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Releases labelled propaganda ploy by dissidents and rights monitors

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A number of Soviet dissidents in the USSR and in Western exile, as well as several Western human-rights monitors, have recently voiced scepticism over the Soviet government's motives for the recent releases of some 60 political prisoners from labor camps, prisons and exile. Members of this group were allegedly pardoned under two decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet made in early February.

The dissidents and human-rights watchers all said they view the select releases not as a change in Soviet human-rights policies as the Soviets have claimed, but strictly as propaganda aimed at Western consumption.

Dissident sources in Moscow and contacted by the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, an exiled dissident in Europe who now heads an international rights monitoring group, and a human-rights watcher in the U.S. State Department said they based their opinions upon observing various contradictions and inconsistencies in official Soviet behavior.

Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told the Christian Science Monitor last week that although the changes occurring in the Soviet Union were meaningful in his opinion, "I would be concerned that there has been too much euphoria in reaction to it."

He said that the changes in Soviet behavior on human rights have indeed benefitted some individuals who have been released from prison, yet he suspects the releases signaled more of a concern for public opinion than an actual reconsideration of Soviet human-rights policies.

"I think that (General Secretary Mikhail) Gorbachev is aware that the Soviet Union has been damaged internationally by its human-rights policies.

At Demjanjuk trial: investigator admits leading witnesses

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — As the fifth week of the John Demjanjuk trial came to a close, a former police investigator admitted that she had mentioned the names of John Demjanjuk and Feodor Fedorenko to witnesses while questioning them about the Treblinka and Sobibor camps and seeking photo identifications of the two former American citizens.

Presiding Judge Dov Levine asked Miriam Radiwker, 80, formerly of the Nazi crimes investigation unit of the

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He's trying to reduce that damage without fundamentally changing the system." Mr. Schifter was quoted as saying in the March 16 issue of the Monitor.

In contrast to what Mr. Schifter labelled as "euphoria" in Western reaction to the releases, particularly in the press and media, dissident sources in Moscow reached by the HRC executive director Christina Isajiw in early March reportedly said that "almost no one" has heard of the releases in the Soviet Union because there has been virtually no publicity.

"I think that almost no one knows," a source told Ms. Isajiw. "There was a small news item about our release in Moskovski Novosti (Moscow News) — it comes out in English, French. But this paper is little known here."

The Moscow sources stated, echoing Mr. Schifter's sentiments, that the releases were indeed a propaganda move, also aimed at quieting the Western press and media which are interested mainly in specific cases of several well-known individual dissidents. They said there was evidence to that effect in the fact that Soviet authorities were releasing prisoners from what they called "the

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More dissidents reported released

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Eight more Soviet dissidents, including two prominent human-rights activists of the 1970s, were released — three on March 16 and five the week before, Elena Bonner reportedly told Reuters on March 16.

Reuters reported later on March 19 that Sergei Khodorovich, former manager of the Solzhenitsyn fund to aid families of political prisoners, had arrived in Moscow on March 18 after being freed from a work camp in the northern Siberian city of Norilsk.

Among those freed the week of March 9-15 were Ivan Kovalyov and Tatiana Osipova, a husband and wife who were serving 10-year sentences for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for playing a prominent role in publicizing Soviet human-rights abuses. Both have been told they may emigrate, Ms. Bonner told the Reuters reporter over the telephone.

Mr. Kovalyov, 32, of Moscow was a member of the now-disbanded Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. Ms. Osipova, 38, participated in the work of the Moscow Helsinki Group, circulating samizdat and books published abroad.

The three apparently freed on March 16 were Halyna Barats, the Ukrainian Pentecostal (who The Weekly had earlier reported was released), Alexei

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Canada expands war criminals hunt Nazi crimes will not be sole focus

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The Canadian government's response to the report of a commission of inquiry on war criminals surprised many observers and community leaders here because the government was not expected to expand the hunt for Nazi war criminals to all suspected war criminals from around the world found living in Canada.

The government's decision to amend the Criminal Code to prosecute not just accused Nazi war criminals was based on a recommendation of Justice Jules Deschenes, the head of the one-man commission that spent 22 months determining how many war criminals live in Canada, how they got here, and what can be done to bring them to justice.

Ukrainian community observers hope the new law will make it possible for Canada to bring to trial Soviet war criminals who killed Ukrainian patriots during the second world war. The wider definition of war criminals under the new law might also make it possible for Ukrainians to petition the government to demand extradition of perpetrators of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine.

The suggestion to enlarge the net to all war criminals was originally made by representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and was later popularized by Jewish groups and civil-rights advocates.

The amendment to the Canadian Criminal Code would open the way for prosecution of persons suspected of war crimes or "crimes against humanity" in

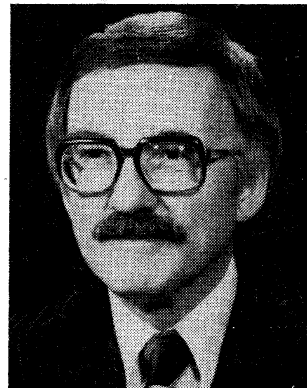
any country, including areas of unrest in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Central America and Europe where these crimes are being committed.

Besides recommending the amendment of the Criminal Code to allow for Canadian trials of all suspected war criminals, including Nazis, Judge Deschenes, in the 1,000-page commission report that was made public on March 12, also recommended the following:

- streamlining of procedures for the revocation of Canadian citizenship and deportation of suspected Nazi war criminals;

- the allocation of additional resources to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Justice Department to

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Justice Jules Deschenes

Ukrainians praise government response

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — Members of Canada's Ukrainian community, responding to the release of the public report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes, said last week they are happy that the Canadian government's response has rid them of the need to fight the establishment of a permanent Nazi-hunting unit in Canada.

They also said the commission's recommendations — and the federal government's response — mean they will no longer be regarded as harborers of hundreds of Nazi war criminals.

The Ukrainian community, the most vocal East European group since the commission was established in February 1985, raised hundreds of thousands of dollars to persuade politicians and other Canadians to steer clear of establishing a permanent Nazi-hunting agency in Canada, similar to the U.S. Justice Depart-

ment's controversial Office of Special Investigations.

Wasył Veryha, a spokesman for the Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, said all Ukrainians will be pleased that the government has decided against creating a unit similar to the OSI.

Although Judge Jules Deschenes said in his report that it isn't necessary to create such a unit in Canada, he did make it clear in his recommendations that the government has the option of carrying out investigations against suspected war criminals by renewing the mandate of the Deschenes Commission, or arming the Department of Justice and the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) with a full-time team of lawyers, historians and police officers.

Observers said either option would be similar to creating a Canadian-style OSI.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The Koristivka collision: an analysis

by David R. Marples

CONCLUSION

The comments of readers in the wake of the Koristivka accident also highlighted some major concerns. One wrote of the degeneration of the once-proud profession of engine-driver. At one time, payment had been substantially higher than in most other professions, but now a "levelling" had occurred, so that it was possible to earn the same money working in "more tranquil" posts. Today, the reader pointed out, the position of driver was being occupied by "raw people," straight "off the street." Perhaps the most perceptive of the published comments came from a N. Belousov of Rostov Oblast of the Russian SFSR:

"Clearly the work of the train driver, especially at night, is difficult. Moreover, not every driver can get a proper rest in the daytime because of family or living conditions. It is essential to guarantee 100 percent attentiveness of the driver at night. Technology has made remarkable progress in the cosmos, land can be controlled over great distances by flying equipment, and yet our specialists are not in a position to stop a train at a red signal." (Izvestia, February 5.)

Generally, the writers of the February Izvestia article did not agree entirely with such comments, maintaining rather that the fault lay not in technology, but in the irresponsibility of officials. The repercussions of the train collision have been severe. In addition to Mr. Halushchenko and Mr. Shyshko, numerous other officials were also removed, including: the head of the Odessa railroad, I. Shevernaev; the railroad inspector, I. Len; the chief inspector for safety of movement with the Ministry of Communications, G. Nazarov. A.M. Zhigir, head of the Shevchenko depot was dismissed and thrown out of the party, while a strong reprimand was given to U.M. Bibik, first party secretary of the Smeliansk city committee, Cherkassy region.

Yet major problems continue to plague the railroad. On the very same section of the line on which the collision occurred (but not the same station), two trains ran red signals shortly after the accident. One driver, V. Severnov, on this same section, drove a train "in an intoxicated state" while at one workplace, two fitters and a driver organized a drinking session at work, again sometime between November 7 and early February. A driver at the Zoloto-shna station ran into a cargo train when

he was driving at an excessive speed, in 1986 on the Odessa railroad, two "wrecks" occurred, 13 trains are known to have run red signals, and there were 30 collisions and near misses of moving trains.

The quality of repair work is also said to be extremely poor. Many trains are being sent back for "repeat repair work" while others are sent into service in a defective state. Inspectors reportedly permit such defective carriages to be returned "in secret." In January, when some 177 cases of faulty sections occurred under the jurisdiction of the Shevchenko depot, a nervous atmosphere was said to pervade the entire transportation system. Train No. 635 may also have been in need of repair. It had been operating on the two nights previous to the collision, and as Izvestia noted, "it is difficult to work from night to night on such a regime."

Finally, workers in the industry — and, it seems, especially in those that fall under the administration of the Odessa region — have been working excessive hours as a result of a labor shortage and a high level of absenteeism. In 1985, Odessa railroad brigades worked collectively 1.78 million hours above the norm; in 1986, 1.51 million. At the Shevchenko depot, drivers and their assistants have been working three to four days of overtime every month. As a reader pointed out, such a regime is endangering lives. It was also a direct cause of the Koristivka accident, and explains why drivers such as Mr. Halushchenko and Shyshko fell asleep at their posts.

In terms of direct casualties, Koristivka almost certainly brought a heavier toll than Chernobyl. Its tragedy is that it could have been avoided. Again the cause was a combination of human error and poor technology. Until recently, it was not possible to ascertain so many details of accidents in the USSR. Because of the new policy of openness, however, it becomes more difficult to place problems in perspectives: is the entire Soviet railroad in such a state of chaos as the Odessa region? Is such a situation — as the Soviets say, of "criminal irresponsibility" — typical of all Soviet industry? How much would have been revealed about Koristivka but for Gorbachev's current campaign for enhanced safety in the workplace?

Above all, albeit at the most mundane level, are trains still operating today under a regime that places the lives of passengers in danger, that depends for safety upon a driver shouting loudly "I see red" or "I see green?"

Chornobyl perpetrators to be tried

MOSCOW — A Soviet official told reporters March 13 that those responsible for the Chornobyl nuclear disaster will go on trial soon.

Andronik M. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, said at a news conference he did not know how many people would be prosecuted, what the charges would be or when the proceeding would begin, reported The New York Times.

The world's worst nuclear disaster on April 26, 1986, destroyed the No. 4 reactor of the Chornobyl power plant. Two people were killed on the spot and at least 29 people have died from radiation-related illnesses.

At least six senior plant officials have been dismissed, according to the Soviet

press. Mr. Petrosyants declined to say whether any of the officials would be prosecuted, but reiterated the official Soviet stand that the accident was attributed to human error.

The chairman's news conference was held to discuss the visit of 11 American nuclear energy experts who toured the Chornobyl plant, other nuclear plants and training institutes.

Fredrick M. Bernthal, the chief of the American delegation and a member of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission stated his group only had a brief tour of the nuclear plant. He said the No. 1 and No. 2 reactors at the four-unit station were operating at full capacity and met international safety standards.

Newly freed dissident says releases are political maneuver

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Last month's partial amnesty for Soviet political prisoners must be seen as a political maneuver, says a Soviet dissident freed as part of the group.

As long as the authorities do not release all political prisoners unconditionally and respect their convictions, ulterior motives must be suspected, said Lev Timofeyev, a dissident journalist who was freed from a labor camp following the amnesty. He now lives in Moscow.

"I am looking for social peace and for the release of those who chose suffering for the sake of their convictions," said Mr. Timofeyev, appealing to the Supreme Soviet through an open letter to the Soviet daily Izvestia. "This is awaited by many people in our country and in the world."

The release, as official Soviet sources claim, of some 140 prisoners of conscience — a number disputed by prominent Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov — was the result of the prisoners' own convictions and not an expression of the success of Soviet re-education, as the Soviet government successfully made Western reporters believe, said Mr. Timofeyev.

According to Soviet reports, the political prisoners asked for clemency and declared they will refrain from future anti-Soviet activities as a condition for their release.

However, said Mr. Timofeyev, many political prisoners whose cases are very sensitive and who feel vulnerable toward government abuses were fearful of being deceived and refused to write anything, even in the mildest form. They are still imprisoned, he said.

"They have justly expected respect from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, total and unconditional respect [for their convictions], and they are still waiting," said Mr. Timofeyev.

He said that among the individuals he knows personally from the camp, or about whom he heard repeatedly, are Valentin Novoseltsev and Valery Senderov, who still remain in Moscow's Lefortovo prison; Vakhtang Zabaridze and Guram Gogbaidze, who are in a prison in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, and the Rev. Alfonsas Svarinskas, still in a prison in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, after being transferred from a Perm labor camp several weeks ago.

(In a related development, the Lithuanian Information Service of Brooklyn, N.Y., reported on March 12 that two prominent Lithuanian political prisoners were moved from Perm labor camps to prison in Vilnius. They were: Viktoras Petkus, a literary historian, founder of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, who was incarcerated in Perm Camp No. 36, and the Rev. Sigitas Tamkevicius, a founding member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights.)

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22 families to emigrate to Canada

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The Canadian government announced on March 4 that the Soviet Union has approved exit visas for 22 families to come to Canada to reunite relatives.

The 57 people coming to Canada are among 42 families included on a family reunification list presented by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during a recent visit to Canada.

Two of the families are believed to be of Ukrainian origin, said Marijka Bandera of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society in Toronto. She said in an interview that her group was involved in preparing the paperwork for the Butko and Zablotsky families, involving six individuals.

The Soviet decision was greeted by Mr. Clark as "an indication of the willingness of Soviet authorities to move relations between Canada and the USSR forward along constructive lines."

The external affairs department did not indicate when the families will arrive in Canada, adding that the Canadian government will "monitor these cases closely to ensure that the families receive their passports soon from local Soviet officials and join their relatives in Canada as soon as possible."

External affairs officials said they are continuing their efforts to secure an exit visa for Danylo Shumuk, who has recently completed his term of imprisonment. The case of Mr. Shumuk, who has relatives in British Columbia, was a topic of discussion during Mr. Clark's bilateral talks with Mr. Shevardnadze.

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Reagan voices opposition to deportations; Meese urges he remain neutral

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan opposes deporting accused Nazi war criminal Karl Linnas to the Soviet Union and instead wants him to stand trial in the United States, reported the Associated Press.

However, the attorney general persuaded the president not to interfere in this issue.

According to the AP, a February 9 memo written by Patrick Buchanan, then White House communications director, to Attorney General Edwin Meese recounts a conversation between Mr. Buchanan and President Reagan earlier that day. The president was quoted as suggesting Mr. Linnas not be sent to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Meese is considering the deportation of Mr. Linnas, who is accused of participating in mass murders while head of the Tartu concentration camp during World War II. Mr. Linnas, who has been condemned to death by the Soviet Union (the trial was held in absentia and the verdict was announced in the Soviet press even before the proceedings had begun), has been trying to find another country that will accept him.

According to portions of Mr. Buchanan's memo obtained March 17 by the AP, President Reagan during a February 9 luncheon with a number of advisers expressed the view to Mr.

Buchanan "that Linnas should not be deported."

"When I told him it was probably within his authority to block deportation, he said we should go ahead and block it," Mr. Buchanan's memo said.

"He then indicated that we should hold any trials here in the United States," the memo concluded in characterizing the president's position.

Sources told the AP that Mr. Buchanan did not misrepresent the president's views on this matter, as some observers had stated. They added that though the memo may have reflected the president's views at that time, it was because the president had not heard the other side.

White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater said he had not asked the president for his position on the Linnas case and did not know of the conversation with Mr. Buchanan.

However, he said, our position is that this is a matter for the legal staff of the Justice Department. He took pains to try to distance the president from the episode.

In other developments, Mr. Linnas' lawyers, on Monday, March 16, obtained a stay of deportation. Meanwhile, Justice Department officials said that the government would file papers to lift the stay on Thursday, March 19. A decision on the deportation is expected by next week and possibly as early as Friday, March 20.

Judge wants explanation for "footdragging" on John Demjanjuk information request

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has given the U.S. Justice Department 21 days to explain why it has refused to release to the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund 31 investigative reports regarding Mr. Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland autoworker now on trial in Israel for Nazi war crimes.

The Associated Press reported that the Justice Department had asked Judge Louis Oberdorfer to dismiss a Freedom of Information request filed by Edward Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and president of the John

Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

The judge, however, noted on Monday, March 16, that Mr. Demjanjuk would be entitled in this country to any government evidence that conceivably helps his defense. "The judgement of history will be harsh," Judge Oberdorfer said, if the Justice Department waits until after the Israeli trial to turn over the documents.

Mr. Nishnic had requested the documents last August. Judge Oberdorfer said the Justice Department's response to the request for access to these documents, made under the Freedom of Information Act, showed signs of "foot-dragging," and he said that he may have to look at some of the documents himself.

Neal Sher, director of the Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, said in a sworn statement that he believes the FOIA request was part of an effort to shut down the country's Nazi-hunting efforts.

HBO movie on Wiesenthal

LOS ANGELES — Simon Wiesenthal's autobiographical book, "Murderers Among Us" will be made into a motion picture by Home Box Office Pictures and Robert Cooper Productions, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Filming will begin in various European locations this spring. Actors and the "name director" have not yet been announced.

Oscar-winner Abby Mann, who wrote the screenplay for "War and Love" about the Warsaw Ghetto uprising will collaborate with Emmy-winner Lange Slatkine on the screenplay about the internationally known hunter of Nazis. JTA reported. The film will be a wholly produced feature and not rely on documentary footage.

Statement on war criminals issue

Below is an abridged version of the statement issued by Baltic and Ukrainian community representatives regarding their meeting with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese on March 5.

The Karl Linnas case has brought to a head the controversy surrounding the general issue of prosecution of alleged war criminals in the United States. Since this issue is of great significance historically, legally, morally and even emotionally, we request and anticipate further meetings with the attorney general and his staff. We would make available experts in the areas of immigration, constitutional and international law as well as scholars and historians for such meetings. Further, we also request the appointment of a special representative as our liaison with the Justice Department.

• I. We are unequivocally opposed to the deportation of anyone from the United States to the Soviet Union or to any other Communist country.

Such a deportation would extend moral and legal equivalency to the Soviet Union through the U.S. justice system, with the grave long-term consequences of lowering the high standards of democratic jurisprudence to meet those of a totalitarian system and of negating U.S. moral and ethical support for human and religious rights movements.

With such a deportation, the United States would give a major propaganda victory to the Soviets, for it is an important goal of the Soviets to discredit the emigre communities, not only in the West, but also in Soviet-controlled territories. The message to the world would be that the United States feels a fair trial is possible in the Soviet Union. Finally, because of its role as a willing partner with Nazi Germany and because of its continuing human, national and religious rights abuses, and systematic anti-Semitism, the USSR is the least acceptable nation to serve as a partner in the cause of justice.

Alternatively, we request the attorney general to exercise his authority to designate another country for deportation or to ask the State Department to take an active role in finding another venue for deportation.

• II. Alleged war criminals should be tried in American courts, consistent with American notions of criminal justice.

It may already be possible, under existing laws, to have criminal trials of alleged war criminals in the United States. If not, we propose that a criminal statute be passed which would allow such trials to take place in the United States. Such an approach would have the advantages of:

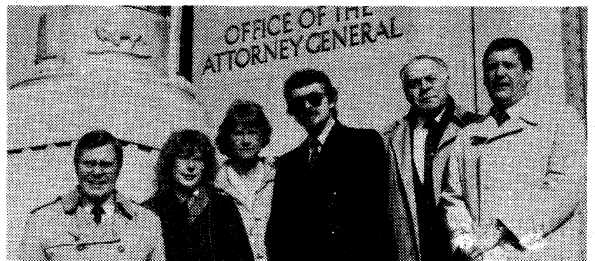
A. Avoiding the situation where a virtual death sentence is issued by our courts under civil law. The deportation of individuals to the Soviet Union or to other Communist countries assures their death or ill-treatment. Given the severity of this penalty, we believe that a criminal trial in the United States would permit an honest trial on the charges, rather than allowing the Soviets to do so under their "justice" system. Criminal trials would also afford the accused procedural protections that are necessary to ensure a fair determination of guilt or innocence.

B. Criminal prosecution in the United States would avoid the entire problem of sending the accused to the Soviet Union. Under U.S. criminal prosecution, the United States could punish any war criminals adjudged guilty under its own law within the confines of its own territory.

Our concerns all along have been over the use of Soviet evidence in American courts; over the lack of procedural protection that we believe the accused deserves when faced with such serious charges; and over the entire notion of sending someone to certain death in the Soviet Union.

Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security — Anthony B. Mazeika, president

Americans for Due Process — Rasa Razgaitis, coordinator
American Latvian Association — Ojars Kalnins, director
Estonian American National Council — Mari-Ann Rikken, vice-president
Lithuanian American Community, Inc. — A. Stanley Geecs, president
Ukrainian National Association — Myron Kuropas, Ph.D., vice-president



On the day of their meeting with Attorney General Edwin Meese, from left are: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Rasa Razgaitis, Mari-Ann Rikken, Ojars Kalnins, A. Stanley Geecs and Anthony Mazeika.

Monitor rejects Linnas advertisement

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Christian Science Monitor has declined to publish a full-page advertisement it had earlier approved that deals with the case of Karl Linnas, the denaturalized American threatened with deportation to the Soviet Union.

The advertisement, headlined "Should Karl Linnas be executed?" contained a clip-out coupon that readers could send to Attorney General Edwin Meese to state their opposition to deportations to the USSR.

Mr. Linnas was tried in absentia in the USSR and the verdict was announced before the proceedings even began. The sentence handed down was the death penalty.

The Monitor had approved the text of the advertisement, then declined to run it when the final layout was submitted, said Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security in a telephone interview with The Weekly.

The N.Y. Times' missing paragraph

NEW YORK — A paragraph that appeared in The New York Times story about the Deschenes Commission's report on Nazi war criminals in Canada was later deleted.

The paragraph was about the Deschenes Commission's findings in regard to the Galicia Division. It stated:

"In one of its more controversial findings, the commission said that war-crime allegations against the Galicia Division, a Germany Army unit composed of Ukrainians, 'have never been substantiated,' and that there should be no prosecution of the unit's members 'as a group.' Mr. [Sol] Littman [Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center] and others had contended that up to 2,000 members of the unit entered Canada and that a presumption of guilt should be made against them because of the unit's involvements in the large-scale killing of civilians."

The paragraph was missing from subsequent copies of the same edition of The New York Times.

Nishnic travels to Canada to appeal for defense fund

by Michael Bociurkiw

TORONTO — After telling reporters here that his family has lost "nearly everything" in a 10-year battle with the U.S. government to keep his father-in-law from denaturalization and extradition, Ed Nishnic, the son-in-law of John Demjanjuk, departed for Northern Ontario to appeal to Ukrainians there for donations for the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

"The family now has been going through hell for the last 10 years," said Mr. Nishnic, 32, following a hastily organized press conference in a Toronto Ukrainian community center on March 7. "It's a very uncomfortable situation to watch a man — that you know with your heart and soul is innocent — being accused of all these atrocities."

Mr. Nishnic, who quit his job selling engineering equipment six months ago to work full-time on the international defense fund, said at least another \$500,000 is needed for Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

The fund's officials in Toronto said \$120,000 has been raised by Canada's Ukrainian community in the past two months.

Mr. Nishnic said he is turning to Canada's large Ukrainian community for support because the financial resources of Ukrainian-American donors has been strained to the limit by defending Mr. Demjanjuk in U.S. courts.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 69, recently mortgaged her house in Cleveland to borrow \$50,000 for legal fees and is returning to work to pay back the loan, he said.

When asked by reporters if any of the charges against his father-in-law are true, Mr. Nishnic said: "I am not here to protect a Nazi. I'm 1,000 percent sure that John Demjanjuk is an innocent man. If I would have ever thought for one second that any of these charges against him were even closely true, I would have pushed him up to the gallows myself."

Mr. Demjanjuk's defense lawyer, Mark O'Connor of Buffalo, N.Y., has gone on record as saying that he will continue to defend his client to the end.

Said Mr. O'Connor in an interview in Jerusalem on the eve of the trial: "I've assured Mr. Demjanjuk that even if there isn't a penny collected from the Ukrainian community to cover this I'm morally obligated (to continue representing him). There's no way that I'm every going to abandon John Demjanjuk for any reason...even if we all have to go to the poor house."

But fund-raising officials here say they will come up with the necessary funds to pay for costs associated with defending Mr. Demjanjuk in Israeli courts. The Canadian leg of the fund-raising tour has just got off the ground, they say, and there are scores of Ukrainians in western Canada who are said to be eager to support the defense fund.

But, cautioned Peter Jacyk, the wealthy Toronto developer who is running the Canadian defense fund, "No matter how much we raise it will not closely match the financial possibilities of the other side" — referring to the estimated \$20 million already spent by the Israeli government on the case.

As in other countries, the Demjanjuk trial has attracted a lot of media attention in Canada. But many Ukrainian Canadians fear the integrity of Ukrainians is also being put on trial in Israel.

Natalie Horlatsch, 20, a student at the University of Toronto who is of Ukrainian origin, fears that people may begin labelling Ukrainians as Nazis.

"I am worried that Ukrainians are being labelled as Nazis. I'm worried because it's not true."

Ms. Horlatsch said she was "completely shocked" when she heard the recent allegations from an Israeli Parliamentarian that "Ukrainians have to repent for their sins against Jews."

"We don't want to become involved in that," she said, referring to the reluctance many Ukrainian Canadians have to continuing the strained tensions that have characterized Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

Borys Sozanski, a 22-year-old Toronto businessman has also become part of the chorus of voices that objects to the apparent tendency of the media to associate Ukrainians with Nazis.

Said Mr. Sozanski: "Every time you read a newspaper story on John Demjanjuk, you see, accused Nazi Ukrainian camp guard. That Ukrainian identification seems to be haunting him. It shouldn't be. It has nothing to do with it."

"I'm very concerned with the impact the trial will have on Ukrainians. People might begin to think about Ukrainians as Nazi collaborators."

All of this concern has prompted Ukrainian Canadian leaders to increase their contacts with members of the media. The Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, for example, will hire a full-time "media representative," who will work out of Toronto to brief journalists about the Demjanjuk case for the duration of the trial.

Other groups of Ukrainians — predominated by second-generation Ukrainians who are confronting this issue for the first time — are appearing in large numbers on radio talk shows to discuss what Peter Growsky, a national radio broadcaster, described as "coming to terms of just what their historic roots mean."

Ukrainian Canadians not only have to defend themselves against allegations that they are harboring war criminals, said Andrij Semotruk, a Ukrainian community leader from Alberta and a panelist of Mr. Gzowski's show, they also have to face "the difficulty of the association in the media to the effect that John Demjanjuk is Ukrainian-born or of Ukrainian origin."

"This is a gratuitous ethnic slur that causes some acrimony among Ukrainians in Canada."

Added Boris Balan, a second panelist: "When you're Ukrainian or of any ethnic background and you see the word 'Ukrainian' naturally your interest sort of peaks up. But when that word is always used in a bad context, it does get after a while to get somewhat annoying to most Ukrainian-Canadians."

Ukrainian Canadian youth are beginning to "feel guilty of what happened during the Holocaust"

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UNCHAIN observer comments on John Demjanjuk trial

NEWARK, N.J. (UNCHAIN) —

The trial of John Demjanjuk appears to have heightened feelings of Ukrainianophobia that are permeating various segments of Israeli society, according to a report released here recently by the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network.

UNCHAIN has sent a representative, Roman Kupchinsky, to Israel for a two-week period to assess the gravity of the situation, to meet with members of the Israeli government, media and private citizens, and to try to counter the Ukrainianophobia that has been exacerbated by the trial proceedings.

Although the Israeli government press office has stated that the Demjanjuk trial is not intended to be an anti-Ukrainian trial, but merely the trial of one individual accused of horrible crimes, this official government position appears to have had little impact on the anti-Ukrainian sentiments that are appearing in the Israeli media and among the public in various forms, ranging from visceral diatribes to subtle innuendos, and even implication by omission.

Prejudice and ignorance

In an article in the March 14 international edition of the Jerusalem Post, for example, Alexander Zvielli, in an article appearing under the headline "Anti-Communist Alibi: Alexander Zvielli on Ukrainian [sic] Anti-Semites," cites Chmielnitsky (Khmelnitsky) as "...one of the first to invent the 'Final Solution.' And so were Petlura and Bandera..."

In the Hebrew-language newspaper, Ha'aretz of March 6, in an interview, Prof. Shlomo Giora Shoham accuses Mr. Demjanjuk of being "another Ukrainian 'Grobian'" [cham] and adds "There are hundreds like him."

Stimulated by trial

The anti-Ukrainian statements being bandied about in the Israeli press echo the generalized anti-Ukrainian sentiments expressed by many of the prosecution witnesses in the Demjanjuk trial proceedings. For example, on March 11, during the defense attorneys' cross-examination of Treblinka survivor Yehiel Reichman, a 72-year-old Polish Jew, Mr. Reichman was questioned on his knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian language (which he acknowledged he does not know) and asked how he could state with such forcefulness that it was "Ukrainian" guards who transported him from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka.

Mr. Reichman's response was, "We all knew, all the Jews in the entire world, knew that it was the Germans and the Ukrainians who were killing Jews."

However, under further cross-examination by John Gill, a member of the defense team, Mr. Reichman's supposedly accurate memory of the specific nationality of the "Ukrainian" guards contrasted sharply with his inability to recall in which barracks he had lived in the lower camp in Treblinka, and his failure to remember from mock-ups where the upper camp (the death camp) was located.

Israeli youths uninformed

The anti-Ukrainian attitudes pervading the trial proceedings and in the Israeli press seem to be having a noticeable impact upon the young people watching the trial. In a number of interviews conducted in the court building, young Israelis made statements such as the following: "Ukrainians did nothing during World War II but wait for Stalin to liberate them from the Nazis." When asked if they knew how many Ukrainians died during the war, none were aware of the statistics, but claimed that "20 million Russians had died."

Other young people were angry at the defense cross-examination of the survivors of concentration camps.

Information effort thwarted

The UNCHAIN report also expressed its concern over the actions of Israeli State Radio, which invited the UNCHAIN representative Mr. Kupchinsky, to offer his observations on how he as a Ukrainian perceived the trial, and then proceeded to edit out major portions of Mr. Kupchinsky's comments.

In the interview on March 12, Mr. Kupchinsky expressed his opinion that the trial proceeding seemed very fair, and that the presiding judge was fulfilling his duties admirably in a very difficult situation. Mr. Kupchinsky then went on to speak at length about the Ukrainianophobic campaign being waged in the press around this trial. He stated that it is unfair to constantly refer to Mr. Demjanjuk's ethnic origin in the press, just as it would be unfair to any nationality to continually bring up references to any accused person's ethnic origin.

Mr. Kupchinsky stressed that Ukrainians were victims during World War II, that 7 million Ukrainians died during the war, and today to find themselves victimized by other victims is ludicrous and apt to call forth even greater anger. It is time, Mr. Kupchinsky said, for Jews and Ukrainians to begin seeking a true and meaningful dialogue.

The interview was not broadcast in full on Israeli radio on March 12. Only those remarks praising the fairness of the court were broadcast, and all else was deleted.

According to the UNCHAIN report, Mr. Kupchinsky called the Israeli State Radio office and demanded to know why this was done and if it would be possible to broadcast the full interview. He was told that the radio had only limited time for its evening broadcast, but that efforts would be made to soon air the full interview as a feature.

Former dissident cordial

In another development, through the efforts of Alexander Epstein of Toronto, a meeting was set up between former Soviet prisoner of conscience Josyf Mendelvyeh and a group of Ukrainian Canadians from the Civil Liberties Commission visiting Israel, as well as the UNCHAIN representative. Mr. Mendelvyeh expressed his concern for the rise of

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Canada expands...

(Continued from page 1)

facilitate the investigation of suspected Nazi war criminals;

- considering whether to extradite suspected Nazi war criminals to countries with which Canada has extradition treaties (i.e. Israel).

Judge Deschenes reported that strong evidence exists against 20 Nazi war crimes suspects now residing in Canada and urged the government to take immediate judicial action against them. (The names of the key suspects were included in a confidential report.)

Another 238 suspects, which the judge did not have time to fully investigate, were referred to the government for further investigation.

Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn, who tabled the government's response in the House of Commons, said the government will act soon to amend the Criminal Code. He categorized the government's response as a "made in Canada" approach to the problem of dealing with war criminals.

"We will not, as a first preference, export our difficulties," said Mr. Hnatyshyn, referring to his reluctance to extradite war criminals found in Canada to other countries for trial. "We will want to have the prosecutions take place in our own country and we have the political courage to understand that, the political maturity to carry it out."

Mr. Hnatyshyn told the House of Commons that the government also intends to tighten up border regulations to prevent people who have committed war crimes in other countries from coming to Canada.

Legal experts here said the Criminal Code amendment being planned could take anywhere from two to four years to go into effect.

Spokesmen for the Liberals and New Democratic Party said in statements after Mr. Hnatyshyn's announcement that they will support speedy passage of an amendment, but they criticized the government for not having acted on the Deschenes recommendations in the two months that it has had them.

(Release of the report was delayed for several weeks because the government, fearing that suspects listed in the report might be easily identifiable, asked Judge Deschenes to edit the list of cases.)

The commission looked at about 880 cases. Of those it recommended that more than 600 be closed.

One of the most significant of the judge's findings was that Canadians who belonged to the Galicia Division, a Ukrainian military unit that was organized as part of Germany's Waffen SS, should not be charged because there is no proof that members committed war crimes. Judge Deschenes said that members were individually screened for security purposes before entering Canada after World War II.

"Not one case can be made against members of the Galicia Division," the report said, "for revocation of citizenship or deportation, since the Canadian authorities were fully aware of the relevant facts in 1950 and admission to Canada was not granted them because of any false representation, or fraud, or concealment of material circumstances."

Two members of the Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, the only Ukrainian community spokesmen that attended a national news conference on Parliament Hill, said they were jubilant over news that veterans of the Galicia Division were exonerated in the Deschenes report.

Their happiness was shared by Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrai-

nian Canadian Committee. "I'm pleased that the Deschenes Commission didn't confirm what the media was initially promoting — that there were thousands of Ukrainian Nazi war criminals living in Canada," said Dr. Cipywnyk in a telephone interview from Saskatoon.

Jewish groups were generally pleased with Judge Deschenes' recommendations and the government's response. There was some disappointment expressed by Jewish leaders, however, that the government has rejected the judge's recommendations that current extradition and deportation and denaturalization procedures be expanded to facilitate transporting suspected war criminals to other countries for trial.

"There was an amendment of the Canada-Israel extradition treaty which, in fact, Deschenes said should be the first step taken in the pursuit of war criminals in Canada," said David Matas, spokesman for the Canadian League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith. "And the government is rejecting that."

But Liberal Member of Parliament Robert Kaplan, a Jew and a solicitor general in the government of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, said the government's decision to amend the Criminal Code is "a lot better" than the other two options recommended by Judge Deschenes.

Spokesmen for both opposition parties expressed concern that relations between several ethnocultural communities have deteriorated since the commission was established in February 1985, adding that the report gives these groups a new opportunity to mend fences.

Jewish spokesmen were also not pleased that the government decided against establishing a permanent Nazi-hunting unit similar to the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

"We do not believe it (a Canadian OSI) would" create ethnic tensions, Mr. Matas told reporters, "provided an OSI in Canada respects civil liberties standards."

Ukrainians praise...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Veryha said the media is to blame for the tensions that have arisen between ethnocultural groups in Canada. When asked whether the tensions will disappear, Mr. Veryha said: "It depends on the press. All the hate came from the press. They reported 5,000 Ukrainians and later 6,000 Ukrainians are former Nazis living in Canada. As long as the press won't exaggerate numbers...it did a great deal of harm to inter-ethnic group relations."

Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, said members of the Ukrainian community will support the government's decision to amend the Criminal Code so that war criminals can be tried in Canada.

"This is a suggestion that our group had been advocating," Dr. Cipywnyk said in a telephone interview from Saskatoon. "We were in favor of the RCMP pursuing the investigations. There should not be a separate OSI-style body in Canada."

Progressive Conservative Member of Parliament Andrew Witer (Parkdale - High Park), a member of an all-party committee that has monitored the commission's work, said he hoped the tensions that have characterized Ukrainian-Jewish relations during the past two years will come

Slate seminar on alleged Nazis

NEW YORK — Americans for Due Process will hold a seminar called: "Prosecuting Alleged Nazis in 1987: A Look At Options," on April 4 at American University in Washington.

College students and young professionals are invited to attend this day-long information session which will examine a variety of topical issues concerning alleged war criminals and their prosecution.

Registration is at 8:30 a.m.; opening remarks are slated for 9:15 a.m.

The seminar begins at 9:30 a.m. with an introduction, "Overview of War Crimes Trials, 1945 - 1979." Other topics to be covered include: "The OSI 1979-1987," "Current Options in the U.S.," "Other Solutions (Canada, Israel, Australia and Europe)," "Debating the Issue," and "Communicating the Debate."

The seminar will feature the following speakers: S. Paul Zumbakis, author of "Soviet Evidence in North American Courts"; Ivars Berzins, defense counsel for over a dozen OSI cases; John Gregorovich, president, Civil Liberties Commission of the Canadian Ukrainian

Committee; Rasa Razzaitis, coordinator, Americans for Due Process; Prof. Ron Vastokas of Trent University, Andrew Fylypovych, attorney; Eugene Iwanciw, supreme advisor, Ukrainian National Association, Martin Suuberg, attorney; Mari-Ann Rikken, Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security; Walter Tun, Ukrainian American Justice Committee; Rad Artukovic and Anu Linna.

An invitation to address the participants has also been extended to Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

The cost of attendance, including entrance fee, all written materials and a breakfast snack is \$25. After the seminar, attendees are invited to attend the Baltic Youth Congress Annual Awards Dinner in Rockville, Md., which will honor Los Angeles Times journalist Robert Gillette, as well as outstanding contributors to the fabric of Baltic American life.

More details and registration forms may be obtained by contacting Americans for Due Process at P.O. Box 85, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421; (516) 671-7975.

Releases labelled...

(Continued from page 1)

main camps," and by what they observed as an extreme slowdown in releases once the Western press began losing interest after the more prominent dissenters were freed.

"They are releasing people from main camps and the interest is diminishing," one Moscow source was quoted by Ms. Isajiw as having stated. "This news is primarily for Western consumption."

The State Department's assistant secretary reportedly also said last week that despite the releases of some prominent political prisoners, there has been no official admission that they were wrongly imprisoned, and no change in the repressive laws used to put them behind bars.

The release of the group of political

to an end now that the report has been released.

Michael Maryn, 28, a Vancouver lawyer and vice-president of the Vancouver Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association, expressed relief that the report was finally made public.

"I feel partially vindicated, but I think the harm that was done was permanent," Mr. Maryn said. He added: "I think we were put on the defensive unnecessarily as a community by persons like Sol Littman and various aspects of the media."

Mr. Maryn echoed the feelings of other young Ukrainian Canadians, who said in interviews that they look forward to closing the rift between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities.

One of those was Nadia Diakun, a Ukrainian in Ottawa who has monitored the commission's work since day one. "The most unfortunate aspect is that two communities (the Ukrainian and Jewish communities) had been inadvertently pitted against each other" said Ms. Diakun, who is an assistant to a Conservative member of Parliament. "Sometimes the media added more fuel to the fire."

"I hope that this commission's report will end this massive fire, and bring about the rapprochement between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities."

prisoners from political camps, prisons and exile in the first week of February was apparently carried out on the basis of two decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet: No. 6463-XI which pardoned a group of persons listed by name, and No. 6462-XI which apparently freed another group "from furthering their punishment," according to the Human Rights Commission.

According to a report from Gen. Gerasimov, a representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a further decree dated February 9, was published, the HRC said. However, no sources contacted by the HRC know of any political prisoner released under the specific decree.

Mr. Gerasimov also said that 140 people had been released and that the release of approximately the same number would follow. Reportedly all those serving terms for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 70 of the RSFSR criminal code, were to be pardoned and released, together with ones convicted under Article 64 for "betrayal of the motherland" (actually for "illegally crossing the border").

To date 140 persons have not been released, according to several sources, including the U.S. Helsinki Commission. In fact the number of known dissidents who were indeed freed falls below half the official Soviet number, at about 60.

Mr. Gerasimov had also reported that all those released had appealed for a pardon to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and that their requests had been granted, the HRC said. The vast majority, however, according to Moscow dissident sources, were made to write and/or sign statements, many of which were compromising, which are tantamount to an admission of guilt of having committed a crime. From the authorities' point of view, what apparently mattered most about the statements was that the political prisoners promised not to commit any crimes in the future.

"The danger is that the Soviet Union is too skillful in manipulating public opinion," Vladimir Bukovsky, a former Soviet dissident and head of the Paris-based Resistance International, was quoted as saying by the Christian Science Monitor.

"The question is not how far these so-called changes will go, but how long they will continue," he said.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Deschenes report

It took 22 months of work for Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes to produce the mammoth document tabled by the Canadian government last week, and another two months for the government to decide what to do with his weighty recommendations. But after Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn had tabled the government's response to the report on March 12, there were happy faces in all camps.

It was refreshing to see Ukrainian and Jewish leaders agreeing on one thing: that the tabling of the report represented a golden opportunity for the feuding groups to do some long overdue fence-mending.

One individual who had little reason to celebrate the day the report was made public, however, was Canadian Nazi hunter Sol Littman, the Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, who was sharply criticized in the report for wildly exaggerating the number of suspected Nazi war criminals in Canada. Time after time, Canadians were assaulted by Mr. Littman's steadily increasing estimates of the number of war criminals who had found refuge in Canada. The total eventually reached 6,000.

Moreover, it was Mr. Littman's allegations that Josef Mengele had entered Canada that had prompted Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to establish the Deschenes Commission in the first place. Mr. Mulroney decided to set up the inquiry against the advice of some of his most senior advisors. But Judge Deschenes, after spending \$4 million to investigate Mr. Littman's assertions, concluded that the infamous doctor had not entered Canada and that there was never a "shred of evidence" to support such a conclusion. "The commission must say that it takes a dim view of the attitude of Mr. Littman," wrote Judge Deschenes in his report.

Mr. Littman flippantly dismissed suggestions from reporters that his credibility will suffer as a result of the Deschenes report, and he remains unrepentant for leading the government on a wild goose chase. Said Mr. Littman: "We're quite accustomed to this. We get it in the neck. We're seen as the bad messenger bringing the message. In every country that we've operated in, there's been the same snide comment about the quality of our evidence."

We're happy to see that the Canadian government elected to prosecute all suspected war criminals from around the world living in Canada, not just accused Nazi war criminals. The earnest pursuit of war criminals in Canada — indeed in all Western democracies — should include all persons suspected of war crimes or "crimes against humanity" residing in any country.

And the Canadians should be cheered for electing to try suspected war criminals on Canadian soil, under Canadian standards of justice, rather than accepting Judge Deschenes' recommendation that such persons could be extradited to Israel, among other countries. Thus, Canada has bravely decided to handle its own problems and not export them — as the United States is doing. (At present, some Baltic and Ukrainian community leaders are promoting the idea of war crimes trials in the United States, and they are citing the Canadian government's wise decision in this regard.)

In addition, it is highly significant that the Deschenes report cleared the Galicia Division of any war crimes allegations. "Charges of war crimes against members of the Galicia Division have never been substantiated, either in 1950 when they were first preferred, or in 1984 when they were renewed, or before this commission," the report states.

The response of Ukrainians to the Deschenes report was of great interest to members of the national media. They were, after all, the ones who appeared to have the most to say about the probe. And yet, there were surprisingly few Ukrainian community spokesmen available to reporters in Ottawa the day the report was released. While members of Jewish groups were busy handing out press releases and holding slick news conferences on Parliament Hill after the report's release, the few Ukrainian spokesmen that bothered to come to Ottawa were somewhere else. We're still trying to find out where they were, and why a group of reporters could find only a correspondent from a Ukrainian newspaper for a Ukrainian response.

The tabling of the Deschenes report was an unprecedented opportunity for Ukrainian community spokesmen to get their opinions across to an attentive corps of journalists. We would think that Ukrainian leaders would have learned by now the importance of preparing a media response.

In ignoring the need of the Ukrainian community to get its position across to the national media, groups charged with the responsibility of coordinating the community's response to the Deschenes Commission — such as the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission — perform a disservice to the community at large.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



A meeting with justice...again

What a difference passage of time and cool heads make.

On September 17, 1985, a meeting was held at the U.S. Justice Department between representatives of the Baltic and Ukrainian communities and officials of the Justice Department.

At one end of the table sat Stephen S. Trott, assistant attorney general, Mark M. Richard, deputy assistant attorney general, and Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Facing them were Anthony Mazeika, Mari-Ann Rikken, Dr. Victoras Stankus, and Val Pavlovskis — all representing the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security (CCJS) — and I — representing Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU).

As I wrote in my Ukrainian Weekly column of October 13, 1985, the meeting was unproductive. Mr. Trott was hostile while Neal Sher was arrogant and disinforming.

I had gone into the meeting hoping that differences between OSI officials and our respective communities could be resolved without changing or jeopardizing the OSI mandate. I left suspecting that those who administer the OSI were oblivious to our concerns and had no intention of working with us to change the deteriorating image of the OSI within our communities.

My suspicions were confirmed during the past year as OSI officials scrambled to increase their support in the Jewish and Polish communities. Polish American leaders who appeared willing to enter into dialogue with us were quickly brought into line, and Jewish American leaders, fearful that OSI opposition was mounting, were reassured. A joint statement by the National Polish American-Jewish American Task force was issued on October 10, 1986.

Given my past experience with OSI officials and my subsequent observation of their divisive behavior, I was highly skeptical when I was informed that after 18 months, Attorney General Edwin Meese had finally agreed to meet with us.

"He's going through the motions," I thought. "He's going to allow us an audience to assuage Patrick Buchanan."

Now that our meeting has taken place, I am a bit more optimistic.

At our request, Mr. Meese had no OSI officials present. Instead, he invited John N. Richardson Jr., his chief of staff, and William F. Weld, assistant attorney general, Criminal Division. Mr. Trott sort of hovered in the background, sitting not at the table with the rest of us but on the sofa behind Mr. Meese.

In contrast to the boorish behavior of OSI officials at our 1985 meeting, the climate on March 5 was positive and constructive. Mr. Meese was attentive. He took notes. He appeared interested in what we had to say.

Ojar Kalnins of the American Latvian Association emphasized that ethnic identification of alleged war criminals by the OSI undermined the human-rights campaign in the Soviet Union as well as the United States. The Soviet press plays up the existence of "war criminals" in the Baltic and Ukrainian communities of America, suggesting that all Baltic and Ukrainian nationalists are Nazis. This same theme has

been repeated by former OSI officials and certain American authors.

Rasa Razgaitis of Americans for Due Process reiterated our position that no alleged war criminal be deported to the Soviet Union against his will. To do so, she argued, would attribute legal and moral equivalency to the Soviet Union, recognizing the Soviet judicial system as equal to ours. A way out for the United States, she suggested, was to pass legislation providing for war crimes trials in the United States. Then she enumerated some of the legal precedents which made such legislation feasible.

CCJS President Anthony Mazeika pointed to the numerous press allegations, especially those that appeared in the Los Angeles Times, alleging obstruction of justice by OSI officials in the case of John Demjanjuk. At this point Mr. Trott could no longer contain himself. Claiming that the charges were unsubstantiated, Mr. Trott leaped up and proceeded to seat himself at the conference table.

Algimantas Gecys, president of the Lithuanian American Community Inc., voiced our concern with the deterioration of relations between our communities and the Jewish American community as a result of the divisive policies of the OSI.

Representing the Ukrainian National Association, I stated that if the OSI expects to be credible in our respective communities, it is essential that a liaison person outside the OSI network be appointed by the attorney general to work with us and immediately begin to address our concerns.

After hearing us out, Mr. Meese proceeded to discuss the deportation of Karl Linnas, facing immediate deportation to the USSR. Responding to our request to find another country, he stated that both Israel and West Germany had refused to accept him and no other countries could be found.

Significantly, Mr. Meese intimated that he would look into press allegations against the OSI, voiced no objection to legislation instituting war crimes trials in the United States, and agreed to appoint a Department of Justice liaison person to work with us.

Following our meeting with Mr. Meese, all of us spent an almost equal amount of time with Mr. Weld in his office.

Now that the Deschenes Commission has rejected extradition of alleged war criminals to the Soviet Union, other Soviet bloc nations, Yugoslavia and Israel, and recommended that the criminal code "be amended to allow for Canadian trials for all suspected war criminals," (which includes, presumably, Marxists as well as Nazis) our position in the United States has been strengthened considerably. We need to support federal legislation which would provide for similar trials in the United States. Fortunately, this is relatively easy to do. By calling 1-800-325-6000 and asking for Operator 9091, Ukrainian Americans can have a mailgram condemning forced deportation to the USSR and supporting war crimes trials in America sent to their congressman and two senators. The cost will be added to their phone bill.

There is every reason to believe that Jewish Americans seeking due process and justice will support us in our efforts.

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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.

CONCLUSION

Ukrainian Catholic Church in Catacombs

Forty years after the official abolition of their Church, Ukrainian Catholic communities continue to exist in the Soviet Union, as even Soviet sources attest. The most telling evidence of the survival of the Catholic Church is to be found in Soviet propaganda, which wages a vigorous campaign against the Church through books, pamphlets, periodicals, television programs, movies, lectures and exhibits, all designed to falsify the historical record, defame Catholic leaders and clergy, and intimidate Church members. To this day, the great Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who led his Church for four and one-half decades (1900-1944), saving the lives of thousands of Jews during World War II, is maligned by Soviet officials.

At the outset, the priests of the Catacomb Church were those who did not rejoin Russian Orthodoxy during the 1945-1949 period but remained Catholics, giving up any public exercise of their clerical duties. After 1946, a significant portion of Catholic laymen continued to depend on the services of these "illegal" priests and monks, whose numbers increased after the mid-1940s with the return of what the Soviets called "recalcitrant" clergymen — those who had completed their sentences or had benefitted from the post-Stalin amnesties.

The hope that de-Stalinization would lead to the restoration of the Ukrainian Catholic Church produced a marked intensification of covert Catholic activities. By the later 1950s, however, as more and more "converts" to the Church began to repudiate Orthodoxy, Communist authorities dispelled any hope for a change in official policy toward the Church by arresting even more priests and unleashing a new wave of anti-Catholic propaganda. Notwithstanding this widespread anti-religious campaign, the number of priests increased in western Ukraine in the 1950s and thereafter, due in part to secret ordinations in exile. In addition, the existence of secret theological "seminaries" in Ternopil and Kolomyia was reported in the Soviet press in the 1960s in connection with the arrests of their organizers.

Today, the underground Catholic Church is said to

embrace hundreds of priests, headed by a number of secret bishops working under the authority of their primate in Rome. Religious women in orders working throughout Ukraine number more than 1,000. Many former Catholic and non-Orthodox priests have retained a spiritual allegiance to the pope as well, while others have taken up civilian professions and continue to celebrate the sacraments in private. A certain number of Ukrainian Catholic priests live in exile outside western Ukraine or as free settlers in Siberia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and eastern Ukraine, often serving their faithful from afar. Members of religious communities and monastic orders have maintained close contact with each other, and most have remained faithful to their vows. In 1974, a clandestine Catholic convent was uncovered by police in Lviv.

Almost invariably, these clergymen and monastics hold full-time secular jobs or have retired from such employment. The identities of the older clergy seem to be known to the Soviet police, who frequently subject them to searches, interrogations and fines but stop short of arrests unless they have extended their activities beyond a narrow circle of friends in private homes. It appears, however, that Soviet authorities are much more ruthless in dealing with new, secretly ordained priests.

In 1968, apparently in connection with the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia, the harassment of "recalcitrant" clergy escalated into a large-scale campaign against "illegal" Ukrainian Catholic clergy. Many of these clergymen were subjected to searches, interrogations, fines and beatings. In January 1969, the KGB arrested an underground Catholic bishop named Vasyly Velychkovsky and two Catholic priests, sentencing them to three years' imprisonment for alleged violations of the "law on cults."

Religious activities that are "illegal" when performed by Catholic priests or members include holding religious services; educating children in the Catholic faith; performing baptisms, wedding rites, and funerals; hearing confessions; anointing the ill; copying religious materials; and possessing prayer books, icons, church calendars, religious books and other sacred objects. Soviet sources reveal numerous examples of arrests for such activities. One is the case of the Rev. Ivan Kryvy, who was arrested in 1973 for organizing the printing of a Ukrainian Catholic prayer book (actually a reprint of a prayer book published in Canada in 1954) in three consecutive editions (1969,

1971 and 1972) totaling 3,500 copies. The work was done by two employees of the Lviv state printing shop who also were arrested in 1973 together with another person involved in the distribution of these materials. In the same manner, the clandestine printers also produced 150 copies of a "Carol and Church Songs" book and 150 copies of the "Missal."

The most active lay people and clergy of the "illegal" Church have tried to use legal means to defend their Church. By 1956-1957, there were cases in which believers had tried to legalize their Ukrainian Catholic communities according to Soviet law by petitioning the proper authorities to permit their parish congregations to operate openly. A number of such petitions were sent in the late 1960s and early 1970s, including an appeal from the Ukrainian Catholics of the city of Stryi, which reached the West in 1972. All of these petitions were refused. In 1976 a Ukrainian Catholic priest named the Rev. Volodymyr Prokopiv was arrested for accompanying a delegation of Ukrainians to Moscow with such a petition, signed by a large number of Catholics from the Lviv region. The Soviet response to these petitions has been to sharpen repressive measures against the activist clergy, monastics and lay people and to intensify their propaganda.

In recent years, the cause of persecuted Ukrainian Catholics has been taken up by the movement in Ukraine. Since 1970, the movement's organ, the Ukrainian Herald, has carried accounts of the harassment, searches, arrests and trials of Catholics and has editorially condemned "wanton liquidation" of the Church as "illegal and unconstitutional." A leading Ukrainian dissident, historian Valentyn Moroz, devoted part of his "Chronicle of Resistance" to the nation-building role of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine; he equated the regime's anti-Catholic struggle with an attack upon "the spiritual structure of the nation."

Lithuanian Catholic dissidents also have raised their voices in recent years. In their petitions to Soviet authorities and in their underground Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church, they have joined Ukrainian dissidents in calling for the lifting of the illegal ban on the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Likewise, in September 1974, a leading Russian Orthodox dissident named Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov appealed to Sakharov's human-rights committee in Moscow to raise its voice in defense of Ukrainian Catholics and other persecuted religious groups. "The

(Continued on page 11)

ACTION ITEMS

After a nine-year hiatus occasioned by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. Information Agency is reviving its exhibits to the USSR. The exhibits, which generally portray some aspect of American life, will in this case focus on U.S. communications and technology. The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, has learned from private sources that the first six-month leg of this exhibit is to open in Moscow in early May, and then travel on to Kiev and Rostov-na-Donu.

TWG has also learned that, out of 25 American guides scheduled to go, only a small number — perhaps only two — are fluent in Ukrainian. This appears to be totally inadequate, inasmuch as Kiev is the capital of Ukraine, and Rostov, although in the Russian Republic, is close to Ukraine's border and has a large Ukrainian population.

As the last exhibit was preparing to depart in 1978, Ukrainian Americans learned at the last minute that only one Ukrainian-speaking guide was scheduled to go to Kiev, and that President Jimmy Carter's welcoming remarks — for distribution in Kiev — had been printed in Russian. After a barrage of letters from Ukrainian Americans, the USIA added another Ukrainian-speaking guide and reprinted the President's remarks in Ukrainian.

The Washington Group has initiated a letter-writing campaign in this matter, and asks Ukrainian American organizations and individuals for their help. Time is short. In its letters, TWG is emphasizing the fact that two or so Ukrainian-speaking guides are totally inadequate to serve Ukrainians who will be travelling from all over Ukraine at great personal inconvenience and risk to view the American exhibit in Kiev.

TWG has also pointed out that a U.S. Consulate is about to open in Kiev, with Consul General-Designate William Courtney learning Ukrainian; and that the USIA has been encouraging direct cultural ties between Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainians.

In addition, John Matlock, newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the USSR, has indicated that he believes in using the Ukrainian language in Kiev.

Comments on this matter should be sent to the following individuals: Charles Z. Wick, director, U.S. Information Agency; Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, coordinator, President's United States-Soviet Exchange Initiative; and the USIA, Office of Personnel, Special Services, all at 301-4th St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20547.

Copies should be sent to William H. Courtney, U.S. Consul General-Designate to Kiev, William H. Courtney and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR John Matlock, both at the U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

— submitted by The Washington Group
Washington

In light of the recent breakthrough in arms control negotiations, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is to visit Moscow on April 13-16. Human rights and bilateral exchanges will be on the agenda. In fact, talks with Soviet officials are to take place later this month in Washington, specifically dealing with human-rights and bilateral issues.

As Ukrainian Americans, we must acknowledge that the U.S. has been raising our issues at various forums, such as Vienna. We need to take this opportunity to urge Secretary Shultz and the State Department to continue to forcefully raise and give more public attention to the following issues:

- 1) the continued imprisonment of Ukrainian human, national and religious rights activists, particularly those in camp No. 36-1.
- 2) the continued repression of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and of Ukrainian Baptists and Pentecostals;
- 3) the continued policy of Russification and suppression of Ukrainian culture and language in Soviet Ukraine;
- 4) the continued isolation of Ukraine from the Western media.

It is important for individual Ukrainian American citizens, and organizations to send letters now, and perhaps telegrams on the eve of Mr. Shultz's visit. Write to:

- The Hon. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington D.C., 20520.
- The Hon. Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State, Washington D.C., 20520.
- Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Department of State, Washington D.C., 20520.

We often are frustrated that the media presents the human rights problem as that of Jewish emigration exclusively. Here is our chance to do something about it instead of complain.

— submitted by Yuri A. Deychakiwsky
Virginia Beach, Va.

IN THE PRESS: Influential publications review Conquest book

by Marta Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Times Literary Supplement of London and The New York Review of Books, perhaps the two most influential and respected periodicals reviewing scholarly works, have both in recent weeks published reviews by world-renown authorities strongly praising "The Harvest of Sorrow."

Dr. Robert Conquest's book, sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian National Association, has already been reviewed in The New York Times Book Review, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times Book Review, Washington Post, Newsweek, Time, The New Republic, The Spectator and The Economist, among other publications.

What makes these two recent reviews noteworthy, besides the stature of the publications in which they appear, is that both reviewers state plainly that Dr. Conquest's work has convinced them that the famine was an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation. In accepting Dr. Conquest's explanation of Soviet motivation, they also note their approval of his use of emigre sources to prove, for instance, that borders between Ukraine and Russia were closed, a proof that has been questioned by some other reviewers.

Geoffrey Hosking, professor of Russian history at the London School of Slavonic Studies and author of "The First Socialist Society: A History of the Soviet Union from Within" (winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Award for History), begins his review in the February 20 edition of the Times Literary Supplement with a horrifying

quotation from an eyewitness to the famine, and writes:

"Thus, an eyewitness... describes a Ukrainian village in 1933 being slowly and systematically starved by deliberate government decision, as part of a campaign of 'dekulakization' and 'collectivization of agriculture' that eventually claimed 11 million victims. For more than half a century, a pall has hung over this mass murder. Delicately concealed from the world at the time by the Soviet government, it has surfaced intermittently in fragmentary testimonies, only to be forgotten again.

"Almost unbelievably, Dr. Conquest's book is the first full historical study of what must count as one of the greatest man-made horrors in a century particularly full of them... His new book is also an object lesson in the assiduous compilation and perspicacious use of available but not easily retrieved sources."

On the matter of sources, Prof. Hosking writes, "The richest source of information of all, however, is to be found in the collections of documents issued by Ukrainian emigre organizations in the late 1940s and 50s. The most important single collection is "The Black Deeds of the Kremlin..." Western scholars have been inclined to pass snootily by compilations with such lurid titles.

"But they are wrong: such records represent 'popular history'... the great majority of individual incidents reported in the hundreds of eyewitness accounts cannot be verified, but their general tenor is amply corroborated by other sources, and they add a richness of detail often not available elsewhere. It is from these diverse documents and the

accounts of Westerners living in the Soviet Union, that Robert Conquest weaves his compelling narrative."

Prof. Hosking accepts in full Dr. Conquest's thesis that the famine was genocide:

"The truth is that the Soviet regime used rural terror deliberately in order to solve two problems. The first was how to break the control which private peasants exercised over the grain crop, the second was how to destroy the strength and independent spirit of the Ukrainian nation. Since the Ukrainian farmers held much of the most fertile land, the solution to both problems could be combined... In the Ukraine grain procurement targets were deliberately set so high that the collective farms had no hope of meeting them while still feeding their own members. Special 'troikas' (representatives of the party, the Soviets and the GPU) were sent round to ransack the villages and confiscate any food discovered there...

"I had been inclined to think that the particularly high mortality in the Ukraine was explained by the fact that it was the most successful grain-growing region, and therefore was subject to uniquely harsh exploitation by a regime whose paramount concern was bread. Conquest's research establishes beyond doubt, however, that the famine was deliberately inflicted there for ethnic reasons — it was done in order to undermine the Ukrainian nation, which had been enjoying a unique cultural and linguistic flowering during the 1920s. Stalin feared that, as the second largest nation in the Soviet Union, it could become a rival power center which might prove difficult to control from Moscow. Khrushchev once remarked,

apropos of the deportation of small nationalities from the North Caucasus, that Stalin would have deported 'the Ukrainians, too, but there were too many of them'. Mass starvation was, from his point of view, the next best thing."

In his review of "The Harvest of Sorrow" in the New York Review of Books, Peter Wiles also discusses changing his views upon reading Conquest's book. Prof. Wiles, who is emeritus professor at the London School of Economics, had at one time believed that the famine was caused by overzealous grain collection. Now he writes:

"But irony does not prove a theory, and Conquest's explanation is a better one, while it also takes account of the procurement issue. He describes at length how Stalin became convinced that Ukrainian nationalism was his greatest enemy. Nationalism was strong in the Ukraine, reaching from intellectuals, priests and peasants, right into the party itself (the postwar boss of the Ukrainian Republic, Petro Shelest, was even a nationalist Stalinist). Only the proletariat was seen as a healthy element — and during the famine it did not starve. The Ukraine Republic was, I might add, on an invasion path."

He also writes:

"So, Conquest (and James Mace before him) has adopted the Ukrainian exile view, and he has persuaded this reviewer. Indeed, a further point may be argued that he does not stress: the North Caucasus, an area adjacent to the Ukraine, was the third of the three great famine sufferers in 1932-33, and consisted of at least half Ukrainians or

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NEWS AND VIEWS: A look at Harvard's Millennium project

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

Through the concerted effort of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute members of the Ukrainian clergy, Ukrainian press and members of various fund-raising organizations, most Ukrainians have been at least superficially introduced to importance of the Harvard Project. Many have already given generously to support the Harvard Project. Some have hesitated with the intent to contribute at a later time.

Many have probably wondered whether any of the aims and goals of the project have been achieved and what progress has been made in the four-point agenda established by Dr. Omeljan Pritsak and others involved in the project.

Much progress has been made and the continuing generosity of the Ukrainian community has sparked in all those who are working on the project an air of optimism and industry.

Plans for the Ravenna Conference are well under way. An agenda has been drawn up and approved by a committee of three distinguished scholars (Dr. Pritsak, Dr. Ihor Sevcenko, Dr. Myroslav Labunka).

Delegates from many nations have been issued invitations and will convene in Italy in April 1988. Arrangements have been made to have conference proceedings, which will be conducted in English, French, and German, recorded in a jubilee volume to be published when the conference ends.

A recently vacated Chair at Harvard University has been reserved for the Harvard Project, and the endowment of a Chair of Ukrainian Religious Thought at Harvard Divinity School will fill an important need and compliment the

work of previously endowed Chairs in Ukrainian history, Ukrainian literature, Ukrainian philology and the Ukrainian Research Institute.

Several scholars have expressed an interest in heading the department and a tentative search for a qualified representative has been initiated by Dr. Pritsak.

Work on the Monuments of Old Ukrainian Literary Works is also in progress. Of the 40 projected volumes, more than 30 have been assigned to scholars and translators from Europe, Canada, Australia, and the United States. The first two volumes will be published in just a few weeks. Four volumes are undergoing final editorial processing and will soon be going to print. Four volumes have been written and have been sent to an editorial board for verification and proofreading.

Sixteen volumes are near completion and will soon be ready for editing. Dr. Pritsak reports that work on the remaining volumes is also in progress and that the energy and enthusiasm of those involved ensures that all projected volumes will meet scheduled deadlines.

Publication of the three-volume encyclopedic reference work — Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity — is scheduled to coincide with the 1988 Millennium celebrations. The deadline for Volume I, which deals with the period of history from the Christianization of Rus'-Ukraine in 988 to the current status of the Ukrainian Churches (all denominations) in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and in the diaspora, is October 30.

Chapters I through 10 of this volume cover events and personages critical to the early development of Christianity in Ukraine, culminating with the age of Mohyla and Rutyskyi.

Chapters 11 through 19 deal with the

second period of Ukrainian Christianity from 1648 through 1918. This segment of Volume I begins with the Church in the Hetmanate and traces the development of Ukrainian Catholic and Protestant Churches under the Russian and Hapsburg Empires.

The third period (Chapters 20 through 28) covers the history of the Ukrainian Churches from the rebirth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church as an Autocephalous Entity (1918-1930). Individual chapters focus on the development of Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant Churches in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, under the Stalinist terror, and an overview of present-day Ukrainian Churches in the Soviet Union and in the diaspora.

Chapters in Volume II and Volume III of the Reference Encyclopedia, scheduled for publication in 1988, have been assigned to writers and translators and much of the work on these volumes is also in progress.

Volume II will provide a synopsis of the fundamental characteristics of Ukrainian Churches and will include information on theoretical foundations of Ukrainian Christianity, administration, and the reciprocal relationship between Church and culture.

Volume III will provide statistical data on parishes, monasteries and convents in Ukraine and abroad, including comprehensive lists of Ukrainian bishops (Catholic and Orthodox), abbots and abbesses. An overview of architecture, furnishings, art, artifacts music and language associated with Ukrainian Churches and liturgies will also be included. The final chapters of Volume III will be devoted to indexes, bibliographies and tables.

All three volumes are to include maps and illustrations as well as bibliographi-

cal materials. Initially, the reference work will be published in Ukrainian and English, but translations into French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Polish and Russian have been commissioned to make the information in the three volumes readily accessible to scholars and others in countries with large Ukrainian communities.

Of all the programs and publications planned for the Harvard Project, the encyclopedic reference work is of most immediate concern, for these three volumes are to introduce and initiate all subsequent events and publications planned for the Millennium. Although all who are involved in this endeavor are optimistic, there can be no guarantee of success unless financial obligations are met.

Writing, editing, translating, and publication costs cannot be ignored and delays caused by inadequate funding could cause more damage than the mere loss of a few months. The Millennium is approaching rapidly; we cannot allow ourselves to be unprepared. There are many who are ready to tell the world that the Millennium has nothing to do with Ukraine. No one can refute this claim better than we ourselves, but only if we are ready to back our own claims with credible research and scholarly evidence.

The Harvard Project can provide the necessary evidence, but only through the financial support of the Ukrainian community. A sum of \$450,000 is needed by June if the reference encyclopedia is to be published as scheduled. Checks made out to the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund Inc. — MUC may or be sent to local Harvard Project committees, or to the main office: Millennium of Rus'-Ukraine, Harvard Project, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

NEWS ANALYSIS: Chicago area organizations promote Soviet ties

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — In and around Chicago, private organizations are promoting something like an independent foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. From the American Bar Association to the Chicago Center for U.S./USSR Relations and Exchanges, many Chicago professionals feel a need to have formal contacts with the USSR whether through philosophical or because of business interests. Chicago is fast becoming a heartland for U.S./USSR trade and business.

But there is opposition to the trend, evident at a press conference held in Chicago for Soviet representatives last February 12.

On a PR tour to explain internal changes and to promote U.S./USSR exchanges, a delegation from the Communist Party's Central Committee appeared before the press and a group of ethnic leaders. At the news conference a groups of Poles, Jews, Ukrainian Baptists, Russian Baptists and other groups confronted the delegation with questions on human-rights abuses, thus disrupting the event.

Heading the delegation from the USSR was Sergei Chetverikov, deputy head of the U.S. and Canada Department of the Foreign Ministry and formerly of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. He was accompanied by Valentina Parshina, a non-voting member of the Central Committee and a brigade leader at a farming complex near Leningrad, and by Evgeny Zolotov, the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who was acting as the translator and guide.

At first the event started quietly with about 40 people crowding into the foyer of the Salk, Ward & Salk Inc. offices, a mortgage banking firm whose presi-

dent, Erwin Salk, is chairman of the Chicago Center for U.S./USSR Relations and Exchanges. He welcomed the media and asked that questions be restricted to themes emphasizing common concerns, or as he termed it, "themes of commonality" between the U.S. and the USSR.

Ms. Parshina said she liked Chicago. Mr. Chetverikov talked about the new democratization of wanting new economic links with the U.S. and the need to settle the Afghan situation.

The trouble started when Ms. Parshina replied to a reporter that the incidents in Moscow — during which demonstrators for Iosif Begun's freedom were beaten and jailed, and Western TV journalists harassed — were only minor ones. "Glasnost" (openness) is not just dissent. It is criticism and self-criticism," she said. Mr. Chetverikov echoed that sentiment, commenting that the incidents had been blown out of proportion.

"Why aren't 40,000 Soviet Jews applying for emigration able to leave?" someone asked. Mr. Chetverikov, visibly irritated, responded: "You want all Soviet Jews to leave. We will not be deprived of them. They were good contributors to our society. And (the question) is under consideration. You have a biased attitude."

He further cited what he called a lack of gratitude toward the Soviet Union on the part of the West for the release of Natan Sharansky and other dissidents.

A Polish man asked the delegation for guarantees that the Soviet Union is becoming democratized, listing the war in Afghanistan and the Katyn Forest massacre as evidence of Soviet duplicity. Mr. Chetverikov angrily accused the man of having a biased, anti-Soviet attitude and refused to answer the question.

Instead he addressed the previous question, saying that there were piles of requests from Soviet Jews, now living in the U.S., applying to return to the USSR.

"The immigration figure is smaller," he contended, "because the applications have died down — the demand has died down. Now we're working on the reunification of families left behind. Some are still there because of state secrets. The question is unfair. We are doing our best."

Ms. Parshina defended her government, arguing that with over 100 nationalities in the Soviet Union, "No one is oppressed. We have freedom." After the press conference, in a private interview, she was asked, if there were freedoms in the USSR, why was there a need for "glasnost." She answered that "glasnost" was a broad term, and said, "Yes, we have freedom. But there were those who did not tell the truth."

The host of the affair, Mr. Salk tried to steer the discussion back to the agenda at the end of the press conference, but by this time activists were shouting out questions to the delegates. A woman held up a poster with over 50 small photographs of Ukrainian and Russian Baptists incarcerated because of their faith. And the official news event ended in chaos with journalists taking photos of a Polish man waving a finger at Mr. Salk's face.

In a minor but interesting incident at the same event, Mr. Salk publicly stated that the Ukrainian community in Chicago is going to participate in his Chicago/Kiev sister-city project. Delegates from Chicago and Kiev are to exchange amenities with each other.

But, when asked to be more specific, Mr. Salk mentioned key figures within the Ukrainian community who agreed to go on such a trip. His statement,

though, was highly misleading. It is very unlikely that the Ukrainian community would support his effort.

First, Mr. Salk actively defends the Soviet Union, often comparing Soviet human-rights abuses with problems in American society. Second, his involvement last year with the extremely unpopular tour by Soviet clergy would not endear him to the Ukrainian community. To the great consternation of Ukrainians, the clergy tour stopped by the Ukrainian Village area.

On checking Mr. Salk's story, one finds that none of the named Ukrainians or Ukrainian institutions mentioned had agreed to go. In fact, one man mentioned by Mr. Salk has publicly denounced the sister-city program. Another person, who had been approached by Mr. Salk, characterized Mr. Salk as a name dropper and said there was no such agreement.

Mr. Salk is not alone, but represents a network of like-minded organizations. The Chicago Center boasts of the cooperative effort between these groups in promoting U.S./USSR official relations. Apparently business contacts are of special interest to the Chicago Center, but it also cooperates in efforts to establish artistic and cultural contacts between the two countries. Many area Ukrainian artists have received unsolicited invitations to exhibit in the Ukrainian SSR.

With the Soviet/American religious conference held every year in Chicago, the sister-city program, the East-West film festival, trade show and the Chicago Center's other activities, the city is fast becoming a focal point for the movement. It seems that one of the movement's targets is the Ukrainian community, and it is attempting to enlist parts of the community into the exchange program.

UNCHAIN is launched; several projects already under way

NEWARK, N.J. — In an effort to provide the American news media with accurate and timely information about Ukraine and Ukrainians, as well as combat the defamation of Ukrainians, a multi-faceted project was recently launched.

The UNCHAIN project (the acronym stands for Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network), has long-term goals which include extensive monitoring of news media for incorrect statements about Ukraine or Ukrainians, lobbying Congress and other groups, book publishing, a speaker's bureau, and litigation where necessary to combat defamatory information about Ukrainians.

Several projects of UNCHAIN got under way in the last few months and others will soon be announced. The projects already initiated include the UNCHAIN Information Service, a computer bulletin board, lobbying, publishing, and anti-defamation activities.

The UNCHAIN idea was conceived by the late Ihor Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who first presented the concept to the Ukrainian community in the fall of 1985, and elaborated on it in a series of articles in The Ukrainian Weekly in March 1986. UNCHAIN was incorporated in New Jersey in March 1986.

Computerized information service

One of the most exciting aspects of UNCHAIN is that it is now geared to utilize the vast potential of computer communications in its daily operations.

An electronic communications system developed recently by a computer consultant for UNCHAIN, enables UNCHAIN's newly formed information service to monitor, on a daily basis, stories about Ukraine and Ukrainians appearing on the press wires and in several U.S. newspapers, thereby facilitating a timely response to any inaccuracies.

Other features of the system include a computer bulletin board, which enables the information service to make its press releases instantly available to the news media. (The information service also works through the conventional method of mailing publicity materials to the news media, and following up with telephone calls and personal meetings with editors).

The computer bulletin board also offers electronic mail facilities and discussion forums for users.

UNCHAIN observer in Israel

UNCHAIN has engaged a Ukrainian observer to attend, on a daily basis, the trial of John Demjanjuk now in progress in Israel and to monitor all available information from the trial and the Israeli news media for the UNCHAIN Information Service.

This observer calls in information from the Jerusalem trial to the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper Svboda, which then prepares news stories based on this information. The Ukrainian Weekly also utilizes these reports.

The purpose of this monitoring of the Demjanjuk trial by UNCHAIN is to ensure an alternate source of information about the trial to that offered by

other news media.

Also, on March 8, UNCHAIN sent Roman Kupchinsky as its representative to Israel for a two-week period, in order to attend the trial, meet with media representatives in Israel, and make efforts to counteract the anti-Ukrainian sentiments that appear to have been generated by the trial proceedings and therefore, have been reflected in the American media's reporting on the trial to date.

The UNCHAIN representative was to be joined by a delegation from the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which will spend 10-days in Israel. During this time period, several press conferences are planned, in order to provide Western reporters with the viewpoint of the Ukrainian community. Many in the community feel that Ukrainians as a group are being maligned and unfairly saddled with collective responsibility for Nazi war crimes and atrocities of a few.

Book being published

In yet another aspect of its anti-defamation work, UNCHAIN will shortly release a book titled "Victim of the Holocaust." This book, written by West German journalist Hans-Peter Rullman, traces the tortuous process by which an incriminating case against an American citizen, Mr. Demjanjuk, was built up. It points out the questionable methods used to acquire evidence, and the weaknesses in some of the evidence so acquired.

The Rullman material, first released in West Germany in 1986, has been

translated and abridged in the English version. It is expected to provide the news media, government officials and the public with information that would be difficult to obtain otherwise.

UNCHAIN vs. Soviet Lawyers

In February 1987, six individuals representing UNCHAIN went to New Orleans during the midyear meeting of the American Bar Association to lobby for the abrogation of the ABA's agreement with the Association of Soviet Lawyers. The lobbying was done under the auspices of the ABA Task Force headed by Patience Huntwork and Orest Jejina (Arizona) and with the cooperation of several Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian groups and individuals. UNCHAIN's efforts toward the abrogation of the ABA/SLA agreement will continue.

Public meetings planned

A series of public meetings is being held in several Ukrainian communities in the U.S. in March and April to introduce UNCHAIN to the community and to seek support for its programs.

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Correction

In Marianna Liss's story about the New Orleans protests against the American Bar Association's agreement of cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee of Chicago was inadvertently left out of the list of participating groups.

Cooperative spirit: an overview of the credit union movement

by Tamara Denysenko

CONCLUSION

World War II was a difficult period for the cooperative movement in the United States as well as Ukraine.

During the war, both the Soviet and German forces liquidated cooperatives in Ukraine or re-organized them to suit their needs. Cooperative property was confiscated as war booty. The Germans permitted some renewal of cooperative activity under strict supervision and mostly for the distribution of rationed goods. Out of 700 credit unions only 71 were permitted to resume limited operations. Both forces executed many of the cooperative leaders and members, and deported others to concentration camps in Siberia or Germany.

Those who survived rekindled the "cooperative spirit" first in the displaced persons camps in Germany, Austria and other Western nations. The most interesting of these, Dnipro, was organized in Belgium by Dr. Stepan Bozyk in 1949. In Europe, Ukrainians mainly organized consumer cooperatives, while in Australia, South America, the U.S. and Canada, credit unions were favored.

In the U.S. and Canada attempts were made at organizing credit unions before World War II. The oldest such credit union was the Nova Hromada in Saskatoon, established by Mychailo Babij in 1939. Such U.S. towns as Shenandoah, Plymouth, Olyphant, Shamokin, Friedland and Hazelton in Pennsylvania also made attempts at organizing Ukrainian credit unions. However, the movement experienced the most dynamic growth after the influx of the new, post World War II Ukrainian immigration.

The first Ukrainian credit union in America was organized May 19, 1951, in New York City. Its sponsor common bond was the Self-Reliance (Samopomich) Association of Ukrainians in America. That same year newly arrived Ukrainians organized a credit union in Chicago, in 1952 in Detroit and Philadelphia and in 1953 in Rochester, N.Y., and Chester, Pa. By 1961, 15 U.S. cities had Ukrainian credit unions. They were different from the average American credit union in that the shares per member were higher and more loans were given for mortgages rather than for consumer or personal needs. In

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

1961, they showed total assets of \$8,925,637 with a membership of 12,309.

In 1957 an Association of Ukrainian Cooperators (TUK) was formed. Its purpose was to coordinate Ukrainian credit union activity and to provide professional advice in the areas of lending, promotion and management techniques. It planned to establish a Student Loan Fund and provided the initiative and funding for the publication of the "History of the Ukrainian Cooperative Movement" by Illia Vytaunovych, Ph.D., in 1964. The first and long-time president of the association was Ivan Sheparovych.

In 1967, TUK gave way to the present-day Ukrainian National Credit Union Association with headquarters in Chicago. The UNCUA serves as a support organization for 30 credit unions through its promotional activities, conferences and seminars. It coordinates member loan/share insurance, and publishes a quarterly insert, "Cooperative Tribune," in the Ukrainian National Association's daily *Svoboda*. In June of 1986, the 30 Ukrainian credit unions served almost 60,000 members with total assets of \$418,825,000.

World War II adversely affected the growth of credit unions in America for other reasons. Regulation W, signed by President Roosevelt in the summer of 1941, restricted all credit decreasing credit unions' loans by 50 percent. Uncertainty about the future, poor organizational success, scarcity of consumer goods, which dried up much of the traditional source of credit union loans, accelerated liquidation of credit unions, voluntary and otherwise. During this period, savings in credit unions, as a percentage of total savings, decreased from .62 percent to .10 percent. From 1941 to 1945 membership decreased from 3,304,390 to 2,824,989, and the total number of credit unions went from 9,891 to 8,683.

After World War II, a reorganized Credit Union National Association (CUNA), under the leadership of Thomas W. Doig, began to implement many new promotions to stimulate credit union organization. By 1955 the movement provided almost 6 percent of all installment credit, and served 8.1 million Americans. Attempts at organizing poor and low-income areas had less substantive success, but the organization of military installations in the U.S. and overseas was most impressive. By 1969, 459 military credit unions served almost 2.7 million in the armed forces.

In recent years all credit unions faced increasing competition and pressure from large, diversified and more powerful financial institutions. They had to adapt to changing demographics, economic conditions, deregulation and had to withstand an assault on their non-profit, tax-exempt status.

However, by adhering to cooperative ideals, by being people oriented, by believing in the motto "not for profit, not for charity, but for service" of the member, by providing reasonably priced savings and loan services and by combining cooperative principles with sound business judgement and practices, 18,300 modern credit unions now serve more than 50 million Americans.

With such a foundation, the credit union movement will remain a potent, viable and exciting financial force and the "cooperative spirit" will survive in the future.

Rochester schoolkids learn about Ukraine

ROCHESTER — The fourth grade class at public school No. 37 will appear on Rochester's hourlong "Ukrainian Magazine," thanks to the efforts of Nancy-Hope Melnyk Miles. Ms. Miles' class has been learning about the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, the Kremlin's strategy of Russification as well as Ukrainian Christmas customs.

The program, which is produced by

Richard Swerde, will highlight the class activities and will show their drawings and essays on the program, which will air March 29.

Born in Munich, Germany, Ms. Miles, 33, holds a bachelor's degree in education, English and history from Nazareth College and an associate's degree in broadcasting from Monroe Community College.



Fourth graders at Rochester's public school No. 37 who are learning about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Navajo Indians learn to bake kolach

ST. MICHAELS, Ariz. — In a small Catholic school an Indian reservation in northeast Arizona, 23 eighth grade Navajo students had a taste of Ukrainian Christmas traditions this year — the baking of the kolach.

"As the school prepared its holiday program," said teacher Regina Carmody, "each class chose a different tradition to represent through song and deed. The classes then shared these traditions with the rest of the school at the Christmas concert. Under the supervision of the music teacher, who is aware of my own Ukrainian heritage, my class chose the Ukrainian 'Carol of the Bells.' In trying to determine a way in which I could help the class understand the Ukrainian traditions more fully, and share this in a tangible way with the rest of the school, I decided to teach them how to make kolach. These would then be presented at the Christmas concert and donated to a needy cause shortly thereafter.

Ms. Carmody, formerly of Westchester County in New York and a

recent graduate of the College of New Rochelle, explained her hopes in teaching: "One of my aims as I teach on the reservation is to try to help my class value their own traditions. They feel pressured to forsake some of the beliefs and customs of their ancestors in their desire to be accepted in the 'Anglo' world. One of the best ways I can help them value their heritage is by showing them how much I value my own."

"One of the high points of my Christmas this year was watching my class proudly place their kolaches under the school Christmas tree and knowing that their Christmas offering would shortly be on its way to the local soup kitchen. This effort symbolized the meshing of our cultures, the pride in our backgrounds and the giving of ourselves to others, which is the true spirit of the season."

Ms. Carmody attended the Ukrainian Summer Institute at Harvard University in 1985. She is a third-generation Ukrainian on her mother's side.

More ...

(Continued from page 1)

Smirnov, who was serving 10 years of labor camp and exile, and Mikhail Rifkin, serving 12 years — all on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Rifkin was closely involved in publication of the underground *Chronicle of Current Events* in the 1970s and other dissident publications later, and Mr. Smirnov helped publish a dissident journal.

Ms. Bonner reportedly told a reporter from the Associated Press on March 13 that Gleb Yakunin, a dissident Russian Orthodox priest, had been released from exile in Siberia and returned to Moscow. The 53-year-old priest was a founding member of the Christian Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers in the USSR and was serving a 10-year term for "anti-

Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The Lithuanian Information Center reported on March 9 that two Lithuanian dissidents, Vytautas Skuodis and Algirdas Statkevicius, were freed and returned to the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

Mr. Skuodis, who was born in Chicago in 1929 and returned to the then independent Lithuania in 1930, was arrested in 1980 for writing a critical study on Soviet atheistic propaganda, the center reported.

Dr. Statkevicius was confined for the past seven years to a psychiatric hospital, most recently in Tashkent, for joining the Lithuanian Helsinki Group.

Also released in early February was Liudas Dambrauskas, a 65-year-old Lithuanian chemist who was serving a five-and-one-half-year sentence for writing an account of his experiences in Stalin's concentration camps.

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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"It is the first study ever to deal in an informed and level-headed manner, with an issue of such great importance not only to Ukrainians, Poles and other Slavs, but also to Jews."

The Ukrainian Weekly

For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

Union in Western Ukraine," wrote Levitin-Krasnov, "is a massive popular movement. Its persecution means not only religious oppression, but also restriction of the national rights of western Ukraine."⁸

Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine

At the beginning of 1984, a group of Ukrainian Catholics began to publish and disseminate a samizdat publication, the Chronicle of the Catholic Church. To date, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich has received and broadcast nine numbered issues of the Chronicle plus one special issue. The 10th edition of the Chronicle was published in June 1986 and had a significant change in title: Chronicle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Catacombs. The Chronicle is published by members of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Right of Believers and the Church in Ukraine, which was established in 1982 and spearheads the campaign of Ukrainian Catholics for the legalization of their Church.⁹

It was the years of abortive demands by believers that authorities legalize the activities of the Catholic Church in western Ukraine that brought about the emergence of an organized human-rights movement among believers. In early 1982 the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics was formed, and Yosyp Terelia was elected its chairman. In a statement about the formation of the Initiative Group, addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Terelia wrote:

"This was the response of Ukrainian Catholics to increasing repression against the Ukrainian Catholic Church. From now on, all information about the Ukrainian Catholic Church will be passed on for scrutiny by the world public. The Catholics of the world should know and be reminded in what conditions we exist."¹⁰

The first three issues of the Chronicle are varied, although they deal largely with the lives of believers — Catholics, Orthodox, Baptists, Pentecostals, Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh-Day Adventists — giving accounts of repressive measures taken against them and naming the camps and psychiatric hospitals in which they are confined. The journals also devote considerable attention to the sociopolitical situation in Ukraine and discuss such diverse subjects as the Raoul Wallenberg case, Russification, and the Polish workers' movement. Most of the information contained in the Chronicle, however, relates to the lives of members of the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church, especially to violations of their human rights. These journals underscore the needs of the people to worship freely in their own rite, to have their own churches with free access to them, and to have their own priests and their own language.¹¹

The founder of the Initiative Group and moving force behind the Chronicle, Yosyp Terelia, was arrested on February 8, 1985, and sentenced on August 20, 1985, to seven years' imprisonment and five years' exile for his religious activities. He had already spent years in various camps, prisons and psychiatric institutions. He is currently serving his sentence in Camp No. 36 near Kuchino, the so-called death camp where, since May 1984, four prominent Ukrainian prisoners have died — Ukrainian Helsinki monitors Vasyly Stus, Oleksa Tykhy, Yuriy Lytvyn and journalist Valeriy Marchenko.

Terelia's successor as chairman of the Initiative Group, Vasyly Kobryn, also was sentenced in March 1985 to three years' imprisonment for "anti-Soviet slander." The plight of Terelia and Kobryn is just one example of the persecution countless numbers of Ukrainian Catholics who have suffered harassment, illegal searches, beatings and arrests solely because of their attempts to practice their religious beliefs.

Grounds for repression

Clearly, the Ukrainian Catholic faithful who were

driven underground following the forced 1946 "reunion" have posed an especially complicated problem for Soviet authorities. Enjoying massive support from believers in the western Ukraine, as well as from the strong Ukrainian Catholic diaspora in the West, the faithful have survived despite repeated repressive measures. They have survived both within the formal Orthodox Church — so-called secret Catholics — and as an "illegal" Church with a succession of its own bishops and a network of secular and monastic clergy, performing clandestine religious rites in private homes, at cemeteries and even in officially "closed" churches. Among young people, in particular, there has been a growing acceptance of religious traditions and symbols as important links with the past and as integral elements of national culture.

The reaction of the regime has been to renew its emphasis on mass, anti-religious propaganda, especially in western Ukraine. Conferences have been organized on the subject of perfecting the methodology to combat Ukrainian Catholicism in western Ukraine.¹² Numerous publications have appeared that attempt to discredit the union of the congregations in Ukraine and what is now Byelorussia with Rome in 1596; these go to great pains to prove the allegations that the Catholic Church conducted activities that were directed against the population of Ukraine during the first half of the 20th century.

The growth of interest in Ukrainian Catholicism has to be understood in relation to the general rise of interest in religion, spiritual values and ethics among the younger generation in Ukraine. Complaints by Soviet officials and their publications attest to this revival. A letter by an avowed atheist published as part of an article on religious belief and atheist propaganda in a 1984 issue of Nauka i Religiya (Science and Religion) states:

"If you could only imagine how difficult it is for us atheists in Ukraine. For many years now, I have been involved in the thankless propagandizing task of Soviet ritualism. I have ploughed through mountains of literature, observed, pondered and spent many hours in the churches where religious rites are practiced. I have come to the conclusion that Soviet official statistics are very far from reality."¹³

The problem of religious practices in western Ukraine also was raised by the first secretary of the Lviv Komsomol, Oleksiy Babychuk:

"...in this oblast, particularly in the rural areas, a large number of the population adheres to religious practices, among them a large proportion of youth. In the last few years, the activity of the Uniates [Ukrainian Catholics] has grown, that of representatives of the Uniates as well as former Uniate priests; there are even reverberations to renew the overt activity of this Church."¹⁴

Another important factor in the steady growth of interest in Catholicism in Ukraine has been the proximity of the Solidarity movement and the election of a Slavic pope. It is worth noting that for some years now the Polish dissident movement — particularly members of Solidarity — has supported Ukraine's quest for self-determination in its official statements and publications and, conversely, members of the dissident movement in Ukraine, like Vasyly Stus and Yosyp Terelia, have praised Solidarity in their activities. In an open letter, published in 1981 in the journal of Catholic opposition in Poland, Spotkanie, Ukrainian Catholics registered their joy on the occasion of the election of Cardinal Wojtyla as pope.¹⁵

At the same time, Soviet authorities have launched a related propaganda campaign in Ukraine, disseminating publications that criticize the Vatican's support for believers in Soviet-bloc countries. The mass media also has stepped up its attacks on Pope John Paul II, especially his support of Ukrainian Catholics.¹⁶ The anti-religious journal Liudyna i Svit (Man and the World), published in Kiev, stated the following:

"Proof that the Church is persistently striving to strengthen its political influence in socialist countries

is witnessed by the fact that Pope John Paul II gives his support to the emigre hierarchy of the so-called Ukrainian Catholic Church...The current tactic of Pope John Paul II and the Roman Curia lies in the attempts to strengthen the position of the Church in all socialist countries as they have done in Poland, where the Vatican tried to raise the status of the Catholic Church to a state within a state. In the last few years, the Vatican has paid particular attention to the question of Catholicism of the Slavonic nations. This is poignantly underscored by the pope when he states that he is not only a pope of Polish origin, but the first Slavic pope, and he will pay particular attention to the Christianization of all Slavic nations."¹⁷

These same themes were stressed at a 1981 symposium in Bratislava for specialists in anti-religious propaganda in the Warsaw Pact countries. One of the papers dealing with Ukrainian Catholicism stated the following:

"Pope John Paul II has approved certain additional measures, directed in support of the Uniates...[The] head of the Vatican underscored his "dedication" to the Uniates by approving the claims of Cardinal Slipyj to represent and speak on behalf of all the faithful of the western province of the Ukrainian SSR."¹⁸

However, Ukrainian Catholicism, seen as the strongest and most representative exponent of cultural and spiritual ties with the West, remains an obstacle to the Soviet goal of creating a single Soviet people. The Soviet regime has officially liquidated the Church and also has attempted to erase it from historic memory. To enable Moscow to achieve its goals, all signs of the religion's ongoing revival are continuously repressed.

8. Ibid., pp. 33-34.

9. Because of the potential for intentionally planted disinformation, it is impossible to be certain that all items in the Chronicle were written by or reflect the opinions of Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine today. However, enough of the facts have been substantiated by other sources to make the Chronicle on the whole a credible source of information about the true status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

10. Yosyp Terelia, "Declaration to the CC CPU on the formation of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church in Ukraine," Arkhiv Samizdata (AS) 4897, Radio Liberty, Munich, 1983.

11. On the Chronicle, see Radio Liberty 3/85, "Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine," January 7, 1985; Bohdan Nahaylo, "The Church Rumbling Beneath the Kremlin," The Times, January 12, 1985; Maxine Pollack, "KGB Crackdown in the Ukraine," The Sunday Times, January 27, 1985; Bohdan Nahaylo, "Persecuted Ukrainian Catholics Speak Out," The Wall Street Journal (European edition), February 18, 1985; Ivan Mhul, "La resistance tenace des catholiques clandestins d'Ukraine," Le Monde, March 1, 1985; George Zarycky, "Soviet Journal on Religious Dissent May Embarrass Kremlin," The Christian Science Monitor, March 6, 1985; Radio Liberty 71/85, "Moscow Still Putting Pressure on Ukrainian Catholics to Break with Rome," March 8, 1985; and Radio Liberty 101/85, "First Issue of New Samizdat Journal Put Out by Ukrainian Catholics (Uniates)," March 26, 1985.

12. In November 1982 a conference was held in Kiev on the topic "The Anti-Communist Essence of Uniate-Nationalistic Falsification of the History of the Ukrainian Nation," (Liudyna i Svit, No. 2 February 1983, p. 21). Toward the end of 1983, in the city of Kalush, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, a conference was held dealing with "Uniatism and Ukrainian Bourgeois-Nationalism," (Liudyna i Svit, No. 1, January 1984, p. 33). In April 1985 a conference was held in Lviv on "Critique of the Catholic Uniate Ideology in Atheist Propaganda," (Nauka i Religiya, No. 11, November 1985, p. 34).

13. Nauka i Religiya, Moscow, No. 10, October 1984, p. 11.

14. Ibid., No. 1, January 1985, p. 10.

15. Ivan Hvat, "The Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Vatican and the Soviet Union During the Pontificate of Pope John Paul II," Religion in Communist Lands, Vol. 11, No. 3, (Winter 1983), pp. 264-280.

16. Ibid., pp. 277-278; See also L.F. Shevtsov, Sotsializm i Katolitsizm, (Moscow: Nauka, 1982), p. 39.

17. I. Tykhnov, "Catholic Church: New Trends, Old Goals," (in Ukrainian) Liudyna i Svit, No. 10, October 1982, pp. 53-54.

18. B. Lobovik, I. Myhovic, "Zlopovestne tie minulosti," Ateizmus, No. 4, Bratislava, 1981, pp. 361-469.



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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:

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.

Trenton, Saturday, April 11th 1987 — 7 p.m.

Ukrainian National Home, 477 Jaremsiah Avenue, Trenton, N.J.

Speakers:

Bozhena Otshaniyevsky, President AHRU

Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, author, attorney, community activist

Anisa Sawycka, Director UNCHAIN Information Service

Trenton center elects officers

HAMILTON, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Home and Cultural Center of Trenton, on Sunday, March 1, held its annual membership meeting for election of the board of directors for 1987.

After the presentation of annual reports, the members re-elected Theodosius Sendzik as president of the national home and chairman of the board of directors.

At the subsequent meeting of the board of directors on March 4, the following offices were filled by board members: first vice-president — Mychailo Bojcun; second vice-president — Oksana Mykytyn; secretary — Leonid Weremijenko; treasurer — Roman Horodvsky; assistant treasurer — Ihor Bojcun; caretaking committee — Mr. Bojcun, Panas Didenko, Mychailo

Martynenko, Michael Holowczak; Cultural and Educational Committee — Mr. Sendzik, Mykola Weremijenko, Ivan Haftkowycz; Organizational Committee — Orest Senyk, Ihor Bojcun; Activities Committee — Orest Nadraga, Ivan Mykytyn, Roman Kuzyk, Mychailo Hluszok; press liaison — George Miziuk; and member at large — Mark Holowczak.

Also, the following committee positions were filled: Controllers Committee — Mykola Nahirmiak, Myron Osadca, Mr. Hluszok; Judicial Committee — Wolodymyr Koropecy, Andrij Turczyn, Iwan Holowka; Statute Committee — Emil Hrymalak, Mr. Haftkowycz, Mykola Weremijenko; Nominating Committee — Omelan Kotsopoy, Bohdan Pasichny, Ms. Mykytyn.

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UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 29, 1987 at 2:30 p.m.

at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.
205 Military Rd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:
40, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304 and 360

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 Vice President, DR. MYRON KUROPAS
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1987.
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Vice President

Roman Konotopskij, President ■ Wasyl Sywenky, Secretary ■ Maria Harawus, Treasurer

**PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY — DISTRICT COMMITTEE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

on Sunday, March 29, 1987 at 2:00 p.m.

at the

Church Hall, Alta Vista Place, Perth Amboy, N.J.

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

26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372

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

Michael Zacharko, pres. — Sofia Loryshyn, secr. — John Babyn, treas.

Penna. Anthracite Region UNA Branches

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Sunday, March 29, 1987 at 2 p.m.

Scrifford Motel, corner 309 — 54 Hwy, Hornetown, Pa.

Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend:

Berwick, 164, 333
Frackville, 242, 382
Freeiland, 429
Leighton, 389
Mahanoy City, 305

McAdoo, 7
Minersville, 78, 129, 265
Mt. Carmel, 2
Shamokin, 1
Shenandoah, 98
St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

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, ANDREW KEYBIDA
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1987
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor

J. Sedor, Hon. Chairman

T. Butrey, Chairman, A. Slovik, Treasurer, H. Slovik, Secretary

Newly freed...

(Continued from page 2)

In many other cases no one even speaks about a possible release, he said, and it is unclear what will happen, for example, with special-regimen prisoners wearing striped uniforms in Perm Camp No. 36, who include writer Leonid Borodin.

The plight of Yulian Edelshtein, a Hebrew teacher imprisoned in a criminal camp, is also unclear, said Mr. Timofeyev.

Mr. Timofeyev's letter, dated February 13 in Moscow, reportedly was not published in Izvestia. It was released in the West by the Center for Democracy, a New York-based human-rights organization.

Mr. Timofeyev said that at the beginning of February, Gennadi Gerasimov, the head of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, tried to influence Western journalists on the issue.

In his briefings he tried "to put it into their heads" that the political prisoners wrote petitions for clemency and were pardoned — "i.e., the cons were 're-educated,' repented and begged for mercy," Mr. Timofeyev said. "It seems that he has managed to convince reporters that the dissidents disarmed themselves and that is why they were released," added Mr. Timofeyev.

"I am stating quite positively that our release is a triumph of ... those very ideas for which people consciously went to camps and prisons," said the dissident.

"I cannot speak for all released pri-

soners, but as far as I am concerned, there has been a misunderstanding," he said. "Not only did I never ask for clemency and never pleaded guilty, but I don't know of any guilt of mine, and have never known, and have stated this repeatedly, beginning with the moment of my arrest."

A political prisoner is not indifferent as to the circumstances under which he was released, he said. Those who are terrified of imprisonment would not declare openly their personal beliefs and convictions — this is a direct way to a camp or prison.

Many have been silent, but those who were incarcerated in camps because of the notorious Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") were those who could not remain silent, he said. "Their conscience did not allow them to remain silent."

He said he was sentenced, in 1985 to six years of strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his samizdat works.

Two of his books, "The Technology of the Black Market or the Peasants' Art of Starving" and "The Last Hope to Survive," were published in the United States, Italy and Israel.

"Since the charges, as well as the investigation and court proceedings, were based on lies and illegalities, I refused to participate in the investigation and trial, and even refused to be present in the courtroom," said Mr. Timofeyev.

He said that apparently because of this, he was subjected to a particularly harsh regimen in the camp. During his first year there he spent almost six months in punishment cells and strict-regimen internal prison, he said.

"According to the logic of events, like dozens before me, I had to be ready to be transferred to prison and my future was left in uncertainty. One should be prepared for anything, as were those who found their 'peace' in prison and camp cemeteries," said Mr. Timofeyev.

He said that during the past two years 12 people have died in the Perm Camp No. 36 alone, where he was imprisoned and which has fewer than 70 inmates.

"And suddenly everything changes," he said.

At the end of January an official from the procuracy office came to camp No. 36 and told him that in two to three weeks he would be free and would be

home, without any petition for clemency and without pleading guilty, he said.

"I am a writer and journalist. I was arrested for my convictions and this release, without my pleading guilty, is in fact the recognition of my right to those convictions, for which they had imprisoned people previously," said Mr. Timofeyev.

The respect of the state for freedom of convictions can only be total — and only then it will be mutual. Cooperation can be only sincere — only then it can be fruitful, he said.

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

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

The brutal repression and great suffering endured by our nation in Ukraine, including the horrible aftereffects of radiation following the nuclear disaster in 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 Helsinki Group. A representative of the UACC participated, within the delegation led by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that opened in November 1986 in Vienna.

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

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

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

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

UACC Executive Committee

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for December

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER 30th, 1986	18,774	50,634	6,843	76,251
GAINS IN DECEMBER 1986				
New members.....	107	116	35	258
Reinstated.....	39	59	—	98
Transferred in.....	7	27	5	39
Change class in.....	2	6	—	8
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	155	209	40	404
LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1986				
Suspended.....	9	61	40	110
Transferred out.....	9	30	6	45
Change of (class out).....	2	6	—	8
Transferred to adults.....	3	—	—	3
Died.....	—	90	2	92
Cash surrender.....	36	30	—	66
Endowment matured.....	52	68	—	120
Fully paid-up.....	50	100	—	150
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	44	45
TOTAL LOSSES:	161	387	92	640
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN DECEMBER 1986				
Paid-up.....	50	100	—	150
Extended insurance.....	15	36	—	51
TOTAL GAINS:	65	136	—	201
LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1986				
Died.....	—	30	—	30
Cash surrender.....	27	12	—	39
Reinstated.....	4	2	—	6
Lapsed.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LOSSES:	31	44	—	75
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF				
DECEMBER 31, 1986	18,802	50,548	6,791	76,141

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR DECEMBER 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$260,491.77
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	122,464.33
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$356,586.76
Certificate Loans.....	4,622.34
Mortgage Loans.....	33,849.92
Banks.....	1,915.80
Stocks.....	7,335.64
Real Estate.....	68,185.25
Total.....	\$472,495.71
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$16,523.51
Taxes — Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	601.99
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,408.05
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,737.66
Bank Charge.....	25.00
Cash surrender.....	338.84
Scholarship.....	500.00
Total.....	\$21,135.05
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$27,814.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	8,465.42
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	3,182.84
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia".....	3,949.01
Accrual Of Discount On Bonds.....	31,114.88
Total.....	\$74,526.15
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$366,459.22
Mortgages Repaid.....	94,199.06
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	16,554.72
Printing Plant.....	11,780.07
Real Estate.....	20,194.06
Electronic Data Processing Equipment.....	10,268.94
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	850,000.00
Total.....	\$1,369,456.09
Income For December 1986.....	\$2,320,569.10

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1986

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$28,763.73
Endowments Matured.....	67,000.00

Death Benefits.....	38,448.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	21.87
Payor Death Benefits.....	374.46
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	3,785.14
Dues From Members Returned.....	8.25
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,750.00

Total..... \$141,151.45

Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$64,807.74
"Svoboda" Operation.....	121,261.37
Official Publication — "Svoboda".....	80,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$4,125.72
Medical Inspections.....	375.25
Reward To Special Organizers.....	9,052.02
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	2,300.00
Reward To Organizers.....	422.55
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	2,797.20
Field Conferences.....	446.14

Total..... \$19,518.88

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee.....	35,364.10
Employee Benefit Plan.....	153,119.62
Insurance — General.....	2,424.88
Taxes — Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	20,022.85
Tax — Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	590.66

Total..... \$222,220.01

General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$1,300.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	4,133.51
Book And Periodicals.....	559.00
Bank charge — Dividend Account.....	13,636.90
Furniture & Equipment.....	248.19
General Office Maintenance.....	667.44
Insurance Department Fees.....	526.97
Legal Expenses — General.....	782.19
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	189.69
Postage.....	1,617.52
Printing And Stationery.....	6,475.94
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	678.29
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,985.94
Traveling Expenses — General.....	3,944.67

Total..... \$36,746.25

Miscellaneous:	
Investment Expense — Mortgages.....	300.00
Fraternal Activities.....	100.00
Donations.....	35,399.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	25,002.87
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	20.23
Amortization Or Premiums On Bonds.....	10,887.50
Depreciation On Equipment.....	10,268.96
Depreciation On Real Estate.....	20,194.06
Depreciation On Printing Plant.....	11,780.07

Total..... \$113,952.69

Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$1,400,713.18
Mortgages.....	75,000.00
Stock.....	5,207.11
Certificate Loans.....	6,341.18
Real Estate.....	31,114.90
E.D.P. Equipment.....	145.64

Total..... \$1,518,522.01

Disbursements For December 1986..... \$2,318,180.40

BALANCE

ASSETS:	LIABILITIES:
Cash.....	Life Insurance.....
\$595,459.06	\$55,172,268.35
Bonds.....	Accidental D.D.....
41,521,098.30	1,514,317.09
Mortgage Loans.....	Fraternal.....
4,659,421.50	80,734.05
Certificate Loans.....	Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....
752,120.91	354,112.05
Real Estate.....	Stocks.....
1,127,652.18	1,158,437.50
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.....
335,051.08	43,164.06
Stocks.....	Housing Corp.....
1,158,437.50	104,551.04
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.....	Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....
43,164.06	7,000,000.00
Housing Corp.....	Emergency.....
104,551.04	89,195.96
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	
7,000,000.00	
Total..... \$57,253,791.56	Total..... \$57,253,791.56

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

In the press...

(Continued from page 8)

Cossacks or — worse — Ukrainian Cossacks. So Stalin chased his least favorite ethnic group wherever he could find it."

And later, "In ... 1932 food exports should have been stopped... They were not. Even Ukrainian food was exported. Offers of foreign aid should have been accepted. They were not. Indeed, no information on which foreign aid might be based was allowed out. Food should have been imported on credit or for gold. It was not..."

"Stalin imposed vast grain procurement targets on all the new collective farms in July 1932... But in the Ukraine the targets were higher and the harvest smaller. Did he have famine already in mind then? We do not know, but the grain deliveries were not made, and he proceeded to impose further enforcement measures which got the grain and killed 5 million people in the villages. Was this genocide? Nearly everything hangs on the evidence, not new but recently insisted upon by the Ukrainian community in North America, that he set up administrative and police barriers all along the Russo-Ukrainian border to prevent food from leaking through. That is, not only did he provide no state famine relief and suppress all mention of the famine in the press (par for the Communist course); he also took a great deal of trouble to prevent private famine relief. That, then, is genocide."

Prof. Wiles takes on the critics of Dr. Conquest's use of emigre sources even more directly than Prof. Hosking: "Craig Whitney, reviewing this book in The New York Times Book Review, complains that, on this last issue, 'a few citations from "The Black Deeds of the Kremlin" and other exile sources do not make the case.' I count 15 citations on administrative barriers on pages 379 and 391. Six are from 'The Black Deeds.' I must confess that the title of that book has always put me off reading it, but it is not the least of Conquest's merits to have ploughed ahead. He also cites four Ukrainian exiles, including Leonid Plyushch; the rest are contemporary sources, two of them official. Fifteen is not 'few,' and to require only non-Ukrainian exile sources is to close the case... When we add Stalin's extremely frank reactions attested to by well-placed protesters, we cannot doubt Conquest's conclusion. Stalin said that the Ukrainian peasants are trying to starve 'us'; but if anyone starves in this 'battle' it shall not be 'us.'"

Dr. Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, said that the significance of these reviews is the impact they may have on future scholarship.

"Dr. Conquest's work has received a remarkable reception in the popular press. Scholars such as Alec Nove in The New Republic and Herbert Ellison in the Los Angeles Times Book Review have reviewed the book positively. It will still be some months before we see reviews in the specialized journals such as Soviet Studies and Slavic Review, and it is these journals which form scholarly opinion," he continued.

"Nevertheless, the fact that the two most important general journals of review have published reviews by noted scholars who have thoroughly and positively evaluated Dr. Conquest's book demonstrates that Dr. Conquest's research is influencing the thought of a great many people."

"Of course, it is gratifying that through the Harvard Famine Project the institute was able to facilitate Dr. Conquest's work, the impact of which we are only beginning to see," he added.

Nishnic...

(Continued from page 4)

since the heavy coverage of the Demjanjuk trial began, said Michael Kulyk, a spokesperson for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission. "The constant association of John Demjanjuk as a Ukrainian has had a profound effect on young Ukrainians who were born here," he said in an interview.

Mr. Kulyk said, however, that Ukrainian Canadian youth have reacted in large numbers to the problem. "People across Canada are calling the local and national media to caution them about their frequent use of the word 'Ukrainian.' Most of the callers are young Ukrainians who have called here first to ask how they can deal with the problem."

Observers say the release of a report of a Canadian Nazi war crimes probe will give a boost to the Ukrainian community's campaign to convince Canadians that the community does not harbor war criminals. No Ukrainians are among the dozen or so key suspects listed in the Deschenes Commission report.

UNCHAIN observer...

(Continued from page 4)

anti-Ukrainian feelings in Israel and promised to speak to Natan Sharansky, to see what his institute can do in order to combat these hostile emotions.

The Ukrainian group in Israel is also making attempts to have the movie "Harvest of Despair" aired on Israeli television.

The UNCHAIN report indicates that its representative had already met and would continue to meet with a number of Israeli and foreign journalists and try to discourage them from reporting in a fashion that would add fuel to an anti-Ukrainian campaign being waged in the media in the world today.

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UNCHAIN...

(Continued from page 9)

Future plans for UNCHAIN include professionally staffed offices in New York City and Washington. Currently, UNCHAIN's activities are conducted out of temporary offices in New Jersey and New York.

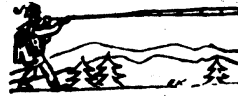
UNCHAIN will cooperate with other Ukrainian community organizations on various educational and anti-defamation efforts. For example, an UNCHAIN representative attended a recent meeting of the Ukrainian Heritage Council and pledged UNCHAIN's cooperation in the council's activities.

Individuals wishing to support UNCHAIN's programs may send their contributions to: UNCHAIN, Account

No. 4018, Self-Reliance Credit Union, 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J. 07306; UNCHAIN, Account No. 13415, Self-Reliance Credit Union, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; or UNCHAIN, Account No. 3010, Self-Reliance Credit Union, 6108 State Road, Parma, Ohio 44134.

For further information, contact: UNCHAIN, Box 300, Newark, N.J. 07101; (201) 373-9729.

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Similar program to boys' camp; same prices.
Maria Olyneć — Camp Leader

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For more information, please contact the management of Soyuzivka:

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

March 27

NEW YORK: The Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and Harvard's Millennium project will be highlighted by speakers Dr. Omeljian Pritsak, Dr. Stephen Woroch and Orsya Hanushevsky. The 7:30 p.m. lecture, which is sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., is presented in both Ukrainian and English languages. Suggested donation: \$5.

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Seminarians of St. Basil College, Stamford, Conn., will sing the responses to a presanctified liturgy to be celebrated at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, 217 President St., at 7 p.m.

March 28

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute's "Saturday Concerts" series presents a young artists concert, featuring the talents of mezzo-soprano Kalyna Cholhan, pianist Orest Harasymchuk, soprano Lydia Hawryluk and violinist Melanie Kupchinsky. The 7 p.m. performance will underscore all-Ukrainian music. Suggested donation: \$10, adults, \$6, senior citizens and students. UIA is located at 2 E. 79th St.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: The St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Holy Name Society will be sponsoring its annual card party in the parish school auditorium, 110 S. Wilbur Ave. at 6 p.m. Door prizes will be given away throughout the evening. A \$1 donation is suggested.

March 28 and 29

MACON, Ga.: The Macon Cherry Blossom Festival will once again feature Ukrainian food and music in the International Section of the Festival from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, noon to 6 p.m. on Sunday. The Ukrainian participation is once again organized by Pastor and Mrs. Stephen Krysalka with assistance from the Ukrainian Association of Georgia, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Atlanta Branch, and the Chervona Ruta Bandura Ensemble. For the fourth year all proceeds will benefit the Ukrainian Free University. The Ukrainian booth will be located under the big tent on Mulberry Street. Admission is free.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 78 is sponsoring an exhibit of art works by Kateryna Krychevska-Rosandych at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Rd., N.E. Exhibit hours on Saturday will be 6:30 - 9 p.m. and on Sunday, 12:30 - 2:30 p.m. A nominal admission will be charged. For more information call (703) 521-3048.

March 29

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals present a recital by Tatiana

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: **PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.** Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

Hrynyszyn-Beskyd, a mezzo-soprano, who will feature works by Laza-renko, Dankevych, Strauss and Ives among others. The concert will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 3 p.m.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of the Ukrainian American Youth Association and comedian Ted Woloshyn will be featured at Saunders Trades & Technical High School, Palmer Road, at 2:30 p.m. Adults, \$10, students and senior citizens, \$7. Tickets are available at Dunwoodie Travel on Yonkers Ave.

CLIFTON, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will feature a Ukrainian Cultural Day at 11:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. at the church hall, 635 Broad St. Artists will exhibit, demonstrate and sell their crafts. Guest exhibitors will include: Helen Badulak, Andrij Maday, Natalia Kormeluk, Wolodimira Wasiczko, Marta Schramenko and many others. Refreshments will be available. Admission: donation. For more information contact Irene Halycia (201) 473-8665.

MONTREAL: The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal and the McGill and Concordia Ukrainian Students' Associations will be sponsoring a talk by Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, head of Slavic Studies Department of the University of Manitoba, entitled "The Secrets of the Cult of Shashkevych." In honor of the 175th anniversary of the birth of Markian Shaskevych, it will be held at Dim Molod, 3260 Beaubien East, at 3 p.m. Admission \$3. For further information call (514) 322-7257.

CHICAGO: The Brotherhood of St. Peter and St. Paul, Branch 220 will celebrate its 75th anniversary at Chateau D'Amor (Little Kiev), located at 6955 W. 79th St. Tickets are \$18 per person (includes cocktails). Cocktails will begin at 2 p.m., dinner at 3 p.m. To order tickets, contact Genevieve M. Blidy, (312) 857-7053.

ADVANCE NOTICE

NEW YORK: The National Plast Command of the United States is organizing a National Volleyball Tournament, open to all Ukrainian organizations, which will be held at Hunter College in New York on May 2. The registration fee is \$60 per team and all teams must be registered by March 31. For more information, contact Iko Danyluk, (718) 699-6422, or Ihor Strutytsky, (212) 477-3629.

ONGOING

WINNIPEG: The Art Gallery of the Ukrainian Cultural and Education Center is sponsoring the exhibit "Windows and Black Water" featuring Winnipeg artists Diana Pura and William Pura. The exhibit runs until April 26. For tour information call (204) 942-0218.

At Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 1)

Israeli Police: You mean to say that you mentioned the names of Demjanjuk and Fedorenko when questioning the witnesses? Yes, she replied.

This violation of accepted legal procedure came to light on Thursday, March 19 during cross-examination of the witness conducted by defense attorney Yoram Sheftel.

In other developments at the trial this week, the three-judge panel ruled on Tuesday, March 17, that testimony from dead witnesses may be introduced by the prosecution. The ruling allowed the prosecution to present evidence that at least three more Treblinka survivors identified photographs of Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the death camp.

The defense argued that such testimony would amount to "hearsay," but Judge Levine said that although such testimony would be inadmissible under normal circumstances, a section of Israel's Nazi-Nazi Collaborators Acts allows testimony from deceased witnesses under certain conditions because of the amount of time since the alleged crimes took place. He also noted that such testimony had been used during the trial of Adolf Eichmann. The judge conceded, however, that the testimony of dead witnesses would not carry as much weight as that of live witnesses who could be cross-examined by the defense.

The ruling on dead witnesses' testimony came after a lengthy debate on the issue and a recess during which the judges considered the issue. It paved the way for Mrs. Radiwker to testify about depositions taken in 1976 from Treblinka and Sobibor survivors.

Mrs. Radiwker, a police investigator who had also taken depositions in preparation for the 1960s trials of Nazi war criminals in Germany, questioned 13 survivors in 1976 during the period between May 9 and October 3. She did so on request of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, which was seeking information about Mr. Fedorenko.

The INS sent Mrs. Radiwker three albums of photos with instructions on how to conduct the photo identification sessions. The witnesses were supposed to pick out a photo of Mr. Fedorenko from among three different photos. Mrs. Radiwker said some witnesses were able to pick out Mr. Fedorenko; others were not.

Mrs. Radiwker also testified on Tuesday, March 17, that Treblinka survivors questioned insisted that a photo of Mr. Demjanjuk was that of "Ivan" although a document existed that showed he had served at Sobibor. Six out of 11 Treblinka survivors identified Mr. Demjanjuk's photo as that of "Ivan," while two Sobibor survivors could not recognize the defendant. (The Trawniki ID card says that Mr. Demjanjuk served at Sobibor; there is no mention of Treblinka.)



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Cross-examination of Mrs. Radiwker began on Wednesday, March 18, with the defense questioning whether the memory of an 80-year-old woman was good enough to point "a finger from the grave" at Mr. Demjanjuk by recalling statements by Treblinka survivors who had died.

"Your memory ... is vital, as every witness is now speaking from the grave, pointing a finger from the grave, and saying, 'This is Ivan.' There is a man's life that is turning on your memory and on your testimony," said chief defense attorney, Mark O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor concentrated on Mrs. Radiwker's biography in order to determine how reliable her testimony could be. At one point Mr. O'Connor asked the witness if she is familiar with the Soviet criminal code article on "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." (Mrs. Radiwker had been a lawyer in the USSR.) Judge Levine interrupted, stating that such matters need not be discussed here because this could harm relations between Israel and the USSR.

During the questioning it was learned that Mrs. Radiwker had emigrated to Israel from the USSR in 1964, and that before emigrating she had visited the Auschwitz concentration camp site in Poland and was so moved that she vowed to herself to fight against Nazism until the end of her life. Mrs. Radiwker began crying as she recalled her vow.

Mr. O'Connor also read into the record a Florida judge's statements that Mrs. Radiwker had engaged in coaching and leading witnesses, and he questioned the witness on her participation in U.S. court proceedings. It was revealed that Mrs. Radiwker had stayed at the same hotel in which police investigators and survivors from Israel had stayed as a group.

The next day, Thursday, March 19, Mrs. Radiwker was cross-examined by Mr. Sheftel, who concentrated on details about her questioning of 13 witnesses in 1976, and about the procedures she used in doing so. He questioned her in detail about the testimony of each of the survivors interviewed, and, through this line of questioning, learned that the former police investigator had actually told the survivors the names of the two men whose identifications she was seeking.

Also on the final day of the week's court proceedings, testimony was given by Dr. Yakov Ziegelbaum, a physician at Ayalon Prison, who had conducted a 45-minute photo-examination of Mr. Demjanjuk's body in order to identify any scars on the defendant's body. He testified that a scar on Mr. Demjanjuk's lower right back matches the one described on the Trawniki ID card and that Mr. Demjanjuk also had a scar under his left armpit (where a blood-group mark would have been).

Under cross-examination, Dr. Ziegelbaum said there was no evidence of a scar on the upper back where Treblinka survivor Chaim Sztajer had stated he had struck "Ivan" with a shovel with such force that blood had gushed out.

Defense attorney John Gill also asked the doctor whether it was possible for a person, as he ages, to become smaller in height; the answer was, yes.

In other developments at the trial, Mr. Demjanjuk on Wednesday and Thursday, wore his orange prison-issue jacket, instead of his brown suit, in order to protest the fact that his son, John, was no longer allowed to sit beside him during the proceedings.

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).