into any type of strategy.

**Roman G. Golash**  
Palatine, Ill.

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published. Please keep letters concise and to the point.**

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## The Demjanjuk trial

With the trial of John Demjanjuk scheduled to resume tomorrow, it is appropriate to recall several salient facts about the case.

First and foremost, the real issue in the case is not the horror of the Holocaust and the enormity of the "Final Solution" devised by Hitler. That is not a subject of dispute in the Demjanjuk case. The key issue is identity: Is John Demjanjuk the brutal camp guard who became known as "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka?

There are serious doubts, however, that John Demjanjuk is the notorious "Ivan." There are survivors' accounts that state "Ivan" was killed in a prisoners' revolt at Treblinka; there are survivors who say Mr. Demjanjuk is not "Ivan," as well as those who say he is; and there are still others who have contradicted themselves on this matter. Five survivors reportedly have picked a photograph of Mr. Demjanjuk out of a photo spread, while 12 did not.

And then there is the matter of the critical piece of evidence, the so-called Trawniki ID card supplied by the Soviet Union. Some experts have stated that it bears evidence of alterations; others say it is a fraud. Still others, including Patrick Buchanan, who became interested in the Demjanjuk case as a newspaper columnist before he joined the Reagan administration, say it is a KGB forgery conveniently whipped up when the need arose.

Setting aside all the questions about the ID card that a forensic examination could attempt to answer, consider also the fact that the card bears no record of service by "Iwan Demjanjuk" at Treblinka — only at Sobibor.

Also, a Soviet Ukrainian newspaper that recently reproduced a part of the ID card showed it with a photograph different from the one that has by now become familiar to us in the West. There were other differences, too, such as missing notations, on the Molod Ukrainy version. And, the man in the Molod Ukrainy photo bears no resemblance to the man on the ID card heretofore seen.

Yet another interesting point arises thanks to the Soviet Ukrainian newspaper article headlined "The Vampire Lived in Cleveland," which allegedly reviews the "career" of one John (Ivan) Demjanjuk. There is absolutely no mention of Treblinka, the stomping grounds of "Ivan the Terrible." The only camps mentioned are the Trawniki training camp, Sobibor, Flossenburg and Regensburg.

In addition, there are the Trawniki camp roster and the transfer list to Treblinka. Mr. Buchanan has noted that John Demjanjuk's name appears on neither.

The defense has encountered several insurmountable obstacles in preparing its case, and these, too, cause us to question the quality of "justice" for John Demjanjuk.

The Polish government has consistently denied a visa to Attorney Mark O'Connor, who hoped to interview witnesses living in that country. And, even more incredible was the revelation in a Los Angeles Times story by Robert Gillette that U.S. officials, after granting visas to two Polish witnesses who were to testify for the defense at the 1984 deportation hearings, cancelled them after the Office of Special Investigations intervened.

Now, add to above a fact learned just this past week: Israeli authorities will not permit forensic examination of the Trawniki ID card because it is inviolable Soviet property.

Surely, the foregoing amounts to a serious obstruction of justice. Israel's minister of education was recently quoted by the Los Angeles Times as saying, "there seem to be doubts" about whether John Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. "It would be a tragedy if it's not him. I hope that it is him and there will be some point to this trial," he stated.

We disagree. The real tragedy would be if an innocent man were sentenced to death in order to make a point.

## Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

## PRESS REVIEW

### Buchanan answers Ryan

WASHINGTON — Patrick Buchanan, assistant to the president and White House director of communications, has replied to a commentary written by Allan A. Ryan, Jr., former director of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) in relation to the case of accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk.

The two men have carried on a battle in print over the identity and innocence of Mr. Demjanjuk, who is accused of being the brutal Treblinka death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible" and whose trial is to resume in Israel tomorrow. Mr. Buchanan, who for four years followed Mr. Demjanjuk's case, carefully asserts that, based on his research, the man is innocent. Mr. Ryan, who wrote "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" in which he devoted a chapter to Mr. Demjanjuk, asserts that he is guilty.

Mr. Buchanan first came to Mr. Demjanjuk's defense in an editorial published in The Washington Post September 28, 1986, titled "Nazi Butcher or Mistaken Identity." He ascertained that if Mr. Demjanjuk is not guilty of his crimes, "then — in this writer's judgment — John Demjanjuk may be the victim of an American Dreyfus case."

On October 26, Mr. Ryan countered Mr. Buchanan's column in "Pat Buchanan Is Wrong: 'Ivan the Terrible' Wasn't Railroaded, Says his Prosecutor" in which he, again, stated that Mr. Demjanjuk is the death camp guard.

Now, in his response to Mr. Ryan, Mr. Buchanan sets the stage for his rebuttal, that the former OSI director "charged me with attacking the 'motives and integrity of the Justice Department,' with misstatements and distortions, with embarrassing the Reagan administration, with delivering an insult to 'the federal judiciary and to the American people.'

"For a man with an open-and-shut case against John Demjanjuk, the great Nazi hunter seems nervous. And rightly he should be. For Ryan's reputation hangs on a five-year old accusation that becomes less and less credible, the closer one studies it."

Mr. Buchanan reminds his readers that Mr. Demjanjuk was deported from the United States, not because of Nazi war crimes, but because he had lied on his visa application, something he admitted in court in 1981.

"This falsification was a 'lie,' a 'perjury' that was father to many others, writes Ryan. Why — if he were innocent of war crimes — would Demjanjuk falsify his wartime experiences on his visa application?"

"The answer is obvious. A conscript in the Red Army in 1943 Demjanjuk was wounded in the Crimea, captured by the Germans, interned as a POW at Chelm (Kholm), Poland, and, in 1944, recruited for Gen. Vlasov's 'Army of the Damned' to fight the Red Army. He wore the blood-group tattoo of the Eastern European Waffen SS. Had he told the Americans, to whom he surrendered in Bavaria in 1945, of his service alongside the Wehrmacht, he could have been 'repatriated' to Stalin under the allies' Operation Keelhaul, and shot at the railhead on his return to the Ukraine. Having concocted a story that he was a farmer in Poland during the war, Demjanjuk stuck with it on his visa application."

Mr. Buchanan also discussed the Soviet-supplied Trawniki training camp ID card, which is the major piece of evidence in the Demjanjuk trial.

"Well, now," Mr. Buchanan continued, "perhaps we shall know the truth. For the Soviets have, at long last, yielded the original up for the Israel trial. And the new question has arisen. Why is Demjanjuk's name nowhere to

(Continued on page 11)

### Kuropas on Demjanjuk case

CHICAGO — "With the Israeli trial of John Demjanjuk [accused of being the infamous Treblinka concentration camp guard 'Ivan the Terrible'] due to resume in early January, opinion pieces are beginning to surface in the American press which tend to either misrepresent or distort the facts surrounding this increasingly controversial international event."

With this beginning, Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association replied to an article which appeared in The Chicago Tribune recently regarding the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk. In his opinion piece, printed December 30, 1986, Dr. Kuropas stated that the article, written by Charles Chi Halevi, while bringing up important issues which will be discussed in the trial, namely assertions that Mr. Demjanjuk may be found innocent in light of claims that the real "Ivan the Terrible" died in a Treblinka uprising and questions about the authenticity of a Soviet-supplied identity card bearing the accused's name, misses the primary importance of the trial.

Dr. Kuropas wrote:

"What is most distressing about Halevi's article is his cavalier dismissal of Ukrainian American claims that their community is being defamed by the Soviets for their anti-Soviet posture. This 'convenient conspiracy theory,' writes Halevi, 'ignores a paramount fact: Neither Demjanjuk nor others who lost U.S. citizenship for concealing a Nazi past...were politically active.'"

"Political activity is irrelevant to the KGB," Dr. Kuropas continued. "The less visible a particular person is, the less obvious the KGB conspiracy. What matters to the KGB is that with the help of present and past OSI officials, as well as certain American newspaper pundits and correspondents, serious doubts have been raised among Americans regarding all displaced persons who fled Soviet tyranny."

"Ukrainians believe that it is more than a mere coincidence that at a time when Stalin's 1932-33 forced famine in Ukraine is being brought to the world's attention by Ukrainians outside of the USSR, those same Ukrainians are being defamed by initiatives from Moscow."

"What Halevi and other OSI supporters need to consider is this: Demjanjuk's name first came to the attention of OSI through a KGB-published periodical titled News From Ukraine. It also was the KGB which supplied the phony ID card, the most damaging 'evidence' during Demjanjuk's deportation hearing. Given the Soviet Union's abysmal perception and treatment of Jews, can anyone really believe that Soviet cooperation with the OSI is based solely on motives related to achieving justice for Jews? Ukrainians and an increasing number of Americans think not."

## Patrick Buchanan: the world has forgotten the Hitler-Stalin alliance

Following is the text of remarks delivered on January 25 by Patrick Buchanan, special assistant to the president and White House communications director, at the Ukrainian Independence Day banquet in Chicago, where he was honored with the Man of the Year Award.

I consider this a great honor; and I thank you profoundly for it.

The hour is getting late; and the Super Bowl is just ahead. And even though the Washington Redskins eliminated the Chicago Bears, and neither team made it to Pasadena, I am sure you don't want to miss it. So, I will be brief in my remarks.

The first subject I wish to discuss, briefly, is the case of John Demjanjuk, the denaturalized American citizen of Ukrainian birth, who came to the United States in 1952 to raise his family in Cleveland, Ohio, and who, this coming month, goes on trial for his life in Jerusalem — accused of the most odious of Nazi atrocities during the second world war.

My views on this case are, of course, personal; they are my own; not those of the American government, nor of the administration which I serve.

But I have studied and written on this case for four years. And the deeper one reads into the matter of John Demjanjuk, and that bloody killing ground called Treblinka, the more implausible it becomes that this 22-year-old Red Army conscript, wounded and captured in the Crimea in early 1942, could conceivably have become within months the sadistic camp guard before whose barbarities even the veteran Nazis of the SS blanched in horror.

It is my deep personal belief that John Demjanjuk is an innocent man, that he is a tragic victim of American gullibility and Soviet malice, that history will one day record that few greater errors were ever made in the history of American jurisprudence.

The only piece of documentary evidence that exists against John Demjanjuk is a Soviet-supplied I.D. card supposedly from the Trawnicki training center for guards. We believe that card was produced by the KGB; I believe that; and at least one German veteran

of Trawnicki has dismissed it as a "laughable forgery."

The half dozen survivor witnesses against Demjanjuk, all of whom identified him from a 30-year-old photograph, over the years, contradicted themselves and contradicted one another — under oath.

The defense now has the camp roster from Trawnicki and the transfer list to Treblinka. The name Ivan Demjanjuk is on neither one.

And even though the Israeli indictment against Demjanjuk contends that he was universally known in the death camp as "Ivan the Terrible" — 12 of the 17 Jewish survivors of Treblinka who were questioned by OSI either could not identify Demjanjuk or had never even heard of an "Ivan the Terrible."

In the fall of this past past year, I read and re-read

**It is both Orwellian and Kafkaesque that Americans of East European descent should be deported to the Soviet Union to stand trial for collaborating in war crimes with Adolph Hitler, when Adolph Hitler's principal collaborator in the great war crimes that launched World War II was the self-same government of the Soviet Union.**

the contemporaneous accounts of Treblinka of half a dozen Jewish survivors. Not one mentions an "Ivan the Terrible." The one who describes a camp guard named Ivan also describes the manner of his death in the August uprising of 1943.

For months now, Polish villagers who still live in the vicinity of the destroyed camp called Treblinka have been prepared to testify that the Ivan the camp guard they remember was both an older and a much larger man than Ivan Demjanjuk. Yet, the Polish government had denied defense counsel access to these witnesses. Why — if this is an open and shut case?

As I have repeatedly stated, my views about this case are my own — not those of the United States government or the Reagan administration. But I would urge this community — and all your friends — do not turn your back on John Demjanjuk and his family. And I would urge my former colleagues in the press, who believe in justice, not to automatically

assume the guilt of this man in the dock in Jerusalem.

We know, for example, that Frank Walus of Chicago was accused by almost a dozen "eyewitnesses" of perpetrating Nazi atrocities in occupied Poland. All 12 eyewitnesses were proved wrong. We know that Ivan Stebelsky of Denver, a Ukrainian American leader, was accused by Simon Wiesenthal of being a Nazi war criminal. And Wiesenthal was dead wrong — a second time. We know that Tschirim Soobzokov, a Circassian living in New Jersey, was also falsely accused of being a Nazi war criminal. The charge was disproved by a courageous journalist, my friend John Caster; but that did not save Soobzokov from assassination outside his home in 1985.

Great atrocities ought not be unpunished; there

should be no statute of limitations on Treblinka and Auschwitz. But what the decent and patriotic Americans of the Eastern European communities in the United States ask of the American government it seems to me, is not unreasonable.

We are Americans, they say, and we believe in American justice for American citizens, not Soviet justice — which is a contradiction in terms. There is hard evidence that the KGB has fabricated charges and forged documents against American citizens in the past — and any Soviet-supplied evidence should be viewed with massive skepticism. And any witnesses produced by the agents of the KGB against citizens of the United States should be made subject to cross-examination by American defense attorneys in American courts.

It is both Orwellian and Kafkaesque that Americans of East European descent should be deported to the Soviet Union to stand trial for collaborating in war crimes with Adolph Hitler, when Adolph Hitler's principal collaborator in the great war crimes that launched World War II was the self-same government of the Soviet Union. (Continued on page 14)

## The Demjanjuk case: now's the time to tell our story to the public

by Daria Antonyshyn

It has been written that of all "base passions, fear is the most accursed." Fear seems to breed inertia, and the East European communities of North America are in the grip of both over the war criminals issue.

In no instance is this more obvious than in the case of John Demjanjuk. This is a case that will not conveniently disappear and let us get on with our lives. It is of such a nature that, even if we chose to ignore it, it will not ignore us. When the trial of John Demjanjuk opens in Israel on February 16, we will no longer be able to cling to our illusions.

Pernicious publicity of the "Ukrainian Nazi butcher" variety will affect all Ukrainians, from the valiant members of Ukrainian nationalist groups to third-generation Ukrainians who carry Ukrainian names. The distance between those Ukrainians whose grandparents came to North America, those who are the successful offspring of post-war emigres, and those who are indifferent to the Ukrainian question — the distance between these and the 66-year-old Mr. Demjanjuk, who sits in a cell in Israel, has recently been bridged.

In a letter on the Demjanjuk case, Dov Ben-Meir, deputy speaker of the Knesset, writes a sentence that has by now been committed to memory: "...since the days of Bogdan Chelmenitzky [sic], the Jewish people has a long score to settle with the Ukrainian people."

What is even more offensive than the above missive is the public battering our image has undergone as a result of the

extensive, one-sided coverage of the "war criminals" issue since it first made headlines. What will be even more offensive is the media blitz aimed at the Ukrainian communities worldwide from an extensively publicized war crimes trial.

Nazi-period books, documentaries, films, mini-series and news stories take advantage of the reading and viewing habits of millions of people. This means that a public that has known nothing or next to nothing about Ukraine and Ukrainians will be exposed to a heinous, distorted image of who we are.

During the course of a six-month trial, the image of the "brutal" Ukrainian will become dominant. In the quest for higher ratings — which means more advertising revenue for news operations — and in the competitive spirit which exists between networks, reporters will be vying with each other to cater to the public's appetite for sensation. Sensation sells. Only when all else fails, goes the popular saying, do you tell the truth. When the truth is finally known, John Demjanjuk will be vindicated.

But the saddest casualty of this trial may be the truth about the role of Ukrainians during World War II. That they were victims, not perpetrators of crimes will get lost in the ensuing shuffle of "news."

By then it will be too late to register any significant protests.

The Hall of Government, the largest amphitheatre in Israel with a seating capacity of 600, has already been rented for the occasion. At least 200 members of the international print and electronic media are expected to attend. The ethnic origin of the prisoner in the dock will be as much an issue as his alleged crimes. This could be a rare opportunity for Ukrainians, via a captive media and

public, to answer those inevitable "Ukrainian questions."

A vast amount of money is spent on image-making and on buying the minds and votes of people. The gross income, for instance, of American advertising agencies was \$8.17 billion in 1985 with billings reaching \$55.8 billion for 500 leading U.S. agencies. Companies, countries and individuals are spending those kinds of megadollars to sell their message or to promote their image. A politician will readily spend, for example, \$250,000 to get a flattering 30-second commercial produced about himself, while we raise a similar sum over years for what has been billed as the "trial of the century." Powerful lobbies spend millions, via political action committees to influence the votes of Senate and Congress members.

Whether or not we acknowledge it, the trial of John Demjanjuk will mean that Ukraine, its role during World War II, Ukrainian-Jewish relations and Soviet policies toward Ukraine will assume a high public profile. Our detachment from the case and our cautious financial support of the defense will not, in the end, serve us well.

The disturbing impasse can still be broken. Our funds can ensure that the legal and "public relations" battle is not lost through financial default. It is illusory to think that a case of this magnitude and complexity can be handled for under a million dollars. Because much of the case thus far has been conducted on a minimum budget, Attorney Mark O'Connor has had to invest lavishly of his own time, and on occasion, money. Thousands of hours have been devoted to this case. The fee at the nominal rate of \$150 per hour would have exhausted the family coffers long before this critical juncture. One

unexpected bonus to the case and to the Ukrainian community has been Mr. O'Connor's media and public relations savvy. It has contributed to Pat Buchanan's courageous public defense of Mr. Demjanjuk, a decision not without its risks to a brilliant career. What Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian men and women are doing out of conviction regarding the case of John Demjanjuk has no price tag.

Other matters do. Transportation, accommodations, meals, salaries and professional fees of the 15 eyewitnesses who must be flown to Israel from all over the world are very high. Fees for forensic document examiners, are \$500 per day (minimum), plus expenses. Highly regarded experts in the field of eyewitness testimony and memory are charging rates of \$300 an hour, plus expenses. Some of the expert parties insist on flying first class only. Other experts demand fees of from \$500 to \$800 per day to appear on the witness stand. Archival research both in America and in various countries throughout the world is costly. The complex process of obtaining foreign depositions is expensive and fraught with danger. There are the attendant travel and telephone bills which, for an international case, can run into thousands of dollars per week. Telephone contacts with the international press — a must when Attorney O'Connor was in Israel for months conveying vital information — cost well over \$1,000 in a week. There are over 30,000 documents that need to be translated from nine different languages. At a cost of \$1 per line for certified translations, it can be seen how quickly expenses mount. There is currently an outstanding travel bill of \$26,000 payable to a travel agency (Continued on page 12)

Daria Antonyshyn is a free-lance writer from Toronto.

## Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1987

### Florida



John Kohut at the podium with George Firestone, Florida's secretary of state, reading the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day.

by Helen Olek Scott

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Early Thursday morning, January 22, a busload of Ukrainians left from the epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Petersburg for Tallahassee, the state capital, 250 miles away, to post the Ukrainian flag in the Rotunda of the Capitol. The group represented St. Petersburg, North Port and Port Richey.

At the Capitol a short program started with a prayer by Very Rev. M. Petlak, and the American national anthem was sung by the Ukraina Choir directed by Stélla Petlak. An introduction by John Kohut on the meaning of Ukrainian Independence Day, was followed by remarks of George Firestone, secretary of state, who commented:

"Ukrainians have always been loyal and patriotic Americans, sensitive to the needs of their adopted country and have always played an important role in the American way of life making contributions in many different areas. ...

"If there is a motto that has guided most Ukrainian immigrants and their children it is the one left by Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, "Absorb all cultures, but forget not your own."

"As one of the best organized ethnic groups in America today, they have not forgotten their own background after

almost 100 years in the United States and every year on January 22, Ukrainian Independence Day, Ukrainians in America renew their resolve to perpetuate their heritage. At the same time Ukrainians have absorbed all the beauty and joy of life in a society devoted to freedom and cultural pluralism. Having known tyranny and oppression in their homeland, Ukrainians will never forget the liberty America has given them."

At this time, Mr. Firestone read Florida's declaration of Ukrainian Independence Day after which the choir sang some folk songs. The Rev. Petlak closed the program with a prayer and the choir sang the Ukrainian National anthem.

On Sunday, January 25, after liturgy in the church hall of the Epiphany of Our Lord Church, a program was presented at which Clementine Zmurkewych was the main speaker, followed by a poem read by Mrs. W. Kopynec. The Ukraina Choir sang three songs.

Mr. Kohut introduced the guests present, including Alfred Kulitis, representing Latvians; Herman Rebane representing Estonians; and Mrs. N. Rebane, president of SPIFFS, an organization that represents 42 nations, who talked about the Ukrainian participation in this fine big organization. Present also were the Very Rev. J. Fedyk, the Very Rev. M. Petlak and the Rev. G. Karmazin.

### Arizona



Arizona Gov. Evan Mecham with Ukrainian delegation.

PHOENIX, Ariz. — On Wednesday, January 21, a delegation from the Ukrainian American community of greater Phoenix met with Arizona Gov. Evan Mecham at his office for a public signing of a proclamation designating January 22, 1987, as Ukrainian Independence Day.

Newly inaugurated Gov. Mecham, took time from his busy schedule to meet with area Ukrainian-American leaders.

Among the organizations represented were the Arizona Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Ukrainian

American Credit Union, Ukrainian School, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Committee for the Ukrainian Patriarchate, as well as local churches.

On Friday, January 23, a proclamation designating Ukrainian Independence Day in Phoenix was issued by Mayor Terry Goddard.

The proclamations from the governor of Arizona and mayor of Phoenix were presented and read to over 150 members of community on Sunday, January 25, at a banquet observing Ukrainian Independence Day. The banquet was sponsored by the UCCA, Arizona Branch and was held at the Ukrainian-American Youth Association hall.

### Mercer County, N.J.



Andrew Czuczuk appears with the Troyanda Choir at St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall during the January 22nd commemoration in Hamilton, N.J.

by George A. Miziuk

HAMILTON, N.J. — Ukrainian residents of several communities in Mercer County, including Trenton, Hamilton Township, Ewing Township and Lawrence Township, gathered for their annual celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day at St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall here on January 25.

The program opened with declarations commemorating the 69th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, signed by N.J. Gov. Thomas E. Kean, Mayor Arthur J. Holland of Trenton and Mayor John K. Rafferty of Hamilton, which were read by members of Plast, ODUM and SUM-A.

The rest of the program was introduced and led by Ivan Kaftkowskyz, and a memorial dissertation was read by Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych.

The program continued with the Troyanda women's choir singing a

number of Ukrainian patriotic songs under the direction of Sophia Beryk-Schultz.

The poem "Chornobyl" was recited by Marta Haleta, while "The Anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence" was executed by Olha Faraoniv.

The program climaxed with a performance by Andrew Czuczuk, a student of the School for Ukrainian Studies at the Ukrainian-American Cultural Center of Trenton. Mr. Czuczuk recited the poem "January 22" in Ukrainian. The Troyanda choir concluded the program by singing the "Prayer for Ukraine" by Mykola Lysenko.

About 175 persons attended this concert, Ukrainian-Americans coming from as far away as Bordentown, Hopewell and Hightstown, N.J., as well as Yardley, Morrisville and Levittown, Pa.

This event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Hromada Committee of Trenton.

### Elizabeth, N.J.



Mayor Tom Dunn of Elizabeth, N.J., listens as students of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian School read the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day that he signed just moments earlier.



## Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1987

### Ansonia, Conn.



From left are: First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour; Mayor Richard A. Grande of Derby; State Rep. Vincent J. Tonucci, (104th District); Mayor William J. Menna of Ansonia; First Selectman William J. Stakum of Oxford; Mayor Michael E. Pacowta of Shelton and the Rev. Gregory Maslak.

by Frank F. Stuban

ANSONIA, Conn. — The 69th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day and the 54th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine, were marked in a proclamations by many dignitaries on Thursday, January 22, in the former Court House in Ansonia.

The ceremonies were opened by Frank F. Stuban, who greeted the invited guests, participants and the reporters of six local newspapers, WADS-Radio and WTNH-TV-8 of New Haven.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Gregory Maslak, pastor of the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Ansonia. Host of the event was Mayor William J. Menna of Ansonia, who introduced all guests, signed and read his proclamation.

The keynote address was made by Mayor Richard A. Grande of Derby, who spoke of "the freedom loving people of Ukrainian [who] have never accepted Soviet domination."

Mayor Michael E. Pacowta of Shelton (of Ukrainian descent), noted "in observing the 69th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, let us tell our fellow American citizens, senators,

congressmen and press that the plight of Ukraine is and should be their concern as well."

First Selectman William J. Stakum of Oxford (of Lithuanian descent) and First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour (of Ukrainian descent) also spoke.

State Rep. Vincent J. Tonucci (104th District) presented the state proclamation issued by the Connecticut General Assembly for Ukrainian Independence Day.

Over 50 representatives of the Ukrainian community, and local and state officials joined in singing the Ukrainian and American national anthems at the flag-raising ceremonies in front of City Hall in Ansonia.

The Rev. Maslak, Prof. John Shuplat, Theodore Musco, principal of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School, and students of the school, and other parishioners led the public in singing "Bozhe Vysluchay Blahannia" and "God Bless America" during the placing of a wreath for victims of the 1932-33 Great Famine in Ukraine.

Following the ceremonies a reception was held in the Mayor's Chamber, which was sponsored by the Holy Name Society and parish organizations of St. Peter and Paul Church.

### Binghamton/Johnson City, N.Y.

by Maria K. Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — January 22, Ukrainian Independence Day, is a community activity coordinated here by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee with the cooperation of the two local parishes, St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church, and other local Ukrainian organizations.

As part of the Ukrainian independence commemorations — traditionally held on January 22, rather than during the weekend — there were flag-raising ceremonies in Johnson City and in Binghamton. At Johnson City Municipal Hall, the proclamation was read by Mayor Edward Boneck. At Binghamton City Hall, the ceremony included the traditional flag-raising with a short informational and cultural program. Special prayers were recited by Rt. Rev. Frank Lawryk, pastor of St. John Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and the Rev. Bohdan Kin, pastor of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Dr. Askold Lozynskij of New York City who is vice-president of the UCCA executive board and president of SUM-A was this year's special guest. At Binghamton City Hall, Dr. Lozynskij gave a dynamic explanation of Ukrainian Independence Day to the 70 people present, as well as TV and news reporters. The flag-raising ceremony at Binghamton City Hall included Ukrainian folk dances performed by Melissa, Anastasia and Christina Litwak, Martha Kit, Andrian and Zoriana Zobniw, Aretka Solecky and Trina Czebiniak.

Due to a snow emergency, the commemorative evening had to be postponed to Friday, January 23. This year's entertainment segments were provided by St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir under the direction of Rt. Rev. Lawryk, with Wolodymyr Melnychenko as soloist. The Ukrainian Folk Dancers of Sacred Heart, under the direction of Jaroslaw Bendz and instructors Lesia Klaczany, Genia Klaczany, Irene Czebiniak, Natalia Czumak and Michael Klaczany.

(Continued on page 13)

### Watervliet, N.Y.

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

WATERVLIET, N.Y. — In observance of Ukrainian Independence Day, a commemorative program was held here on January 18. The commemorative program was organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, United Branches of the Capital District (Albany).

The program began with opening remarks by Eugene Nabolotny, President of the Capital District UCCA. Mr. Nabolotny stressed the importance of January 22, 1918, and noted that we should remember all the Ukrainian people who can not celebrate this historical day.

Student Michael Sawkiw Jr. read the New York Executive Chamber's Proclamation designating January 22, 1987, as Ukrainian Independence Day in the State of New York, signed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo.

Dmytro Chorvat followed Michael Sawkiw with a formal reading of the Fourth Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada.

The observance also featured the Choir of Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Watervliet Branch 99. The female choir, under the direc-

tion of Yaroslav Kushnir, sang two songs.

Following the choir, the main speech was delivered by Daria Jakubowycz, who spoke of Ukraine's proud history and the many battles in which the Ukrainian people sought to gain their independence.

As the program continued, the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) had a group recitation followed by a poem recited by older SUM-A youths, Walter Yedynak and Diana Shyrpuk. The SUM presentation was prepared with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Swidersky.

Following the SUM presentation, the Ukrainian youths of Plast re-enacted a montage called "Our Ukraine." The montage consisted of questions and answers, in song and verse form, about Ukraine and its people. This montage was prepared with the help of Mrs. Jakubowycz.

The program continued as the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir from Watervliet, N.Y., under the direction of Mr. Kushnir, sang two Ukrainian songs.

At the end of the program, Mykola Fil thanked all the participants and the observance ended with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

### Rockland County, N.Y.

NEW CITY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American Veterans of Spring Valley, New York Post No. 19 marked the 69th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day on January 25.

A ceremony was held at the Rockland County Legislative Chambers here with Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw as the master of ceremonies. The Rev. Bohdan Karas gave the benediction followed by singing of the national anthem. Rep. Benjamin Gilman, Sen. Eugene Levy,

District Attorney Kenneth Gribitz, Chairman of the Legislators Kenneth Zebrowski and Theodore Robert Dusanenko, former legislator and supervisor of Clarkstown, addressed the audience.

Commander Teddy B. Dusanenko read letters received from Sens. Al D'Amato and Daniel P. Moynihan. Gov. Mario Cuomo's proclamation and Sen. Sam Colman's citation were sent for the occasion. Dmytro Bodnarczuk was the keynote speaker.

### Houston



Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire (center) presents City of Houston proclamation to members of the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston.

HOUSTON — On Saturday, January 24, the Ukrainian American Community of Houston commemorated the declaration made by the Ukrainian Central Rada on January 22, 1918. The program was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston and held at St. Pius X Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall.

The evening's program was begun by master of ceremonies Michael Balahutrak, who welcomed those in attendance. After the singing of national anthems, UACCH President Eugene A. Kuchta presented the city of Houston proclamation. He spoke about the audience with Houston's Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire and expressed Councilman Dale M. Gorczynski's regrets that he was unable to attend due to a prior commitment. Councilman Gorczynski was instrumental in obtain-

ing the proclamation.

The program continued with music supplied by Stephen Schoenfeldt on the bandura; Alicia Buchynska Dady and son, Hryhorij, on the violin and piano; a recitation by Nadia and Lubu Dud, and a patriotic reading by Halyna Kichtan.

The keynote speaker was Ihor Koszman, vice-president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who spoke in Ukrainian and English on the importance of keeping alive the hope of independence, underscoring the need to promote the awareness of the Ukrainian national plight among Americans as well as Westerners, in general.

The program was concluded by the Rev. Augustyn Porodko, pastor, St. Pius X Ukrainian Catholic Church, with a prayer for the Ukrainian nation and the singing of "Bozhe Velyki."

## BOOK NOTES

## On Canada's alleged war criminals

**Trial and Error: Canada's Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals and the Soviets** by Nikolai Tolstoy. Toronto: Justinian Press, 1986. 23 pp. \$3.

"More than 40 years after World War II, the search continues for perpetrators of crimes against humanity committed by Nazi Germany and her allies. In recent years the manhunt has concentrated extensively on suspected authors of atrocities committed by Germany's allies, and by quisling or mercenary elements in her occupied territories. In particular, blanket charges of collusion with the Nazi program of extermination of Jews have been leveled at the emigre Baltic, Ukrainian and Croatian communities.

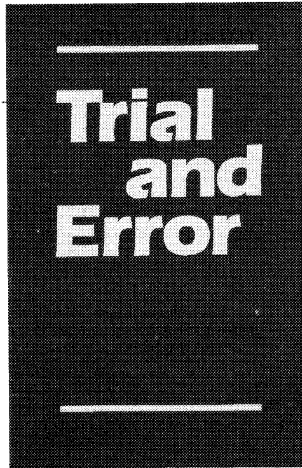
"It is right, in this writer's view that there should be no statute of limitations in this matter. The crimes in question were of such vast and abominable extent that nothing, not even the passage of time, would be permitted to diminish the culpability of those responsible. In view of the scale of the Nazi program of mass murder, it is intrinsically likely that many of those responsible for its implementation are still at large. The fact that they have been successful in evading the claims of justice for so long cannot legitimately be employed as pretext for the exercise of clemency."

In these opening words of "Trial and Error," Nikolai Tolstoy, heir to the senior line of the Tolstoy and Miloslavsky families, studies the Canadian government's inquiry into Nazi war criminals.

Mr. Tolstoy argues that the use of Soviet evidence in Canadian courts, for war crimes should be questioned, and speaks sarcastically of Sol Littman, the Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles, and his claims that Canada is harboring thousands of war criminals.

In discussing the importance of East European suspects in Nazi war crimes investigations and the USSR's motivation in providing evidence, Mr. Tolstoy writes:

"Accusations 'substantiated' against Eastern European emigres in Western countries are particularly welcome to the Soviet authorities, since they also act as reminder that these 'war criminals' have been harbored for the past 40 years by the treacherous govern-



ments of the capitalist West. The propaganda value is correspondingly greater, too, attracting attention as it does from the Western media which is denied to more obviously stage-managed show trials within the Soviet Union.

"Finally, when feasible, the KGB is always anxious to pull off the double coup of laying war crimes charges at the door of prominent figures among anti-Soviet emigre political groupings."

Finally, Mr. Tolstoy, directs a question to his readers: "Does Mr. Littman, Mr. [Michael] Meighen [counsel to the Deschenes Commission] or the Honorable Jules Deschenes really believe that truth will emerge from collusion with the great totalitarian power, established on the bones of more slaughtered millions that even Hitler achieved; Nazi Germany's sole surviving ally, participant in many of her major war crimes; and inheritor of those anti-Semitic doctrines Stalin adopted so eagerly in the spring of 1939, which his successors have sustained so congenially since?"

The booklet is available from the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 2445-A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1P7.

## An introduction to Ukrainian history

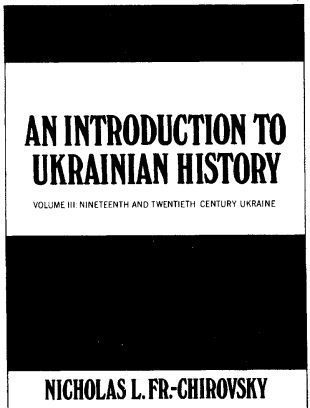
**An Introduction to Ukrainian History, Volume III: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Ukraine** by Nicholas F. Fr.-Chirovsky. New York: Philosophical Library, 1986. 517 pp. \$30.

This third, and final volume completes Prof. Chirovsky's work, "An Introduction to Ukrainian History."

The first two volumes, titled "Ancient and Kievan-Galician Ukraine-Rus'" and "The Lithuanian-Rus' Commonwealth, the Polish Domination and the Cossack-Hetman State" dealt with the Ukrainian experience from antiquity to the 18th century. Volume III, "Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Ukraine" continues in this vein and discusses not only the political and economic situation during these two centuries, but looks at the spiritual and cultural life of Ukrainians as well.

The book is written in two parts: the 19th century and the 20th century. A theme which remains constant throughout this three-volume series is the continuing Ukrainian effort to gain political and cultural freedom from Russian and, later, Soviet domination.

The third volume, writes Prof. Chirovsky in the Preface, "has remained faithful to its intention to be...a survey



course for college and university students and a general reference book...The author wanted to write an introductory history of Ukraine for general use, and not strictly a research work intended for scholars only."

## Reaction...

(Continued from page 1)

pen down that effect. I don't think it is because they have yet changed their basic approach to the relationship of the individual with the state."

Contacted by The Ukrainian Weekly, Orest Deychakiwsky, staffer of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said of the latest of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives, "It's gone beyond the public relations level."

"Even though there's a long way to go, these releases are significant, but I would always caution that those people never should have been incarcerated in the first place, and that there are still many more imprisoned — some 800 that we know of by name," he said.

Mr. Deychakiwsky added, "On the one hand we can't completely discount (these events), on the other hand the fundamental basis of the system is still in place."

He further observed that he believes Mr. Gorbachev is taking such steps for internal reasons. "He's trying to cultivate the intelligentsia and to create a certain kind of climate conducive to creativity."

He also pointed out, "the Soviets don't like to be pariahs either." He stressed, "All our efforts — both governmental and by the public — were a very important factor in these releases. Over the years, the Western pressure has chipped away at the armor of the USSR."

Nina Strokata, a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who was forced to emigrate in 1979, had a somewhat different assessment of the situation.

Mr. Gorbachev, she said, finds himself in a complex position, primarily because of the economic situation. "He needs Western aid and technology foremost. He knows the

issue of human rights is important to the West and that this can have an effect on relations," she said.

"He takes such steps as are necessary to prove that he is a different sort of Soviet leader, but he is not so liberal as to release all of the political prisoners," she cautioned, while pointing out that Nikita Khrushchev had released nearly a million prisoners.

She went on to stress that though Mr. Gorbachev was taking bold steps, he was doing so only to save the system. "What he is doing will bring some easing of the situation for the people, but the system is still in place."

Dr. Strokata also found fault with the fact that the signing of a statement was a precondition for the release of most dissidents. "The system treats people without dignity. By demanding that dissidents sign a statement asking for a pardon, the authorities want an admission of guilt."

She referred to such preconditions as "rape of the soul."

The former political prisoner also pointed out in a telephone interview with The Weekly that none of the dissidents confined to special psychiatric hospitals are being released, and she cited the case of Hanna Mykhailenko, a sympathizer of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who has been in a psychushka since 1980.

In a similar vein, five Soviet emigres sent a telegram to General Secretary Gorbachev on February 11, asking that he free people incarcerated for religious practices and those confined to mental asylums because of their views.

Yuri Orlov, Pavel Litvinov, Valery Chalidze, Alex Goldfarb and Ludmilla Alexeyeva wrote: "We would like to hope that the democratization efforts that have been going on for years will finally bear fruit and that Soviet citizens will be granted complete freedom of opinion."

## A Ukrainian perspective on the news...



dissident news • commentary • politics • editorials • interviews • people • reviews  
community news • culture • the arts • church affairs • education • upcoming events  
special features

**A UNA insurance policy is  
an investment in the Ukrainian community.**

## Buchanan...

(Continued from page 6)

be found on either the Trawniki camp roster or the transfer list of Treblinka — both of which the defense now has?"

Mr. Buchanan also questioned witnesses which Mr. Ryan has stated prove that Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible."

"The indispensable witness is Elijah Rosenberg, the first of the Treblinka survivors to pick Demjanjuk's picture out of an Israeli-arranged photo spread, and identify him as the sadistic camp guard of Treblinka. Yet in a sworn statement given in 1947, Rosenberg declared that Ivan, the gas chamber operator, was beaten to death with shovels during the uprising of August 1943. Which of Rosenberg's contradictory statements — both given under oath — is true?"

"Other clouds have gathered over the credibility of Ryan's witnesses. Those clouds date to 1978 when another Ukrainian-American, Feodor Fedorenko, was brought into court in a denaturalization hearing in Ft. Lauderdale. Unlike Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Fedorenko admitted to having been at Trawniki and Treblinka, Mr. Buchanan said. He was subsequently deported to the Soviet Union.

"The Florida judge believed Fedorenko — and found the evidence against him — the sworn testimony of the half a dozen survivor witnesses — 'fraught with conflict and uncertainty and ... therefore inconclusive.' These same men and women are the critical prose-

cution witnesses in the coming trial of Demjanjuk in Jerusalem.

"Again, Epstein is one. In Ft. Lauderdale, Epstein testified that he personally witnessed a cold-blooded murder by Fedorenko at Treblinka, a murder never mentioned in his earlier statement. Under cross examination, Epstein began contradicting himself and, as trial judge Norman Roettger describes it, 'began to squirm and fidget in the witness stand.'"

Another witness against Mr. Demjanjuk, Josef Czarny is dubious, as well. In Mr. Fedorenko's trial, he was dismissed by the judge 'as a 'theatrical' figure, 'clearly the least credible of the survivor witnesses.' This description, though would seem to belong to the witness Turowski who, asked to identify the camp guard Fedorenko, pointed to a middle-aged spectator in the back of the courtroom." Mr. Buchanan continued.

"Again, these are the men and women whose testimony has destroyed Demjanjuk's life and upon whom his survival depends.

"They have contradicted themselves under oath. They have contradicted each another. They have been contradicted by testimony of third parties. They are contradicted by the first-person accounts from Treblinka, produced in the immediate aftermath of the camp's destruction in 1943.

"They call to mind those 11 'survivor witnesses' who testified under oath — and testified falsely — that they knew Frank Walus as the Butcher of Kielce, when hard evidence demonstrated that Walus was a farm worker in Germany at the time, who was too young, too short

and of the wrong nationality (Polish) to belong to the elite Gestapo. No moral or legal sanction was ever imposed upon those 11 'witnesses,' whole falsehoods bankrupted and broke an innocent American."

Mr. Buchanan also discussed a photo display to which Mr. Ryan alluded in his reply. This display, Mr. Ryan wrote, of eight unmarked photos, was prepared by the Justice Department to conform with U.S. Supreme Court standards for criminal cases. Witnesses were asked to pick out the picture of Mr. Demjanjuk. Mr. Ryan wrote that each witness, without hesitation picked out the photo of Mr. Demjanjuk. Wrote Mr. Buchanan:

"A copy of that original eight-picture display sits before me. Demjanjuk's and Fedorenko's photographs are twice the size of the others; they are clear, while the others are unfocused or cloudy. The Florida court declared the whole display was 'impermissibly suggestive' and 'simply does not pass muster under American law.'"

After having read Jankel Wiernik's "A Year in Treblinka" (he was the first to bring word the Nazis were exterminating Polish Jews in Treblinka) and the post-war statements of Rosenberg and Epstein, "The Death Camp Treblinka," Mr. Buchanan stated he found not even one mention of "Ivan the terrible."

"Did 'Ivan the Terrible' ever exist? "In my judgement, 'Ivan the Terrible' is probably a composite of Ivan, the gas chamber operator mentioned by Wiernik, the 'enormous brute,' the 'sadistic giant,' of Jean-Francois Cohen-Steiner's 'Treblinka,' (1966), the huge

mesomorph that Polish villagers remember — a monster of a man who wenched and drank in their village near Treblinka, and who either died in the August uprising or perished in the Balkans with other Nazi survivors of the death camp.

"The other half of the composite is, I believe, a German, a Nazi, a middle-aged veteran of Hitler's 'euthanasia' program, a man Alexander Donat describes as a 'hot-tempered, brutal individual and ruthless careerist,' seen 'running through the camps brandishing his whip and his gun, shouting and cursing,' a criminal one SS historian described as a 'conceited ogre.' His name was Christian Wirth, but he was known to inmates by a nickname — 'Christian the Terrible.' Wirth was killed by partisans near Triste on May 26, 1944.

"So let us review Ryan's airtight case. "Moscow had to be virtually dragged into producing the only piece of documentary evidence against Demjanjuk: An I.D. card, the authenticity of which has yet to be fully established. Confronted by competent counsel in Ft. Lauderdale — as they were not in Cleveland — the Demjanjuk witnesses collapsed into a cacophony of contradictions. The Polish government is preventing Demjanjuk's counsel from visiting villagers near Treblinka whose testimony — that the guard 'Ivan' was a man twice Demjanjuk's age in 1943 and half again his size — could exonerate the accused. And the Israelis held Demjanjuk six months before lodging charges. Some airtight case. "Over to you Mr. Ryan."

## 140 political...

(Continued from page 2)

Others freed include: five Latvians, Gunnars Freimanis, Janis Rozhkals, Janis Barkans, Alfreds Tauberts and Jaan Korb; Estonian Heiki Ahonen and Armenian Genrikh Altunyan.

Estimates of the number of political prisoners who remain imprisoned vary from several hundred to several thousand. One newly freed dissident, Sergei Grigoryants, a Moscow literary critic released from Chistopol, stated that there are about 1,500 prisoners still confined because of political or religious activities.

### Prisoners' statements

The freed prisoners were reportedly transferred to jails near their homes on the eve of their releases. Nearly all of them were required to write statements promising that they would not engage in "anti-Soviet activity" and the releases of some prisoners were conditional on their signing such statements. Some prisoners were also told to ask for a pardon in their statements.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman criticized the requirement that those released sign statements renouncing illegal activities.

"We hope," he said, "that the Soviet government will now move to free all remaining political prisoners without requiring them to sign statements recanting their previous activities or agreeing to limit their future activities on behalf of human rights.

"In this regard, we are disturbed at the news that imprisoned Hebrew teacher Isosif Begun is not being released because he refused to sign such a statement," he was quoted in The New York Times as saying.

A Soviet spokesman had said on February 10 that Mr. Begun had not been freed because he declined to ask for a pardon and sign a statement pledging to avoid illegal activities.

On February 11, Soviet plainclothes police tangled with some 20 protesters in Moscow as they demonstrated on Mr. Begun's behalf. The demonstration was broken up when security agents pushed the protesters down a side street, tore up their placards and roughed up reporters covering the story.

The Washington Post reported that prisoners about to be freed responded in various ways when told to write a statement. Some, from the national republics, Lithuania or Ukraine, re-wrote the statement to say they would never take part in activities against their own people. They were released nonetheless. The Post quoted a dissident source as saying.

The Post also noted that in some cases prisoners about to be released were also asked to list where they wanted to live, whether within or outside the USSR.

The New York Times reported that one of the released dissidents, Yuri Shikhanovich, a mathematician and editor of the underground journal Chronicle of Current Events, stated in reference to the statements renouncing illegal activities: "Any piece of paper satisfies them. They want to release as many of the Article 70 prisoners as possible."

Two Ukrainian political prisoners, lawyer Lev Lukianenko and psychologist Mykhailo Horyn, were reportedly transferred from Camp No. 36 in Perm, where they were serving their sentences, to Ukraine. However, both were returned to the camp — Mr. Lukianenko on January 11 and Mr. Horyn at the end of the month. The speculation is that both men refused to sign any statements.

The case of Oleksander Shevchenko (no relation to the freed Vitaliy Shevchenko, although the two were tried together), appears to be similar. According to information released by Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Mr. Shevchenko was advised on January 26 to write a statement asking

for a pardon. Mr. Shevchenko said he would not do so because he does not consider his trial to have been legal. As a result, Mr. Shevchenko was sent to do difficult field labor despite a serious intestinal illness.

Still unclear are the fates of some other dissidents, including Anatoly Koryagin, a psychiatrist, and Sergei Khodorovich, administrator of the Russian Social Fund. Dr. Koryagin, who is known for his involvement in the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuses of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, was transferred to a prison near his home town of Kharkiv, Ukraine. He was sentenced in 1981 to a 12-year-term.

In other news, Ms. Svitlychna cautioned that reports about the releases of

Yosyf Zisels, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and Zakhara Zunshein, a Jewish activist, were false. She added that Danylo Shumuk, a veteran political prisoner, was released as scheduled, not under the provisions of the Supreme Soviet decrees.

Another member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Dr. Vasily Kurylo, was set free for health reasons. The 66-year-old dentist, whose membership in the group was just revealed last December although he had been a member since 1980, has heart disease and tuberculosis which is causing him to go blind. He had been arrested for Ukrainian nationalist activity and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and five years' exile for circulating nationalist literature.

## Infants may show...

(Continued from page 2)

director of the bone-marrow transplant program at the University of California Medical Center, Los Angeles.

Dr. Gale told Newsday reporter Robert Cooke in a recent telephone interview that Soviet health authorities are aware of the dangers. "They know all of the pregnancies that were related to Chernobyl. These people have been identified."

Soviet doctors are now trying to figure out how much radiation each woman and fetus got, he said. Any children affected should be given special care and education to overcome the deficit.

"We think there may be a possibility to intervene and help these individuals, if they can be identified at an early age," Dr. Gale said, although there may be no hope in regaining lost mental capacity. He added that he did not know how many infants may be at risk, Newsday reported. "But it's not in the thousands; it's probably in the low hundreds."

Through the Japanese data, "you can see that fetuses that were exposed to even relatively low doses have a risk of

developing mental retardation. As you can guess, there will be a small but definite number of people who were exposed in utero as a consequence of Chernobyl."

When asked if abortions were performed in the wake of Chernobyl, Dr. Gale said, "I'm sure there were. But the decision was left to each woman. For each person it might be a different evaluation. For example, a woman who had a great deal of difficulty getting pregnant and had no children yet might decide to accept the risk."

The correlation between radiation and the risk of brain damage was documented by William J. Schull of the University of Texas and his colleagues who reported in 1984 that the amount of brain damage received corresponds to the amount of radiation received. The over-all risk of brain damage is five or more times greater during the sensitive period in early gestation, Dr. Schull reported in The British Journal of Radiology.

Another UCLA physician, Dr. Stephen Zamenhof, put it bluntly in the English journal Nature: "Brain damage could occur in almost every fetus exposed to radiation."

# The Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 7)

owned by Jerome Brentar, a non-Ukrainian, who has generously advanced much credit to a cause in which he has no personal involvement.

Unlike in the 1961 trial of Adolf Eichmann, when Israel contributed \$30,000 to the defense costs, Israel has in this case denied any financial aid for this stateless Ukrainian, a former American. The family coffers will have to provide for the expenses of the local Israeli counsel which could run in excess of \$200,000 — and much more if an appeal stage is reached.

The costs of Mr. O'Connor's U.S. counsel, John Gill, have not been included. Add to this costs of translating the daily official trial transcripts at rates of \$75 per day. There are numerous other expenses which need to be met in order for Mr. O'Connor's skeleton staff to match a team of state prosecutors and a staff of eight lawyers

with unlimited resources. Israel will be allocating well over \$4 million to the case.

To help with some of the costs, a Toronto-based group has created a fund in aid of John Demjanjuk's family. The Ukrainian Charitable Committee which commenced its work on November 10, 1986, functions under the auspices of the Ukrainian churches and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC), and has the cooperation of the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services. (Contributions may be sent to: Ukrainian Canadian Charitable Committee in Aid of John Demjanjuk's Family, 2118-A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1M8.) In the United States the only family authorized fund-raising group is the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund. While both groups are meeting with success, the funds raised are inadequate in a trial of this magnitude. What is needed is an immediate million dollar floating fund backed by wealthy professionals and business leaders who recognize the importance of this trial. It is this trial that will catapult Ukrainians into the forefront of peoples' consciousness.

For decades Ukraine and the Ukrainian question have been invisible. "Only dimly existing on the fringes of Western consciousness," wrote Adrian Karatny-

cky, director of research at the AFL-CIO Free Trade Institute (August 1986, The American Spectator). What Soviet propaganda has sought to and succeeded in doing is downplaying the existence of the Ukrainian nation, while simultaneously furnishing fabricated evidence about "Ukrainian war criminals" in the West.

Mr. Karatnycky noted that the "lingering perception of Ukrainian war guilt and image of thousands of citizens lining the streets to welcome the Nazi troops in 1941 haunts Ukrainians," but that image of Ukrainian nationalists as "overwhelmingly pro-Nazi reflects an image promoted by Soviet propaganda." This image has been bought by a gullible press and public. What's more insidious is that this potent image has immobilized many Ukrainians who have not troubled themselves to seek the truth. Most Ukrainians know that the image of widespread Ukrainian war guilt and indulgent treatment by the Nazis is a myth; studying about and exposing this myth is a cumbersome and often thankless task. But Ukraine's suffering can no longer be our cherished little secret. The fact is that apart from relatively few cases, Ukrainians were victims of the Nazis, not allies.

The story that has not been told frequently enough is that after forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union, Ukraine underwent an agonizing reign

of terror. "This reign," wrote John Sopinka, (Mr. Sopinka is of Ukrainian descent), one of Canada's leading civil attorneys in his submission to the Canadian Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, "has been characterized by deportation and mass murder on a scale equalled only by Hitler." After Ukraine was decimated by Stalin's man-made famine in which as many as 10 million men, women and children perished, Ukraine lost "an estimated 7.5 million of its citizens during World War II as a result of both Nazi and Soviet repression. An estimated 2 million Ukrainians were deported to Germany as slave laborers. It has also been estimated that in 1943 between 10 and 28 percent of the population of the prison camps was Ukrainian. This is not the story of a people in some way favored or privileged by the Nazis."

He went on to point out that after the war, between 1 and 2 million Ukrainians were in D.P. camps in Europe. Due to the Yalta accords, hundreds of thousands were forced to return to the Soviet Union. They were killed or deported upon return. The only hope for those on "repatriation" lists was to claim or prove their origin as being from outside the pre-1939 Soviet Union borders.

"For Ukrainians this meant assuming new identities either as Poles or ethnic Ukrainians from the former Polish territory of Galicia. It would be simply monstrous to institute deportation proceedings against such persons merely because of a misrepresentation on their landing document," Mr. Sopinka wrote.

It is gratifying that Mr. Sopinka was not afraid to publicly walk through the minefield of misrepresentations about the fate of Ukrainians and their dilemmas during and immediately after the war. This was precisely Mr. Demjanjuk's dilemma. He was denaturalized for visa infractions and then extradited to Israel. He claimed to be a Polish farmer to avoid repatriation.

It is the architects of repatriation, not their victims, who should be tried as war criminals, wrote noted Canadian journalist Barbara Amiel. She writes of the bloodbath that awaited the 70,000 men, women and children who were knowingly returned by former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to imprisonment and death under Stalin and Tito in 1945. "For the Allies to turn around and hand over 70,000 people to slaughter before the war had even finished makes a travesty of all for which our fathers died. We owe the dead an investigation and the living the truth," she wrote.

We Ukrainians owe the public the truth about ourselves, our history and our sufferings. It is information, the effective packaging of this information and our generous contributions which are needed to combat the disinformation which awaits us come February 16. Before the mold for a succession of anti-Ukrainian stories is cast, we must provide for a PR presence in Israel staffed by seasoned and informed spokespersons, or persons who have conducted hundreds of press briefings. This and funds for the defense are mandatory if we care about truth.

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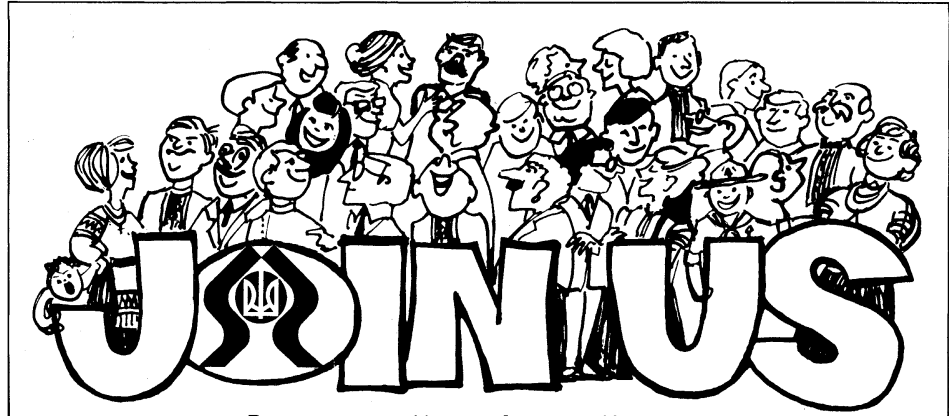
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**WRITING AWARDS, P.O. Box 1928**  
Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y.

Entries will be accepted until February 22, 1987

## Oksana Pawliw...

(Continued from page 4)

productions, in the Ukrainian Student Organization, in the dance group and in various community activities. As an exchange student, she studied at the University of Dijon in France and visited Switzerland, Spain, England, Denmark and Sweden.

In May of 1973, she received a bachelor of arts degree, summa cum laude. That fall she entered a master of arts program in French at the State University of New York in Albany. In the summer of 1974, she took courses at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, where during a special audience with Patriarch Josyf Slipyi, she received his patriarchal blessing. While in Europe, she visited Italy, Yugoslavia and Germany.

In May 1975, she received a master of arts degree in French language and literature from the State University of New York at Albany. That summer she traveled once more to Europe, visiting Ukraine, including Lviv and Kiev. She visited the famous cathedrals of St. George and St. Sophia, and laid flowers on the grave of Taras Shevchenko in Kaniv.

Her search for new professional challenges led her to Houston, Texas, where she first worked as a translator and then obtained a position with KANED Services as a director of public relations and publications. In June of 1984, Miss Pawliw began working for Off Shore Data Services as the editor of the company newsletter. Her duties included traveling to other countries and representing the company at various oil industry conferences.

She also participated widely in the life of the community at large. She was listed in Who's Who in American Women and was a member of the Alpha Mu Gama National Language Honor Society, the Texas Journalists Organization, and Young Republican Women. In addition she was an officer of the Houston branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, a member of the Houston Ukrainian Cultural Club, and a member of the editorial board of the Ukrainian American community's newsletter, Trident. For her active participation in community activities, Oksana received a key to the city of Houston.

Miss Pawliw was a very outgoing person who enjoyed organizing nume-

rous gatherings for friends and co-workers. So it was with great sadness, not only for the family, close friends, and co-workers, but also for the Ukrainian Texas community at large, when she died at the peak of her professional development and community involvement.

Funeral services began with a panakhida (memorial service) sung by the Very Rev. Mitred Volodymyr Andrushkiw and the parish choir of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Cohoes, on Thursday, December 25, 1986, at 7:30 p.m. at Fitzgerald's Funeral Home in Cohoes.

Many friends and relatives came from all parts of the country — Buffalo, Hartford, Cleveland, Texas, Chicago and Canada to join in this final goodbye to Miss Pawliw. Martha Kuchar bid farewell to Oksana, her closest friend, and a group of her Plast friends sang one of the deceased's favorite songs — "Karpaty."

The next day, December 26, a funeral liturgy was concelebrated by the Very Rev. Mitred Andrushkiw and by the Very Rev. Theodore Humanitzki. The church was overflowing with those wishing to pay their last respects. The Very Rev. Andrushkiw delivered the eulogy in Ukrainian, comparing Miss Pawliw to a star that shone for us here on earth and will continue to shine forever in heaven. Father Humanitzki briefly recounted in English the highlights of Miss Pawliw's life and career. He concluded his eulogy by stressing her acceptance of death with the words "Thy will be done."

At the cemetery, at the conclusion of the funeral services, Michael Heretz spoke on behalf of the Plast organization, and her friends from this organization sang "Nich Vzhe Ide" ("Taps") for her.

After the funeral a dinner was served at the Watervliet Ukrainian American Citizens' Club. Father Andrushkiw opened with a prayer, and Anna Gogosha reminded all present of Miss Pawliw's many contributions, both professional and for the community. The many participants used the time to reminisce about Miss Pawliw and to share their sorrow at losing someone who had given so much of herself to others. Miss Kuchar shared her thoughts about Miss Pawliw, stressing her openness, her zest for life, and her ability to laugh and to make others laugh.

## Binghamton...

(Continued from page 9)

and consisting of elementary, intermediate and advanced groups performed at the concert.

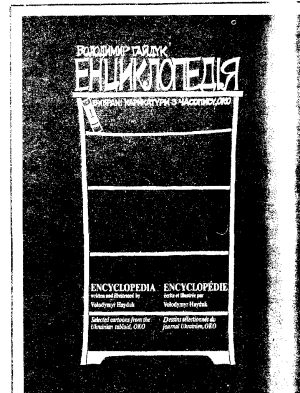
The local SUM-A group under the direction of Vlodja Zalusky presented a montage, "Mykola of the Student's Unit," commemorating the Battle of Kruty. Performing in the montage was also Iryna Buksa.

Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations were read by Johnson City Trustee Nicholas Tarcha, who is a fellow Ukrainian and member of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The guest speaker was Dr. Lozynskiy, a well-known Ukrainian community leader and attorney, who presented in Ukrainian and English a historical review of the Ukrainian struggle of 1918 and the reaction of Western nations.

"The community was grateful that Dr. Lozynskiy agreed to stay an additional day in order to be present at the commemorative evening. The presence of Dr. Lozynskiy help make this event memorable," said Lubomyr Zobniw local UCCA chairman.

The flag-raising ceremonies were covered by local TV stations and newspapers. One TV station included a special editorial about Ukrainian Independence Day.



ENCYCLOPEDIA, an album of selected cartoons by Volodymyr Hoyduk can still be obtained by sending \$22.50 to Vografika, P.O. Box 11, Lachine, Quebec H8S 4A5 Canada.

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## ORGANIZING MEETING of the DISTRICT COMMITTEE

to be held

on Saturday, February 28, 1987, at 2:30 p.m.  
 St. Wolodymyr Church Hall, 2255 W. Cortez (Corner Oakley Blvd), Chicago, Ill.

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

17, 22, 33, 35, 51, 61, 100, 103, 106, 107, 114, 125, 131, 136, 139, 157, 176, 190, 220, 221, 243, 250, 259, 301, 379, 395, 399, 423, 425, 452 and 472.

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of prior meeting
3. Addresses of Supreme Officers
4. Discussion of UNA insurance sales campaign
5. Introduction of Regional UNA Representative, STEPHEN BOHACH
6. Adoption of District program of 1987
7. Miscellaneous and adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

**Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President**  
**Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, UNA Supreme Vice President**  
**Gloria Paschen, UNA Supreme Vice Presidentess**  
**Anatole Doroshenko, UNA Supreme Auditor**  
**Helen Olek-Scott, UNA Supreme Advisor**

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## Patrick Buchanan...

(Continued from page 7)

Soviet Union to stand trial for collaborating in war crimes with Adolph Hitler, when Adolph Hitler's principal collaborator in the great war crimes that launched World War II was the self-same government of the Soviet Union.

As George Will has reminded us, the Soviet regime that rules in Moscow today is Hitler's only surviving partner from World War II.

Too much of that history of World War II has been forgotten — or rewritten — to erase the criminal responsibility of the regime of Joseph Stalin in launching it.

The world has forgotten that it was Stalin's concentration camps that served as a model for Hitler's, that Stalin's purges served as a model for what Hitler did to his own Nazi Party. The world seems to have forgotten that while Great Britain and the United States were Stalin's allies of necessity — from June of 1941 to May to 1945 — Adolph Hitler was Stalin's ally of choice. As Stalin was to say nostalgically after the world war, "Ech, together with the Nazis we could have been invincible."

Too many Western men — who speak warmly of the great wartime alliance with the Soviet Union — forget that when Hitler attacked Poland from the west, Stalin attacked from the east. They forget that when France was invaded in the summer of 1940, and Churchill was rallying his country for the coming Battle of Britain, the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe were flying on fuel that had been provided from the Soviet oil fields at Baku. When the United States was the Great Arsenal of Democracy in those desperate days of 1940, the Soviet government was providing both the food and the fuel for fascism's war against the West.

Nothing is said here to denigrate in the least the enormous sacrifices, suffering and heroism of the peoples inside the Soviet Union in their just war to expel the Nazi invaders from their land during the years 1941-1945. But the world should know that of the 20 million Soviet citizens within the Soviet Union who perished in that conflict, hundreds of thousands died fighting during the alliance with Hitler, and millions more perished in Stalin's prisons and concentration camps that matched and perhaps exceeded in number and size what Hitler himself erected in his corrupt empire in Central and Eastern Europe.

Now, many of the people in this room know, as few Americans know, that totalitarianism, whether Nazi or Communist, whether black or red, has at its root the same false and evil idea. It is an idea grounded in the same pack of lies — the lie that God is dead, that man has no intrinsic worth, that the liberty and life of the weak are at the disposal of the strong, that people may

be used and abused and discarded like trash if the goal is the building of some distant utopia. It is this set of beliefs that is the starting point from which determined and unprincipled men eventually arrive at Treblinka and Auschwitz, at Kolyma and Vorkuta.

Yesterday, there were two great totalitarian threats to the survival of the West: Hitler and Stalin. In his brilliant work, "Stalin's Secret War," Nikolai Tolstoy writes of the terrifying plight of the East European peoples caught in the struggle for supremacy by these malevolent forces. Count Tolstoy quotes a Polish prisoner at the great Stalinist labor camp of Vorkuta: "I think with horror and shame of a Europe divided into two parts by the line of the [River] Bug; on the one side of which millions of Soviet slaves pray for liberation by the armies of Hitler, and on the other millions of victims of German concentration camps awaited deliverance by the Red Army as their last hope."

Today, there is one great external threat to the peace and freedom of mankind, and the liberty and integrity of nations. That threat is the Soviet empire.

In the 19th century, the Russian Empire of the Romanovs was known in the West as the "prison house of nations." During the chaos of the first world war and its aftermath, and Lenin's successful putsch against the democratic Provisional Government, many of those nations escaped for the first time in centuries.

The great Catholic nation of Poland was re-established. The Christian Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia reappeared on the map of Europe. Ukraine, a nation as large and populous as France, with its own history and culture and religions and language, broke free. Finland was disorged by the collapsing Russian Empire.

Then, the Bolsheviks, who had promised independence for the various nations inside the empire, led by Trotsky's Red Army, betrayed that promise. Ukraine was force-marched back into a captivity far more brutal than anything imagined in the times of Alexander III or Nicholas II.

Two decades later, Stalin fully restored and expanded the old Russian Empire, replacing the authoritarian rule of the Romanovs with the totalitarian rule of the party.

In that devil's bargain that history knows as the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the Soviet Union was ceded half of Poland, the right to annex the Baltic republics, and given a free hand to seize sections of Rumania and Finland. From the Yalta Agreement with Franklin Roosevelt, Stalin won control over half a dozen of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe — the balance of Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and eventually Czechoslovakia.

Here, then, is the primary cause of East-West tensions, the primary cause of the permanent conflict between East and West.

It is not the so-called arms race. American weapons remain today as much the guarantees of peace and freedom as they did in June of 1944 when they were used for the liberation of Europe.

The primary cause of world conflict today is the character and nature of the Soviet regime, its global ambitions, its implacable hostility to the West. The USSR is a state unlike any other in history. In reality, it consists of an all-powerful Communist Party — with satellite parties in a dozen states — which has imposed an alien and atheistic doctrine upon all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe — and which intends to impose that dogma upon the unwilling peoples and nations of the world.

If true peace means not only the absence of war, but the presence of justice, then the indispensable condition of true and lasting peace on this planet is that one day this giant prison house of nations, this penitentiary of peoples, be pried open — and the nations and peoples held captive for decades be set free. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia do not belong to Moscow; they belong to the West. Poland is a great Catholic country, one of the eldest daughters of the Church. Why, then, should Warsaw have imposed upon her an odious 19th century Marxist dogma, refashioned by a 20th century Asian fanatic whose waxen corpse sits in some mausoleum in Moscow a thousand kilometers away? Today, we celebrate the lost independence of Ukraine; we memorialize it. Tomorrow it must again become reality.

Finally, as Solzhenitzyn reminds us, Russia herself is the first captive nation; Russia, too, must one day be set free.

Despite all the propaganda we get today from Moscow, we Americans are not now and have never been enemies of the Russian people. We have never gone to war against them; we do not covet their territory. We have not smashed their unions, desecrated their churches, suppressed their writers, starved their peasants, purged their officer corps or taken away their land and freedom. All these things have been done to the Russian people by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It is not the United States, but that Communist Party that is truly at war with all the peoples of the Soviet empire.

If we see the world this way, which is to see it, I believe, whole and true, we will realize that our best and strongest allies in the struggle for true peace are the oppressed peoples east of the Iron Curtain; the dozen or more nations held captive inside the Soviet empire.

When all those peoples are again free, when they enjoy the full panoply of human rights and freedom that we take for granted, when each of these independent nations is once again in control of its own destiny, then, we in the West will be secure — but not before.

## The UNA: Insure and be sure



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# Memo to...

(Continued from page 2)

• April-May 1986. Chornobyl. Conclusion: Obvious. Mr. Shcherbytsky is really finished now. It won't be long.

The components of the most recent scenario positing Mr. Shcherbytsky's fall had the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze replacing Viktor Chebrikov as head of the KGB, while the latter was to be moved to Kiev in place of Mr. Shcherbytsky. The explanations that were offered were rather vague, having to do with the notion that Mr. Shevardnadze's position had, in any case, always been considered a temporary one. But why should Mr. Chebrikov move to Kiev?

This theory continued to make the rounds even after the East German and Czechoslovak news agencies reported on January 22 that Mr. Shevardnadze would make state visits to the two East European countries. Undaunted by this turn of events, Kremlin watchers continued to insist that Mr. Shcherbytsky would be removed at the upcoming Central Committee plenum. The fact that the Ukrainian party leader conducted business as usual at the December 8, 1986, plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee also did not seem to

impress anyone. What did impress everyone, however, was the criticism of the Ukrainian Central Committee and Council of Ministers for "the intolerably slow pace of restructuring the agro-industrial complex as required by the party," which was voiced by the Kremlin's number two man, Yegor Ligachev, at a meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee on January 23, barely a week before the plenum opened.

In Western reports, this criticism was rendered as devastating and was interpreted as a personal attack on Mr. Shcherbytsky. Conclusion: The Ukrainian party leader has had it. One Western diplomat was even quoted to the effect that he "was now 75 percent certain" that Mr. Shcherbytsky would be forced out. The more judicious view, which argues that it is highly improbable that a republican party leader who holds a Politburo seat in Moscow would be evicted from it without first being sacked in his own republic, was drowned out.

Mr. Shcherbytsky is still with us. At the moment, the prevailing view is that Mr. Gorbachev does not have sufficient support to dislodge him, and that Mr. Shcherbytsky's supporters themselves are strongly behind him. This proceeds from the assumption that Mr. Shcher-

bytsky is unwelcome in Mr. Gorbachev's Politburo, which cannot be documented but which is a fair assumption given the dynamics of bureaucratic politics. It is quite logical and perfectly understandable for administrators, particularly new administrators, to opt for subordinates of their own choosing.

Informed and logical speculation about Soviet politics is acceptable and, indeed, necessary in the absence of hard facts. What is not acceptable is temporary loss of memory, distortion and pure fantasy. Unfortunately, the latter play a disproportionate role in Kremlinological exercises.

One commentator is confident that "the Ukrainian party leader is notoriously hostile to the new general secretary, being another native of Brezhnev's home town." Where did this "fact" come from? Even more colorful is the discovery by a Moscow correspondent of personal animosity between Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Gorbachev that "dates back to five years when, acting on Andropov's anti-corruption orders, Gorbachev supervised the ousting of a number of regional bosses, the largest number being in Ukraine and Kazakhstan." Interesting. But is it true?

The purpose of this exercise has not been to relish in the Schadenfreude of

someone else's failings, but rather to underscore the dangers of simplistic assumptions about Soviet politics, especially personnel politics that involve center-periphery relationships. Much too little scholarly research has been done in this area to warrant the current volume of offhand remarks and "instant analyses" that find their way into the daily press and even into the academic journals.

The fact of the matter is that we know next to nothing about what Mr. Shcherbytsky thinks and what his role in Kremlin politics amounts to. Perhaps, in view of the current emphasis on the need for more and more glasnost, someone should ask Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Gorbachev to tell us the real story.

On the other hand, perhaps that is unnecessary. A Western news agency recently reported that analysts "expect him [Mr. Shcherbytsky] to last now until at least the spring."

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## FEBRUARY-MARCH — FUND-RAISING MONTHS FOR UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY FUND

Dear community members, Ukrainians in the U.S.:

The brutal repression and great suffering endured by our nation in Ukraine, including the horrible aftereffects of radiation following the nuclear disaster in Chornobyl, as well as the mighty campaign of enemy forces, the defamation of our name and accusations of alleged war crimes, demand from us a consolidation of all our national forces to counteract this slander.

In the face of such a hopeless situation, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council has always stressed the need for one strong central organization of Ukrainians in the United States and has worked toward the realization of this goal. Unfortunately, through no fault of the UACC, these attempts have thus far been fruitless.

The UACC has studied the possibilities of establishing, on the basis of the Canadian experience, a special committee which would take charge of gathering materials and mustering the appropriate manpower to prepare an analysis of the Ukrainian immigration to the United States and publish its findings.

The UACC cooperated in the efforts to gain New York State Education Department approval of a volume on genocide that contains information about the Great Famine in Ukraine, and which will be incorporated into the curriculum of schools in the state of New York.

The UACC executive committee actively participates in the work of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

In external political matters, the executive continued its contacts with government officials as well as ethnic organizations, and supported those policies which benefitted the Captive Nations and especially Ukraine.

The executive committee made interventions in regard to the U.S. Consulate in Kiev and supported actions of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. A representative of the UACC participated, within the delegation led by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that opened in November 1986 in Vienna.


In order to enable the UACC to continue fulfilling its goals, as well as its financial obligation toward the WCFU, which amounts to \$37,500, the executive committee thanks all its past supporters and appeals to the public to continue supporting the Ukrainian Community Fund established three years ago to help cover the costs of UACC activity.

The Ukrainian Community Fund dues are as follows: \$250 from national organizations; \$50 from their branches; \$25 from employed persons; \$15 from retired persons; \$5 from students.

We ask that, if feasible, you contribute more than these minimal sums. Checks should be made payable to Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and mailed to:

**UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COORDINATING COUNCIL**  
142 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003

UACC Executive Committee



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### February 19

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan will hold its monthly meeting at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road (south of I-696). The guest speaker will be Orest Jejna. His topic will be "ABA-ASL Pact: Must It Continue?" Mr. Jejna will also give an update on the latest developments in the Medvid affair. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner promptly at 7 p.m. followed by the speaker. Members and friends are invited. Cost of the dinner is \$15. Reservations should be confirmed in writing or by phone before February 17 to: Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, 2000 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; (313) 962-6046.

### February 20

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) will hold a meeting at St. Nicholas Cathedral Church basement at 7 p.m. to discuss future strategies. For information call Walter Tun at (312) 489-0077.

### February 20-22

**ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.:** SPIFFS (St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society) representing 42 nations is sponsoring a three-day festival at Bayfront Center, 400 First St. S. Ukrainians will be participating in this Folk Fair with the Ukraina dancers and Ukraina choir, plus a display of arts and crafts, and a Ukrainian food booth, sponsored by the Ukrainian American Association. For further information please call John Kohut at (813) 576-2488.

### February 21

**NEW YORK:** Pianists Thomas Hrynkiw and Julianna Osinichuk present a two-piano, four-hand concert as part of the Ukrainian Institute of America's Saturday Evening Concert Series at 7 p.m. Featured works include compositions by Arkenenko, Liszt, Lysenko, Mayboroda and Wytwycky. Suggested donation: \$10, \$6 for senior citizens and students. A reception will follow. The UIA is located at 2 E. 79th St., (212) 288-8660.

**ST. CATHARINES, Ont.:** The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is sponsoring a "Queen's Ball" at the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, 455 Weland Ave., at 7 p.m. Entertainment by the Burya Orchestra. Admission is \$15 per person. Tickets are available at Ukrainian Treasures, (416) 935-7779, or Ukrainian Credit Union, (416) 684-5062. Advance purchase recommended.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19, are sponsoring a dance and buffet at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. Buffet will begin at 7 p.m. and dancing will be at 8 p.m. - midnight. Music will be played by Angelo Muto. Donations are \$10 per person. Tickets may be obtained by calling Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-

5502; Michael Wengrenovich, (914) 735-5241; or John Smalley, (914) 356-7833.

### February 21 - March 1

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A special exhibit of art/photography by Alexander Mychaluk will open Saturday, February 21, at 7 p.m. at Manor Junior College Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The exhibit in the Seminar Room of the Basileiad Library, will also be open to the public Sunday, February 22, Saturday, February 28, and Sunday, March 1, from 1 to 4 p.m. Special appointments to see this unique exhibit through the week may be made by calling Christine Izak, Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center curator, (215) 885-2360, ext. 64.

### February 22

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Branch of the Patriarchal Society will hold a public commemoration of late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of his birth. Divine liturgies will be celebrated in the morning in Chicago's Ukrainian Catholic churches. At 1 p.m. a solemn commemoration will take place in the auditorium of the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church. Admission is free.

### February 25

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Male Chorus Surma under the direction of Roman Andrushko, will participate in the city of Chicago cultural program "Music Alive." The program will be on Cable TV Channels 23 and 49 for a week at 9 p.m.

### February 26

**OTTAWA:** An author's reading from and the discussion of the newly published biography of William Kurelek, the late Ukrainian Canadian artist, written by Patricia Morley, will take place in the hall of the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church at 8 p.m. For more information call Irene Bell, (613) 236-4725 or 994-6976.

### February 28

**EDISON, N.J.:** The 12th annual Heritage Festival Ball will be held at the Pines Manor, Route 27. This year's ball will honor New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean. Special prize drawing for those attending in their ethnic costume. Tickets are \$37.50 per person (not available at the door) and will include dinner, dancing, entertainment and open bar. For tickets and information call Anne Banasewycz-Miele, (201) 463-9248; or Stan Jakubowycz, (201) 458-3089.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington Township, will hold its annual banquet and the grand opening of the newly renovated auditorium. Included will be the presentation of the Man of the Year award. The event will start at 6:30 p.m. For further information call the center, (215) 663-1166, 663-0707 or 663-9820.

## Millennium celebrations to begin

**PHILADELPHIA** — Sunday, March 1, the day before the start of the Great Fast (Lent) that is known as "Forgiveness Sunday," will mark the formal opening services in the Philadelphia Ukrainian Archdiocese of celebrations of the Millennium of the Baptism of Ukraine. The Millennium Commission and the Office of Religious Education of the Archdiocese jointly have announced these celebrations.

The services will consist of Forgiveness Vespers with a Renewal of Baptismal Vows for all participants. Liturgical texts in both English and Ukrainian are being provided by the Office of Religious Education for this purpose.

The day will be celebrated on a deanery level in centrally located churches in each deanery.

Both the Philadelphia and South Jersey deaneries will mark this event at the Philadelphia Cathedral on Franklin Street at 3 p.m. The North Jersey Deanery will gather at St. John's Church, Newark, N.J., at 4 p.m. Ukrainian faithful from Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia will have their celebrations at St. Nicholas Church in Wilmington, Del., at 3 p.m.

In Pennsylvania the Scranton Deanery will gather at St. Vladimir's Church in Scranton at 4 p.m. The Shamokin Deanery will assemble also at 4 p.m. in St. Michael's Church in Frackville, Pa.

The Reading-Northampton Deanery will have services at 3 p.m. in Phoenixville's Ss. Peter and Paul Church and in Northampton's St. John's Church, also at 3 p.m.

## Second language conference slated

**SASKATOON** — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council and Saskatchewan Teachers of Ukrainian will host the province's second annual language conference here on February 21.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. in the auditorium of the Saskatchewan Teacher's Federation Building, 2317 Arlington. Some of the topics discussed will be "Ukrainian Language Education in a Multicultural and Multilingual Context," "Building the Future: Ukrainian Canadians in the 21st Century — A

Blueprint for Action" and "Promotion of Language Programs in Saskatchewan." Group discussions and a debate on "Why Learn a Second Language? Why Learn Ukrainian?" will also take place.

Registration is \$15 which can be paid on the day of the conference or in advance to: Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, P.O. Box 141, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 3K4.

For more information contact Veronica Chuchman at (306) 652-5850.

## Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 1)

it a KGB forgery.

Then, in December, the existence of another version of the card was revealed when a copy was obtained of an article published in the April 30 issue of *Molod Ukrainy*, a newspaper published for internal consumption in Ukraine. The article, headlined "The Vampire Lived in Cleveland," was accompanied by a reproduction of the Trawniki ID card with a different photograph of a person alleged to be Mr. Demjanjuk. The *Molod Ukrainy* photo and the photo appearing on copies of the Trawniki ID card seen in the United States and forwarded to Israel were of two different individuals, according to persons who have seen both.

In other developments regarding the Demjanjuk case, Mr. O'Connor said he has learned that the only video record of the Demjanjuk trial will be taken by the Israeli government. The news media will not be allowed to film the proceedings, though American networks had planned to use a pool camera operated by a CNN staffer, he said.

In fact, news correspondents will not even be allowed in the hall where the trial will be taking place. They will, instead, watch from another hall over closed circuit TV.

Mr. O'Connor said he was distressed that the Israeli government would have such control over what the media and, in turn, the public will be able to see of the Demjanjuk trial. "They're closing the window to the world," he charged.

Asked by *The Weekly* how the proceedings will begin when the trial resumes on Monday, Mr. O'Connor explained that, according to the rules of the court, the defense will be able to speak first. The defense will first be allowed to plead to each of the counts.

He then plans to challenge Israel's jurisdiction in this case and then will explained sequence by sequence the defendant's alibi.

Next, Israeli State Prosecutor Yona Blattman will explain the theory of the case, and Mikhail Shaked, another prosecutor, will explain the order of presentation of the evidence, according to Mr. O'Connor.

What the defense will try to do is "get to the heart of the matter" — the identity issue, Mr. O'Connor stressed. There is no need to go through the history of the Holocaust or describe the horrors of the Treblinka death camp, he said, adding we do not deny what happened at Treblinka.

However, he said he thinks this will not be possible because for Israel this is a political trial that is seen also as an educational tool.

Meanwhile, Edward Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law, speaking to *The Weekly* from the Cleveland area, revealed that family members are facing a grave financial situation and, therefore, only Mr. Demjanjuk's son, John, will be present at the trial. He is expected to leave for Israel on Friday, February 13, with Jack Burscu, president of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, who is paying for his own and John's trip to Israel. Mr. Nishnic, who is president and administrator of the family controlled John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, said he will continue his fund-raising tour, with the next stops being in Canada.

Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church also will be leaving for Israel on Friday, Mr. Nishnic added.

The trial, which actually began on November 26, 1986 — because of a law that stipulates a trial must begin no later than 60 days after the indictment — may last as long as four to six months, observers say.

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