

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Deschenes report is released

### Government proposes 'Canadian' solution

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals was released here on March 12, along with a response by the Canadian government on the best ways to bring war criminals to justice.

The Canadian government said it is going to implement what it refers to as "a made-in-Canada solution," involving the following:

- amendment of the Canadian criminal code to allow war crimes and crimes against humanity to be tried in Canada;
- allocation of sufficient resources to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Justice Department to carry out investigations of suspected war criminals;
- tightening of immigration screening procedures.

The government response came immediately following the release of the Deschenes report, which gave the following three key recommendations:

- amendment of the Canadian criminal code;
- streamlining of denaturalization and deportation procedures;
- expansion of Canada's traditional laws and practices to make the extradition of individuals accused of war crimes easier to accomplish.

The report said the commission investigated approximately 880 war criminals cases, most of which were found to

be unsubstantiated. The commission recommended that over 600 cases be closed immediately.

There are 238 active files that the Deschenes Commission did not close. Twenty-nine cases, including names of suspects, were included in a confidential report to the Cabinet. Nine of these cases, however, are recommended to be closed.

The reaction of Ukrainian community representatives to these developments was favorable. Representatives of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, however, voiced serious reservations.

The opposition parties support the Mulroney government's response, but are sceptical whether the government will move quickly.

The report was prepared by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes, who was appointed by the government in February 1985 to determine how many war criminals entered Canada, how they got here, and what can be done to bring them to justice.

The release of the report was delayed several weeks after the government concluded that the public section needed to be edited because it included too many details that might make it possible to identify suspects.

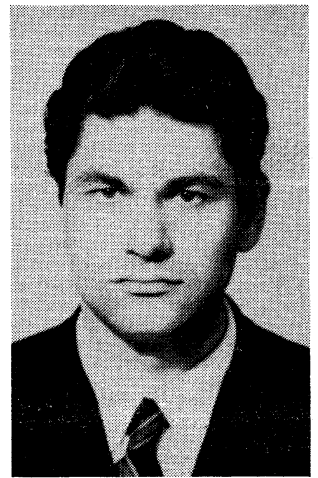
The judge's report, delivered to the government in late December is divided into a 1,000-page public section, and a confidential section naming individuals against whom Judge Deschenes recommends further judicial action.

## Terelia declares hunger strike in family's emigration appeal

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Yosyp Terelia, the newly released dissident and leading figure of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, has reportedly been on a hunger strike since February 22 apparently protesting the refusal of Soviet authorities to allow his family to file for emigration from the USSR, according to the Moscow sources contacted by the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Dissident sources in Moscow recently told HRC executive director Christina Isajiw that Mr. Terelia, who returned to his home in Dovhe, in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine, in mid-February, appealed to local authorities to allow him and his wife, Olena, and their three children to leave the country. The authorities evidently refused to even allow him to file emigration papers and the 43-year-old longtime political prisoner declared a hunger strike beginning February 22 to protest. He vowed to continue the fast until his appeal was granted.

Mr. Terelia, a 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, was serving a 12-year term (labor camp and internal exile) for his activities with the group, including publication of the samvydav Chronicle of the Underground Church in Ukraine. He was reportedly released in early February under the official decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet pardoning



Yosyp Terelia

some political prisoners serving terms for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code).

Ms. Isajiw told The Weekly on March 11 that her Moscow sources expressed concern over what they described as the frail health of the dissident, who was apparently very ill when he left the labor camp. The sources said they sent a small packet of provisions to Mr. Terelia immediately upon hearing of his release and the newly released dissident apparently

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## Police investigators testify at Demjanjuk trial

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — Two Israeli police investigators and another survivor of the Treblinka death camp testified here at the trial of former Cleveland auto-worker John Demjanjuk during the fourth week of the proceedings, March 9-12.

The week's session began with the cross-examination on Monday, March 9, of Alex Ish-Shalom, assistant com-

mander of the National Unit for Criminal Investigation, Israeli Police. Mr. Ish-Shalom had testified on Thursday, March 5.

Under the defense's questioning Mr. Ish-Shalom admitted that the six-man team of investigators who had interrogated Mr. Demjanjuk in Ayalon Prison, attempted to pressure him into making a confession. He admitted that they threatened the prisoner with statements such as, "You're not in Treblinka now, but in Israel — in our hands."

In response to a question from the chief defense counsel, Mark O'Connor, about how many hours one interrogation session lasted, the policeman said all this is documented and "you can figure this out yourself." In many other instances, Mr. Ish-Shalom evaded questions posed or stated simply that he could not recall.

During cross-examination the presence of Aryeh Kaplan, a policeman who posed as a prison guard, was discussed. Mr. Ish-Shalom stated that Mr. Kaplan was to call a special secret phone number whenever he felt it was necessary to report something and that

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## Balts, Ukrainians meet with Meese to discuss concerns about OSI

by Mariann Liss

CHICAGO — After 18 months of Justice Department silence, Attorney General Edwin Meese finally agreed to meet with leaders of national organizations that are critical of the department's Office of Special Investigations.

Dr. Myron Kuropas, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, who was present at the March 5 meeting, characterized it as a significant one.

Other members of the delegation were Tony Mazeika, president of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, Mari-Ann Rikken, vice-president of Estonian American National Council, Rasa Razgaitis, coordinator and vice-president of Americans for Due Process, Ojars Kalnins, public relations director of the American Latvian Association, and Stanley Gecys, president of the Lithuanian American Community, Inc.

Coming days before the possible deportation to the Soviet Union of Karl Linnas, who was stripped of his U.S. citizenship and is accused of Nazi war crimes, the meeting covered this case as well as concerns about reliance on Soviet evidence.

The delegation stated that, whether Mr. Linnas is guilty or innocent, deportation to the USSR is totally unacceptable. It would leave the impression in the eyes of the world that the U.S. recognizes the Soviet system as a fair one, equal in legitimacy to its own. Delegation members said they hope for quick enactment of legislation which will allow those accused of World War II crimes to be tried in the U.S.

Attorney General Meese made four main points:

- He had not yet made a decision on whether Mr. Linnas would be deported to the USSR if no other

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## Costa Rica to extradite Koziy to Soviet Union

NEW YORK — The Supreme Court of Costa Rica has decided to extradite Bohdan Koziy, formerly of the United States, to the Soviet Union on charges of war crimes.

The court's decision was to be released Friday, March 13 (as The Weekly was going to press), said New York attorney Askold Lozynskij.

Mr. Lozynskij urged that telegrams protesting the planned extradition be sent to the president of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias, at Casa Presidencial, Zapote, San Jose, Costa Rica.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

### The Koristivka collision: an analysis

Part I of two parts

by David R. Marples

A government-level investigation has revealed some alarming facts concerning the administration and operation of Soviet railways. Because of the current policy of more open reporting in the press, we now have a fairly detailed picture surrounding the rail disaster that occurred in Ukraine on November 6, 1986. In particular, two major articles in the government daily, *Izvestia* (November 13, 1986 and February 5, 1987) have focused both on the collision and on other problems that currently pervade rail transport.

The collision occurred at Koristivka, the station located at the village of Potopivka. The latter has a population over 4,000 and is situated about six miles northwest of the raion center of Oleksandra, in Kirovohrad Oblast. Although not a major stopping point, Koristivka is on the much-frequented Kiev-Donetske route.

Train No. 638, the Ugolek, was in fact travelling along this route, while No. 635 was on a journey from Kriviy Rih to Kiev. Both approached the Koristivka station from opposite sides just before 3 a.m. on the morning of November 6.

The station master, E. Nesterenko, and the controller, S. Dudnyk, decided to allow Ugolek to advance through the station without delay. Both trains were behind schedule. Train No. 635 was ordered to wait for the green signal before advancing. The driver of the Ugolek accordingly moved forward, reducing his speed to pass through the station. However, the driver of train No. 635, A. Halushchenko, a man with some 27 years of service on the railways, was asleep, and his deputy, A. Shyshko, was dozing fitfully. Neither saw the red signal. Mr. Shyshko, according to his own account, was "dead to the world" at the time.

Neither train was travelling at a great speed — the Ugolek moved forward at about 24 miles per hour. No. 635 at about 20 miles per hour, but in the darkness there was no time to apply brakes, nor was there any realization on the part of the drivers that at the approach to the station the switching of tracks had put both trains on the same line.

The resulting collision and wreckage were described by S. Soloviev, the chief inspector of safety with the Ministry of Communications, as the worst and most horrible he had ever witnessed in a long career. Twenty minutes after it occurred, a mining rescue team arrived from Oleksandra, and machines for penetrating the wreckage were "ordered" from Znamenky and Kirovohrad. "Hundreds" of medical personnel arrived [the only indication of the magnitude of the casualty list], and spent three hours providing medical aid to the injured. A further three hours transpired before the line was reopened.

Dawn saw the arrival of the scene of the Ukrainian SSR's First Deputy Minister of Communications U. Hynko, and members of the hastily appointed government commission, led by Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, O. Khmych. An analysis of the reasons for the accident was provided "after a detailed study" of the events leading to the catastrophe, under the auspices of the Shevchenkivsky section of the Odessa railroad administration. Over 700 people were present, while a similar gathering took

place at Znamenky (Kirovohrad Oblast). Subsequently, the results of both convocations were examined by the Odessa administration itself, which was jurisdiction over rail transport in this whole area.

Initially, the chief question raised was how such "scandalous indiscipline" and "criminal irresponsibility" could have been permitted to occur, i.e., how could Mr. Halushchenko and his deputy have fallen asleep with responsibility for so many lives in their hands. Evidently, however, the public soon raised protests over what the initial investigation had called the "firm rules" governing the driving of trains.

Indeed, these rules have an antiquated touch: whoever notes the signals of the next lights along the route, it was stated, must shout loudly, "I see red!" or "I see green!" The deputy must then confirm this information, in short, there was very little provision in the regulations for human error (let alone drivers sleeping).

At first, the investigation revealed that Mr. Halushchenko — who had in fact handed over control to Mr. Shyshko before arrival at Koristivka — "had been distracted from the fulfillment of his duties." But before long, he had been elevated to the chief culprit for the disaster. Some at the Odessa meeting felt that he was a worthless driver, who had not been properly trained. He had "elbowed his way" into his job and his period of probation as a driver had been reduced. Having arrived at the "Taras Shevchenko" depot (where drivers are trained) in 1960, Mr. Halushchenko drove diesel trains, became head of the depot and an instructor.

In May 1986, Mr. Halushchenko had been transferred from diesels to the more lucrative position as a driver of electric trains, but had to be suspended for retraining when it was clear that he had a very limited knowledge of electrical equipment and could not carry out (or supervise) the most elementary repair work. The retraining occupied him from the end of August until early October. During the 1981-1986 period, however, he had evidently been registered with a narcotics doctor, which suggests he had a serious drug addiction problem.

As for his deputy, Mr. Shyshko had not slept during the daytime hours of November 5, because he had "insufficient time" to do so before taking the train along the Kriviy Rih-Kiev route. This again was said to be in direct contravention of the rules, although one would assume that such a rule is somewhat difficult to enforce. As a result of the collision, Mr. Halushchenko was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and Mr. Shyshko to 12.

The problems, however, lay somewhat deeper. It was said that the Shevchenkivsky section of the railroad has not been "occupied seriously" with the selection of engine drivers. Passenger trains are being driven by third- and fourth-class drivers, while the "locomotive brigades" often remove the "auto-stops" from the lines, i.e., the devices providing automatic control over the actions of the driver. Over 80 cases of such removal were evidently discovered "over the current period."

The safety inspector of the train service, U. Mirgorodsky, the head of that service, U. Kuliushov, and the inspector of work safety, U. Latsenko were said to be complaining that their rules were not being followed by subor-

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## Balts, Ukrainians...

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country agrees to accept him. (Mr. Linns had been given 30 days, ending March 15, to find another country where he could be deported).

- He has no objection to legislation that would provide for war crimes trials in the United States.

- He said he would appoint a special liaison person from the Justice Department, (not from the Office of Special Investigations) to meet with East Europeans about their concerns and then report back directly to the attorney general.

- He said he would look into Los Angeles Times and Washington Post allegations of impropriety in denaturalization proceedings and depositions in such cases.

Dr. Kuropas said he that Mr. Meese's statements regarding war crimes legislation and the special liaison were the most important ones for the ethnic communities.

"We are not interested in protecting war criminals, as Eli Rosenbaum of the World Jewish Congress contends. All we are interested in is due process," he explained.

In contrast to previous meetings with OSI officials which Dr. Kuropas and others termed hostile, the participants felt that the attorney general listened

## Terelia ...

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signed a receipt for the packet.

Mr. Terelia suffers from liver and heart ailments and old spinal injuries, which were seriously aggravated by the extremely cold temperatures at the labor camp, the sources told Ms. Isajiw.

Ms. Isajiw also said her sources complained of great difficulty in communicating with Mr. Terelia, which they blamed on local authorities who they believed were deliberately confiscating all correspondence to and from the Terelia household in order to silence his protests.

"The authorities have placed a virtual wall around Mr. Terelia," said Ms. Isajiw in a telephone interview with *The Weekly*.

Ms. Isajiw said she believes the prospects of the Terelia family gaining permission to emigrate were poor because of the new Soviet law regarding emigration from the USSR that went into effect January 1. The law limits departure to only those who have immediate family abroad.

carefully to their presentations.

Ms. Razgaitis said she was surprised at his attentive questions. She was able to speak in depth about the newspaper articles, giving the attorney general more examples of irregularities in Soviet depositions and assuring him that she had concrete proof. "We cannot afford to deal in rhetoric, we must deal with facts," she said.

The OSI, on the other hand, had dismissed these examples by saying that there were no problems with Soviet-supplied depositions or evidence.

Ms. Rikken echoed Ms. Razgaitis' impressions about the meeting, but was more cautious, especially regarding the Justice Department liaison, saying: "It will depend on who is appointed." The situation will be better, she concedes, since the ethnic leaders will not be forced to speak to the very office against which they have a grievance.

She said she was a little perturbed by what she perceived as an attempt by someone at the Justice Department to prevent the media from getting information about their meeting. Several reporters told her they were misinformed about the meeting by the Justice Department — they were told that it was not being held, or that it was scheduled for the next day.

Despite the incident, Ms. Rikken has noted a watershed in media interest and coverage of the issue. A month ago, the topic was unmentionable, except as, she said, from a very narrow viewpoint. Following the meeting many smaller newspapers picked up the story from the Associated Press news service, and the CNN Network featured Ms. Rikken and Mr. Mazeika, from the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, on several shows. Mr. Mazeika was featured on the talk show "Larry King Live."

But now her and the others' attention has turned to pressing for war crimes trials legislation. Ms. Rikken urged the public to send mailgrams and letters to congressmen and senators asking that war crime trials be held in the United States and not in other countries. "We can live with the results of trials in the U.S.," she said. (To have a message sent to your legislators in the Congress, call 1-800-325-6000 and ask for operator 9091. Callers will be asked to provide their names, phone numbers and zip codes).

Dr. Kuropas agreed that ethnic communities, and the Ukrainian community, has to get this legislation. "We have a way out now," he observed, "with the introduction of such legislation. But we have to move quickly."

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## Ukrainian community leaders discuss issues with new ambassador to USSR

WASHINGTON — Jack Matlock, whom President Ronald Reagan nominated as the next American ambassador to the Soviet Union, met with a group of Ukrainian leaders March 3 for a round-table discussion of U.S. foreign policy issues.

The meeting, arranged by Dr. William Courtney, U.S. consul general-designate to Kiev, was held over lunch in one of the diplomatic reception rooms of the State Department.

In his opening remarks, Ambassador Matlock noted that assuming the Senate confirms his nomination (the meeting was held two days before his scheduled Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing) he is going to the Soviet Union at a very interesting time when one hears frequent calls for "glasnost" and declarations about the benefits of democracy.

He made his observation based on his previous experience in the Soviet Union, where he had served as a diplomat for seven years. This time, he said, the climate is different in some ways and unchanged in others.

Ambassador Matlock also told the group that the American diplomatic team is ready to leave for Kiev any day to open the U.S. Consulate there, but that the Soviets to date have not approved all the arrangements for the move.

He stressed the importance he places on the use of the Ukrainian language by American diplomats serving in Kiev and said that as ambassador visiting Ukraine he would prepare and practice as long as it took to deliver his formal

remarks in Ukrainian.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who took part in the luncheon meeting, assured Ambassador Matlock that he and his staff could call on the metropolitan for any advice or clarification of religious issues.

Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, congratulated Ambassador Matlock on his nomination by President Reagan, and expressed particular gratitude for the recent publication by the State Department of a special report on the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The metropolitan noted that the report was 40 years late, but reiterated his appreciation of its publication at this time.

Among the luncheon participants were heads of three national organizations: Iwanna Rozankowsky, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; John Flis, president of both the Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; and Ignatius Bilynsky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mr. Bilynsky wondered whether the U.S. had considered opening an embassy in Kiev, rather than a consulate.

Ambassador Matlock responded that when in 1933 the U.S. recognized the Soviet Union, Ukraine was accepted as part of the USSR. But what the U.S. does recognize, he pointed out, is the

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## Matlock is "old hand" on USSR

WASHINGTON — Jack F. Matlock, Jr., 57 the next American ambassador in Moscow, has been a career diplomat for more than 30 years — with several assignments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but also in Africa.

In 1950, when he wasn't quite 21, Mr. Matlock graduated from Duke University in his native North Carolina and headed north to Columbia University in New York where he began his studies toward a master's degree and the Russian Institute (now Harriman Institute) Certificate, while working as translator-editor on the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

Three years later, with a Columbia master's and a Russian Institute Certificate in his briefcase, Mr. Matlock moved to New Hampshire to be an instructor of Russian language and literature at Dartmouth College.

In 1956, when he was 27, the future ambassador joined the U.S. foreign service. He worked as an analyst in the State Department for two years, was posted to Vienna as consular officer for two more, spent a year perfecting his Russian at an American Army Institute in Bavaria, and in 1961 came to Moscow for his first assignment there — as political officer in the American Embassy.

Two years later he held the same position in Accra, Ghana, on the west coast of Africa. Ghana then was six years old as an independent country.

Between 1967 and 1970 Mr. Ma-

tock was on Africa's east coast — first as principal officer on the island of Zanzibar, Tanzania, then as deputy to the ambassador in Tanzania's capital, Dar es Salaam.

He returned to Washington in 1970 to attend a yearlong senior seminar in foreign policy, then for the next three years was director of the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at the State Department.

Mr. Matlock's second tour of duty in Moscow came in 1974: for four years he was deputy chief of the mission — number two after the ambassador.

Mr. Matlock spent the 1978-79 academic year in Nashville, Tenn., as diplomat-in-residence at Vanderbilt University, and the following academic year as deputy director of the State Department's Foreign Service Institute in Washington.

During 1981, the first year of the Reagan administration, Mr. Matlock was a temporary charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Moscow — his third tour there — and then President Ronald Reagan made him ambassador to Prague.

He returned from Prague in 1983 and became special assistant to the president for national security affairs and senior director for Europe and USSR on the National Security Council staff.

Ambassador Matlock appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 5 (the Senate must confirm his nomination before he can take over the Moscow Em-

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## WCFU urges Chornobyl week commemorations

TORONTO — The Chornobyl Committee of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians has issued an appeal to all Ukrainian organizations to join in marking the first anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine with an official "Chornobyl Week" of planned commemorations beginning April 26 (the day of the disaster) and ending May 2.

"The first anniversary of the Chornobyl explosion falls on April 26, 1987," reads the appeal. "This explosion was of colossal proportions and threatened large areas of Europe. The Chornobyl accident frightened the entire world and until today remains a serious matter for the world. Ukrainians in Canada are planning to commemorate this first anniversary of Chornobyl."

"The Chornobyl Committee of the WCFU supports this initiative and we appeal to all Ukrainians to join in common commemoration on the anniversary of the Chornobyl accident."

The Chornobyl Committee, which is part of the WCFU's World Council of Ukrainian Welfare and Social Services, officially dubbed the week of April 26-May 2 "Chornobyl Week" and requested that national representative groups as well as the leaders of central Ukrainian organizations help make these commemorations successful.

The subcommittee also made several recommendations for types of events of a religious, political, academic and social nature. They suggested the week begin on Sunday, April 26, with mobs in all Ukrainian churches, inviting representatives of other ethnic groups

## 13 witnesses testify in Phoenix before famine commission

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) presided at a hearing of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine on Friday, February 13, at the Board of Supervisors Auditorium.

Public members in attendance were Dr. Oleh Weres of Sonoma, Calif., Ulana Mazurkevich of Philadelphia, and Dr. Myron Kuropas of DeKalb, Ill.

In his opening remarks, Sen. DeConcini reiterated his strong support of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine by stating that it is only through the study of the tragic events that took place in Ukraine over half a century ago that mankind can face the challenge posed by use of food as a weapon, by genocide and by disinformation.

Sen. DeConcini also commended the witnesses who testified at the hearing for the courage to oppose the Soviet government's continued denial of the

fact that this tragedy happened with the truth of what they themselves saw. Sen. DeConcini noted the necessity of collecting as many accounts as possible before the testimonies are lost forever.

The 13 witnesses appearing at the Phoenix hearing spoke of the devastation of the agricultural regions of Ukraine brought about by forced grain procurements and the mass exodus of peasants to the cities in search of food. Almost every witness offered poignant accounts of close relatives who had lost their lives through starvation and of the brutality of local authorities who carried out orders from the top.

One witness told of being forbidden by a foreman to leave the field to bury her infant daughter who had died of starvation. Another witness noted that by 1933 all of the domestic animals in his village had either died or had been eaten, and that the villagers were forced

to eat nettles and tadpoles in order to survive.

The famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine was artificially created by the Soviet regime to suppress Ukrainian nationalism and the resistance of Ukrainian villagers to forced collectivization. Between 5 and 7 million Ukrainians died of starvation in what is history's first deliberate use of food as a weapon against a recalcitrant population.

The Ukraine Famine Commission, which began its work in April 1986, has a two-year mandate to collect information about the famine, to analyze its causes and effects, to study the response to the famine by countries outside the Soviet Union and to study the role played by official Soviet policies in bringing about this tragedy.

The research of the commission will culminate in a report to be delivered to Congress by April 22, 1988.



Famine-commission members (from left) Dr. Oleh Weres, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Sen. Dennis DeConcini and Ulana Mazurkevich during the hearing in Phoenix.

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## "Akcja Wisla" is topic of Kurelek Memorial Lecture

by Myroslav Ilyniak

TORONTO — "Akcja Wisla" (Operation River Wisla) was the code-name for a forced mass dispersion involving hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians from the upper reaches of the Wisla (Vistula) river basin, a part of Eastern Poland settled by Ukrainians for more than 1,000 years. The resettlement operation began on April 21, 1947, as a combined force of Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak armies battled the Ukrainian underground while the civilian population was forced to resettle in the "recovered" western and northern regions of Poland.

"Hungry, without proper food, clothing, and medical attention, in a different and hostile environment, the people suffered tremendously," said McMaster University political science Prof. Peter J. Potichnyj. "In my conversation with the witnesses and survivors of Akcja Wisla, it was impressed upon me that brutality and cold-blooded manner with which the people were treated by the Polish authorities and the population."

The internationally respected scholar on Polish-Ukrainian relations spoke on the historical legacy of Akcja Wisla at a February 4 lecture organized by the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation in cooperation with the University of Toronto, the Ukrainian Professional and Business

Club of Toronto and the Ukrainian Students Club at the University of Toronto.

The lecture was the first of the 1987 William Kurelek Memorial Lecture series, in a program of speakers that will resume in the fall. The lecture series was established nine years ago in honor of the distinguished Canadian artist, "to promote understanding and appreciation of the importance of dignity, freedom and responsibility of the individual in society." Past speakers have included individuals prominent in the arts, scholarship and politics.

Prof. Potichnyj's talk focused on a tragedy that took place 40 years ago. But, he emphasized, its poignant impact is still felt by the substantially large Ukrainian minority living in Poland today.

### State-sponsored terror

The people affected by Akcja Wisla were typically given only two hours notice to pack their belongings and move. Said Prof. Potichnyj, it was usually in this short interval that state-sponsored terror was unleashed: murders, beatings, rapes and robberies. Conditions of travel — usually by horse-drawn carts and trains — were extremely primitive. Often the displaced had no food for a week. When the Ukrainians arrived at their designated resettlement areas they found

conditions to be harsh and their reception cold.

A number of petitions were organized by the Ukrainians and sent to the American and British embassies along with letters from sympathetic Poles. Prof. Potichnyj has been able to uncover a large volume of documents in the U.S. State Department archives which describes in cruel detail the atrocities perpetrated against innocent Ukrainian civilians by the regular Polish army in the years 1945-1947.

There were approximately 750,000 to 1 million Ukrainians living in Poland immediately after the war (down from a pre-war population of 10 million, when the Ukrainian province of Galicia was still a part of Poland). By June 1946, according to a report by one high-ranking Polish officer, about 65 percent of the Ukrainian population had been forcibly moved into the Soviet Union. About 100,000 to 250,000 Ukrainians were moved to other parts of Poland. Care was taken to disperse the population in such a way, that no more than 10 percent were allowed to live in any one location if they came from the same village.

### Annihilation of culture

After the resettlement was complete, the Polish government moved to obliterate all traces of Ukrainian culture in the Wisla River basin area. The Ukrainian sounding names of villages and towns were changed into Polish. Some 350 Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches were destroyed. All Ukrainian schools were closed, and cultural organizations were disbanded. Homes, farms and businesses formerly owned by Ukrainians, were occupied by Poles.

Most Polish historians claim that Akcja Wisla was part of the new Communist government's counterinsurgency program aimed at the underground Ukrainian nationalist movement. The operation was decreed one month after the assassination on March 28, 1947, of Gen. Karol Swierczewski by the underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

But Prof. Potichnyj considers the "counterinsurgency" version as a gross oversimplification of Akcja Wisla. He contends that the plan for resettlement had been in place long before and the assassination of Swierczewski served merely as a pretext to have it accelerated.

According to him, it was not possible for the new Polish Communist government to mobilize such a large-scale program in such short notice without prior, elaborate preparations. From a counterinsurgency point of view, he

adds, it was not even necessary since the combined Polish-Czech-Soviet forces outnumbered the UPA by almost 20 to 1. Indeed, the counterinsurgency took place independently of the forced resettlement.

### A "final solution"

Prof. Potichnyj maintains that Akcja Wisla was really a part of the government's "final solution" to the Ukrainian problem. The roots of this program can be found in the depth of anti-Ukrainian feeling prevalent then in Poland, as it is, apparently still evident today.

For centuries the Poles had claimed historical rights to lands as far east as the Dnieper River: lands which were almost historically claimed by Ukrainians. The most chauvinistic strain of Polish nationalism wanted an ethnically homogeneous Polish state. Invariably, relations between the two nations were marred by wars and upheavals. Tensions erupted during the 1930s in Galicia, then a district of Poland but dominated by Ukrainians. (Today it is a part of the Ukrainian SSR). Galicia became a hotbed of strife between the Polish regime — intent on "pacifying" and assimilating the Galician Ukrainians — and a radical Ukrainian nationalist movement.

With the occupation of the westernmost Ukrainian ethnic territories by the Germans in 1939, the Ukrainians were allowed an amazing revival in the economic, educational and cultural spheres. This revival — part of a Nazi plan to divide and conquer as well as an attempt to sway Ukrainians to their side against the Soviets — was interpreted by the Poles as being directed against them. The Polish underground began to selectively assassinate prominent Ukrainian intelligentsia.

### Hopes of independence

Relations deteriorated when in 1941 the Ukrainian nationalists sided with the Germans in the hopes of establishing an independent Ukrainian state. But this state did not materialize, and never could have according to Nazi plans. The nationalists then turned against the Germans as well as still fighting the Soviets. (The anti-Soviet insurgency continued into the 1950s).

In 1943 the London-based Polish nationalist underground embarked on a plan to extend Polish control as far east into Ukrainian territories as possible with the hopes of laying claim to the pre-war boundaries of Poland. This plan, code-named "Burza" (The Storm), designated certain military staging

(Continued on page 15).

## Harvard symposium focuses on "Ukrainian Classic Literature"

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A three-day symposium was held at Harvard January 14-16 on "Ukrainian Classic Literature." North American specialists in Ukrainian studies and representatives of the Institutes of Literature and Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR participated in the event, sponsored by the International Research Exchanges Board (IREX), which administers Soviet exchanges for the American Council of Learned Societies.

At Harvard the symposium was organized by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and its chairman, Prof. George G. Grabowicz, who is also Dmytro Cyzyvskyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature.

Representing the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev were Dr. Ihor Dzeverin, director of the T. H. Shevchenko Institute of Literature, Academician Vitaliy Rusanivsky, director of the O. O. Potebnia Institute of Linguistics, Dr. Rostyslav Radyshevsky, senior researcher of the Section of Old Ukrainian Literature of the Institute of Literature, and Dr. Serhiy Yermolenko, researcher in the Institute of Linguistics.

### Symposium a first

The symposium began with welcoming remarks from Prof. Grabowicz, who noted that this was the first time specialists in Ukrainian studies from America and Ukraine have met at a scholarly forum on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and the USSR and that a Ukrainian topic is explicitly the subject of Soviet-American scholarly exchanges, and also the first time that the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev is an active partner in negotiations to set up such an exchange.

Prof. Grabowicz emphasized that the topics of the symposium — old Ukrainian literature and problems of literary

theory — are most appropriate for such a meeting because they focus scholarly attention on the sources of Ukrainian culture and oblige us to rethink the methodology with which we approach it.

Dr. Rusanivsky and Dr. Dzeverin greeted the participants on behalf of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and their respective institutes, and expressed their satisfaction that this meeting was taking place and their conviction that it would be an auspicious precedent for regular scholarly contacts.

### Four sessions and discussion

The symposium consisted of four sessions and a concluding round-table discussion.

Problems of literary theory were raised in the papers of Prof. John Fizer of Rutgers University ("Objectivity, Subjectivity and Intersubjectivity in Literary Theory") and Prof. Grabowicz ("Some Theoretical Problems Posed by Ukrainian Literary History").

Linguistic problems were the subject of papers read by Dr. Rusanivsky ("The Principles of Compiling a Dictionary of Old Slavic of East Slavic Recension of the 11th-13th Centuries"), Prof. Horace Lunt of Harvard ("The Relationship of Old Church Slavonic to Old Russian") and Dr. Yermolenko ("Baroque Poetics and the Standard Ukrainian Literary Language in the 17th and 18th Centuries").

The main focus, however, was on old Ukrainian literature through the papers of Dr. Dzeverin ("The Igor Tale" in Ukrainian Scholarship), Prof. Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute ("Istoria Rusov"), Prof. Edward Keenan of Harvard ("The Reception of Ukrainian Poetry in 17th Century Russian Literature"), Dr. Radyshevsky ("17th and 18th Century Ukrainian Poetry Written in Polish"), and Natalia Pylypiuk of Harvard and University of Alberta ("The Function of

(Continued on page 13)

## Ukrainian famine discussed at conference

PHILADELPHIA — The Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine was the subject of discussion at an educational conference in Philadelphia held Friday evening, February 27. The conference took place at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers.

Guest speakers at the PFT conference included Dr. Andriy V. R. Szul of Philadelphia's Ukrainian community and Dr. Olga Samilenko Tsvetkov of the staff of the U.S. Government Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Other speakers were Dr. Philip Rosen, director of the Riz Holocaust Awareness Museum of Delaware Valley, and Dr. Charles Mahjoubian, who spoke about the Armenian massacre.

The two-hour-long PFT-sponsored forum featured discussions on the Armenian massacre of 1915, the

Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, and the Jewish Holocaust from the standpoint of classroom teaching.

Dr. Szul opened the Ukrainian segment of the program with an analysis of the concept of genocide. He was followed by Dr. Samilenko Tsvetkov who offered a general historical overview of the Ukrainian famine to a predominantly Jewish audience and provided suggestions on the methodology of teaching the famine in secondary schools.

A curriculum guide on the Ukrainian famine, prepared by Dr. Myron Kuropas, public member of the Ukrainian Famine Commission, and funded by the Ukrainian National Association, was distributed, and a 10-minute segment from the award-winning documentary, "Harvest of Despair," was shown.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Chicago's new organizer introduced



At the Chicago UNA District Committee meeting (from left) are: John O. Flis, Steven Bohacz, Gloria Paschen, John Gawaluch and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, and (partially hidden) Anatole Doroshenko.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — In a move to upgrade and modernize the sales approach to the Ukrainian National Association's fraternal insurance programs, UNA Supreme President John O. Flis introduced the Chicago area's first chief organizer, Steven Bohacz, at a February 28 District Committee meeting here.

Mr. Bohacz will work closely with local UNA members to enlist Ukrainians as members of the organization.

Mr. Bohacz, a native Chicagoan, is an attorney and insurance representative with 15 years of insurance sales

experience.

Mr. Flis stated that the new arrangement was necessary to put the UNA on a stronger footing. Membership has been declining in recent years and needs to be built up, Mr. Flis said, in order for this 93-year-old organization to flourish.

After the meeting, everyone gathered to congratulate Mr. Bohacz on his new responsibilities, and to talk over mutual concerns.

Also present at the special meeting were Supreme Vice-Presidents Myron Kuropas and Gloria Paschen, and Supreme Auditor Anatole Doroshenko. District Chairman John Gawaluch presided over the meeting.

## District committee meeting

### Detroit

by Stephen M. Wichar

WARREN, Mich. — Twenty-four delegates, representing nine Ukrainian National Association branches attended the annual meeting of the Detroit UNA District Committee. Eleven other branches did not send representatives. The meeting was held February 22 here at St. Josaphat's Parish hall.

Dr. Atanas Slusarchuk, vice-chairman, formally called the meeting to order and announced the absence of Roman Tatarsky, district chairman, due to illness, and the inability of the UNA supreme president to attend because of pressing commitments. Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen of Chicago was introduced.

Dr. Slusarchuk, chairman, Hryhoryj Korbiak, vice-chairman, and Stepan Zubal, secretary, were elected to serve on the presidium. At this time, a period of silence was observed in memory of departed members.

The reports which followed were lengthy and detailed because data covered a two-year tenure of office. The highlights covered included the preparation and implementation of the UNA convention, the promotion of Chaika Dance Ensemble from Australia and the Zhuravli Male Chorus from Poland.

Mrs. Paschen was called to the podium, where she addressed the delegation on issues concerning the state of the UNA. She elaborated on assets and disbursements of the organization and how they applied to the general growth of the UNA. She also pointed out the weaknesses and strengths of fraternal efforts on both national and local levels.

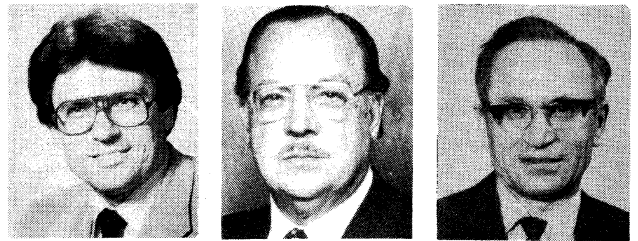
She indicated that at the forthcoming June session of the Supreme Assembly a great deal of emphasis will be placed on better organizational structure for enlistment of new members, on scholarship programs and the expansion of fraternal activities.

During a discussion on reports, several issues were examined by both the delegates and Mrs. Paschen. There was a concern for the methodology used in the selection of students for scholarship stipends with suggestions for a re-evaluation of criteria. A great deal of discussion time was allocated to dormant branches that have not enrolled new members for years. A few delegates discussed the inability of local chapters to sponsor activities due to inadequate funding. Criticism was directed at Soyuzivka management when dealing with organized bus tours by out-of-state membership.

After a vote of confidence was given to the retiring board, a slate of officers for 1987-88 was presented by Olha Maruszczak, Nominations Committee chairperson. The following were elected: Mr. Tatarsky, chairman; Dr. Alexander Serafyn, executive vice-chairman; Dr. Slusarchuk, vice-chairman; Roman Lazarchuk, general secretary; Stephen M. Wichar, external affairs and English secretary; Yaroslav Baziuk, treasurer; Petro Zaluha, organizational director; Roma Dyhdalo and Zenon Wasylkevych, co-directors of special events; Wasyl Papiz, public relations and press; Hryhoryj Korbiak and Dmytro Koshilowsky, members; Joseph Postalowsky, Stella Fedyk and Olha Maruszczak, Auditing Committee. The entire slate was elected by a un-

(Continued on page 12)

## UNA recognizes organizing champions



Pictured above are the 1986 UNA organizing champions among men. From left are: Supreme Auditor Nestor Olesnycky, who enrolled members for the highest amount of insurance — \$286,000; Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, who enrolled the most new members — 54; and Supreme Advisor Walter Hawrylak, who enrolled the second highest number of members — 34 (Mr. Hawrylak is also secretary of Branch 316).



The top women organizers of 1986 are seen in the photo above. From left are: Supreme Advisor Helen Olek Scott, who enrolled members for the highest amount of insurance coverage — \$122,000 (Mrs. Scott is also secretary of UNA Branch 22); Margaret Hentosh, secretary of Branch 305, enrolled the most new members — 20; and Oleksandra Dolnytsky, secretary of Branch 434, who enrolled the second highest number of members — 19.

## Fraternal activities coordinator named

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Andre J. Worobec of Toronto has been appointed, effective March 1, as fraternal activities coordinator for the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Worobec, who is originally from the Newark-Irvington, N.J., area, has now relocated there. (His family will join him shortly.)

He was a full-time teacher in secondary schools in Toronto and New Jersey for 16 years. In addition, he taught at the post-secondary level, and was a substitute teacher on both the elementary and secondary levels.

Mr. Worobec specialized in teaching German, English as a second language, English literature and grammar, history and Russian.

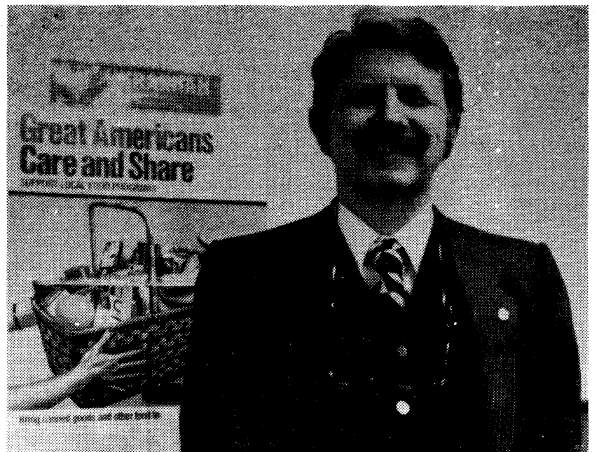
He has also held positions as mortgage administrator and real estate

salesperson, and has been a free-lance translator.

Mr. Worobec was born in Rohatyn, Ukraine. He earned a B.S. in economics from St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J., and an M.A. in German from Middlebury College in Vermont.

In 1975 he moved to Toronto with his wife, Christina. The couple has two daughters, Natalie, 12, and Marie, 8.

When he lived in New Jersey, Mr. Worobec was a member of Plast, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church and its choir. In Toronto he was involved in Plast-Pryiat (the parents' and friends' support group of the youth organization), and the parents committee at St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic School. He has now rejoined St. John's Choir in Newark.



UNA Fraternal Activities Coordinator Andre J. Worobec in his office.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Defamation by the press

Though the Ukrainian nation is not on trial in Israel along with John Demjanjuk, as some observers contend, the Ukrainian nation is, in fact, being defamed through the testimony of witnesses who repeatedly refer to "Ukrainian guards" at Treblinka, as though these auxiliaries were exclusively Ukrainian — and through the sloppy reporting of the news media that have forgotten journalistic principles.

That is why we read news stories that make ridiculous assertions such as the following.

The New York Daily News writes of "Germans and Ukrainians who ran the camp."

The New York Times refers to the notorious guard known as "Ivan Grozny" as "the Ukrainian guard called Ivan the Terrible who operated the gas chamber at Treblinka and abused prisoners."

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution refers to "the Nazis and their Ukrainian henchmen" and then goes on to state authoritatively that there were "30 German and about 100 Ukrainian auxiliaries."

And the Associated Press makes perhaps the most ludicrous statement of all in describing Trawniki as "a training camp for Ukrainians who later became guards at Nazi extermination centers."

It seems as if there were two nations of "bad guys" during the Nazi period: the Germans and the Ukrainians; it seems as if there were no other collaborators. To be sure, we do not deny there were some Ukrainians among those who collaborated with the Nazis. (Ukrainians were also victims of the Nazis — the subhuman "untersmenschen.") And this was the case in all countries under Nazi occupation — not just in Eastern Europe.

But to ascribe to the Ukrainians the running of a death camp, and to imply that only Ukrainians were selected for training at Trawniki is wholesale defamation.

The foregoing, coupled with the fact that the man actually on trial, John Demjanjuk, is always, in every news story, described as a Ukrainian or Ukrainian-born, has defamed every Ukrainian.

And yet, every journalism student knows there are books called "style manuals" that advise reporters and editors about usage of terms.

Thus, in The New York Times' own manual of style and usage we find this note: "Race should be specified only if it is truly pertinent. The same stricture applies to ethnic and religious identifications."

The Associated Press and others have similar guidelines.

That is why in a story about the Mafia there is never a reference to Italians. That is why the race of a person is given only if that person is being sought in a manhunt, or if that person has accomplished something significant for someone of his race.

It's time the news media remembered such guidelines. It's time we reminded them about journalistic principles and ethics. Otherwise, history will be rewritten via the press and Ukrainians unjustly will be recalled years from now as the Nazis' "henchmen."

### From the Vienna Conference

## U.S. delegation on Helsinki monitors

Following are excerpts from a plenary speech delivered at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on February 13 by Rep. Steny Hoyer, chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. The Vienna Conference is reviewing implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

It is not enough for the Soviet government to form commissions (i.e., the special commission on humanitarian issues) that remain silent in the face of continuing human-rights violations. Soviet citizens who believe in the Helsinki process, such as Lithuanian monitor Balys Gajauskas, must be released from confinement. Citizens must no longer be subject to arrest for monitoring activities. They must be

free to exercise the rights they have been promised.

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And then there is the political abuse of psychiatry. Psychiatric hospitals are used to incarcerate dissenters for indefinite terms. Mind-altering drugs, electro-shock and other treatments are deliberately misused against prisoners of conscience.

Hanna Mykhailenko, a defender of Ukrainian cultural freedom, has been confined since February 1980. In November of that year — on the same day that the Madrid Conference began — her trial began in Odessa. Hanna was then sent to a psychiatric prison-hospital. Since her obscure trial seven years ago, there has been no information about her. In effect, she has been sentenced to oblivion.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### An appraisal: Ukrainian responses to the John Demjanjuk case

by Andrii Krawchuk

Now that the Demjanjuk trial is well under way, it may be worthwhile to reflect for a moment on some perceptions that have emerged about its broader implications. Ukrainian communities in North America have spared no effort to ensure that John Demjanjuk receives an adequate defense and Ukrainian journalists and observers are now in Israel to monitor the court proceedings and to ensure that nothing occurs which might prejudice the trial.

The concern of Ukrainians for fairness is well-founded, for in the past year they have seen Mr. Demjanjuk repeatedly labelled a war criminal (and identified as a Ukrainian) long before the trial in Israel.

But it is also possible to prejudice popular perceptions in a way that limits the view of fairness in this case. Have the Ukrainian communities in North America fallen victim to such a process? In some cases, apparently they have.

For just as it was unfair for others to refer to Mr. Demjanjuk as a war criminal before the trial, some Ukrainians have excluded even the hypothetical possibility that Mr. Demjanjuk may be guilty as charged.

Thus, long before the beginning of the trial, the lines were sharply drawn between two mutually hostile camps: an acquittal would inevitably be criticized as unfair by the one, while a verdict of guilty would meet with an equal measure of hostility from the other side.

Although these two "camps" may be popularly perceived as Jews and Ukrainians, the matter is actually more complicated than that. In the first place, non-Jewish and non-Ukrainian journalists have also taken sides in the issue. Secondly, there is no evidence that Ukrainians in North America are unanimously in favor of staking their collective reputation on the outcome of the Demjanjuk trial. Thirdly, individual Jews in the U.S. and Israel have taken very strong stands in favor of an adequate defense for Mr. Demjanjuk.

The polarization of opinions that does exist around the Demjanjuk case has raised a number of serious issues which merit thoughtful consideration. Few of the activities undertaken on behalf of Mr. Demjanjuk "in the name of all Ukrainians" have received critical attention in our press. Yet it is quite possible that some behavior patterns of the well-intentioned activities of Ukrainian communities in the Demjanjuk case are self-defeating and not in the best interest of organized Ukrainian life. These patterns may be summarized as follows:

• 1. The collectivist fallacy, or seeing the fate of John Demjanjuk as the fate of all Ukrainians:

This point of view sees the Demjanjuk trial as, in a sense, a trial of all Ukrainians. In very different ways, both Jews and Ukrainians have subscribed to this view.

From an Israeli perspective, the Demjanjuk trial has been interpreted in collective terms. President Shimon Peres was quoted last year as saying that the trial "would serve as an example" to the young generation in Israel, which did not know the horrors of the Holocaust. More recently, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset Dov Ben-Meir's letter to Ame-

ricans for Human Rights in Ukraine saw the trial as part of a larger process because "since the days of Bogdan Chelmenitzky [sic], the Jewish people has a long score to settle with the Ukrainian people." Such remarks by prominent politicians not only ascribe collective guilt, they also prejudice the legal process and, therefore, deserve to be challenged on legal grounds.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Canadian Charitable Committee in Aid of John Demjanjuk's Family has issued public exhortations saying that "it is the Ukrainian family at large that is on trial" and has equated the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk with the defense of the "good name" of the same "Ukrainian family." On the contrary, such contrived formulas leave many young Ukrainians indignant. And there simply is no hard evidence to support the claim that the Ukrainian community "at large" feels threatened or that it is on trial along with John Demjanjuk.

The Demjanjuk trial has indeed taken on symbolic, collective meaning, regardless to which of these interpretations one may choose to adhere. It is, in a very real sense, larger than life and has even been compared to the Dreyfus case of 19th century France. The reasons for this large scale no doubt have to do with the social history which saw Ukrainians and Jews come into contact with one another, often in very unfortunate ways. Another factor has been the attitudes that were shaped over the course of centuries, attitudes which persist to this day and which cannot be erased overnight.

But the point needs to be made very strongly that in the Demjanjuk case such reasoning may perpetuate attitudes of collective guilt or of collective innocence. In defending themselves against attributions of collective guilt, Ukrainians might pause to reflect on how such attributions may in fact be fueled by their own collectivizing responses. For the idea of adopting the Demjanjuk case as an all-Ukrainian issue defeats the purpose of our legitimate and necessary defense against ethnic slurs and unfair generalizations.

• 2. Religious amplification of the issue:

The collective fallacy has been further aggravated by appeals to religion. Such appeals have been either offensive or defensive in nature.

Deputy Speaker Ben-Meir's letter took the offensive with the spiritually patronizing suggestion that Ukrainians should make atonement for their collective guilt. Despite clearly being an isolated case of gross insensitivity to which few Jewish people would wish to stoop, Ukrainians have justifiably felt insulted by the statement.

But, in a defensive posture, they, too, have applied religion to the case at hand. Bishops and archbishops have declared their belief in the innocence of Mr. Demjanjuk and the Canadian Charitable Committee has organized evenings of prayer not only for a just trial, but also for Mr. Demjanjuk's "speedy release." This seems to put the cart before the horse — prayers for a speedy release may be regarded as premature until one's earlier prayers for a fair trial and good legal representation have been answered. As matters now stand in some Ukrainian circles, the pretrial presumption of innocence is no

(Continued on page 14)

# For the record: State Department report on Ukrainian Catholic Church

Following is the U.S. State Department's report titled "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church," which was prepared by the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and released in January.

## Part I of two parts.

During the nearly seven decades that have elapsed since the Bolsheviks seized power, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sought to eliminate religion or, failing that, utilize it for the purposes of the state. In this deliberate attack on religion, no institution has suffered more than the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Claiming the devotion of millions in western Ukraine, the church — leaders and laity alike — has been systematically repressed by Soviet rule. Official Soviet historiography even goes as far as to claim that the church "liquidated itself" in 1946, that its followers "voluntarily joined" the Russian Orthodox Church.<sup>1</sup>

But the Ukrainian Catholic Church lives on, in the catacombs, as witness numerous samizdat documents and repeated discussions in Soviet publications of the need to repress it. This paper sets forth an account of that repression.

## Church and state in the Soviet Union: 1917-46

Situated primarily in western Ukraine, which the Soviets forcibly annexed from Poland in 1939, the Ukrainian Catholic Church traces its modern lineage to the 1596 Union of Brest, through which it affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church while preserving its Byzantine form of worship and spirituality. Thus, unlike the Russian Orthodox Church or the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church that arose after the revolution in eastern Ukraine, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has looked to the West, recognizing the authority of the pope from its inception.

Western Ukraine poses a particular problem for the Soviet regime, since, according to Soviet sources, nearly half of the officially permitted religious congregations in the Soviet Union are located there.<sup>2</sup> In addition, there are many unofficial groups which include Ukrainian Catholics. Furthermore, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has served as a focus for the development of a distinct Ukrainian national and cultural identity in western Ukraine. Not surprisingly, these characteristics have marked the Church in Soviet eyes.

In its first years the Soviet regime attacked all religious institutions, accusing them of political opposition to the regime and collusion with its internal

and external enemies. All religious groups suffered from discriminatory Soviet legislation, beginning with the Soviet Decree of February 5, 1918, on the Separation of Church from State and School from Church. The new laws transferred all Church property, including all houses of worship, to the state. Clergy and their families were stripped of their civil rights. Organized religious instruction of minors was made a criminal offense, and all theological schools were closed, as eventually were all monasteries and convents. The regime sponsored abusive anti-religious campaigns which were accompanied by the harassment of believers and their exclusion from all positions of importance.

During the 1920s, however, the regime shifted its tactics in the direction of "Sovietization" of individual Churches and sects. "Disloyal" religious leaders were replaced by others who were willing to accept a platform of loyalty to the Soviet state and were prepared to submit to far-reaching controls over the external and internal activities of their groups. By 1927 these conditions were accepted by the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in return for a limited and uncertain tolerance; but the price was the alienation of many Orthodox bishops, clergy and believers who considered such a compromise with the atheist state to be incompatible with the integrity and spiritual mission of their church.

These early won concessions did not last long, however. By 1929 Stalin's regime had embarked on a violent, widespread anti-religious campaign. More and more Churches and prayer houses of all faiths were closed down by the authorities, often on the basis of fabricated "demands of workers." Growing numbers of bishops and clergy were banished, imprisoned or executed. This situation, worsened during the late 1930s, culminating by the end of the decade in the near total suppression of institutional religion throughout the Soviet Union. Soviet authorities destroyed what remained of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church during this period, killing most of its bishops and many thousands of its followers.<sup>3</sup> They also drew up plans for the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; these became reality with the Soviet acquisition in 1939 of western Ukraine and western Byelorussia, which had large congregations of Catholics. With Soviet occupation, there immediately followed the abolition or state takeover of longstanding Church institutions — including schools, seminaries, monasteries and publishing houses — and the confiscation of all Church properties and lands. Finally, as the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, Soviet secret police rounded up a large number of Ukrainian

Catholic priests who were either murdered or deported to the east.

Following the Nazi attack on the USSR Stalin altered substantially his tactics toward religious communities. Fearing for the very survival of the Soviet regime, he reduced anti-religious propaganda and offered significant concessions to the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as other denominations, in the hope of harnessing all the potential of the Soviet Union in its struggle against Nazi Germany. But with the Soviet reoccupation of Ukraine in 1944, repression of Ukrainian Catholics, already suffering under Nazi occupation, was resumed once again, culminating in the official "liquidation" of the Church in 1946.

## Liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1946

From the very beginning of the Soviet reoccupation of western Ukraine, measures aimed at liquidating the Ukrainian Catholic Church were undertaken. In the winter of 1944-45, Soviet authorities summoned Catholic clergy to "re-education" sessions conducted by the secret police, the NKVD. On April 5, 1945, the

(Continued on page 11)

1. See note 4.

2. Voprosy Nauchnogo Ateizma, publication No. 24, Moscow, 1979, p. 46. "Stanovleniya i Rozvytok Masovoho Ateizmu v Zakhidnykh Oblastiakh Ukrainsoi RSR," (Kiev, 1981), p. 51.

3. Soviet repression and liquidation of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in eastern Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s was a portent of its later repression and liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine. Shortly after the revolution, a number of Ukrainian Orthodox bishops separated themselves from the Russian Patriarchal Church, creating in 1920 an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church. By 1924, the Church embraced 30 bishops, 1,500 priests and deacons, and 1,100 parishes in the Ukrainian SSR. From 1922, however, Soviet authorities began imposing restrictions on the Autocephalous Church, attempting to split it from within by supporting a splinter faction. In 1926 they arrested its metropolitan, Basil Lypkivsky, along with a number of other leaders and ordered the dissolution of its general body, the All-Ukrainian Church Council. Then in 1929, massive repressive measures were taken against the bishops, clergy and faithful, culminating in the dissolution of the Church in 1930. The remnant of the Church was allowed to reconstitute itself at the end of 1930 but was progressively decimated until the last parish was suppressed in 1936. According to Ukrainian Orthodox sources, two metropolitans of the Church, 26 archbishops and bishops, some 1,150 priests, 54 deacons, and approximately 20,000 lay members of the Church councils as well as an undetermined number of the faithful were all killed. See Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, Vol. II, University of Toronto Press, pp. 170-71.

## ACTION ITEMS

On April 26, 1986, the most serious nuclear disaster in the history of mankind occurred in Chornobyl, Ukraine. The initial ham radio report placed the victims in the 2,000 range. Later, the official number was reported as 31. Various Western governments, including our own American government, and the Ukrainian diaspora were unable to send any aid. The situation is still the same today. Eventually, through the intermediary efforts of Armand Hammer, Dr. Robert Gale was able to offer some medical aid. However, up to the present time, the Western world, as well as our own American government, continues to base all policy decisions on the information supplied by the Soviet Union. This information seems treated as credible and trustworthy.

As of this writing, there were three hearings held in the Congress dealing with the Chornobyl fallout. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) dealt with the agricultural after-effects; Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), dealt with the economical and political fallout; Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) called Dr. Gale and Dr. Evgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to testify before the Human Resources Committee.

However, no hearings have been held dealing with the enormous price which will eventually be paid by the populations of Ukraine and the Baltic states. The appearance of radioactive foodstuffs on the world market gives evidence that the after-effects of Chornobyl will have global repercussions.

Because of all this and the upcoming first anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster, all attempts will be made to hold hearings in April in the Senate Foreign Relations to deal with the far-reaching question of human cost and to obtain a balanced picture of this issue.

For this to be successful, it is most urgent for all Ukrainian Americans and Americans of East European descent to immediately write to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and especially to their own senators who serve on this committee. Below is the list of senators on the committee.

Democrats (majority): Claiborne Pell (R.I.) — chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr. (Del.), Paul S. Sarbanes (Md.), Edward Zorinsky (Neb.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Christopher J. Dodd (Conn.), John F. Kerry (Mass.), Paul Simon (Ill.), Terry Sanford (N.C.), Brock Adams (Wash.), and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (N.Y.).

Republicans (minority): Jesse A. Helms (N.C.), Richard G. Lugar (Ind.), Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Kan.), Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.), Larry Pressler (S.D.), Frank H. Mukowski (Alaska), Paul S. Trible Jr. (Va.), Daniel J. Evans (Wash.), and Mitch McConnell (Ky.).

Write to them at U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

— submitted by **Ad Hoc Committee for the Commemoration of the First Anniversary of the Chornobyl Disaster.**  
Washington

William F. Buckley has done it again. The well-known columnist, editor and talk show host is one of the foremost and most frequent interchangers of the terms "Soviet" and "Russian."

Mr. Buckley's recidivist tendency surfaced again in his syndicated column of February 22 titled "Amerika. Amerika, God Shed a Tear for Thee" about the TV movie "Amerika," which depicted the United States 10 years after a Soviet takeover.

In his column, Mr. Buckley states, "The population of the Gulag Archipelago, which reached about 12 million... was overwhelmingly Russian." Mr. Buckley then parenthetically defines "Russians" as "people who reside within the borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Mr. Buckley should know better. In fact, he probably does know better. It was on his show "Firing Line" that the documentary "Harvest of Despair" was aired, with a thorough subsequent discussion focusing on, among other related points, the clear distinction between Ukrainian and Russians. Could Mr. Buckley's memory be short? Probably not, as a person with limited memory could not have achieved the stature that he has. Is it a case of stubbornness?

Write to Mr. Buckley to refresh his memory. If you are tired of his callous labeling of everything pertaining to the Soviet Union as "Russian," write to him to express your dismay. In any event, let him know that Ukrainians and others resent being called Russians. His address is: William F. Buckley, c/o The National Review, 150 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

— submitted by **Victor A. Lapychak**

Union, N.Y.

## New Yorker Kathy Smindak: ahead of the class — at 23

by Natalia A. Feduschak

NEW YORK — As you read this, Kathy Smindak will be in Paris viewing the colors of fabrics that will be popular in women's clothing for fall. Several weeks ago, she was in Germany for the same reason. A few days after she returns from Paris, she will be off for a month to Hong Kong, a city that has virtually become her second home. Once there, she will furiously work with her boss, Bebo Kobo, to design the fall line of clothing for JEANJER, a subsidiary of Jordache.

Kathy Smindak's story would not be so unusual if it weren't for two things: her age, and how she became a designer. Her age — 23. How she became a designer — well, that's a Cinderella story if there ever was one. It's something that Miss Smindak still has a hard time believing.

One day a little over a year ago, Miss Smindak boarded the subway bound for Manhattan, a trip that had become a ritual. She had spent the previous few months, after her return from a post-graduation trip to Europe, looking for work in the textile industry, but found nothing. Somewhat dismayed, she had begun to sell her own jewelry to several stores in Manhattan.

On this particular day, she had taken her portfolio with her. She happened to sit next to a man who commented on the pants she was wearing — corduroys with a baroque print. As their conversation progressed, he asked to take a look at her portfolio, which contained sketches of clothes she had designed. He told her he worked for Jordache. As it turned out, the man Miss Smindak sat next to on the train was Bebo Kobo, principal owner and designer of JEANJER, a Jordache subsidiary. He said he liked Miss Smindak's work and, the next day, after speaking with his associates, offered her a job as a designer. Since then, things for Miss Smindak have not been the same.

"I thought it was a joke," she said of the job offer during a recent interview in the company's offices in New York. "You always dream in the back of your head that something like that will happen. Nobody believed me at first."

Today, nobody doubts her. In her first year on the job, she has spent "five to six" months on the road, either attending fashion and fabric shows in Europe, ("Europe is a little ahead of the American market, it's not as conservative,") or designing clothes in the JEANJER offices in Hong Kong.

"I always liked fashion, but I never thought it was a way to make a living," Miss Smindak laughs. But it has proven a great way to make a living — in a way that can be overwhelming at times, she admits. When she first started with the company, she watched Mr. Kobo a lot, learned a lot. In the past months, however, she has designed two lines of clothing, and for the spring line put together the catalogue that advertises JEANJER's product. The work entailed, outside of the actual designing, interviewing and picking models, working with the photographer on a daylong shoot, picking photos that would be in the catalogue, and finally doing the layout and design. In other words, the catalogue was her baby.

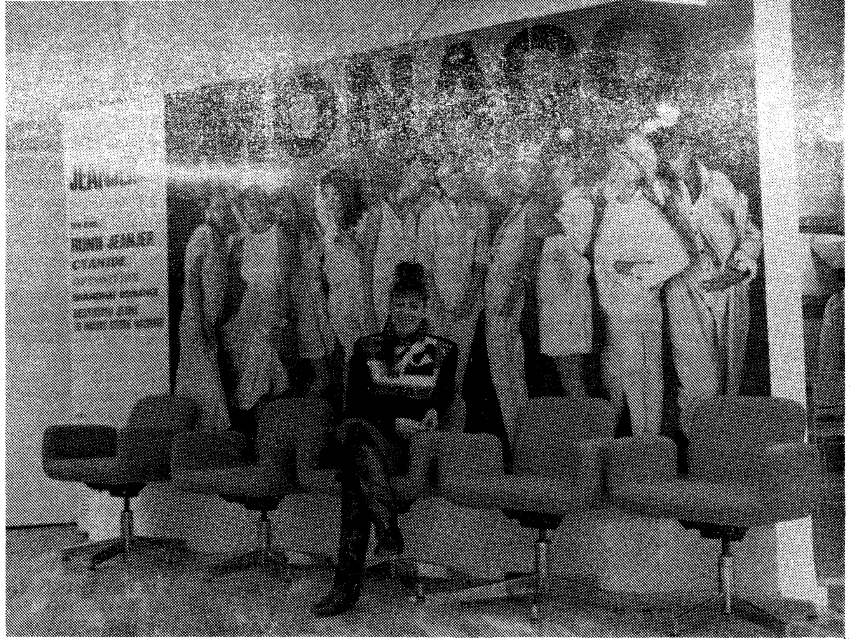
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Hong Kong, located near Kwantung province in Southeast China, is a bustling trade center and a shipping and banking emporium. It is one of the greatest trading and transshipment centers in the Far East. It has become a leading light manufacturing center, and its textile and garment industry are the British colony's largest. It is a city in which Miss Smindak spends a great deal of time. JEANJER, which shares a building with three other design houses, has its manufacturing facilities there.

"It gets a little lonely over there," Miss Smindak says of her life in Hong Kong. "There is a lot of English spoken but the signs are in Cantonese. You don't feel that foreign over there, but you do get a sense of Hong Kong and Asia.

"After a while, you're always living out of a suitcase. But it's also a good experience. While you're over there, it's a lot more intense. It's a different work ethic, which tends to push you even more. I'm never out of the office before 8 p.m. You gotta finish things. You work hard, rest a little. It does burn you out when you're over there. But the weeks are so efficient. No matter what level your job is, there's a certain level of pride," she says.

On the average, Miss Smindak works six days a week, the normal work week in Hong Kong. She spends most of the time making various sketches of



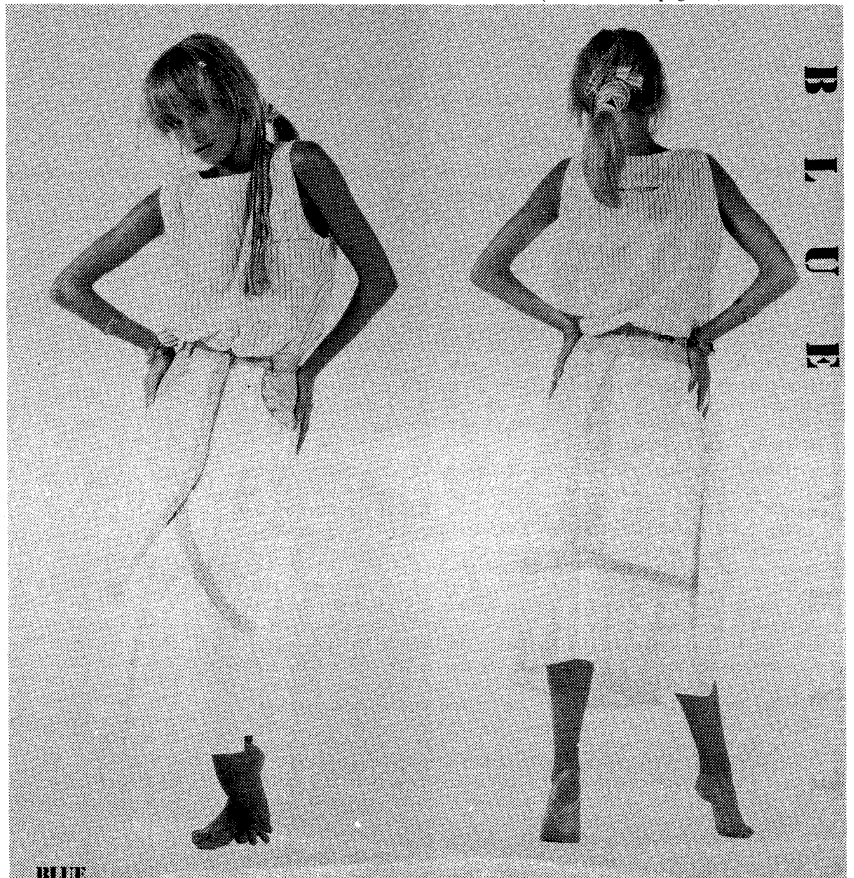
Miss Smindak in JEANJER's New York office with a wall-sized photo of a sampling of clothes she designed for spring.

clothes for the next season's line of clothing. Of the many drawings, Mr. Kobo picks out the few that will become part of JEANJER's line. As she draws, Miss Smindak says she keeps in mind the age group she is designing for, 13-26, the fabrics and textures she wants, and various colors and stripes. JEANJER works only with denim, she says, and this is also very important as she makes her drawings. Those sketches that are approved are then made into clothes and fitted on models. This gives Miss Smindak the opportunity to make any changes before the clothes are mass-manufactured.

The actual designing, Miss Smindak states, initially does not always come easily. "I'm still not satisfied, I still have so much more to learn. It's like painting. You have to learn realism before the abstract. I always worry that I won't be creative. You get so scared when you make the first mark. But once you start rolling, the designs come," she states.

On the one hand, it may seem odd that Miss Smindak has such lack of acknowledgement of her own achievements. After all, it isn't often that one finds a person Miss Smindak's age having the

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A detail from JEANJER's spring catalogue.



## Peter Shostak: depicting the Ukrainian pioneer experience

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

VICTORIA, B.C. — You wouldn't come to Vancouver Island — the province of scenic beaches, Canadian and Pacific fishing, and expected bird and bear sightings — and expect to find amid their many mesmerizing masses a former Ukrainian farm-boy who spends most of his time capturing on canvas the story of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada.

But Peter Shostak, whose oil paintings and watercolors are quickly becoming prized possessions among Canada's private and corporate art collectors, says he has no problems generating the adrenaline to create the works that have made him so popular.

A visit to his Victoria home and studio, which sits on a promontory on Vancouver Island with a breathtaking view of the bay, provides visitors with clues as to why the expatriate Albertan packed up his bags several years ago and moved to the west coast. To be sure, there was the opportunity to forego the frigid blasts of the prairie winter for Victoria's balmy year-round climate.

But the 43-year-old Alberta native says the environment in which he was raised has influenced his work more than anything else. The 18 years he spent on a farm in the northeast part of the province is etched in his memory and has become a common theme of many of his oil paintings and watercolors.

Said Mr. Shostak: "Just the fact that you had no neighbors...you basically had to rely on your family members and upon the environment."

His work, which is now available through prestigious galleries in Vancouver and Toronto, draws upon other influences as well. "What also has been important for me have been the stories told of the early Ukrainian pioneer settlers in Canada: the hardships that they went through; the personality traits...they had to overcome extreme hardships."

Mr. Shostak, who is married with one son, says he often leaves the serenity of Vancouver Island for the prairies to look for landscapes and subjects. He takes his camera along on trips to the prairies and captures on film potential subjects and landscapes.

Perhaps his favorite subjects are Ukrainian pioneers — whom he describes as unsung heroes whose contributions have largely remained unrecognized by the Ukrainian community. "I feel that we really haven't done very much yet to recognize the contribution made by these individuals in terms of coming to Canada and developing the West.

"Today when I look at people and I see individuals that complain and seem to have all kinds of problems, all I can do is compare them to our early pioneers and find that the problems of today pale in comparison to the courage and the difficulties experienced by our people back in the old country...they had to make a decision whether they were going to leave forever, and go to land which they had no idea where it was."

Mr. Shostak has had a fascination with art since early childhood. His official biography states that he financed the purchase of his first set of oil paints from under-the-table sales of bubblegum to his classmates when his teachers were not looking.

He majored in art education at the University of Alberta and spent some time as a junior high school teacher.

Whether he likes it or not, connoisseurs of Ukrainian Canadian art often compare Mr. Shostak to the late



Artist Peter Shostak in front of his painting captioned "Was that your Baba's coat?"

William Kurelek, whose popular depictions of life on the Canadian prairies have become part of major Canadian collections. Said the late Mr. Kurelek, while reviewing an exhibit of Mr. Shostak's work: "Peter understands the things he paints by first-hand experience, and that gives his works a down-to-earth honesty."

Mr. Shostak moved to Victoria from Alberta in 1969 to accept a teaching

position at the University of Victoria. Ten years later, he left the classroom for the last time to become a full-time artist.

He works at home, in a roof-top studio which he himself recently built. His wife, Geraldine, helps with the task of shipping the completed works of art to buyers around the world. Their business is called Yalenka Enterprises Inc.

Mr. Shostak has published two

books of his works since 1982: "When Nights Were Long" and "Saturday Came But Once a Week." Both have sold well and there are plans to have more of them reprinted in a shorter format. The second book, "When Nights Were Long," is a collection of short stories and an arts competition sponsored by the Printing Industries of America.

One of the distinguishing hallmarks of Mr. Shostak's works are the creative captions displayed under his paintings. One recent work, for example, which perhaps can be described as vintage Shostak, depicts two farm boys sadly watching the family farm being auctioned off, apparently the result of hard times. The caption quotes one son saying to the other: "I'm glad dad isn't here to see this."

Explains the artist: "The captions add another dimension (to the painting). A lot of my titles are questions which that could be asked by someone looking at the painting; or it could be a question being asked by one of the people in the painting; or it's really part of the conversation that is going on with the people in the painting itself." He adds "The titles sometimes are as much of a statement as the painting itself."

Mr. Shostak says he spends a lot of time thinking up captions for his works because of the importance he attaches to them.

The demand for Mr. Shostak's works outstrips supply most of the time, and the artist says he has a difficult time keeping the galleries and buyers satisfied. "I can't keep up with the demand," he said, adding that the Hollander York Gallery in Toronto, which represents Mr. Shostak in that city, is sold out of his works.

Some of the time he spends away from the canvas is spent on Ukrainian community projects in Victoria and other parts of Canada. Mr. Shostak is a past-president of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Vancouver Island and the current vice-president of the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies.

Next year, when Ukrainians around the world will be celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, Mr. Shostak plans to do some paintings which depict the religious component of the Ukrainian pioneer experience in Canada.

## Ukrainian tour group granted papal audience



A group of 27 Ukrainian Canadians and Americans, including members of the Ukrainian clergy and media, during an audience with Pope John Paul II on February 16 in the Vatican, a surprise stop on a pre-Millennium promotional tour on February 10-17 of the Holy Land and Rome. The tour was hosted by the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Jubilee Committee, which was

represented during the trip by Bishop Michael Brynchshyn of Paris, and was organized by the LM Travel Agency of Montreal, whose Millennium pilgrimage packages for 1988 have been officially endorsed by the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The pontiff delivered a brief message in Ukrainian in which he said he would participate in the Millennium celebrations planned for July 1988 in Rome.

## Cooperative spirit: an overview of the credit union movement

by Tamara Denysenko

Part III of a four-part series.

After World War I, when eastern Ukraine fell under Soviet occupation and western Ukraine was partitioned between Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, the Ukrainian cooperative movement experienced dramatic changes.

In 1920 a formal decree issued by the Soviets during the Ninth Communist Party Congress subordinated all consumer cooperatives to the newly established People's Commissary of Food. It proclaimed that consumer cooperatives would become consumer communes and that all citizens had to join. Those refusing would not receive their daily allotments of food and living necessities. The same year all other cooperatives, credit, trade, agriculture and dairy, were liquidated, their assets confiscated, their structure changed and merged with the newly created consumer communes.

The post-revolutionary economic chaos, the destruction of the transportation system, manufacturing, mining and, most importantly, agriculture, forced Lenin to declare the New Economic Policy (NEP) at the 10th Communist Party Congress in 1921. NEP guaranteed the right of private ownership of equipment and materials for the production of personal goods, encouraged private initiative in minor business and trade, and supported small entrepreneurs. Except for land, financial institutions, heavy industry and transportation, everything was to be returned to the private ownership of the people.

The decrees of the Ninth Congress were rescinded in the new climate of the NEP period, and cooperatives were permitted to renew their philosophy of community self-help. They were regarded as potential tools in rebuilding the destroyed agricultural sector and cooperatism was considered a method of teaching "communists to trade" and helping "farmers to learn about socialism."

In the wake of these "reforms" an All-Ukrainian Cooperative "Union" was formed, and by 1927 it encompassed 41 district leagues, 8,839 various cooperatives and over 3.5 million members. By 1928 approximately 35 percent of all village activities were united in the Ukrainian cooperative movement.

The period of partial autonomy and tolerance ended in 1929 when Stalin began a period of intense collectivization, centralization and attacks on Ukrainian farmers. The same year a law

*Tamara Denysenko is editor of Cooperative Tribune, a quarterly publication of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association based in Chicago.*

### The Koristivka...

(Continued from page 2)

dinates, comments that were evidently regarded with contempt at the hearing.

The inspection service was attacked heavily during the investigation. Sometimes, it revealed, drivers were removed from their posts for a shoddy performance, and then reinstated shortly afterward. Inspectors were said to be carrying in a special book various details about "defects" in the driving of trains, but these books did not receive so much as a glance "for months and even for years." "How can there be order?" inquired *Izvestia*, "with such control," with such devil-may-care attitudes in the inspection service?"

was passed liquidating credit unions and forbidding individuals to deal in credit. In the 1930s all other forms of consumer and agricultural cooperatives were disbanded and replaced with strict collectivization. During the man-made famine in Ukraine and the period of the "Great Terror," members' assets were confiscated and hundred of thousands leaders and members killed or banished to Siberia.

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In the post World War I period Ukrainians under Czechoslovakian rule formed a Regional Cooperative Federation (*Druzhestvennyj Soyuz*) which united over 400 cooperatives in the 1930s, mostly credit unions. Ukrainians under Rumanian rule could not renew cooperative organizations because of a reactionary political regime.

The Ukrainian populace of Galicia, *Kholmshchyna*, *Pidliahshia*, western *Volhynia*, *Polissia* and *Bilshchyn* which came under Polish domain had the opportunity to develop multi-lateral, self-help cooperative organizations. With the passage of liberal Polish cooperative legislation in 1920, Ukrainians organized the National Cooperative Committee Organization whose goal was to support and realize the rebuilding of destroyed Ukrainian lands, the creation of new employment and the agricultural progress of the peasants.

From 1921 to 1930, approximately 500 new cooperatives were organized each year. By 1930, 3,146 cooperatives with 400,000 members existed in western Ukraine. Of those, 2,798 were in Galicia serving 369,000 members.

The central federation and organization providing ideological leadership was the Central Inspection Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives. Its two prominent leaders were Julian Pawlikowsky, president and chief organizer for more than two decades, and *Ostap Luckyj*, the executive director who was arrested in 1939 and died in Siberia in 1941.

The strongest cooperatives were rural and the most dynamic of these — the dairy co-ops. They were united in 136 regional associations with 250,000 peasant homesteads headed by a central organization, the *Maslosoyuz*. By 1930, 322 credit unions functioned under the leadership of *Centrobank* with assets of 17,051,540 Polish zloty, (5 zloty equalled \$1). This represented 33.2 percent of all cooperative assets in western Ukraine.

By 1938 western Ukraine had 3,455 cooperatives. These included consumer cooperatives, the largest being *Narodna Torhovyia* with headquarters in *Lviv*, production enterprises, manufacturing associations, such as *Suspilny Promysl*, *Buduchnist*, labor, women's and tailoring *Trud* cooperatives, as well as Ukrainians folk art cooperatives whose aim was to bring Ukrainian folk art into popular use. The trading cooperatives' turnover was approximately 160 million Polish zlotys, and the 688 credit unions had about 40 million.

The movement published five periodicals, organized numerous cooperative courses, established a one-year school in *Yavoriv*, a three-year college-style Cooperative Lyceum in *Lviv* and a dairy school in *Stryi*.

Ties with the world cooperative movement were maintained as well. Ukrainian representatives were present at all the international cooperative congresses of the International Cooperative Alliance from before World War I until 1937 in Paris.

## Police investigators...

(Continued from page 1)

the policeman had succeeded in convincing Mr. Demjanjuk that he had his own mail box to which no one had access. In fact, however, all of Mr. Demjanjuk's mail was opened and photographed by the police.

Mr. O'Connor asked the assistant commander if he was aware that Mr. Demjanjuk had his own lawyer. Mr. *Ish-Shalom* replied that in Israel interrogations can be conducted without counsel being present. Was Mr. Demjanjuk informed of his rights? asked the attorney. No, he was not informed because he has already been in various prisons and undergone various interrogations for 10 years now, replied Mr. *Ish-Shalom*, adding that he should know his rights by now.

When asked how the investigators had gathered the documentation needed for the indictment, Mr. *Ish-Shalom* said they had gotten information from the prosecution, and that among these materials was the *Trawniki* ID card supplied by the USSR through the intervention of *Armand Hammer*. The investigators themselves were never in touch with Mr. *Hammer*. After receiving the *Trawniki* card, the investigators reproduced it and gave it to experts for analysis.

In response to a question about why the investigators had used only one photo (from 1951) of Mr. Demjanjuk for witness identifications, Mr. *Ish-Shalom* said merely, "that's what we decided."

Did the investigators attempt to learn the identities of two men pictured in a 1941 photo with Mr. Demjanjuk, all of them in Red Army uniforms? asked Mr. O'Connor. (The two men were prisoners of war along with Mr. Demjanjuk.) Mr. *Ish-Shalom* said the investigators saw no need to do this.

Mr. O'Connor also asked why the investigators had not taken witnesses to the prison to identify Mr. Demjanjuk in person. Mr. *Ish-Shalom* responded that the witnesses were afraid of such a confrontation. At this point Judge *Dov Levin* interrupted, saying he did not believe this.

Defense attorney *Yoram Sheftel* referred to testimony by *Shmuel Cohen* (June 7, 1976) who could not pick "Ivan of Treblinka" from 17 photographs. He then stated that, in accordance with Israeli law, a witness who has failed to identify a suspect cannot be questioned about this a second time, and that this is what the investigators were now trying to do. Mr. *Ish-Shalom* responded that he had not questioned Mr. *Cohen* but had simply inquired about his health, place of residence, etc.

Mr. O'Connor, returning to the matter of photo spreads, cited a statement by police investigator *Martin Kolar* at proceedings against *Feodor Fedorenko*, that a witness must identify at least three photographs of the accused, although Israeli law speaks of 10 photos if that many are available. Judge *Levin* rejected this statement without giving his reasons.

When Mr. *Sheftel* asked why the photos shown the witnesses were not randomly scattered, but were neatly arranged in a photo album — with some of the photos being larger and clearer than others — Mr. *Ish-Shalom* said this is the way it's been done in Israel for many years. Mr. *Sheftel* then said that identification made under such circumstances carries less weight.

On Monday afternoon the prosecution called its next witness, a Treblinka survivor who now lives in Uruguay: *Yehiel Reichman*, a 72-year-old millionaire who is in the textile business. Mr. *Reichman*, a native of *Lodz*, Poland,

worked as a barber and dentist and sorted clothes taken from inmates at Treblinka. He worked in both the upper and lower camps.

Mr. *Sheftel* immediately questioned the validity of Mr. *Reichman's* testimony since the witness, when called to testify by the U.S. on March 12, 1980, stated in writing that he recalls nothing and no one. In keeping with Israeli law, continued Mr. *Sheftel*, Mr. *Reichman* should not be permitted to testify even if he suddenly regained his memory on February 13, 1986, and identified Mr. Demjanjuk's photo.

Judge *Levin* ruled that Mr. *Reichman* could testify, but that his testimony would be less credible.

Mr. *Reichman* spoke about his recollections of Treblinka and said that Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible."

During Monday's session, Mr. O'Connor's wife and children were present at the trial. Also present that day was *John Gill* of *Cleveland*, another attorney for the defense.

The next day, Tuesday, March 10, Mr. *Reichman* continued his testimony. Under questioning by *Yona Blattman*, the witness described the work of the "dentists" who removed gold fillings from the teeth of corpses. Sometimes, he said, the work Jews who were dentists stole some of this gold in the hope that if they escaped from the death camp they would be able to purchase documents and necessities for survival.

Mr. *Reichman* told how he escaped from Treblinka in 1943 during the prisoners' revolt, was hidden by a Polish gentle woman and participated in an unsuccessful Polish uprising. He said he hid in a bunker until January 17, 1945, until freed by the "Russki." Mr. *Reichman* wrote down his recollections while hiding out, and these were later published as a book.

The prosecution attempted to introduce into evidence Mr. *Reichman's* 1981 testimony in *Cleveland*, but the defense objected. Judge *Levin* overruled the protest, saying that he could make such decisions as he considers appropriate.

Asked to describe "Ivan," Mr. *Reichman* said he was "as large as a horse," with short hair and protruding ears, about 25 years of age. He wore a gray uniform.

During the cross-examination by Mr. *Gill*, Mr. *Reichman* could not show on two maps of Treblinka where he lived and worked. He finally indicated the places, but his answers were incorrect. After this, Judge *Levin* called a recess of 15 minutes because the witness was tired. Afterwards, the witness returned and said he had made a mistake in answering the previous question, yet he did not offer the correct response.

Mr. *Gill* then asked the witness to describe the differences between the upper and lower camps at Treblinka. Mr. *Reichman* replied that he does not remember. He said he spent only three days in the lower camp and was so frightened that he saw nothing and could not remember.

Also in responding to Mr. *Gill's* questions, the witness said he was told by the older Jews that the guards were Ukrainians. Asked if he knew the Ukrainian language or the Russian language, Mr. *Reichman* said he did not. Therefore, how could you know the guards were Ukrainians? asked Mr. *Gill*.

Mr. *Reichman* repeated a vulgar phrase he heard the guards use, but when asked if he knew this phrase could also be in Russian, he said he did not know.

Mr. *Reichman* gave conflicting accounts of how he came to be a barber. In

(Continued on page 16)

## New Yorker Kathy Smindak...

(Continued from page 8)

responsibility she has. But the more you talk with her, you see that there is something every determined in Kathy Smindak, and part of this determination may have come from the desire to make sense of her "traditional" background and her desire to "rebel."

"I was always the kid who wanted to rebel, but I had such a traditional background. I want so much to be different, yet traditional. It's keeping the balance," she states, her voice trailing off.

Miss Smindak grew up in an atmosphere where there was a great emphasis on her Ukrainian heritage, but one which encouraged creativity in many different areas, she says. She attended Ukrainian cultural courses at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's resort in the Catskill Mountains, (where she also worked as a waitress for two summers) and Ukrainian language courses at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City, took bandura lessons, danced with Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's "Syzokryli" and took embroidery and beadwork classes at The Ukrainian Museum, also in New York. She has traveled to Ukraine, and several other Eastern European countries.

And then there is the other side.

All this, she states, has encouraged her love of the arts (the modern period of art is perhaps her favorite and she has a great care for Cubism, she says). While at the State University of New York at Purchase, where she received her bachelor of fine arts in 1985, she designed clothes for the theatre and found the Ukrainian folk costume had a "big influence" on the clothes she designed.

Part of her rebellion encompassed wearing what she describes as "rags" and shaving part of her head.

"My mother would say, 'You're never going to get a job looking like that.' And my father would answer, 'Leave her alone, she's not hurting anybody.' I always said I was the best-dressed shopping bag lady. The clothes were rags, but always nice rags. I had to experiment. I like being different. I don't like looking like everybody else. I'm trying to bring the two,

(tradition and rebellion) together." (Just for the record, her parents are Helen and Joseph Smindak.)

And, indeed, this is what she goes for in the clothes she designs. In one sense, the clothes have to be "average," the type many people would like to wear, "but I also want something with a different twist, but that's not too extreme," Miss Smindak emphasizes.

And it is the unexpected that is most interesting about her clothes. The most recent line of clothing she designed, which is for the summer, reflected the "Monaco" look. She has designed what at first glance looks like your average jean skirt or a pair of jeans, but there is a catch — a pocket where you least expect it, or a frilly, feminine bottom on a narrow, manly skirt.

What is very important in the clothes she designed for the summer season is lines, Miss Smindak states. They go in every direction, up and down, from left to right, and encompass a world of colors — red, yellow, green, blue, turquoise. Some are thick, others are thin, but always there is a symmetry. It is perhaps her youth that enables Miss Smindak to design the clothes she does, because it is similar to what she herself might like to wear, although she cautions she is bent more toward high fashion. (In fact, high fashion influences the type of clothing young women will wear, but a year later.)

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"I never imagined this could happen," Miss Smindak says about her work with JEANJER. "A lot of people are waiting to get these types of jobs. It's a funny business. People go for 10 years from company to company and never do anything on their own. A lot of it had to do with luck. The wonderful thing is that he (Mr. Kobo) took me on and nurtured a raw talent." Miss Smindak says she hopes to continue working in the fashion industry, and one day come out with a line of clothing with her name on it. "Everybody dreams of having their own label company. I don't know if that can happen."

In the meantime, her responsibilities keep increasing. Just recently she was put in charge of designing JEANJER's new showroom, where the clothes will be much more contemporary, suited for women age 23-30

who, in Miss Smindak's words, are in the midst of their "careers but are looking for a young, active look."

She says she is grateful for this opportunity because it offers her a new challenge and enables her to work with the age group she is very interested in. Miss Smindak is already busy with sketches of this new line of clothing. By the end of summer, she says she'll know if her efforts have been fruitful. Based on how things have been going so far, they probably will be.



Jeans and skirt designed by Miss Smindak.

## For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

NKVD began arresting the entire Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy of western Ukraine, including the secular and monastic clergy — a program that would last for the next five years. Along with Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj, the NKVD arrested Bishop Nykyta Budka, the vicar general of the metropolitan; Gregory Khomyshyn, the bishop of Stanislav, and his auxiliary bishop, John Liatyshewsky; Paul Goydych, the bishop of Priashiv, and his auxiliary bishop, Basil Hopko; bishop Nicholas Charnetsky, apostolic visitor of Volyn; Msgr. Peter Verhun, apostolic visitor for Ukrainian emigrants in Germany; and Josaphat Kotsylovsky, the bishop of Peremyshl, and his auxiliary bishop, Gregory Lakota. (All but one of these either died in prison or died shortly thereafter, their health ruined by the abuse they had suffered; only Metropolitan Slipyj, through the efforts of Pope John XXIII, was finally released from prison in 1963 and allowed to leave for Rome.) According to eyewitnesses, in Lviv alone there were about 800 priests imprisoned at that time; and in Chortkiv about 150 priests from the district of Ternopil were deported to Siberia.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, in late May 1945, as these mass arrests of Catholic clergy were being carried out, Soviet authorities sponsored the so-called Initiating Committee for the Reunification of the Greek Catholic Church With the Russian Orthodox Church. This was a preparatory committee, which subsequently convened a pseudosynod — the authorities proclaimed it a "Sobor" — in Lviv on March 8-10, 1946. In that "Sobor" an end was proclaimed to the 1596 Union of Brest, and the Ukrainian Catholic Church was declared "reunified" with the Russian Orthodox Church.

This entire exercise was planned and guided by Soviet authorities. Knowledge of the "Sobor" was withheld from the public; no advance election of delegates was held, and only 216 clerics and 19 laymen — allegedly representing the Ukrainian Catholic Church — brought about "reunification." Not surprisingly, the NKVD was entrusted with the task of coercing the remaining Catholic clergy to join the Russian Orthodox Church.

But the Vatican and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the West have refused to recognize this forced reunification, considering it to be uncanonical and

illegal: according to Catholic and traditional Russian Orthodox canon law, to be valid, a synod must be called by the pope or by a patriarch and must be attended by bishops. Yet Soviet authorities consider this "Sobor" and its decisions binding on all Ukrainian Catholics in the USSR to this day.<sup>5</sup> The protests of almost 300 Ukrainian clerics and the 1946 and 1952 encyclicals of Pope Pius XII in defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church have gone unheeded. Moreover, the same fate met the Catholic Church in Transcarpathia, a part of Czechoslovakia incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR at the end of World War II, where the Mukachiv eparchy was liquidated and subordinated to the Russian Orthodox Church in 1947. Its bishop, Theodor Romzha, was killed.<sup>6</sup>

The following table, comparing the situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church prior to World War II with the situation in 1950, offers a graphic picture of the losses suffered by the Church from its forced reunion.<sup>7</sup>

### SITUATION OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

#### Number in 1939

Dioceses .....	4
Territory of Apostolic Visitor ....	1
Bishops .....	8
Parishes .....	2,772
Churches and chapels .....	4,119
Monasteries and convents .....	142
Other church institutions .....	
Secular priests .....	2,638
Monastic clergy .....	164
Brothers .....	193
Seminarians .....	229
Nuns .....	580
Faithful .....	4,048,515

#### Losses Suffered by 1950

All dioceses liquidated.  
Liquidated.  
All imprisoned, condemned, died in prison, killed, or exiled.  
Taken over by the Russian Orthodox Church; some liquidated.  
Taken over by the Russian Orthodox Church or closed.  
Confiscated and closed by the authorities; a few transferred to the Russian Orthodox Church.  
All liquidated.  
Fewer than half forced into Russian Orthodox Church; others imprisoned or in hiding.  
Dispersed, imprisoned together with three Provincial Superiors.  
Dispersed or imprisoned.  
Dispersed or refugees.  
Dispersed.  
Many imprisoned or deported for their faith; majority resisting passively.

**WCFU...**

(Continued from page 3)

to attend. The week could continue with organized press conferences by local groups for local news media utilizing information packages provided by the Chernobyl Committee, as well as delegations' visits to government officials to lobby for aid for the Chernobyl victims. Finally the group suggests organized academic conferences and seminars, as well as attempts to get school children and youths involved.

"We believe that in this way we will be able to attract world attention to the forgotten victims of the Chernobyl catastrophe who are scattered all over the Soviet empire. Perhaps in this way we will be able to help them receive the medical care and attention they need."

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New York, N.Y. 10003  
Tel.: (212) 477-6523**Ukrainian community...**

(Continued from page 3)

national character and sensibilities of Ukrainians.

Several participants expressed concerns about the celebration in the USSR of the millennium of Christianity and cautioned the ambassador about the Soviet use of this event to spread disinformation and sow discord.

Bohdan Futey, chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and a nominee for a federal judgeship (Messrs. Futey and Matlock were nominated to their respective offices on the same day), brought up the fact that the congressionally mandated Ukrainian Famine Commission currently is gathering information on this genocide and suggested that Ambassador Matlock should request from the Soviet authorities now proclaiming "glasnost" that they open Soviet

archives to the commission and thus help speed up its work.

Tania Vytvytsky of Boston told the ambassador her community is interested in the Ukrainian input into the Soviet-American cultural exchanges. She specifically mentioned such things as book exchanges and effective Ukrainian-language courses in Ukraine for Americans.

Eugene Iwanciw, president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington and a UNA supreme advisor, opened the discussion after the ambassador's initial remarks. After congratulating him on the nomination, he brought up the matter of Ukrainian seaman Myroslav Medvid, who had unsuccessfully sought asylum in the U.S. Mr. Iwanciw told Ambassador Matlock that this incident still weighs heavily within the Ukrainian American community, and urged him to do whatever he can to help Mr. Medvid.

The were about 20 community leaders at the luncheon-meeting with Ambassador Matlock and Dr. Courtney.

BOOK

**THE OTHER HOLOCAUST:****Many Circles of Hell**  
by Bohdan Wytwycky

Preface by Michael Novak

This work brings together for the first time in English the sources which document the systematic killing of millions of Polish, Ukrainian, Belorussian and Gypsy (Rom) civilians at the hands of the Nazis. Although the suffering of the Jews under Hitler is well-known, the destruction of nine to ten million — or more — Gypsy and Slavic civilians who were also singled out for annihilation for racial reasons is virtually unknown in the United States.

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828 Borebank, Winnipeg, Man.  
R3N 1G4, Canada**Matlock...**

(Continued from page 3)

bassy) and said he saw the reforms that Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to implement as propaganda, in part, "but not superficial... not just for show."

He said he thought General Secretary Gorbachev realized that Soviet technological improvement depends on letting people think more freely and exchange ideas with outsiders. But he would not predict how successful Mr. Gorbachev would be with his reforms or how long they would last.

Mr. Matlock identified for the senators four main areas of U.S. diplomatic concern in the Soviet Union: the use of Soviet military force abroad; the level of Soviet nuclear armaments; the Soviet human-rights situation; and the desirability of real exchanges between people in the USSR and the U.S.

Ambassador Matlock speaks Russian, German, French, Swahili and Czech. He understands Ukrainian and can read a prepared text in Ukrainian, but does not speak the language freely.

**Detroit**

(Continued from page 5)

animous vote.

Formal proposals and recommendations were submitted for adoption: a continuity of fraternal activities such as social gatherings, picnics, Christmas programs for children, etc. must consistently prevail in this area; to avoid further erroneous conception of actual membership growth among active groupings, a proposal was made to drop passive branches such as 341, 463, 504, and 506 from the district roster.

**YOUNGSTOWN AND VICINITY****THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES**

announces that its

**ANNUAL MEETING**

will be held

Saturday, April 4, 1987, at 3 p.m.

St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Center  
1025 North Bella Vista, YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Delegates and Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

Titusville, Pa. -- 72, Campbell — 119 & 218,  
Youngstown — 140, 230, 274 & 348

**PROGRAM:**

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Election of presidium for annual meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports
6. Vote of confidence
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Adoption of District Program for 1987
9. Address of UNA Supreme President, Dr. JOHN O. FLIS
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

**Andrew Jula**, UNA Supreme Advisor  
**Dr. John O. Flis**, UNA Supreme President

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

**Estelle Woloshyn**, President **Mary Makar**, Secretary

**Ukrainian National Association DISTRICT COMMITTEE of WILKES BARRE, Pa.**

announces that

**ANNUAL MEETING**

will be held

Sunday, April 5, 1987 at 2:00 p.m.

at the

**Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church****Zerby Avenue, EDWARDSVILLE, Pa.**

The Branch officers, Convention delegates and representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend the meeting:

29, 30, 99, 169, 223, 236, 282

**PROGRAM:**

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme Advisor WILLIAM PASTUSZEK
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1987
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

**William Pastuszek**, UNA Supreme Advisor  
All UNA members are invited to attend this meeting.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

**Roman Diakiw**, Honorary President **Wasył Stefuryń**, Chairman  
**Helen Holak**, Secretary

## Harvard...

(Continued from page 4)  
Praise in the Humanistic School!").

The main questions raised related to the notion of system and the systemic nature of Ukrainian literature in its historical development and the need to examine systematically the entire literary-historical context; the question of bi- and multilingualism in various historical stages of Ukrainian literature; the question of Ukrainian-Polish and Ukrainian-Russian literary relations; the interrelation of literature and folklore; the specific problems associated with the period of Humanism in Ukrainian history and the broad issue of literature and national identity.

### Millennium plans

At the end of the round-table discussion Prof. Pritsak informed those present of the work done to date and of future plans of the Harvard Millennium Project. In turn, the directors of the Institute of Literature and the Institute of Linguistics described the research and publishing plans of their respective

institutes. Prof. Grabowicz concluded the symposium by summarizing its accomplishments and announcing that, according to the agreement between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the next scheduled meeting for discussing "Ukrainian Classic Literature" is to be held in the academic year 1987-88 in Kiev.

During their stay at Harvard the Ukrainian guests had a chance to meet with Harvard University administrators — particularly the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the vice-president of the university — and with various professors in areas of Slavic studies and literary criticism. They also visited the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, where they met the associates and graduate students working there, and became acquainted with its research and publications.

While in New York the Ukrainian delegation visited the Modern Language Association and the Slavic Division of the New York Public Library, and in Washington, met with William H. Courtney, the U.S. consul general-designate for Kiev.



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The brutal repression and great suffering endured by our nation in Ukraine, including the horrible aftereffects of radiation following the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, 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 Heisink 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:

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What: **PUBLIC MEETINGS**

Why: Presentation/lecture on:

**DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**Trial of John Demjanjuk in Israel**  
**Activities against defamation of Ukrainians**

Who: **Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine — AHRU**  
**Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network — UNCHAIN**

Where:

**Newark/Irvington, Sunday, March 15, 1987, 4:00 P.M.**  
**School Auditorium of St. John Ukrainian School**  
**Sanford Ave., and Ivy St., Newark, N.J.**

**New York, Sunday, March 22, 1987, 2:00 P.M.**  
**Ukrainian Sports Club Hall, 122 2nd Avenue, New York, N.Y.**

**Detroit, Saturday, March 28, 1987, 7:00 P.M.**  
**Immaculate Conception Grade School Auditorium, Westbrook St., Warren, MI.**

**Buffalo, Sunday, April 5, 1987, 4:00 P.M.**  
**Ukrainian-America Civic Center, 205 Military Rd., Buffalo, N.Y.**

Speakers:

**Bozhena Olshaniwsky, President AHRU**  
**Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, author, attorney, community activist**  
**Anisa Sawycka, Director UNCHAIN Information Service**

## An appraisal...

(Continued from page 6)

longer just a legal premise but now has the sanction of Church authority.

The upshot of bringing religion into the picture is that the two opposing camps are even more entrenched now on the basis of creed. It is a kind of religious war scenario in miniature — each side has enlisted its own support from above with the result that, for those so inclined, Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence or guilt has become a matter of religious convictions. This does not bode well for Jewish-Ukrainian relations in the aftermath of the trial, regardless of its outcome.

The point is not that religion should be removed from the issue, for that would indeed be difficult if not impossible to achieve at this late stage. Moreover, few would dispute the legitimate and laudable humanitarian assistance of religious bodies in lending moral support to the family of the accused and in working to ensure an adequate case for the defense and a just trial. But the role of religion should be strictly limited to only those tasks and, above all, the Churches must avoid the pitfall of second-guessing the legal process. Claims of Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence or guilt on the basis of religion fly in the face of respect for the law. They also run the risk of being deceptive and inflammatory.

• 3. The loss of a unified perspective:

The third pattern that has emerged is a kind of tunnel vision that is imper-

vious to the basic facts of the situation currently at hand.

Pronouncements to the effect that "the government of Israel does not possess the right to prosecute Mr. John Demjanjuk," which were still being circulated in Canada mere days before the trial, are a case in point. They are vacuous and come too late to offer anything in the way of a constructive, credible alternative. Worse, such pronouncements are disturbing in that they appear to ignore or to contradict the sincere efforts undertaken by Ukrainians to ensure a fair defense and a fair trial. They seem to indicate a kind of disorientation in which crucial distinctions between legitimate defense and excess begin to fade.

All three of these patterns have unnecessarily heightened Ukrainian-Jewish tensions and may continue to do so in the months ahead. Ukrainians may soon come to realize that such tensions are detrimental to both sides and only serve the interests of a third party, a hidden player. They may also see that each of the three patterns, brought into awareness, may be confronted and dismantled. For the sake of future Jewish-Ukrainian understanding and cooperation, let us hope that this occurs.

As for the trial itself, it cannot be denied that Ukrainians have done everything in their power to ensure adequate representation, fairness and humanitarian support for the family of the accused. Many hope that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent and that he will be found innocent. That hope should be for his sake, not theirs.

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## "Akcja Wisla"...

(Continued from page 4)

areas near predominantly Polish towns in Eastern Galicia. According to Polish Communist historian Antoni Szczesniak, the Polish resistance had adopted a policy of assimilation or, if need be, of total deportation of Ukrainians.

### "Unofficial" war

Consequently, an "unofficial" war broke between the Polish and Ukrainian nationalist undergrounds that lasted well into 1948 with thousands of casualties. Horrible atrocities against civilian populations were committed by both sides.

"The Germans and the Soviets made no effort to stop this mutual slaughter. Quite often they did everything they could to deepen the conflict. It was not to their benefit to face a united Polish-Ukrainian opposition," notes Prof. Potichnyj.

With the liberation of Poland, the new Communist government continued the plan to deport its ethnic minorities. In September 1944, it made separate agreements with the Lithuanian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet governments for the mutual transfer of popu-

lations on a "voluntary" basis. The transfer was to be concluded before April 1945. However, it was not until the Yalta Conference in February 1945, that a final decision on the border between Poland and the USSR was made.

This initial resettlement action unleashed a wave of anti-Ukrainian actions. One of the victims was Prof. Potichnyj's 73 year-old grandmother.

Akcja Wisla became part of a two-pronged effort to complete the initial 1944-45 resettlement program, and to wipe out the Ukrainian nationalist insurgents fighting a losing battle against the Soviet occupation of Ukraine. It had the full backing of the Soviet Union, which sent top-ranking officers to oversee the operation.

In Poland today, where historical symbolism enflames and extends national passions, there are many monuments to the heroic resistance against the Nazi invaders and the centuries-old struggle for independence from Russia. But there is no official recognition of Akcja Wisla as a rather ignominious page of recent Polish history. Because of the initial relationship between the Ukrainian nationalist underground and the Germans during the war, the notion of the "bad Ukrainians" continues to

loom very large in Polish consciousness.

Remarkd Prof. Potichnyj during his lecture, "It is still dangerous to identify yourself as a Ukrainian in Poland."

### Jaruzelski involved

He related how a professor, Jerzy Wiatr, of the Polish Academy of Sciences told McMaster students quite recently that, "As far as the Polish people are concerned, the Ukrainians got what they deserved." One of the people who frequently boasts about wiping out the Ukrainian "bandits" and taking part in Akcja Wisla is none other than Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Solidarity movement has made coming to terms with the Ukrainians as one of the cardinal points of its program for change towards democracy and openness in Polish society. Ironically, one of the greatest stumbling blocks is the nationalistic fervor. Many nationalistic Poles still aspire towards a unilingual and ethnically pure country, ideally in borders that extend east into Ukraine.

However, as a sign of good will, stressed Prof. Potichnyj, Ukrainians should also recognize the unjust atrocities committed against innocent Polish

civilians by the Ukrainian nationalist movement, as well as advocating the rights of a comparably large Polish minority still living in Ukraine.

### Ukrainians repressed

Although the Polish government does not keep tabs on its ethnic minorities, the most reliable estimates place the number of Ukrainians still living in Poland at between 180,000 and 300,000. Their future is bleak, said Prof. Potichnyj. Ukrainians and their status as citizens are hidden from view in contemporary Poland. Officially sponsored assimilation is the general rule.

In all of Poland today, there are only two secondary schools where Ukrainian is taught. One central Ukrainian cultural organization is allowed to exist, and a heavily censored Ukrainian weekly is published. A Ukrainian choir called "Zhuravli" is still very popular in Poland. Recently, it even completed a highly successful tour of North America. However, Ukrainians are not allowed to have their own Church hierarchy, and even recently, Ukrainian students were denied permission to form their own organization. Many of the recent refugees from Poland are in fact Ukrainians fleeing national oppression.

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### PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

### DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCES THAT ITS

### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, April 5, 1987, at 3 p.m. — sharp  
at the 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

All members of the District Committee, Convention, Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161  
264, 276, 296, 338, 481.

#### PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme President DR. JOHN O. FLIS
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1987
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

**Dr. John O. Flis**, UNA Supreme President

**Andrew Jula**, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
**ANDREW JULA**, President

**DMYTRO HOLOWATY**, Secretary **EUSTACHY PROKOPOWYCZ**, Treasurer

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### March 19

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan will feature guest speaker, George T. Roumell Jr., an attorney and immediate past president of the Michigan State Bar Association. Mr. Roumell will speak on dialogue with Soviet lawyers. The opposing view will be presented by Phoenix attorney Patience T. Huntwork of the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations. Cocktails will begin at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. Cost will be \$15. For information call Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, (313) 962-6046.

### March 20

**CHICAGO:** The Center of Ukrainian and Religious Studies will sponsor an evening program on the subject of the Priashiv region titled, "Ukrainians in present-day eastern Slovakia: their status, culture and folklore," with featured speakers, the Rev. Stephen Zencuch and Dr. Vasyl Markus. An exhibit of Ukrainian publications from the region will be held. The presentation will take place in Ss. Volodymyr and Olha auditorium at 7:30 p.m. For more information call (312) 829-5209.

### March 21

**NEW YORK:** Montreal-based record producer Bohdan Tymyc will present an audio-visual program, titled, "Listen to Them Sing: The Ukrainian Experience of Folk Music Through the Ages," at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. A reception will follow. A donation of \$5 is suggested. For more information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Young Ukrainian Professionals will host a Cancun Blast at the Columbia Yacht Club at 9202 N. Delaware Ave. from 9 p.m. - 4 a.m. Please mention Lydia's name at the door to get in with a \$2 cover charge and free buffet dinner. No jeans or sneakers. For more information call Lydia, (215) 276-3545 (evenings).

### March 21-22

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Heritage Center will hold a pysanka (Ukrainian Easter egg) demonstration and display by Helen Baduliak of Quakertown, Pa., in St. Michael's Church hall at 563 George Ave. There will be two sessions per day with a \$2 donation. For Saturday's first session, 1-2:30 p.m., call (203) 288-8208, and for the second session, 3-4:30 p.m., call (203) 288-7637. For Sunday's 1-2:30 p.m. session, call (203) 245-7416, and for the 3-4:30 p.m. session, call (203) 281-7837. Seating is limited to 50 per session.

### March 22

**NEW YORK:** The Nova Chamber Ensemble will present an evening of music featuring works for piano and cello by Frank Martin, Beethoven, Chopin, Cassado and Viktor Kosenko, beginning at 5:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Suggested donations are \$10 for adults and \$5 for senior citizens and students. For more information call Laryssa Krupa, (212) 260-3891 or (201) 539-4937.

**NEW YORK:** Yugoslavian artist Dragan Martinovic will exhibit his "new realism" works at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Born near Belgrade and educated at the Belgrade Academy of Art, Mr. Martinovic developed a style that emphasizes the dignified beauty of simple interiors and uses traditional objects as his subjects. The artist's oil works can be found in private collections in Geneva, Brussels, Vienna, Naples and New York. The opening reception will run from 6:30 to 10 p.m. and the exhibit will close April 3. Donations suggested.

### March 27-29

**CHICAGO:** The Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority will sponsor an exhibit of paintings by Yaroslava Surmach-Mills in the Plast home, 2124 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibit will open on Friday evening at 8 p.m. and will be on view Saturday, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. and Sunday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

## UNCHAIN forums scheduled

**NEWARK, N.J. —** A series of public meetings has been announced for March and April to introduce Ukrainian Americans to UNCHAIN, (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network), a recently formed Ukrainian anti-defamation organization.

Topics to be raised at the meetings will include the need for positive reporting by the news media about Ukraine and Ukrainians; the negative impact on the Ukrainian community resulting from some media reports on the Demjanjuk trial in Israel; and the steps the Ukrainian American community should now take to prevent inaccurate or defamatory information about Ukrainians from appearing in the news media.

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

- Newark, N.J.: Sunday, March 15, 4 p.m., in St. John's School Auditorium, corner of Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street.

- New York: Sunday, March 22, 2

p.m., in the Ukrainian Sports Club Hall, 122 Second Ave.

- Warren, Mich.: Saturday, March 28, 7 p.m., in the Ukrainian-American Civic Center at 205 Military Road.

Speaking at the public meetings will be UNCHAIN enthusiasts Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, attorney, author and former president of the Ukrainian Professional and Businesspersons Association of New York/New Jersey; Anisa Sawyckyj, writer, editor and former director of communications for a New York-based trade association; and Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU).

Mrs. Olshaniwsky will review the recent activities and achievements of AHRU in the area of human rights; discuss plans for AHRU's future activities; and seek continued community support for AHRU. At some of the meetings, she may be joined by other speakers who will address human-rights topics.

For further information about the meetings, contact Mrs. Olshaniwsky at (201) 373-9729.

## Police investigators...

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Monday's testimony he had said he was chosen by the Germans on the first day after his arrival at Treblinka; now he said that this happened two days later.

Mr. Reichman testified in Yiddish. The defense's cross-examination of Mr. Reichman continued on Wednesday, March 11. He answered questions about the prisoners' revolt at Treblinka at which time he escaped.

Asked whether he and other inmates had thought about killing "Ivan," he responded, there were many "Ivans." The prosecution objected to this question, but Judge Levin overruled and himself repeated: Would you have killed them? Mr. Reichman responded: Yes, we would have killed them, if there had been an opportunity.

Cross-examination on Wednesday was conducted almost entirely by Mr. Gill, who grilled the witness about his recollections. Why, in your book, is there no mention of "Ivan Grozny"? he asked. The witness explained that in Yiddish there is no word for "grozny," that is why he used the word "satan." Why, in your memoirs is there a description of "Ivan" only as "large as a horse," while yesterday you gave a more detailed description (which matches the photo on the Trawniki ID card)? asked Mr. Gill. At this point, Mr. Reichman broke down, saying, he never thought he would have to give such a detailed description.

Mr. Sheftel asked the witness about his 1980 testimony in Cleveland, establishing that he was unable to identify Mr. Demjanjuk from the first series of photos he was shown, but did so when shown the second series.

In his replies to the defense, Mr. Reichman also contradicted the testimony of witnesses who had stated that prisoner Jankel Wiernik was able to travel between the upper and lower camps. Mr. Reichman said this would have been impossible, according to what he observed while at Treblinka.

After Mr. Gill asked the witness to indicate where prisoners hung the laundry and where the women's quarters were, Judge Levin angrily said: "In a place like Treblinka, where 850,000 were killed and thrown into the pits, is it really important for us to know where they hung the laundry?" After the defense lawyers approached the bench for a conference, the judge permitted this line of questioning. Mr. Reichman answered that he knew nothing about such matters.

The witness was also quizzed on whether he knew Shlamek, Schmidt and "Grishka" (a nickname for the guard named Nikolai); but he said he did not. He did say he remembered Kurt Franz, Matias, Gustav and Lalka. In response to a question about whether he remembers the names of the guards, Mr. Reichman replied, no.

Late Wednesday, and on Thursday, March 12, Aryeh Kaplan, the police investigator who had posed as a guard at Ayalon Prison, took the stand. Mr. Kaplan studied in Vilnius, Lithuania, served in the Red Army in Latvia and emigrated from the USSR in 1973. He was a plant at the prison where Mr. Demjanjuk was being held while under investigation from April 17 to May 19, 1986. He made notes of every conversation with the suspect immediately afterwards (sometimes, while he was writing down his notes, Mr. Ish-Shalom was present).

Mr. Kaplan said he spoke Russian with Mr. Demjanjuk (not Ukrainian as previously reported) and that the topics ranged from the cases of Kurt Waldheim and Andrija Artukovic, the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, and Lazar

Kaganovich, whom Mr. Demjanjuk blamed for the famine. Mr. Kaplan said Mr. Demjanjuk had called Kaganovich "zhyd," a derogatory expression for Jew.

During his testimony, Mr. Kaplan read his notes from six conversations he had with the suspect. He also stated that he felt he had learned little from Mr. Demjanjuk that had not already been known.

The police investigator also said Mr. Demjanjuk had spoken about the Vlasov Army, the Judenrat (Jewish councils), which he said collaborated with the Nazis; and about some workers at the Ford company plant, who he said were former German SS men. Mr. Demjanjuk reportedly told Mr. Kaplan, "no one touched them, they only wanted Ukrainians."

Mr. Kaplan said the prisoner also gave his opinion that anyone approached by the Nazis had no choice but to cooperate, but he stressed that he was speaking in generalities, not about himself.

In addition, Mr. Kaplan said Mr. Demjanjuk said there was no evidence against him and observed that his troubles had begun after his wife visited the USSR and Soviet authorities learned he was alive.

At one point, the police investigator wanted to offer his impression of what Mr. Demjanjuk felt about Jews, but Judge Levin did not permit this.

During the cross-examination, Mr. O'Connor attempted to establish that the term "zhyd" is not used in a derogatory sense in western Ukraine or Poland, though Mr. Kaplan said he was not aware of this, only that Soviet Jews know it as a derogatory term.

The defense attorney also questioned the police investigator on his knowledge of facts about the Vlasov Army. He asked a series of questions: Do you know the term Vlasovite? Do you know that in the eyes of the USSR they are traitors? Do you know that captured traitors were subject to death? Mr. Kaplan answered no to all of these questions.

The witness was also asked if he had ever before engaged in similar subterfuge (posing as something he was not); the answer was, yes. He was also asked who determined his assignment and answered that it was Assistant Commander Ish-Shalom and he himself.

Mr. O'Connor also asked about conditions in the prison, the withholding of mail (Mr. Kaplan said it was held only as long as required to review it) and Mr. Demjanjuk's conversations about the Ukrainian community, Ukrainian Orthodox Church support and conflicts within the Ukrainian community.

The defense also showed Mr. Kaplan the Trawniki ID card reproduced in the Soviet Ukrainian newspaper Molod Ukrainy. Mr. O'Connor asked if the Molod Ukrainy reproduction was the same as Mr. Kaplan had seen, as he had testified, in a Russian-language newspaper published in Israel. It was similar, was the response. And the photo? Mr. Kaplan said he could not tell, though he thought it was different.

During the re-direct, Michael Shaked asked Mr. Kaplan's opinion about Mr. Demjanjuk's attitude toward Jews. Judge Levin disallowed this question.

The final question was asked by Judge Dalia Dorner who noted that Mr. Kaplan had stated that the prisoner did not trust him. Do you have any proof of this? she asked. Mr. Kaplan said he did not.

*Information in this news story about the court proceedings was phoned in from Jerusalem by an observer for UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network).*