

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

13

Vol. LV

No. 13

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1987

25 cents

## Poet addresses glasnost, releases in first New York appearance

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

NEW YORK — In her first New York appearance since her release last November, dissident poet Irina Ratushinskaya addressed the press on issues of dissent and the new policy of "glasnost" in the Soviet Union, and discussed her own experiences and plans at a March 15 news conference, followed by a poetry-reading, at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The 33-year-old Odessa-born poet, who spent three years in a Mordovian labor camp for women political prisoners for her writings and human-rights activity, voiced scepticism about General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy of openness and expressed doubt over the Soviet leader's motives for the recent releases of some 60 political prisoners.

"Maybe there is a degree of cultural thaw of the word," Ms. Ratushinskaya said. "This has found expression in the fact that a small number of formerly proscribed books have been published. But there are still hundreds or thousands which are not allowed publication."

Ms. Ratushinskaya spoke in English throughout most of the news conference, although at times she required the aid of her translator, Alyona Kojevnikov, information director at England's Keston College.

The poet lived for years in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, with her Ukrainian husband, Ihor Gerashchenko, a thermal physicist, and she is equally fluent in Russian and Ukrainian.

"One can only talk of real change only after there are no forbidden books and no political prisoners left in the Soviet Union," she said.

"I think if I would be home now, I would be arrested once more and my husband, too, because they only released me, but they did not rehabilitate me. My poems are forbidden literature in the Soviet Union."

In reference to the recent releases of about 60 political prisoners under two government decrees granting what the Soviets have labelled "pardons" for selected political prisoners, Ms. Ratushinskaya said the gesture was made solely for propaganda purposes aimed at the West and did not reflect real change either.

"There are about 4,000 political prisoners in our country and 60 have been released in the last four months," she said. "If (Secretary) Gorbachev will release every four months 60 persons, it will take him 20 years to release every one, and then only if there are no new arrests."

Ms. Ratushinskaya was herself arrested on September 17, 1982, in Kiev and was subsequently charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for producing and disseminating her own uncensored poetry. She was tried by the Kiev city court in March 1983 and was given the maximum sentence of seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile.

While imprisoned in what was known as the "small zone," a special unit for women political prisoners in

(Continued on page 15)



Walter Baranetsky welcomes Irina Ratushinskaya at the Ukrainian Institute of America, as Rose Styron (background) looks on.

## Demjanjuk defense cites "hostility" of judges, appeals to Supreme Court

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — Yoram Sheftel, John Demjanjuk's Israeli defense lawyer, on Monday, March 23, asked the three judges hearing the Nazi war crimes case to disqualify themselves because of "hostility" toward the defense.

The judges' panel considered the request for two hours before rejecting it, and the defense then appealed the ruling to Israel's Supreme Court, which was to take up the matter on Sunday, March 29.

At the beginning of this sixth week of the Demjanjuk trial, Mr. Sheftel presented examples of the judges' lack of objectivity ranging from interference in the defense's cross-examination of witnesses to decisions to admit questionable evidence.

In addition, Mr. Sheftel accused the judges of putting on a show for the media and stated that the presence of members of the Israeli government, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Sha-

(Continued on page 11)

## Formerly banned writer Lina Kostenko receives top Ukrainian literary prize

by Roman Solchanyk

A recent issue of *Radianska Ukraina* reported that Lina Kostenko is among this year's winners of the Shevchenko State Prize, the most prestigious literary-artistic award in Ukraine. Ms. Kostenko is widely recognized as the most talented contemporary Ukrainian poetess. The award was presented for her historical novel "Marusia Churay" (1979) and a collection of poetry titled "Nepovtornist" (1980).

The recognition that has now been given Ms. Kostenko goes beyond purely literary matters. In the early 1960s she fell into disfavor because of her unorthodox writings and her criticism of the regime's repressive policies against Ukrainian human-rights activists. As a result, for a period of about 15 years she was systematically excluded from official literary life. The fact that she has been selected for the Shevchenko State Prize, which is bestowed by decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the republic's Council of Ministers, in effect amounts to a full rehabilitation of Ms. Kostenko's earlier activities. Moreover, it is another indication of the current liberalization of literary and cultural life that has accompanied Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for "democratization" of Soviet society.

Ms. Kostenko was a central figure in the Sixties Group ("Shestydesiatnyky"), a generation of young writers who made their literary debuts in the 1960s and who provided the stimulus for the revival of cultural and national life in post-Stalin Ukraine. Her first collection of poetry, "Prominnia Zemli," was published in 1957, and was followed by "Vitryla" in 1958 and "Mandrivka Sertsia" in 1961.

A fourth anthology, titled "Zoryany Intehral," was planned for publication in 1963 but was never released. This was not entirely fortuitous. The year 1963 witnessed Nikita Khrushchev's major drive for strict orthodoxy in the arts. It was then, at a plenum of the Central



Lina Kostenko

Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in June devoted to ideological matters, that Ms. Kostenko was criticized along with Ivan Drach and Mykola Vinhranovsky by the late Andriy Skaba, who was the ideological secretary of the Ukraine's Communist Party at the time.

These writers, said Mr. Skaba, "permit themselves a politically careless attitude towards literary work, flaunt their scorn for social themes, deliberately focus their attention on pseudo-significant everyday problems, and rummage in the Philistine souls of people who are far removed from constructive work."

Precisely for this reason, maintained Mr. Skaba, some of their works were "willingly reprinted by the Ukrainian nationalist rabble abroad." For the next decade and a half, Ms. Kostenko's work was boycotted by all publishing houses and journals in Ukraine.

Her public protests against the arrests and trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in the latter half of the 1960s was perhaps the determining factor resulting in her "unperson" status. In October 1965, together with Sergei Paradzhanov,

(Continued on page 2)

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Voroshlyovhrad affair results in Ukrainian personnel shifts

by Roman Solchanyk

The scandal in Voroshlyovhrad stemming from the illegal arrest and detention on Viktor B. Berkhin, a muckraking reporter for the journal *Sovietsky shakhter*, has resulted in further personnel changes in Ukraine affecting both the leadership of the Voroshlyovhrad Party organization and an important department of the Ukrainian Central Committee.

On February 15, Ukrainian Party leader Volodymyr Shcherbytsky reported in *Pravda* that the Central Committee in Kiev had adopted a decree releasing Borys T. Honcharenko from his post as first secretary of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Party Committee, and approximately two weeks later, on February 27, a plenum of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Party Committee elected Ivan Andriyovych Liakhov, formerly head of the Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department, in his place.

The sacking of Mr. Honcharenko, who served as first secretary in Voroshlyovhrad since 1973, became a possibility after he was named in the *Pravda* article of January 4 that brought the details of the Berkhin affair to light. The article implicated Mr. Honcharenko in the conspiracy against the Soviet reporter and went on to criticize him directly for his "leadership style" and economic failures in the region:

"However, for some time now certain yes men have been linking all successes [in the region] with the name of the first secretary of the Oblast Committee of the party, B. Honcharenko, who was elected to that post in 1973. Strong qualities in 'the number one' are in fact there, which undoubtedly influences the results. On the other hand, shortcomings were talked about in whispers, with obvious sympathy, as if someone from the outside, was responsible for them. Praise in the press we viewed as something that was owed, and the rare instances of criticism of sore points was met with displeasure."

Several days later, *Radianska Ukraina* reported on the results of an examination of the Berkhin affair conducted by the Ukrainian Central Committee. Among others, Mr. Honcharenko and the entire Buro of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Party Committee were severely reprimanded for slackness with regard to the local law enforcement agencies. The Buro was told to conduct an investigation of the individuals responsible for Mr. Berkhin's unlawful arrest, mete out party discipline, take measures to preclude such violations in the future, and "strengthen cadres" in the law enforcement organs with politically mature and professional workers.

At this point, it seems fairly clear that Kiev was not prepared to sacrifice Mr. Honcharenko. In the meantime, the Berkhin affair acquired a new dimension when Viktor Chebrikov, the head of the Soviet KGB, revealed in *Pravda* that the conspiracy had been initiated by none other than the head of the local KGB. Moscow, it seems, was determined to use the Berkhin affair as a political lesson. Thus, in mid-January *Moscow News* wrote:

"*Pravda* considers that such steadfast conservatism typical of the first secretary of the Voroshlyovhrad Regional Committee of the Communist

Party of the Ukraine B. Honcharenko and his close associates to be the root of corruption. All those people had become adept at stifling criticism, democracy and openness. They're people who dislike the truth. In harassing the journalists, they were battling against the healthy reconstruction of our life, battling for their own cushy jobs and their own welfare."

Indeed, Mr. Gorbachev himself made an oblique reference to the Berkhin affair in his speech at the January Plenum of the Central Committee, suggesting that anyone who wanted to see for themselves "that persecution of people for criticism is far from being a rare thing" look at "the materials from the national press in January."

Mr. Shcherbytsky's article in *Pravda* — an almost identical version of which appeared in *Radianska Ukraina* two days later under the heading "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine" — states quite clearly that the measures taken by the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Party Committee did not go far enough. Mr. Honcharenko, says the newspaper, "although having positive leadership qualities and practical experience, had recently begun to display unnecessary absoluteness and subjectivism, and reacted to criticism badly. He admitted that he, as first secretary of the Obkom, was above all guilty of the shortcomings."

As a result, Mr. Honcharenko was replaced on orders from Kiev. Several of his colleagues, although spared dismissal, were given severe reprimands. These include R. P. Zviriev, the chairman of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Executive Committee; M. M. Popov, the oblast second secretary; K. H. Boiko, the chairman of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast People's Control Committee; O. I. Kotliar, the first secretary of the Voroshlyovhrad City Party Committee; and M. V. Bakumenko, a secretary of the Oblast Party Committee.

Mr. Lyakhov, Mr. Honcharenko's successor, had only been head of the important Organizational Party Work Department, which oversees cadres, for little over a year. He is 51 years old, a Russian, has been a party member since 1962, and is a graduate of the Dnipropetrovsk Mining Institute and the Academy of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the CPSU. His career began in Voroshlyovhrad, where, in 1958, he started as a mine foreman and then advanced to department chief of the "Kirovugol" combine.

Between 1962 and 1969 Mr. Liakhov was first secretary of the Kirov Zonal Industrial Production Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol, second secretary of the Voroshlyovhrad Oblast Committee of the Komsomol, and then first secretary of the committee. In 1969 he moved on to work in the party apparatus as first secretary of the Krasnodon City Party Committee, subsequently becoming an inspector of the Ukrainian Central Committee, first secretary of the Voroshlyovhrad City Party Committee, and secretary and then second secretary of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Party Committee in western Ukraine. On December 22, 1983 Mr. Liakhov was promoted to first secretary of the Ivano-Frankivsk Party organization, and in December 1985 it was announced that he had been confirmed

(Continued on page 13)

## Radio funding again threatened

WASHINGTON — Funding for international radio broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is facing an uphill struggle in the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The possibility of further cuts in the Voice of America and Radio Liberty Ukrainian services are expected due to the current Gramm-Rudman budget provisions, according to the Ukrainian National Information Service.

However, VOA officials have complained that the VOA budget is being cut over and above the provisions of Gramm-Rudman at a rate of 27 percent. Furthermore, these officials have privately noted that during Fiscal Year 1987, \$4 million was cut from the VOA budget and transferred to the U.S. Information Agency's account for cultural exchanges.

Due to the budget constraints, the VOA is drastically reducing broadcast hours in Ukrainian and other languages, and is considering substantial and harmful delays in its modernization program. To date, 113 hours of programming have been cut with 77 additional hours slated for reduction.

The president's aggressive modernization program for the VOA is also facing major cuts. In Fiscal Year 1987, the VOA modernization appropriation was cut from \$131 million to \$46 million.

At Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, without congressional approval of a \$24.6 million supplemental budget request that is needed to offset a precipitous decline in the American dollar, RFE/RL would be forced to initiate actions in April leading to curtailment of broadcasting operations and eventual bankruptcy.

In jeopardy at Radio Liberty are four new positions which will enhance the Ukrainian services broadcast and research capabilities. At present, the Ukrainian service at RFE/RL is perhaps the most understaffed and underfunded division at the station. Ukrainians make up one third of the total listenership in the Soviet Union, however, the staff at the RL Ukrainian service is substantially smaller than virtually all the East European services, and some, such as the Hungarian and Czechoslovak services broadcast as much as five times more to their audiences than does the Ukrainian service.

Literaturna Ukraina published her poem "Ispanka Karmensita," and the following year witnessed the publication of an anthology of poems titled "Nad Berehamy Vichnoi Riky." This was followed by "Marusia Churay" and "Nepovtornist" in 1979 and 1980, and 1981 the Ukrainian SSR Committee for the Shevchenko State Prizes confirmed her nomination for the award, although she was not given the prize at the time. This year two of Ms. Kostenko's anthologies are scheduled for publication in Kiev.

## Formerly banned...

(Continued from page 1)

Vitaliy Kyreyko, Platon Mayboroda, Leonid Serpilin, Mr. Drach, and Oleh Antonov, Ms. Kostenko addressed a letter to the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party and the Central Committee of the CPSU asking for a public examination of the arrests that swept Ukraine in August and September of that year.

The following March she attended the trial of Yevhenia Kuznietsova, Oleksander Martynenko, and Ivan Rusyn in Kiev, and in April she was present outside the courtroom during the trial of Mykhailo Osadchy, Myroslava Zvarychevska, and Bohdan and Mykhailo Horyn in Lviv.

Together with Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Svitlychny, and Nadia Svitlichna, Ms. Kostenko attended Vyacheslav Chornovil's second trial in November 1967, in Lviv, after which all four addressed a letter to Ukrainian party leader Petro Shelest protesting against irregularities in the court proceedings.

Ms. Kostenko was also one of the 139 signatories of an appeal to Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, and Nikolai Podgorny in April 1968, expressing concern about the revival of Stalinist methods in Ukraine.

Ms. Kostenko's return to literary life began in the mid-1970s. In July 1976

This latest development in Ukrainian literary politics follows the rehabilitation of Oles Honchar's controversial 1968 novel "Sobor," which is to be reissued in Ukrainian as well as in Russian, and the lifting of the ban imposed almost two decades ago on another member of the Sixties Group, Vasyl Holoborodko. In November of last year the popular Kiev journal *Ukraina* published some of Mr. Holoborodko's poetry, and now the literary monthly Kiev has followed suit.

These examples of "literary reconstruction" will no doubt be welcomed by many Ukrainians in the Soviet Union and abroad. Nonetheless, they are only a pale reflection of what Andrei Voznesensky has recently described as a "renaissance of culture" and a "bloodless revolution" now being witnessed in Moscow and Leningrad.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.  
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.  
Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and *Svoboda*: UNA: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
P.O. Box 346  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz  
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak  
Chrystyna N. Lapychak  
Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiw  
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

The Ukrainian Weekly, March 29, 1987, No. 13, Vol. LV  
Copyright 1987 by The Ukrainian Weekly

## Bipartisan Congressional delegation to visit Moscow and Kiev

WASHINGTON — At the formal invitation of the Supreme Soviet, House Speaker Jim Wright will lead a 20-member bipartisan Congressional delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union in April.

Believed to be the highest ranking House delegation ever to visit the Soviet Union, according to a press release from the speaker's office, the group includes four leadership officials, three legislative committee chairmen and 10 members of the Geneva arms talks observer team.

The delegation will fly to Moscow on April 13 after a stop in Madrid on April 11 where Speaker Wright will address the opening session of the annual meeting of the European Parliaments. Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri V. Dubinin has assured the delegation they will be able to meet with high-level officials in the Kremlin.

After their meetings in Moscow, the delegation will fly to Kiev, according to Speaker Wright's press release. Although the release made reference to the Millennium of Christianity in

Ukraine, the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, was referred to as "the ancient capital of Russia" where "next year the city will celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the arrival of Christianity in Russia."

After the Kiev visit, the delegation will fly to West Berlin and return to Washington April 21. Those accompanying Speaker Wright are:

Majority Leader Tom Foley (D-Wash.); Majority Whip Tony Coelho (D-Calif.); Chairman Dick Cheney (R-Wyo.), Republican Policy Committee; Chairman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.); House Foreign Affairs Committee; Chairman Les Aspin (D-Wis.); House Armed Services Committee; Chairman Jim Howard (D-N.J.); House Public Works and Transportation Committee; John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-Ark.); James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.); Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.); Ralph Regula (R-Ohio); Les AuCoin (D-Ore.); Thomas J. Downey (D-N.Y.); Norman D. Dicks (D-Wash.); Wes Watkins (D-Okla.); Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.); Steny Hoyer (D-Md.); Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.); Jim Moody (D-Wis.); Esteban E. Torres (D-Calif.).

## Sulyk disseminates State Department report

PHILADELPHIA — Commenting on the U.S. State Department's special report on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, stated that "this tragic story of the persecuted faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church must be shared with the whole world."

The report, titled "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church,"

was prepared by the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the State Department. It documents how the Soviet government forcibly attempted to liquidate the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946, and has continually repressed all attempts at the free exercise of their faith by the Ukrainian Catholics, who are in union with Rome, in western Ukraine.

(Continued on page 12)

## Groups concerned about 'Ukrainian' references

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two Ukrainian organizations have written to the Israeli Ministry of Justice expressing their concern about the constant references to "Ukrainian guards" in Nazi concentration camps during the trial of John Demjanjuk, the Cleveland auto-worker accused of being "Ivan the Terrible."

The Ukrainian-Jewish Association in the United States and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Inc., expressed their concern at the use of ethnic identification during the court proceedings.

The Ukrainian-Jewish Association's letter, signed by Eugene Stakhiv, chairman, stated:

"While we know that there were Ukrainians who fulfilled such despicable roles, and we condemn them, it is

not fair to state that most or all guards were Ukrainian.

"It is a known fact that most of the guards were prisoners from the Red Army. Ukrainians during World War II constituted about 22 percent of Red Army soldiers, as well as Red Army POWs. Thus, it is fair to assume that only about 22 percent of the guards were Ukrainians, while the rest were of other nationalities.

"At the same time we do not think it is fair to single out Mr. Demjanjuk's ethnic background constantly in the press reports of this trial. His national background is of no relevance to the crimes he allegedly committed, as it is not relevant to bring out the ethnic background of Lazar Kaganovich when describing his crimes against the Ukrainian people."

The Ukrainian Engineers' Society's letter, which was similar to the association's message, was signed by George Bazylewsky, president, and John Y. Hamulak, secretary.

## Thatcher to appeal for Ukrainian dissidents

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leaves on Saturday, March 28, for a five-day visit to Moscow, and No. 10 Downing St. has stated that she will act upon the more than 1,000 letters received this month urging her to press for the release of Ukrainian prisoners of conscience.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda, meanwhile, has accused Prime Minister Thatcher of maintaining contacts with renegade Soviet citizens. Mrs. Thatcher recently met with former Soviet political prisoner Yuri Orlov.

During her Moscow visit, Mrs. Thatcher is expected to have at least six meetings with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

## Court to hear Linnas appeal

NEW YORK — The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals agreed on Tuesday, March 24, to hear the appeal of Karl Linnas, the Long Island man threatened with deportation to the USSR, where he faces the death penalty for Nazi war crimes.

Mr. Linnas was tried in absentia by a Soviet court and found guilty. The verdict, however, was announced in the Soviet press even before the proceedings had begun.

## Action urged on Sobibor film

NEW YORK — CBS Television will air a made-for-television movie on prime time national television on April 12. "Escape From Sobibor" depicts the 1943 escape of the inmates of the Sobibor death camp in eastern Poland. The film, which is based on accounts of survivors, asserts that the guards of this camp were exclusively Ukrainians.

Prof. Taras Hunczak, director of the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center in New York explained why the portrayal of Ukrainians in this film is inaccurate. He said, "Ukrainians made up less than 25 percent of the Red Army. The guards of German camps, who were often drawn from the Red Army prisoners of war would reflect this ethnic mix of the Red Army. It is highly unlikely that all the guards at Sobibor were Ukrainian. To say they were, as the film does, is historically inaccurate and exhibits an ethnic bias. Surely CBS does not wish to be identified as being ethnically biased."

Individuals are urged to write to CBS (to Executive Producer Martin Starger

and to Audience Services at 51 W. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10019) noting that the Ukrainian community finds the portrayal of Ukrainians in the film extremely offensive and demands that the facts be examined before the airing of the film, and suggesting that either the repeated references to "Ukrainian guards" be dubbed over with the word "guards" or that a disclaimer be aired prior to the film stating that references implying that all the guards at Sobibor were Ukrainians are not historically accurate.

Letters should also be sent to the Chrysler Corp., the film's underwriter, to: Joe Hickey, Director, Chrysler Corp. Advertising, P.O. Box 857, Detroit, Mich. 48288. Copies may be sent to Lee Iacocca, Chairman, Chrysler Corp., 1200 Chrysler Drive, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

Copies of the script of "Escape from Sobibor" may be obtained from the CBS Television Reading Program, 51 W. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

## Heritage Council plans activity

NEW YORK — In order to develop an effective, organized work plan, assign priorities and determine strategies for accomplishing set goals, the members of the Ukrainian Heritage Council's executive committee gathered on February 28 and again on March 21.

Dr. Taras Hunczak opened the February 28 meeting and briefly mentioned his reactions to the recent conference on victims of the Holocaust, which he attended in Washington. He reported that even at this conference, which was dedicated to all victims of the Holocaust, the question of Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis was raised.

As a starting point to the discussions, the three main goals of the Ukrainian Heritage Council were presented to the executive committee:

- to defend human rights in Ukraine;
- to present the concerns of Ukrainians in the diaspora, including projecting a positive image, in contrast to only responding to negative situations;
- to develop and expand the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center, which is an information base located at the Ukrainian Institute in New York and whose projects will include a library on tape.

Discussions commenced with proposals of long-term and short-term projects, which were made by Roman Kupchinsky. All the projects mentioned were discussed enthusiastically, but tempered by the realization that a great deal will depend on the financial base of the organization and the support of the community.

Among the short-term projects discussed were: a delegation to Israel to observe the trial of John Demjanjuk and to collect media reports on the proceedings; the April 12 showing on television of the CBS movie "Escape from Sobibor," which is reported to be defamatory to Ukrainians; and the movie which will be made by HBO based on Simon Wiesenthal's book, "Murderers Among Us."

Among the long-term plans proposed were: liaison to other ethnic communities; a fall seminar on Ukraine during World War II; a quarterly journal offering a Ukrainian perspective on world issues; a coalition with other groups; liaison to the U.S. Consulate in Kiev; permanent liaison with the Department of State, the Democratic and the Republican national committees;

(Continued on page 14)

## Canadian MP criticized for remarks

by Michael Bociurkiw

EDMONTON — A Ukrainian Canadian Member of Parliament is in hot water after saying that Ukrainians have suffered more than Jews and that Jews do not have a "Simon pure" war record.

William Lesick, a Progressive Conservative MP from Edmonton, said in an interview on March 12 that he felt the search for war criminals in Canada has exacerbated tensions between Canada's Ukrainian and Jewish communities.

He said the 1932-33 Great Famine in Ukraine, in which 7 million people are believed to have died, "was a greater one, if you want to call it a holocaust, than the Jewish Holocaust."

"And who did Stalin put in charge of the Ukrainian holocaust? It was a Jewish chap," Mr. Lesick said, referring to Stalin's industry minister, Lazar Kaganovich.

The Edmonton MP's statement brought swift and angry reaction from members of Canada's Jewish community. Len Dolgoy, an Edmonton

spokesman for the Canadian Jewish Congress, said making comparisons between holocausts "demeans all people involved." "The statement showed a lack of judgment," Mr. Dolgoy told the Canadian Press wire service. "The choice of words was ill-conceived and, while unintentional according to Mr. Lesick, must remain his until he answers our complaint."

Irwin Cotler, the human rights lawyer who represented the Canadian Jewish Congress before the Deschenes Commission, said Mr. Lesick's statement is the kind that raises tensions between communities.

An MP from the pro-labor New Democratic Party said Prime Minister Brian Mulroney should throw Mr. Lesick out of the Conservative caucus if he refuses to apologize in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lesick later told the Canadian Press that he regrets causing distress within the Jewish community over his remarks. He added, however, that an apology will not be forthcoming until someone shows him how the remarks "slighted" or "wounded" them.



## Engineers say little known about nuclear accident one year later

by Natalia A. Feduschak

NEW YORK — Three prominent Ukrainian engineers discussed the biomedical aspects of and the events that led up to the world's worst commercial nuclear disaster last April 26 at a conference held at the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) on March 14.

The featured speakers at the conference, titled "The Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: One Year Later," sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America (UESA) and the UIA were Roman Cyhan, a nuclear reactor engineer at the Philadelphia Electric Co., Ihor M. Czerwinskyj, a radiological health specialist at the New York State Department of Health, and Ihor J. Masnyk, deputy director of the division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis at the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

Conference chairman Roman A. Hawrylak welcomed the audience of 60 with the statement that little has been written about Chernobyl a year after the accident in the American press and "precious little" is still known in the West about the true state of affairs in the Soviet Union regarding the aftermath of the accident. The purpose of the conference was to inform the general public of the findings of the UESA and to breathe new life into the media's interest regarding the nuclear accident, he said.

The first speaker was Mr. Cyhan who gave a physical description of the Chernobyl No. 4 reactor and discussed the events that led to its final explosion on April 26. He also discussed the differences between U.S. and Soviet reactors, compared various reactor types and gave a description of the

Soviet RBMK 1000 reactor plant, the type in use at Chernobyl.

"The Soviet RBMK reactor is a uranium fueled, graphite moderated, water cooled reactor. This kind of reactor is unique to the Soviets, and there are more than 20 such reactors in the Soviet Union," he said. "Fourteen of these are RBMK 1000's. This means that they have a full power rating of 1,000 electrical megawatts and 32,000 thermal megawatts."

Mr. Cyhan also went into a detailed explanation of the events that led up to the accident and commented on the official Soviet report that was issued in Vienna in August 1986 about the causes of the accident.

"The Soviets claim in one part of their Vienna report on the Chernobyl reactor accident that the operations personnel were not ready for the (annual) tests and did not know the possible dangers involved," Mr. Cyhan said. "Yet in another part of the Vienna report the Soviets claim that at one point during the preparation for the test, the operators did recognize that they had a lower than permissible control rod shutdown reserve which required an immediate reactor shutdown, but opted instead to leave the reactor in operation."

"So during the moments just before the reactor accident at Chernobyl, either the operators did not realize the possible danger or they did. Both cannot be true. Either the Soviets are confused on this point, or they are trying to confuse the rest of the world," he noted.

The Soviet Union has maintained that the cause of the nuclear accident is attributable to mistakes made during tests that were being conducted at the plant.

(Continued on page 12)

## Annual language conference held

SASKATOON — The third annual Ukrainian Language Conference was held February 21 at the Eamer Auditorium of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, together with the Saskatchewan Teachers of Ukrainian, sponsored the conference titled "Saskatchewan's Second Language."

Approximately 50 persons attended the conference, coordinated by Veronica Chuchman, the Ukrainian language officer of the UCC Saskatchewan Provincial Council.

The first speaker, Prof. David Dillon of the University of Alberta, spoke on the topic "Ukrainian Bilingual Education in a Multilingual and Multicultural Context." Prof. Dillon viewed bilingual education very favorably, noting that through a bilingual education, a child

can discover more about himself and his heritage, while developing a tolerance and understanding of others.

Members of the Saskatchewan Committee for Ukrainian Language Education and the Education Committee of the UCC took part in the Debate "Why Learn a Second Language? Why Learn Ukrainian?" Some very interesting ideas, both positive and negative, were presented to those in attendance, allowing for a lively discussion involving all participants of the conference.

John Rozdilsky, president of the UCC Saskatchewan Provincial Council, presented the education specific portion of the document "Building the Future: Ukrainian Canadians in the 21st Century." A Blueprint for Action." Mr. Rozdilsky presented the goals of

(Continued on page 13)

## Scientists predict health problems because of Chernobyl disaster

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — A year after the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident, doctors from Ireland and a German scientist predict continued problems for Europe, including Byelorussia and Ukraine.

At the convention of Physicians for Social Responsibility in this city, a Chernobyl workshop was led by Drs. Mary and Sean Dunphy, general physicians from the Irish Medical Campaign for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and Dr. Hartmut Hanauske-Abel, who heads a research program in Mainz, Germany. They spoke of the effects of Chernobyl radiation upon western Europe and of the inability of European governments to deal adequately with the disaster.

The PSR is affiliated with the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which received the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize. Its annual convention will be held this May in Moscow.

To show the expected health effects of the Chernobyl accident upon a country as distant as Ireland, Dr. Mary Dunphy cited statistics which showed a rise of 70 percent in leukemia cases in Ireland during the U.S. atmospheric testing program, 1956-1961. Ireland lies within the prevailing trade winds flowing from the U.S. During the Chernobyl accident, winds uncharacteristically shifted and blew easterly, dumping radioactivity upon Ireland and Britain, 1,600 miles away.

Subsequently, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California estimated that the Chernobyl accident emitted into the environment more radioactivity than all nuclear explosions to date — more than 8 tons.

Asked what health effects can be expected for Ukraine and Byelorussia, Dr. Dunphy said that cases of leukemia will increase in the next five to 10 years, and cancers will appear in the next 15. "Of course," she commented, "if you're 70 that doesn't amount to anything, but if you are 2 years old you may be dead by 30."

She also mentioned that according to recent observations made by the World Health Organization, evidence suggests that even minute doses of radioactivity during the eighth to the 15th week of a fetus's life may produce severe mental retardation. Besides retardation, miscarriages and stillbirths will increase. Both retardation and fetal deaths can be expected to rise within the next year. In

Ireland a study of the consequences of radiation exposure upon newborns during gestation is being conducted.

And during the accident there was a great deal of radiation. She approximates that Ukraine and Byelorussia received over 100,000 Becquerel per square meter of radiation. The Swedish government set the danger level at 1,000 Bq/sq.m. Dr. Dunphy cited an estimate that places Chernobyl radiation levels at 800 to 1,000 Hiroshimas.

According to Soviet figures, the radiation level in Kiev during this time was 80 times the normal background level. Based on this data, Dr. Irwin Bross, an epidemiologist at Johns Hopkins University calculated that a million cancer deaths will result. His conclusions were drawn from the National Academy of Science studies of U.S. servicemen exposed to nuclear test explosions.

A more conservative figure was given by Dr. Dan Beninson and Dr. Morris Rosen, who are leaders in the nuclear field, at last year's Vienna conference for nuclear specialists. They estimated that 24,000 people might die from cancer in the USSR in the upcoming 70 years. But the full amount of damage to the genetic pool will not be evident, according to Dr. Dunphy, until 12 generations have passed — several hundred years.

The two most dangerous products of a nuclear reaction are the radioactive iodines and cesiums. Falling upon the ground, they can be ingested directly by human beings or indirectly through the food chain. Humans are one of two species that are extremely sensitive to radiation, said Dr. Dunphy.

There are still parts of Europe, especially in Sweden, where the levels are still considered threatening to pregnant women.

Contrary to early Soviet reports, radiation cannot be easily washed off, and in Dutch forests cesium levels in mushrooms were expected to reach as high as 5,000 to 6,000 Bq. per kilogram, though the Netherlands were spared the worst fallout.

Next, Dr. Hanauske-Abel reviewed the response of Germany to the crisis, which seemed divided in its opinion on how to deal with the situation. On the one hand, the government was treating dust from East European trucks, and other particulates falling from the sky, as radioactive wastes. On the other, they were cutting off hotlines established at

(Continued on page 12)

## Obituary

### Sister Monica Bolesta, OSBM

SLOATSBURG, N.Y. — Sister Monica (Katerina) Bolesta of the order of Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate died on February 13 at the Villa of Divine Providence Nursing Home in Lansdale, Pa. She was 95 years old, and had spent 79 years in the religious life.

Sister Monica died in the company of her sisters who were at her bedside offering a supportive presence, hymns and prayers.

Her body was laid out at St. Mary's Villa in Sloatsburg, N.Y., on February 15-16. On February, a requiem liturgy was offered by Bishop Basil Losten and Deacon Bohdan Tarnawsky at the chapel at St. Joseph's Home.

Sister Monica was born to Michael and Maria (Stecura) Bolesta in Ukraine on February 26, 1891.

She entered the Sisters Servants of

Mary Immaculate on October 10, 1908. On August 28, 1918, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky received her perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

She gave of her prayer, energy and talents in Ukraine, Poland, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Canada and the United States. With many years in positions of leadership, Sister Monica served as superior, assistant novice directress and general councillor.

In times of both peace and war, Sister Monica utilized her leadership abilities to encourage those who were wealthier to help those less fortunate, and influenced the governing of her congregation. At St. Mary's Villa Academy in Sloatsburg, she taught many girls Ukrainian language and crafts such as cross-stitching and pysanky.



Panelists address the topic "Why Learn a Second Language? Why Learn Ukrainian?"

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### District committee meeting

#### Chicago

CHICAGO — The Chicago area UNA District Committee held its organizing meeting on February 28 at St. Volodymyr Church Hall. The meeting was chaired by John Gawaluch, district chairman, with Roman Prypchan, secretary, keeping the minutes.

The following members of Supreme Assembly were also present: John O. Flis, supreme president; Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president; Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-presidentess; and Anatole Doroshenko, supreme auditor.

Mr. Gawaluch called the meeting to order and announced that the most important phase of the UNA's work lay ahead: inaugurating a professional sales program for the UNA. Mr. Gawaluch reviewed the organizing efforts of 1986 and the result of one month's effort in 1987. He congratulated the secretaries who had organized five or more members in 1986. He stated that the principal reason for this meeting was to introduce to all the secretaries present. Steven Bohacz, who had been retained as regional UNA representative for the Chicago area.

Dr. Kuropas commented on Mr. Bohacz's willingness to work for UNA, calling him ambitious, serious, qualified and, above all, a Ukrainian. Gloria Paschen warned everyone present that retaining Mr. Bohacz also means the willingness of UNA to accept greater expenditures of money for this department, inasmuch as qualified licensed representatives will have to be hired in increasing numbers.

Mr. Doroshenko stated that it is a good omen that after 12 years Chicago has at long last been successful in hiring a licensed sales representative in Chicago and he welcomed Mr. Bohacz abroad.

Mr. Flis, in his introductory remarks, stated that the UNA is now moving ahead. The main office, he reported, had just received notice from its actuary that the 1980 CSO (mortality tables) has been approved for all UNA policies, and that this will be put into practice within the next few months. Approved for the UNA portfolio was an annually renewable term insurance certificate, a 30-year decreasing term policy (mortgage policy), IRA annuity and a new ADD certificate, the premium for which will amount to \$6.50 annually.

He stated that 1980 CSO that has been approved for use in UNA certificates will mean a lower premium on most of the new certificates, but the difference is not going to be great on endowments.

(Mr. Flis stated that most popular at this time in the UNA portfolio is single-premium payment E-18, E-20, E-65 as well as a Whole Life certificates.)

He then introduced Mr. Bohacz, saying that most of the UNA officers had met with Mr. Bohacz in the past and wholeheartedly supported his engagement by the UNA. Mr. Bohacz is also an attorney and a resident of Chicago area.

Mr. Bohacz stated it was a pleasure and an honor for him to assume the position of field representative for Chicago area. He asked the secretaries for aid in organizing new members, especially those for higher amounts of insurance.

He asked for the help of secretaries and organizers so that he can approach Ukrainians in the area to become members of the UNA and enroll them for larger amounts of insurance within the Chicago area. He stated that Ukrainians have moved to the suburbs, but that he has wheels and can travel to the suburbs in order to sign them up as members.

Mr. Bohacz stated that there are 60,000 Ukrainians in Chicago, the greater majority of whom are not presently UNA members. He asserted that, due to his age, he can approach all young Ukrainians to become members of the UNA and thus become members of the largest Ukrainian family in the world.

A reasonable estimate of the number of members in Chicago area that could be enrolled is 10,000, according to Mr. Bohacz. He asked all secretaries to aid him in achieving this goal, and he reminded and assured the secretaries that they can continue to organize as before, as well as aid him and his staff in the professional organization effort.

He also asked for their aid in promoting higher amounts of insurance coverage. Secretaries would receive a \$25 fee for recommending a family, to be paid only on the purchase of one or more insurance certificates and that these new members would be assigned to a given branch depending on the recommender's request and the purchaser's choice. Mr. Bohacz stated that all

(Continued on page 13)

### Father's Day Festival planned

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On June 20 and 21, the warm and friendly premises of the Ukrainian National Association's estate, Soyuzivka, will again host the annual Father's Day Festival.

A rich artistic program will begin on Saturday evening, June 20, with a performance by Dumka Choir from New York City. A dance with a live band will conclude Saturday festivities.

On Sunday, June 21, liturgies will be celebrated at the Ukrainian Catholic church at 10 a.m. and the Ukrainian Orthodox chapel at 11 a.m. A noontime lunch will follow.

The main event will be the blessing of a statue of the late Ukrainian Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj at 2 p.m. The bust has already been erected between the Main House and the monument to Taras Shevchenko. Church dignitaries

have been invited and those attending will be announced in the near future.

The artistic program will resume after the blessing of the statue. The Dunai Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble from St. Catharines, Ont., and soloist and opera singer Laryssa Magun-Huryrn, soprano, from New York City, will be featured.

Supper will follow, and members of the UNA's Supreme Executive Committee will bid farewell to the guests.

As in past years, district and branch officers will be organizing bus excursions to attend this celebration. Two-day bus excursions are possible this year.

Lodgings at reduced rates are available for Saturday, June 20. Please contact Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641, for reservations.

### The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

#### Fraternalism: a good prescription

What do we really mean by the word "fraternal"? Is it another word which we use to describe an insurance company that doesn't pay taxes? There has to be more to it than this pragmatic connotation.

Fraternal means brotherly. It is derived from the Latin word "frater," which means brother. (Of course, the same idea applies to sisterly and sister.) Thus, fraternal includes sharing a common bond, like brothers and sisters sharing common parents and caring for one another as members of a family should. In practice, it's the reaching out of one human being to another, the joining of hands.

The fraternal idea applies to us, UNA members, on different levels of sharing.

First, we share the bond of being brothers and sisters under one God. Thus, all human beings are brothers and sisters.

Secondly, as members of the UNA, we are brothers and sisters in one organization, through the branch family, then the district, an extended family of branches, and ultimately on the national level, which unites all district families reaching out to one another.

Thirdly, we all share a common

heritage with Ukrainians, whether we were born in Ukraine or outside of Ukraine. Our fellow Ukrainians may or may not be members of the UNA.

We admit to having torn loyalties, (member or non-member; Ukrainian or non-Ukrainian). But when it comes to helping people in need, the motto should be: help them first and ask questions about their background later.

To formulate a clear idea of fraternalism in the UNA, we must realize the UNA exists for the benefit of its members and their immediate families. The UNA supports the activities of the Ukrainian community in general, but does not discriminate against people of other ethnic backgrounds, when people are in need. Why? Remember the saying, "There, but for the grace of God, go I."

The aim of our organization is to do good deeds, such as corporal and spiritual works of mercy, and at the same time preserve our religious and national heritage. This includes being a good citizen of the United States, or Canada, and supporting the Ukrainian cause.

Thus, being a good member of our fraternal organization is a prescription for being a good Christian, a good Ukrainian and a good citizen.



Some of the participants of the recent organizing meeting of the Chicago UNA District. UNA execs are seated in front row.

#### New Midwest correspondent

Marianna Liss has been named The Ukrainian Weekly's Midwest correspondent. Ms. Liss, a Chicagoan who hails from Detroit, began submitting articles to The Weekly on a free-lance basis in November of 1985. She was hired as a full-time Weekly correspondent in July of last year on a three-month trial basis, and in October was designated as the newspaper's full-time Chicago correspondent.

(Continued on page 13)



# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## "Escape from Sobibor"

On April 12, "Escape from Sobibor" will be shown as a Chrysler Showcase Presentation on the CBS Network. According to community activists who have seen the film (including this writer), its major fault is that this docu-drama — based, as its producers say, on extensive historical research — states that all the guards at the Sobibor death camp were Ukrainians. The film does this via repeated references to "Ukrainian guards" or, simply, "Ukrainians." (There are no Ukrainians in this film other than the guards. And, the word guards is never used without the descriptive "Ukrainian" preceding it.)

This raises two issues: Is it true that all the guards were Ukrainians? Is it germane to identify the nationality of the guards?

First, the matter of truth. We cannot deny that there were Ukrainians among the camp guards. But, there is absolutely no evidence that Ukrainians, as Ukrainians, were recruited to be guards — and this, in fact, is what the film implies.

According to Dr. Taras Hunczak, a historian who specializes in this period of history, especially as concerns the "Ukrainian question," no more than 25 percent of the guards could have been Ukrainians since the camp guards were drawn from the prisoners of war, that is, captured Red Army soldiers.

Holocaust historian and Yad Vashem director Dr. Yitzhak Arad was recently quoted in a Montreal newspaper as saying (in reference to the Treblinka and Sobibor camps that are the focus of the John Demjanjuk trial) that the camp guards were "mostly Ukrainians and Latvians" who were "generally recruited from Russian [read Soviet] prisoners of war."

As well, consider the fact that Sobibor and Treblinka survivors who originally stated that guards were Ukrainians upon further questioning said that these guards spoke Russian.

All of the foregoing should raise serious questions as to the validity of the research conducted by the persons responsible for "Escape from Sobibor."

Now, is it even relevant to stress the nationality of the camp guards? We can argue that though it is germane to mention the Jews as the Nazis' victims because the Jews, as a nation, were targeted by Hitler for annihilation. Others, too, were killed by the Nazis, but they were not selected for extermination in the same way as all the Jews. By the same token then, it would be germane to mention the nationality of the guards used by the Nazis

if the guards had been selected based on their nationality (i.e., were the Ukrainians chosen to be guards because they were Ukrainians?). We know that this simply was not the case.

Therefore, the repeated and deliberate references to Ukrainians serve no purpose, and this docu-drama becomes a vehicle for exacerbating tensions between Jews and Ukrainians, and actually promotes hatred. Further, it serves to reinforce misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the World War II period, and supports stereotyping.

To make matters infinitely worse, "Escape from Sobibor" is to be used as an educational tool through the CBS Television Reading Program. CBS has prepared a teacher's guide as well as student handout that comprises the script of the movie. The guide suggests, among other things, that students read the script aloud in class and it identifies in the cast of characters the "Ukrainians — Corporal Klat and guards" and describes them as "Ukrainians employed by the Germans as military assistants." (There are other shortcomings in the teacher's guide, but they relate to the ever-present problem of equating the Soviet Union and Russia — including a crossword puzzle clue that states: "citizen of the USSR"; answer: "Russian.") In the script received by the students, in addition to the 13 references to Ukrainians in the film's dialogue, there are countless other references to the Ukrainian guards in the stage directions.

Who is responsible for "Escape from Sobibor"? — Chrysler, the underwriter and prime sponsor of the prime-time TV movie, and CBS, whose docu-drama department reviewed the project before giving its imprimatur and whose educational and community services department oversaw preparation of the teachers' and students' guides to the film.

Well, this is one time the Ukrainian community knows in advance what to expect in the way of defamation. And we cannot afford to sit back and let it happen.

It is crucial that all concerned Ukrainians in the United States and Canada write to Chrysler and CBS (see addresses in story on page 3) and express their extreme dissatisfaction with the entire "Escape from Sobibor" project.

We must demand that one of three things be done to rectify the situation: 1. all references to Ukrainians should be deleted and replaced with the word guards; 2. a disclaimer should be aired with the film stating that although this docu-drama is based on historical research it incorrectly implies that all the guards at Sobibor were Ukrainian; 3. the film is not shown at all in its present state.

If one of these demands is not implemented, then we believe the only proper response is a boycott by all Ukrainians in North America of Chrysler products. Yes, Mr. Iacocca, Ukrainians, too, buy cars and trucks.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### In the wake of Deschenes report comes a time for healing

by Ron K. Vastokas and L.Y. Luciuk

Canada's Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals has finally released its report. It represents a uniquely Canadian approach to the issue of bringing alleged war criminals to justice. The commission's final report has generally been greeted with optimism, most particularly by organizations representing Canadians of Jewish, Ukrainian, and other East European backgrounds.

Not only have the quarrels which emerged during the work of the Deschenes Commission, and the question of Soviet evidence been addressed, but it may well be that the commission's recommendations will themselves serve to bridge over the rifts that emerged over the past two years between these various communities.

Heading the list of the major conclusions of the commission was the clear statement that all war criminals, regardless of their ethnic, religious, racial or cultural origins, found in Canada, will be brought to trial in Canada under Canadian criminal law. An amendment to the Criminal Code will allow for such prosecution.

This solution addresses the concerns of those communities which argued that justice must not be selective and that one war criminal in Canada, of whatever background, is one too many. Just as there may soon be a Nazi war criminal trial in Canada so too the prosecution of Soviet war criminals who may be found in Canada is provided for.

Secondly, there can be a "made in Canada" resolution of this issue. Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn emphasized that the problem of war criminals should be dealt with in Canada and resolved in a manner consistent with Canadian standards of law and evidence. Furthermore the legal options of denaturalization, deportation and extradition were, essentially, rejected as Mr. Hnatyshyn emphasized that Canada should not "export" its problems. The Canadian judicial system is quite capable of dealing with this matter and in its own way.

Thirdly, the issue of alleged war criminals in Canada is not what it was initially perceived to be. Justice Jules Deschenes' report indicated that there had been "no less than [a] 400 percent exaggeration" about the number of suspected war criminals said to be in Canada. The figures ventured by "outside interveners" like Simon Wiesenthal and others like the Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles, Sol Littman, were described as being "grossly exaggerated."

There are 20 individuals in Canada against whom there are "specific, credible and serious allegations" of war criminality. While a further 218 subjects will require further investigation this will be undertaken on a case by case basis.

As for Canadians who were members of the Ukrainian Galicia Division, these veterans were completely exonerated; it was also concluded that there is no evidence that the infamous Joseph Mengele ever tried to enter Canada.

*Prof. Ron Vastokas teaches anthropology at Trent University. Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is a postdoctoral fellow in the department of geography at the University of Toronto.*

The nationality and place of origin of all the suspects was carefully deleted by Justice Deschenes to ensure that the civil liberties of Canadian citizens were fully protected as provided for under the Canadian Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms. War criminality has nothing to do with nationality or ethnicity, and this has been underscored in Justice Deschenes' report.

Fourthly, the conduct of these necessary investigations will be undertaken within the existing framework of the Justice Department and the RCMP. The required resources will be allocated to these authorities. No additional organizations, such as a Canadian equivalent to the U.S. Office of Special Investigations (OSI) will be set up in Canada. This particular recommendation met with the complete support of the Ukrainian Canadian and Jewish Canadian organizations which had standing before the Commission of Inquiry.

This was a particularly significant development for, while Canadian governments in the past may have been slow in searching out and prosecuting war criminals said to be living in Canada, there is now a general agreement among Canadians of origins as diverse as Croatian and Jewish, Ukrainian and Vietnamese, Lithuanian and Arab, that all war criminals found in Canada be brought to justice. For the first time in Canadian history the communities most directly affected by such a search for war criminals have been given a mechanism by which persons should be brought to justice, where this should be done, and on that most fundamental of principles, namely that all war criminals will be equally subject to investigation and prosecution.

It would be both a factual error, and a serious misunderstanding of what Justice Deschenes recommended, if it were not recognized that Canada has now established a legal precedent of potentially international implications. Instead of adopting an American, OSI-style solution — and provoking a public outcry that might have attended such an action — the commissioner and the government have crafted a distinctive proposal that satisfies the concerns of all Canadians seriously concerned with this problem. These communities have now agreed that the government should expeditiously move to bring to trial those against whom there are sufficient grounds of such action.

Finally, one of the most important implications for the future is that the government has now proposed a tightening up of the immigration screening process and interview procedures to ensure that Canadian citizenship and immigration are not available to those who have participated in war crimes. Canada's government has made a definite commitment to ensuring that this country will not be a haven for war criminals; the need for future inquiries into the presence of such persons will therefore be diminished, for no war criminals, from whatever conflict, past or present, should ever again be able to come here, disguised as refugees or victims of oppression.

A legal remedy for coping with the problem of war criminals who may be found in Canada is finally available. This solution has been widely applauded.

(Continued on page 13)

# Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost": its meaning for America

by William H. Courtney

In 1961 Nikita Khrushchev boasted that a Communist society would be built in the USSR by 1980. It was to have achieved material abundance, abolished economic classes and caused the state to wither away. Subsequent performance fell short of this goal. Now a new leader seeks to restore the Communist dream.

This may be an impossible task, but Mikhail Gorbachev is tackling it with energy. After taking power two years ago he launched a policy of openness, or glasnost. He seems to hope that more open discussion of problems will inform and inspire citizens to back bold measures for revitalization of the Soviet economy, society and politics. Glasnost also has an external aim — to persuade foreigners that the USSR is moderating its behavior, and thus encourage them to lessen pressure for change in Soviet foreign policies.

How do we in America look at glasnost? We welcome genuine openness. Only when individual Soviet citizens know more about, and have more say in their country's policies are we likely to see a lasting reduction in East-West tensions. Before exploring this idea, let's look at why Mr. Gorbachev is seeking salvation in glasnost.

## Glasnost at home

The Soviet regime faces difficulties but is not on the verge of collapse. It has a tight grip on power. Soviet leaders employ powerful tools of propaganda, indoctrination and repression. Since Stalin's death in 1953 the regime has provided its citizens with much of what they value — peace, public order, personal security and a better standard of living. Soviet control benefits also from the lack of democratic traditions in Russian history.

Despite these sources of regime stability, the social and political fabric has eroded. Consumers are disgruntled. Per capita consumption has grown slowly, and remains only one-third of the U.S. level. Families stand in line two hours a day to buy goods, which are often shoddy. Health has deteriorated. Over two decades life expectancy dropped: for males from 66 to 62 years. Housing also lags: one in five urbanites still lives with strangers.

A collision between climbing expectations and stagnating consumption has led to sagging worker morale and productivity. Increased education and contacts with the outside world spur citizens to look more objectively at Soviet life and their low standard of living. Empty regime promises stir cynicism. Unrest grows as memories of Stalinist terror fade.

As a result Soviet optimism of the 1960s is gone. Most workers see little point in exerting themselves if they cannot purchase better goods. Many citizens pursue private affairs, from the occult to the black market. More Soviet youth are drifting and dodging the draft. Crime has grown and theft from the state is normal. Russification aggravates ethnic tensions, as the Alma Alta riots showed. Ideology seems stilted.

Mr. Gorbachev has moved quickly to tackle many of these problems. His

*William H. Courtney is the U.S. Consul general designate to Kiev. The address above was delivered on March 19 at the University of Idaho at a debate with Soviet Embassy First Secretary Vitaliy Churkin and Prof. George Breslauer of the University of California.*

revitalization program relies as much on the stick as the carrot. It has tightened labor discipline, and penalized laggards and drunkards. The regime continues harsh punishment of dissent and religious activism. Fearful of Western influence, the authorities jam the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe. They scare Soviet citizens from having contacts with foreigners, they arrest innocent journalists like Nick Daniloff.

Mr. Gorbachev combines the stick, however, with glasnost and a dazzling array of modest reforms. He is going over the heads of bureaucrats to seek public support. He is infusing the elite with more competent cadres. He is helping consumers by allowing more small-scale private activity in the supply of food and personal services. Mr. Gorbachev has boldly called for more than one candidate in local party elections.

How well his ambitious programs work depends in part on how the tensions they generate are managed. Opposition has already formed. Some entrenched officials are resisting changes. Many ordinary people dislike the labor discipline and anti-alcohol campaigns. They are bitter if their private endeavors to make life more bearable are punished, while elite corruption and privileges persist.

Mr. Gorbachev may be caught on the horns of a dilemma. So far his measures seem too modest to lift Soviet society out of its lethargy. Yet they are arousing opposition that could jeopardize his chances for enacting really fundamental reforms. At this point, however, we should not underestimate Mr. Gorbachev's boldness or political acumen. Nor should we discount the weight of sectors such as the intelligentsia which see glasnost and renewal as vital to the Soviet future.

## America's interest in glasnost

While the Soviet Union clearly has a stake in the success of glasnost, so does America and the West. Greater openness to ideas and freer discussion of views can lead to more individual rights at home and greater restraint abroad. Despite some resistance, this may already have occurred with China. Greater openness elsewhere may work in the same direction. This is why America has long been committed to openness. Since World War II we have sustained a major investment in broadcasting to oppressed peoples. Events in recent years in Poland, China and the USSR show the value of Western radio broadcasts in helping to acquaint listeners with concepts of democracy, humanism, free trade unions, and the dynamism of market forces.

Western broadcasts have credibility because they give the facts. Let me cite an example. In the early days after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, Soviet citizens relied on foreign newscasts for information about health risks and precautions. If glasnost is to win hearts and minds, Soviet leaders might do well to end their jamming of Western broadcasts.

## Arms control

In no area are the stakes for glasnost higher than in the arms field. Almost daily the Soviets air some new, ridiculous charge that America is preparing for war against the USSR. A few Westerners excuse this as paranoia borne of a tragic past, despite a history of expansion since Ivan the Terrible. Soviet leaders may think they can

bamboozle their citizens.

Thus, they warn shrilly of danger from the West, while saying next to nothing about their own military activities. Nor are citizens told that NATO, unlike the Warsaw Pact, does not threaten armed intervention to keep allies in line. If Soviet leaders are serious about glasnost and about reducing military tensions, they might do well to tell the truth about American and NATO policies, and about the Soviet military machine and its huge cost.

Hostility to the West and Soviet secrecy may be the greatest obstacles to arms control. But a small step has been made. In Stockholm last fall, East and West agreed on steps that, if implemented, will reduce the risk of conflict in Europe. Now, breakthroughs may be within reach. At the Reykjavik summit last October President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev agreed that intermediate-range nuclear missiles should be slashed to 100 on each side, and that strategic offensive forces should be halved. Major differences remain on strategic defense and space arms.

Nailing down concrete arms control agreements requires finding effective means to verify whether cheating is taking place. With today's small missiles, this is a daunting task. A lot of on-site inspection is a must. In the past the Soviets have resisted this. We have just offered important new ideas for verification — involving the transmission of uncoded data from missile tests, detailed exchanges of information about systems to be limited and monitoring of mobile missiles from when they are built to when they are dismantled. If Soviet leaders are sincere about glasnost, they might do well to respond favorably. They might also cease their numerous violations of existing arms agreements.

## Regional conflicts

Arms control cannot prosper in isolation from other sources of tension. Detente of the 1970s was undermined not so much by failures of arms control as by Soviet regional aggression, from Angola to Ethiopia, from Afghanistan to Poland. This remains a main source of East-West tension.

People everywhere are outraged by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, now in its eighth tragic year. Despite glasnost most Soviet citizens are not told that their forces, some 118,000 strong, are devastating the countryside and punishing civilians. Moscow claims that Afghan opponents are bandits, when in fact they constitute a broad, national resistance enjoying overwhelming popularity.

Soviet leaders do not tell their citizens about the cruelty of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, which displaced the barbarism of another Communist leader, Pol Pot. Moscow's ally, Vietnam, seeks to create in Cambodia a vassal state, garrisoned and settled by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese.

Soviet leaders still do not reveal to their citizens that the USSR and Cuba have armed Nicaragua with enough weapons to equip a military juggernaut 10 times larger than Somoza's. Repression of the church and press in Nicaragua gets worse day by day.

If Soviet leaders value glasnost they might do well to tell the truth about Soviet activities in the Third World. This is important. Soviet citizens must understand why regional aggression inflames East-West tensions.

For our part we are ready to work with the Soviets to resolve regional conflicts generated by unpopular Mar-

xist-Leninist regimes. The president has outlined a framework for promoting solutions. The key is a negotiating process between the warring parties to bring an end to violence, national reconciliation, and the withdrawal of Soviet troops. We see scope for U.S.-Soviet talks to support such negotiations. They could ensure the departure of foreign troops and stem the flow of outside arms. We are ready to extend generous support for the reintegration of those countries into the world economy. With regard to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has adopted a public policy of greater flexibility, but it still insists on a withdrawal so slow that it could risk the safety of resistance forces.

## Human rights

Americans care deeply about respect for human rights everywhere. We welcome the selected releases of Soviet human-rights activists, including Sakharov, Orlov, Sharansky and Ratushinskaya. These brave souls were punished because they expressed their thoughts in speech and writing. We rejoice at the release of Anatoly Koryagin, who exposed the system of committing sane persons to mental institutions for engaging in peaceful dissent. We are also glad that a number of family members in the USSR have been allowed to join spouses and relatives here. Resolution of individual humanitarian cases is encouraging.

Nonetheless, thousands more Soviet citizens remain incarcerated for political, nationalist and religious expression. Not long ago courageous prisoners of conscience Anatoly Marchenko and Vasily Stus died for their beliefs. Next year is the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Kievan Rus', yet independent Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches are still forbidden. Last year at least 90 Soviet citizens were sentenced to long prison terms for violating laws regulating religious practices. Emigration from the Soviet Union in 1986 was only two percent of the level of 1979.

If glasnost is a genuine policy, Soviet leaders might do well to open public discussion on why citizens are sent to prison and labor camps for writing and speaking on public issues. This could be a first step to allowing more religious and personal freedom in Soviet society. Western nations have an interest in this not least because the USSR has international obligations under the Helsinki Final Act. Advances in human rights have great impact on Western attitudes toward the Soviet Union.

## Bilateral issues

Since U.S.-Soviet relations have been so strained in recent years, the United States has worked hard to achieve progress in a number of less dramatic areas. Prior to the November 1985 Geneva summit, America and the Soviet Union concluded agreements to upgrade the emergency hotline and to bolster air safety in the North Pacific, where the Korean airliner was shot down. At the summit we agreed on a greatly expanded program of cultural and scientific exchanges, and on the establishment of consulates in New York and Kiev. All of these steps, as they are implemented, further the cause of openness. Understanding of each others' societies is improved and key communications are strengthened. But understanding can be hindered by false propaganda. For instance, Soviet claims that the Pentagon and CIA

(Continued on page 14)

## PRESS REVIEW

**Forget 'Amerika,'  
read Conquest**

ATLANTA — In a highly critical opinion piece recently published by the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, columnist Jim Minter wrote about the absurdity of airing a film like "Amerika" which was shown recently on ABC, and ignoring things "the world needs to better understand" about the Soviet Union.

One of these things, Mr. Minter wrote, is "contained in a horrifying book published last fall by Oxford University Press: 'The Harvest of Sorrow,' researched and written by Robert Conquest, a superbly credentialed historian and expert on the Soviet Union at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. 'Harvest of Sorrow' is the true story of a nation the Russians did indeed take over, and is another proof that truth in the Soviet Union is often worse than fiction.

"ABC could have skipped 'Amerika' and made a television documentary from Conquest's book. Probably no network ever will; they don't have the guts. To do so would be necessary to reveal the story of the greatest crimes of the 20th century to pass unpunished and unrepented."

Mr. Minter wrote that 14.5 million people died, including 11 million who either starved or were shot to death in Ukraine, and gave examples from Dr. Conquest's book of brutality incurred on the Ukrainian people.

"These crimes have been no secure secret," Mr. Minter continued, "despite a careful coverup at the time they were committed. They were, as were the heinous acts of Nazi Germany, carried out by loyal bureaucrats and self-righteous intellectuals, certain in their sick minds that they were cleansing humanity of the undesirable and unworthy.

"In post-war years, free Germans have repented and apologized. Trials and investigations of Nazi crimes have been conducted by the thousands. They continue. The Russians have in fact done nothing to atone for their crimes.

"Today," concludes Conquest, "Moscow permits no real investigation of these monstrous events. Which is to say fast to this degree the (present) regime remains the accomplice, as well as the heir, to those who 50 years ago sent these innocent millions to their death."

"That is far more chilling than any fictional television series," Mr. Minter concluded.

**Molotov's role in  
Ukraine's famine**

WASHINGTON — "The Soviet Foreign Ministry, with an austere proletarian tone, said merely that 'the pensioner' had died. Vyacheslav Molotov, dead at 96, never received notice commensurate with his involvement in large measures."

So begins a column, written by George F. Will in November 1986 shortly after the old Bolshevik's death on November 8, 1986. Writing primarily about Molotov's history as Joseph Stalin's right-hand-man, he also discussed the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 and the newly published book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," by Robert Conquest. He wrote:

"Molotov and Stalin did not usually deal in small numbers. Although there have been many mass murderers with

more flourish, few have been more prolific than the methodical Molotov.

"Robert Conquest's 'The Harvest of Sorrow' is a new history of the biggest unreported story of this century, the 'terror-famine' engineered by Stalin to crush the kulaks, a term denoting peasants prosperous enough to be considered 'class enemies.' The famine killed 7 million people, more than half of them children, in the Ukraine in 1932 and 1933. More than 15 million people — more than were killed in the first world war — were killed by the brutal collectivization of agriculture which the famine was intended to accelerate.

"Conquest notes that while official documents at the time spoke decorously of 'limiting' the kulaks (a semantic evasion that anticipated the Nazis' final solution), Stalin and Molotov, plain speakers, preferred the word 'liquidate.' This was years before Hitler embarked on his genocide that claimed fewer victims. Here, too, Molotov was a pioneer whose achievements as Stalin's servant have not yet received due notice.

"Molotov would chair meetings of committees that included men whose death warrants he had already signed — 'dead men talking,' in Conquest's phrase. But once he did rebel, in his fashion, against the purge of a person close to him. When, in 1948, the Politburo, doing Stalin's bidding, voted to purge and imprison Molotov's wife, Molotov did not join the vote. He abstained."

Mr. Will continued, "Molotov must have felt ill-used when, in 1962, Khrushchev, the Stalinist 'de-Stalinizer,' expelled Molotov from the party. Ingratitude is never pretty. Khrushchev's path to glory ran through the Ukraine, where he helped Stalin and Molotov suffocate that captive nation.

"But filial piety is always nice, and recently the new, different, open, reforming, modernizing Kremlin leaders have rectified that injustice. Two years ago Molotov was readmitted to the party. Also, party records were falsified to show uninterrupted membership, a suitable tribute from that regime to a founding father."

**Nationalism still  
alive in USSR**

NEW YORK — Several days after the student uprising in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, a commentary on the nationalities issue in the USSR appeared in the Wall Street Journal. It was written by Bohdan Nahaylo, a research analyst for Radio Liberty in Munich.

"The protests provide a dramatic reminder of a fundamental fact about the Soviet Union too often overlooked in the West," he wrote. "The Soviet Union is the world's largest multinational state and its last great empire. The disturbances in the Kazakh capital also highlight the intractable and potentially explosive nature of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union generally, and in Central Asia in particular."

"The Soviet Union is, essentially, the former Russian empire, recast in a Soviet mold. Despite Soviet claims that the nationalities problem inherited from the czarist 'prison of nations' has long been successfully resolved, and a harmonious federation of 'free and equal' people established, important decisions are still made in Moscow. The Russians, who constitute barely half of the Soviet Union's population of 280

million, retain a position of political and cultural dominance.

"Whereas the Kremlin continues to place emphasis on political — and, under Mikhail Gorbachev, economic — integration, the non-Russian elites seek to maximize what ever latitude is afforded their republics. Tensions and resentment are exacerbated by Moscow's disregard for national sensibilities, particularly in how teaching of the Russian language is promoted. In each republic the teaching of Russian is advanced, ostensibly for practical reasons, at the expense of native tongues."

Although the Kremlin's over-all objective has been to weaken nationalities in the Soviet Union, its policies have not been uniform, stated Mr. Nahaylo. Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic republics have been subject to greater political control than the Georgians, Armenians and Central Asians, in the post-Stalin period. In the case of Turkish speaking people, Moscow has preferred to rule through native elite.

There are, however, growing examples of discord, Mr. Nahaylo ascertained. Under Mr. Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost," on June 25 Soviet television disclosed racial disorders which occurred in Yakutsk. This is contrary to a long-standing Soviet policy of discussing national antagonism.

Another example of discord was present at the Eighth Congress of Soviet Writers held the same month at which non-Russian representatives listed grievances over Moscow's control over the national-cultural life of their nations.

"Terms like 'great-power chauvinists' were used, and the notion that Moscow knows what is best for non-Russians was explicitly challenged," Mr. Nahaylo stated.

Since then, non-Russians have also aired their anxieties about the role of their native languages in the cultures of their peoples. In the Baltic republics, writers complain that using their mother tongue in public is seen as a "hostile display of nationalism."

"In Byelorussia, which in the past has sometimes been cited as an example of a republic where resistance to Russification is weak, a remarkable campaign in defense of the native language has developed in the paper *Literatura i Mastystva*. Tension has reached the point where the Byelorussian Ministry of Education is being accused of hampering the study of the native language in schools."

But for non-Russians, the problem doesn't end there, Mr. Nahaylo stated. "Another difficulty is the distortion of their national history. Soviet history books and school books usually make it seem as if the very purpose of these nations' existence is to find happiness and fulfillment in the arms of Russia. As one Ukrainian writer put it, the 'loss of national memory today has become especially acute, alarming.'

"In the case of the Kazakhs, some things will be hard to forget. During Stalin's collectivization drive in the 1930s, their nation was abruptly forced to abandon its traditional way of life. The campaign to transform the nomadic Moslem people — breeders of livestock — into a secular group tied to the land, cost an estimated 1.5 million lives, or between 15 percent and 20 percent of the Kazakh population. No wonder that at the writers' congress in Moscow the Kazakh author Olzhas Suleimanov asked how he and others could be

expected to be open in their writing if they were not allowed to examine the collectivization period."

A second trying period for the Kazakhs came in the 1950s when then-General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev wanted to boost grain production by cultivating huge expanses of arable and virgin land in Kazakhstan and southwest Siberia. The influx of people from the European part of the Soviet Union almost swamped the Kazakhs in a Russian-speaking sea, wrote Mr. Nahaylo.

Under the leadership of Dinmukhamed Kunayev for the last two decades, the Kazakhs have begun to come into their own again. While his removal was not unexpected, the way in which he was replaced by a Russian "was interpreted as an insult to resurgent Kazakh pride," according to Mr. Nahaylo.

Such moves by Moscow amount to the abrogation on the part of Moscow of its long-standing *modus vivendi* with Central Asian elites, "in return for political loyalty, the latter were rewarded with concessions in the cultural sphere and affirmative-action policies."

"Now the Kremlin has also stepped up the offensive against Islam and nationalism in the Central Asian republic. In mid-November, on his way to visit India, Mr. Gorbachev stopped off in Tashkent and attacked local Communists who participate in Moslem rituals, by warning that 'even the lightest divergence between words and deeds is impermissible here.'

"The Kremlin's tougher line toward the 'Moslem republics reflects demographic anxieties provoked by the rapid population growth of the seemingly unassimilable Central Asians. At present the Soviet Union is home to about 50 million people of Moslem extraction, and by the turn of the century between one in four and one in five Soviet citizens — and more among those of draft age — will be from a Moslem background."

Because of political, economic and military considerations, the Kremlin has changed its tactics toward the Moslem peoples. The leadership also wants surplus labor from Central Asia to migrate to areas of the Soviet Union where there is a shortage of manpower, Mr. Nahaylo stated.

"The new drive against corruption and economic inefficiency in Central Asia has not been matched in scope or severity in any of the other non-Russian republics. Moreover, the fact that it has been accompanied by an offensive against Islam and nationalism has given the campaign a distinctly 'Central Asian' flavor. Not surprisingly, the Uzbek party leader acknowledged earlier this year that his people had begun to interpret Moscow's actions as 'anti-national.'

"Given that Mr. Gorbachev's overriding concern is to overhaul the economy, Moscow's efforts to break up local cliques and to root out corruption in Central Asia are likely to continue. Whether it is wise for the Kremlin to heighten tensions by simultaneously challenging the cultural and historical heritage of the increasingly assertive Central Asian people is another matter. Evidently Mr. Gorbachev is attempting to kill two birds with one stone: improving the economic reliability of the region, and, at the same time, reasserting Moscow's control over an area that is likely to become more troublesome for him in the future."



# Alberta Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village attracts thousands

by Michael Bociurkiw

ELK ISLAND PARK, Alta., — The province of Alberta is home to more than 100,000 Ukrainians and there are many monuments, tourist attractions and museums which highlight the contribution of Ukrainian Canadians to the growth of the oil-rich province.

There's the world's largest Easter egg in Vegreville, which the Ukrainians erected to commemorate the anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In Edmonton, the capital city governed by a Ukrainian mayor, the lawn of city hall has two monuments which members of the local Ukrainian community are very proud of: the statue of a Ukrainian pioneer woman and the monument dedicated to the victims of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine.

One of the best well-known historic sites in Alberta is the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village — a 320-acre open-air museum, 50 kilometers east of Edmonton on the Yellowhead Highway. Most Ukrainians in Alberta know about the village: thousands of them flock there every August for the annual Ukrainian Day sponsored by the provincial Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Others stop by in the summer on their way to the annual Ukrainian Pysanka Festival in Vegreville. About 70,000 people visited the village last year, officials said.

The history of the village goes back to 1971 when a group of Albertans wanted to "demonstrate the early Ukrainian settlement experience in east-central Alberta." The site was purchased by the provincial government in 1975, and it is now managed by the department of culture.

The village is dotted by a variety of historic buildings — from gold-domed churches to a turn-of-the-century hardware store — that were transported from various sites in east-central Alberta. An old country grain elevator, also transported to the site, stands alone along a railway siding, a short distance away from the restored railway station.

The village employs a team of researchers and historians who strive to restore the buildings to their original form. No detail is overlooked in the restoration efforts. The Wostok hardware store, for instance, was stocked with specially made products which were available to buyers in the early 1900s.

When the restoration crews are finally satisfied that the buildings are as authentic as possible, a full-costumed staff moves in to re-enact the daily activities that bring the buildings to life.

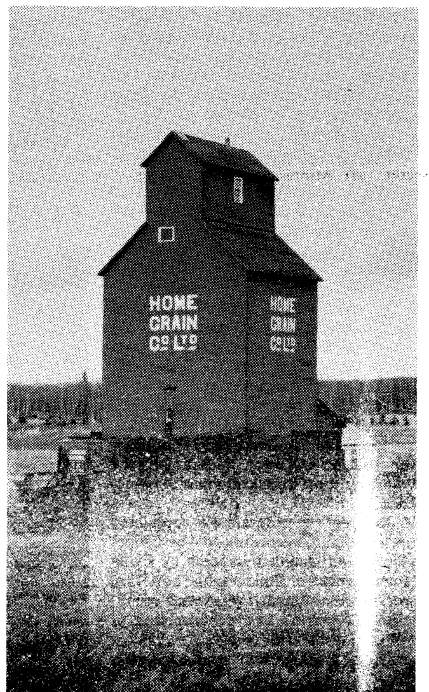
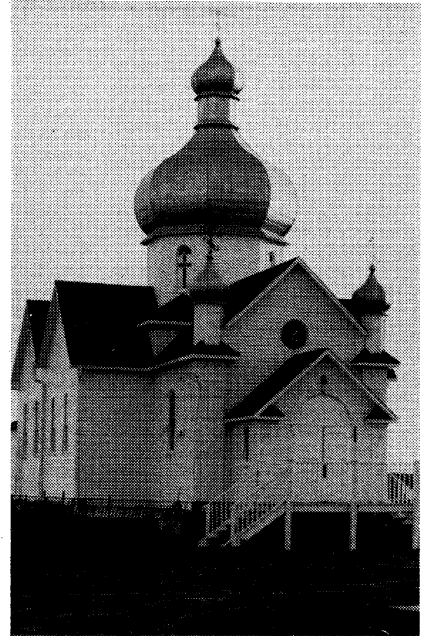
Costumed guides or "interpreters" provide visitors with detailed tours of the village. The village is divided into three areas: there is the farmstead, which includes a group of houses, barns, sheds and granaries; the rural community, dominated by St. Nicholas Russo Greek Orthodox Church and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church; and the rural town, featuring a lumberyard, police post, St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the market square. The visitor reception center and administration building houses displays, workshops and offices.

The village has attracted several prominent politicians and community leaders, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

But, village officials stress, the site is aimed at not only Ukrainian visitors. "The focal point is to show the settlement of Ukrainians in East-Central Alberta," said Irene Jendzowsky, a village spokesperson. "With the help of our interpreters, we try to make it easier for people to step back into time."

Ms. Jendzowsky says the site is expected to be "fully operational" by 1989. When that target date arrives, all the buildings are expected to have been fully restored, furnished and staffed by interpreters.

Although the village is opened year-round, the peak-season is May-August. Admission to the village is free.



The early Ukrainian settlement experience in Alberta is demonstrated by historic restoration projects such as the ones above.

## UNWLA branch marks anniversary

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) Branch 91 of Bethlehem celebrated its 20th anniversary February 1 during an afternoon gathering at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall. Over 100 people attended.

Marta Fedoriw of Allentown, president of the 26-member chapter, welcomed the guests.

"The great resource of America is the diversity of our peoples," she stated. "By promoting Ukrainian culture, we are assuring the continued strength and diversity of this country."

She noted that the UNWLA unites women of Ukrainian heritage in a variety of projects, including the promotion of culture, arts and crafts, workshops for the community, work with the needy and elderly, and activities for youth, according to The (Bethlehem) Globe-Times.

Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) also addressed the gathering in English and Ukrainian. The congressman is a member of the Congressional Helsinki Commission and has traveled to the Soviet Union.

"We have shared an exposure to the experience of Soviet life, either directly, as many of you have, or through your families. It's a unifying experience because it's so difficult sometimes to find out what's actually going on in that part of the world," he said.

As a member of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, Rep. Ritter stated the group is planning to write a letter to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev requesting that he expand his policy of "openness" to include Ukrainian human-rights issues and Ukrainian prisoners of conscience.

He also called on the Soviet authorities to release more information about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster which occurred last year and the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

State Rep. William C. Rybak, (D-Bethlehem) also addressed the audience in English and Ukrainian. He congratulated the UNWLA and praised the contributions of Ukrainians to America.

Much of the program was conducted in Ukrainian, according to The Globe-Times and included a speech by Lydia Burachynska of Philadelphia, honorary president of the UNWLA and recitations of poems and other pieces of Ukrainian literature.

Other speakers were Maria Kondrat of the UNWLA's Philadelphia Regional Council, Olga Tretiak of the New Jersey Regional Council and Nadia Cehelsky, vice-president of Branch 91.

A buffet dinner prepared by members of the league followed the program.

## Florida community grows

PORT CHARLOTTE, Fla. — The new Ukrainian community is rapidly expanding in southwest Florida, in towns such as North Port, Warm Mineral Springs, Venice, Englewood and Port Charlotte.

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center of North Port held groundbreaking in January. A total of 45 condominium units will be built on 3.25 acres next to the Ukrainian Center.

For information about this adult community, write to Walter Boryskewich Boyd, Building Committee Chairman, 2375 Harbour Blvd., Port Charlotte, Fla. 33952, or call (813) 627-1082.

## Memorial to Ukraine's greatest poet planned in Troy

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

TROY, N.Y. — A little piece of Troy will soon be immortalized in the name of Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko. At the beginning of the year, the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Committee requested permission to create a memorial to Taras Shevchenko in the city of Troy.

Under the sponsorship of District 6 Councilman John Berry, the Troy City Council passed a resolution to dedicate a triangular piece of city-owned property to Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. This resolution will soon pave the way for the erection of a monument by the Ukrainian community of the Capital District Area (Albany, N.Y.).

The dedication of the city-owned property to Taras Shevchenko began with a blessing and ground-breaking ceremony on March 15. More than 300 people, including local dignitaries and local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox clergy participated in the blessing of the grounds.

Christine Kolody-Chesley welcomed all of the participants.

Taking part in the ground-breaking ceremony were Mayor Robert Conway, City Manager Steven Dworsky, Councilman Berry and other various dignitaries along with Wasył Bodnar, chairman of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

Ukrainian clergy sprinkled soil from the poet's place of burial in Kaniv, Ukraine.

Afterwards, City Manager Dworsky, the guest speaker, told of the extreme

dedication and love that Shevchenko had for his beloved Ukraine. Mr. Dworsky also related Shevchenko's love for Ukraine to the work of the local Ukrainian American community in dedicating a monument to the great bard of Ukraine.

In a tribute to Shevchenko, the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Choir of Troy sang the "Zapovit," Shevchenko's last will and testament. Lesia Bodnar followed the choir with a recitation of Shevchenko's "Zapovit" in English.

In her closing remarks, Ms. Kolody-Chesley thanked everyone for attending this event and invited all to attend a special program at the Ukrainian Hall in Troy immediately following the ground-breaking.

The program began with a panakhyda (memorial service) in memory of Shevchenko with clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches participating.

The choir of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the direction of Anna Bazar sang "Vstaye Khmara." Also participating in the program were the children from the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox School of Troy and the Saturday Ukrainian School of the Capital District. Both groups offered recitations about Shevchenko, and the students received much applause from the audience.

Two essays were also read by Troy Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic clergy, the Rev. Volodymyr Pashko in Ukrainian and the Rev. Alexander Kenez in English. The choir of St.

Nicholas Church also sang two historical songs with lyrics by Shevchenko: "Dumy Moyi" and "Reve Ta Stohne."

The introductory and closing remarks were delivered by Ms. Kolody-Chesley, who, as the program ended, asked everyone to stand and sing the Ukrainian national anthem.

Ladies of the local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches prepared a reception for all in attendance.

## Poet's holiday marked in Florida

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Taras Shevchenko holiday was marked on Sunday, March 8, after liturgy here at The Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Ukrainian American Association.

The American national anthem followed by "Zapovit" was presented by the Ukraina Choir directed by Mrs. S. Petlak, with Olha Horich, a Canadian visitor, at the piano.

John Kohut, president of the Ukrainian American Association, remarked in the English language on the meaning of this holiday honoring Ukraine's poet laureate followed by the main speaker, Theodore Kulycky, who presented a very detailed history in the Ukrainian language.

Olha Czarkas read the poem "Rozryta Mohyla" followed by the Ukraina Choir presenting three selections: "Dymu Moyi," "Reve Ta Stohne" and the Ukrainian national anthem.

## St. George schoolchildren celebrate Shevchenko Day



During a March 9 Taras Shevchenko Day at St. George School in New York City, grades 3 and 4 played "Zapovit" (Testament) on their flutes (under the direction of their teacher, Lydia Andrusyszyn), while the fifth and sixth graders sang with them. Under the direction of Peter Bodnar, Ukrainian teacher,

various students recited the poetry of Taras Shevchenko, and some students played on the bandura. The kindergarteners (seen above), under the direction of their teacher, Evhenia Wacyk, also recited poetry and sang, as did the first and second graders, under the direction of their teacher, Anna Zabniak.

**A UNA insurance policy =  
an investment in the Ukrainian community**

## Study-tour participants hold reunion

by Ksenia Jowyk

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Free University Foundation Inc. (UFUF), organizer of the annual study-tour "In the Steps of Our Forefathers through Europe" ("Stezhkyam Batkiv po Evrope") has announced its seventh annual study-tour for the summer 1987, as well as the possibility of a new program for the winter season, a student ski trip to Switzerland.

According to Dr. Petro Goy, UFU Foundation president, the winter outing was suggested by Dr. Michailo Katchaluba of Montreux, Switzerland, during the last two visits of the study tour group, when he discovered that many of the students were ardent ski enthusiasts and offered to make arrangements for a winter student ski trip.

Dr. Goy, who has led the tour every summer since organizing the first tour in 1981, announced these and other new plans at the second annual Holiday Gathering of the tour alumni, held here the weekend of January 3-4. The eve-



Alumni of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation's study tours to Europe during a recent get-together in New York City.

ning reception held January 3, drew over 70 alumni and guests from Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Hartford, Montreal, Toronto and other cities. Guests enjoyed a buffet dinner, while reminiscing, viewing a continual slide presentation and photo albums on display from all six years of the study-tour.

In his welcoming address, Dr. Goy updated his audience on the activities of the student committees under the

foundation's umbrella, namely the "Stezhky" tour committee which works year-round at putting together the annual tour and finding new features to add to the itinerary, headed by Lydia Czorny; the Ukrainian Student Dachau Committee headed by Borys Dackiw, and the Ukrainian Student Monte Cassino Committee, headed by Petro Matiaszek.

Festivities continued on Sunday, when many in the group met for brunch at the Ukrainian Restaurant as well as

sightseeing and ice skating in Rockefeller Center and Central Park.

During the weekend, a ski committee consisting of Ksenia Kozak, Andrew Danyluk and Orest Dekajlo was formed, and the existing "Stezhky" committee was expanded.

For information about the summer or winter student tours, or about any of the student committees, write to: "Stezhky" Committee, c/o UFU Foundation, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

## Demjanjuk defense...

(Continued from page 1)

mir, is prejudicing the proceedings. He stated that the judges were exhibiting "hostility, or what I believe is hostility, toward the defendant."

He also cited the judges' decision not to admit into evidence a Florida judge's opinion from the proceedings against Feodor Fedorenko, as well as the judges' toleration of the haughty and flippant behavior of Miriam Radiwker, a witness who testified last week.

Some 95 percent of the time the judges disallow the defense's questions, even without objections from the prosecution, said Mr. Sheftel.

He continued his statement by pointing out that the judges frequently interrupt the defense, stating that its questions are a waste of time, and that the judges tolerate constant commotion in the courtroom.

During a two-hour recess, the three-judge panel considered Mr. Sheftel's request. The request was rejected, however, and the judges stated: "In our opinion there is no basis and no foundation to attorney Mr. Sheftel's appeal."

"This court is not and has not been" displaying hostility toward the accused, Judge Levin stated. "It is precisely because of the severity of the charge facing the accused that we have displayed extraordinary patience" and "allowed the defense to indulge in cross-examination which far exceeds what is relevant and acceptable in Israeli courts."

Late in the afternoon of that day, Martin Kolar, 67, formerly of the Nazi crimes investigation unit of the Israeli Police, was called to testify. He continued his testimony on Tuesday, March 24.

Mr. Kolar told the court that he had conducted questioning of death camp survivors in accordance with instructions of American lawyers, even when this was contrary to Israeli procedures.

He also stated, in contradiction to what Mrs. Radiwker, another Israeli investigator had said, that the photos sent for identification to Israel by the Immigration and Naturalization Service had been arranged in Israel. Mr. Kolar indicated that he had actually

continued the work done by Mrs. Radiwker in questioning Treblinka survivors in preparation for the denaturalization hearings of Messrs. Fedorenko and Demjanjuk.

He said he showed witnesses photos No. 10 through 17, that is, eight photos, although U.S. procedures specified that three photos were to be used, while Israeli procedures stipulated that 10 was the required number.

Mr. Kolar also told of his correspondence with American prosecutors Martin Mendelsohn and Norman Moskowitz in regard to the unwillingness of Israeli witnesses to travel to Cleveland for the Demjanjuk hearing after they were poorly treated at the Fedorenko hearing in Florida. Mr. Kolar said he wrote letters to the U.S. in August 1978 to urge the prosecution to be well-prepared, that the judge not insult the witnesses (as happened in Florida), and that the courtroom atmosphere be proper. During cross-examination it was revealed that Mr. Moskowitz in a letter to Mr. Kolar had given instructions that the witnesses should not travel together on the same plane or, at least, that they not sit together, that they stay in different hotels, etc. These instructions were not followed, however, as already revealed by previous witnesses and confirmed by Mr. Kolar. Instead, the group traveled, lodged and dined together.

Asked by defense attorney Mark O'Connor about the Molod Ukrayni version of the Trawniki ID card, Mr. Kolar replied that he does not recognize the person in the photo.

Mr. Kolar also said under cross-examination that he, too, had revealed the names of Messrs. Fedorenko and Demjanjuk to the death camp survivors he questioned. He also stated that tape recordings were not made of witnesses' testimony because there was no money for this. Judge Levin interrupted, saying that even today this is not done in Israel, due to financial considerations.

On Wednesday, March 25, the prosecution called a German prosecutor, Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, to testify. Mr. Grabitz was the prosecutor at the trial of Karl Streibel, commandant of the Trawniki training camp.

The defense was not prepared for this

witness, however, having been provided only with a biography of Mrs. Grabitz in November, while the documents from the Streibel trial were only provided last month, not giving the defense enough time to have them translated from German to English.

Mrs. Grabitz was questioned in detail by prosecution attorney Michael Shaked about the Streibel trial which lasted from 1960 to 1976, with recesses, and resulted in acquittal. Mrs. Grabitz spoke of the judges' role at the trial, the prosecution and defense, the witnesses, and specific points in the indictment.

The prosecution focused on the testimony of three witnesses in Leningrad in 1975 under the following procedure: questions from the judges, prosecution and defense were submitted in writing to the USSR; they were then asked of the three witnesses — Engelhardt, Orlovsky and Brodzhev — in the presence of the Germans by the Soviet prosecutor in the Russian language; everything was then translated into German; all the participants then read the transcripts, reached consensus on them and signed them. If there were additional questions to the witnesses, the procedure was repeated. Mrs. Grabitz said the Soviet prosecution would often pressure the witnesses that they must tell everything.

Finally, Mr. Shaked proposed that Brodzhev's testimony be admitted as evidence, but after Mr. Sheftel protested, the judges decided to withhold their ruling on this matter until the defense presented its arguments.

Mr. Sheftel reminded the court that he had earlier rejected the Florida judge's opinion, as well as testimony by Australian Chaim Sztajer. If Brodzhev is still alive as believed, then he should come to Jerusalem to testify and be cross-examined, he said.

Mr. O'Connor then stated that he would present his arguments against the introduction of Soviet witness depositions in writing.

On Thursday, March 26, Mrs. Grabitz's testimony about the Streibel trial continued. The prosecution introduced into evidence many photos of Trawniki, as well as numerous samples of Streibel's handwriting. (It is his signature that purportedly appears on the Traw-

niki ID card alleged to have been issued to Mr. Demjanjuk.)

Mr. Sheftel protested that three to four documents with Streibel's signature should be sufficient and that "tales" of Trawniki are not necessary because the defense is not disputing history. Judge Levin rebuked the lawyer for his use of the word "tales," saying, we are talking about historical facts.

Mr. Sheftel withdrew this word, but continued to insist that all the evidence introduced was not necessary. The judge overruled his objections. After Mr. Sheftel again referred to the proceedings as a show, Judge Levin warned him that he could be cited for contempt of court and thrown out of the courtroom, and he added that what made matters worse was that these words were coming from an Israeli.

The court recessed for an hour as the judges, and defense and prosecution teams conferred. When the sessions resumed, Mr. Sheftel apologized to the court, saying he had not meant to imply that the judges were staging a show trial.

### Related developments

The Israeli news agency Itim reported on Sunday, March 22, that a Polish court had convicted three farmers on charges of perjury for saying that Treblinka death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible" was killed in a prisoners' revolt in August 1943.

The report quoted Jacek Wilczur, the Polish government's representative at the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk, who is accused of being "Ivan." Mr. Wilczur did not disclose the sentences or say before which authorities the three had perjured themselves.

The farmers had said that "Ivan" would often drink vodka with them in their homes near the camp. After the uprising, his visits suddenly stopped and they heard that "Ivan the Terrible" had been killed. Mr. Wilczur said Polish authorities had proven "Ivan" was seen by the farmers three months after his purported death, reported Itim.

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).

## Sulyk...

(Continued from page 3)

"As Yosyp Terelia, a major figure in the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church who was released last month from the notorious Camp No. 36, near Kuchino, known as a 'death camp', stated '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,'" Archbishop Sulyk noted.

In an effort to share this State Department report with as large an audience as possible, the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia is disseminating it to all American Catholic bishops, major news organizations, and appropriate officials of the U.S. government.

In his appeal to brother bishops in the United States, Archbishop Sulyk wrote: "As members of the same Body of Christ, I trust that you will choose to help ease the struggles of our Ukrainian Catholic brethren in the modern catacombs by appealing to man's sense of brotherhood and justice" through all means available to you.

In expressing the fervent hope of Ukrainian Catholics worldwide, Archbishop Sulyk said he prays that the Soviet authorities will end this ruthless persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union. "If the spirit of 'glasnost' is genuine and authentic, then the Soviet government should be eager to terminate this violation of basic human rights," said the archbishop.

## Scientists predict...

(Continued from page 4)

various universities to give the public radiation and health information. Implied in the presentation was that the danger was made worse because governments were either unprepared or unwilling to make full disclosures of the situation. At the same time, in Germany there was a radiation leak from one of its own facilities, all the while advertisements and politicians claimed that German reactors were safer than Soviet ones.

This reluctance was evident all over Europe during this time. The extreme case is evident in the Soviet Union where, even to this day, Soviet officials will not admit to evidence published by agencies in the USSR, and will speak of the Dnieper River flowing past Kiev as pure and food served there as edible. England was reluctant to alert British farmers to keep grazing-animals indoors. The farmers' union is asking the government for 10 million British pounds in compensation. None of the affected livestock can be sold for slaughter.

The same reluctance was evident to many reporters: the U.S. government placed a ban on Department of Energy employees from speaking to the press during the Chernobyl tragedy. Even now there is more published in Germany about the ongoing situation than there is in the U.S. One specialist in nuclear medicine at the PSR conference commented on this, and stated that good studies done by U.S. government agencies can be found in Europe but are hard to acquire in America. Even professional associations such as the PSR have been reluctant in the past five years to mention nuclear energy issues, he said.

In Germany this attitude toward the nuclear industry is cited by Dr. Hanauske-Abel as indicative of the nuclear power interests and of an intransigent government bent on developing nuclear energy.

The issue of the exact effects of low level radiation, though, remains hotly contested among professionals. That there will be greater effects in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic states and in Poland — and as far away as Ireland is not doubted. The precise nature of the damage, however, has to be observed.

## Engineers say...

(Continued from page 4)

Dr. Masnyk spoke in some detail about the biomedical aspects of the Chernobyl accident. He discussed the increased number of deaths that could be foreseen in the next several years as a result of the accident, the effects of radiation on children who were still in their mothers' wombs last year and efforts by the Soviets to monitor the health effects of the accident on the population.

In describing the area around the nuclear plant and produce that was grown there, Dr. Masnyk stated that in the past year, the radiation level has gone down although the soil will be contaminated for many years to come. In discussing the effects of radiation on humans, he said, "Health effects and human costs through radiation may result from cellular or tissue damage." The type of radiation a person was exposed to and the time period in which they were exposed will have varying effects.

"If the radiation level was high, an individual can become sick rather quickly and die, while a person who received a low level may not get sick until many years later," Dr. Masnyk explained. "High radiation may not right away effect cell functions," he added.

Exposure to radiation can have an effect on subsequent generations, Dr. Masnyk continued. In case of the Chernobyl accident, next to those individuals who were in the nuclear power plant at the time of the explosion, those most adversely affected by radiation were children who were fetuses at the time of the explosion. Those who were in eight to 15 weeks of gestation during the accident may suffer from severe mental retardation after birth, he said. Although the Soviets have stated they will study the children in coming years, Dr. Masnyk said no head measurements, an indication of mental retardation, were taken upon birth. "The potential effects are long-term, extensive," he said.

Talking about the increased number of cancer deaths that will occur as a result of the nuclear accident, Dr. Masnyk said that the 135,000 people who lived within the 30-kilometer radius of the nuclear power plant are most at risk in developing problems later in life. Of those, 16,000 normally would die of cancer. It is estimated that an excess of 320 deaths will result because of the accident, Dr. Masnyk stated.

Over all, the doses for most of the population evacuated from around the plant did not exceed 25 rems although some may have received up to 30 to 40 rems. Dr. Masnyk said. (A rem is a dosage of any ionizing radiation that will produce a biological effect approximately equal to that produced by one roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray radiation.) Those people who were evacuated last received between 60 to 80 rem. The average dose incurred by those people who lived in a three-to seven-kilometer radius of the plant received 54 rem. "No acute radiation sickness was observed

despite the doses in excess of 50 rems and that may be because the doses were protracted over a period of several days," he said.

"The true figures may never be known," Dr. Masnyk stated. He expressed concern that the Soviets have underestimated their figures for those who will die of cancer because of exposure to radiation and that Western reports have not been accurate in this area. "There are widely varying numbers," he stated.

Dr. Masnyk also briefly discussed the events leading up to the accident on April 26, 1986, and the number of medical personnel who aided the victims of the disaster at the time of the accident.

Perhaps the most controversial statement during the course of the evening was made by Mr. Czerwinskyj, who was to have spoken on American response to the Chernobyl accident.

Mr. Czerwinskyj stated that the level of radiation registered on people returning from the Soviet Union after the accident was relatively low, although one couple from New York did receive a high level of radiation. How this happened he couldn't say. Those individuals returning from the Soviet Union will be occasionally checked on to ascertain if any medical problems will result from their exposure to radiation, he said.

However, he discussed mainly the health aspects of the accident, his role in testing the radiation levels on those people who returned from the Soviet Union and were near Kiev at the time of the accident, and steps taken by the Soviets to clean the areas around Pripyat and Kiev of radiation.

"As Ukrainians we have a tendency to criticize every Soviet action. It is more so if this event takes place in our former homeland, and it was also so with this tragic event that happened in Chernobyl. But after reviewing this event with the perspective of one year we must admire the courage, the resourcefulness of their responses. I am a member of the Indian Point Emergency team for the two reactors at Indian Point. We have been practicing for years. Should a similar accident happen at Indian point, I hope we do as well as they did."

During the question and answer period following the three reports, there was an angry outburst by one woman in the audience who stated she did not agree with Mr. Czerwinskyj's assessment of the situation and that it was much worse than he presented it to be.

"I would like to question where he got his information. I really feel much of it was Soviet-supplied information. I cannot believe he hopes the United States (would) do as well as they did when the conditions there are so primitive. Mr. Phil Donahue was there three weeks ago and had film clips of that area. The barks (on the trees) are brown. Three weeks ago, I simply can't believe three-quarters of what he said. I didn't know there would be a discussion of such inaccurate information here," she said.



Join the UNA

### HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution  
2860 Buhre Ave. #2R  
Bronx, N.Y. 10461

Tel.: (212) 931-1579 after 6 p.m.

- Representative and wholesaler of embroidered blouses for adults and children.
- Embroidered blouse — an excellent gift for celebrating the 1000 year Christianity in Ukraine.

### 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 Lonysyn, secr. — John Babyn, treas.

A NEW BOOK

## HAWAIIAN ORDEAL

UKRAINIAN CONTRACT WORKERS

1897 — 1910

By M. EWANCHUK

AVAILABLE IN "SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE

Order Autographed copies from

Price \$13.95

M. EWANCHUK, Publisher

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



## Annual language...

(Continued from page 4)

the Ukrainian community in terms of Ukrainian language education, as well as some plans on how these are to be achieved.

Jim Gillett, who has completed a number of reports for the Minister of Education regarding heritage languages, spoke on "Current Research Findings on Ukrainian Language Education." Although it was noted that the research done to date has been far from extensive and, at times, not totally accurate, it would seem, in general, the research on Ukrainian language programs is fairly positive. Children, parents, teachers and administrators involved in Ukrainian language programs have very positive feelings.

At the end of the day, participants had the opportunity to discuss the question of "Future Promotion of Ukrainian Language Programs." A

## New Midwest...

(Continued from page 5)

Since then, Ms. Liss has expanded her horizons. She is now responsible for coverage of the Midwestern U.S. In this capacity she herself reports on events in major Ukrainian communities in the Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit areas, and is establishing contacts with community activists in those and other areas of the Midwest.

Ms. Liss has an M.A. in speech-communications and a certificate of secondary education in English and speech from the University of Michigan, as well as a B.A. in speech with a specialization in theater from Wayne State University.

She has worked at trade publications and in the public relations field, and was a teacher of communications skills.

Ms. Liss may be reached at (312) 941-4197 (a professional answering service) on Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.; and Saturday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; for Detroit area events, (313) 271-6845.

great need and desire for Ukrainian organizations to encourage the use of the language through their activities was expressed by all groups. This would encourage the younger generation to maintain and build on their language skills. It was also foreseen that a great amount of cooperation between all Ukrainian organizations and institutions would be necessary if Ukrainian language program are to continue to grow and blossom.

Reports, video and audio tapes of the conference may be ordered from the Provincial Council Office at the following address: Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, Box 141, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3K4.

## Chicago

(Continued from page 5)

he needs is names, addresses and telephone numbers of prospects and that the secretary or recommender does not have to accompany him to the prospect's home.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Mr. Flis said that the complete success of this program depends on secretaries and organizers. He asked whether the secretaries want to treat this meeting as they have other meetings in the past, or whether they will remember what transpired and act upon the requests made at this meeting.

He stated that "it is 12 o'clock for the UNA" and all must work hard to realize the ideals of our predecessors. Mr. Flis noted that all are able to organize now with the help of Mr. Bohacz and his professional crew of sales personnel. He requested that all secretaries before departing furnish Mr. Bohacz with the leads that he requires in order to make the sales program a success.

Mr. Gawaluch, in closing the meeting, asked everyone to cooperate with Mr. Bohacz and the new sales department so that the organizing program proposed by UNA for the Chicago area will meet with complete success. The continued existence and prosperity of the UNA demands that each of our secretaries and organizers, each of our members, contribute to this new sales effort, he said.

## In the wake...

(Continued from page 6)

ed. That this issue was mistakenly reported as an inter-ethnic controversy is also clear. Coping with and correcting this misperception still remains a crucial task.

Fittingly spokesmen for both the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Prof. I. Cotler and L. Y. Luciuk, interviewed on the CBC's "The Journal," on the night of the report's release, (March 12) not only unanimously welcomed its recommendations but, symbolically, sealed their communities' commitment to a healing process with a firm handshake.

While "The Journal" elected to exclude this gesture when it aired its report, it seems clear that this was a heartfelt expression and one that bodes well for the future of inter-ethnic community relations in the multicultural society which we all share.

## WHY TAX YOURSELF?

Let experience work for you.

**Michael Zaplitny, EA, CFP**  
**FIRESTREET TAX CONSULTING**  
 909 Union Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215  
 (718) 622-1560

## Voroshylivhrad...

(Continued from page 2)

as head of the Organizational Party Work Department in Kiev.

An important post in the Ukrainian Central Committee apparatus has now been left vacant, and, in view of the recent speculation about Mr. Shcherbytsky's future in the Moscow Politburo, Western observers will no doubt be watching carefully to see who will be brought in to administer personnel policies in Ukraine.

Orders taken now for

## PYSANKA: THE UKRAINIAN EASTER EGG —

Slavko Nowytski's

award-winning film, now available for the first time on 1/2-in. videocassette for \$39.95 + \$3 handling & shipping.

Order from:

**Nowytski & Associates**  
 245 East 6th Street  
 St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Prepaid orders only.

Specify VHS or Beta.

16mm film version still available at \$289 + \$5 shipping.

## Ukrainian National Association

SEEKS TO HIRE

## Experienced INSURANCE AGENTS or GENERAL AGENTS

— fluent in Ukrainian and English:

for Chicago, New York, Toronto, Philadelphia, New Jersey,

Up-state New York and New England areas

to build and direct agent systems in region.

Leads supplied — salary not draw — plus override — all benefits.

Write or telephone:

**H.P. Floyd, National Sales Director**  
 Ukrainian National Association, Inc.  
 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
 Tel.: (201) 451-2200

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES

## SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1987/88

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than APRIL 1, 1987. For application form write to:

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**  
 30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N. J. 07302

ATTENTION! APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED WITHOUT ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ATTACHED WILL NOT BE REVIEWED BY THE COMMITTEE.



## THE PERFECT GIFT GOLD TRIDENT JEWELRY

from

## EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD

P.O. Box 2224

Ventnor, N.J. 08406

Send for free brochure

Toll free 1-800-872-3600

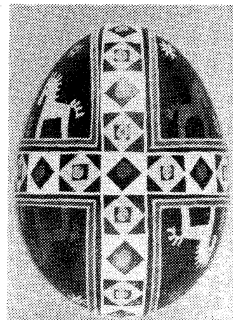
## HURYN MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call:

**IWAN HURYN**  
 P.O. Box 121  
 Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916  
 Tel.: (914) 427-2684

**BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ**  
 45 East 7th Street  
 New York, N.Y. 10003  
 Tel.: (212) 477-6523



Pysanka by Tanya Osadsa

## Ukrainian Institute of America

cordially invites you to

## EASTER SELECTION 1987 AN ART EXHIBIT FEATURING

*Aka Pereyma and Tanya Osadsa*

Sisters from Ohio

Sunday, April 5, 1987, 3-7 p.m.  
 Ukrainian Institute of America  
 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021. (212) 288-8560

The exhibit runs through April 25.

A gallery talk will be given by the Artists on Friday, April 24, at 7 p.m.



Water color by Aka Pereyma

## Mikhail Gorbachev's... Heritage Council...

(Continued from page 7)

spawned the AIDS virus are absurd. To conclude, America's commitment to openness is longstanding and deeply rooted. Progress in resolving the main tensions in U.S.-Soviet relations may depend a great deal on the evolution of Soviet glasnost. The promise of a more secure peace and greater cooperation between peoples can best be realized through an expansion of openness, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for the individual.

We stand ready to engage the Soviet Union in constructive discussion on all issues that divide us. We know our differences are profound, but still believe it possible to build greater understanding and confidence in East-West relations. Genuine glasnost helps make this goal a reality.

(Continued from page 3)

the formation of a political action committee (PAC); a clippings service with an efficient follow-up system; videotapes of Ukrainian survivors of concentration camps; and a seminar for students.

To coordinate the work of the executive committee, elections were held for the position of chairman. Mr. Kupchinsky nominated attorney Andrew Fylypovych. The motion was seconded by Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Mr. Fylypovych was unanimously elected chairman.

Because of the urgency of the situation concerning the film "Escape from Sobibor," the discussions were focused on specific actions. At least 10 different angles were specified and all of these are

being actively pursued.

Since the February 28 meeting, a delegation from the Ukrainian Heritage Council attended a screening of the film in New York. A copy of the film has also been received and an appropriate course of action is being taken. Excerpts from the movie were then shown at the next meeting of the Ukrainian Heritage Council's executive committee on March 7. Also at the March 21 meeting, discussions about the council's plan of action continued.

The council's executive committee decided to issue the following appeal to the Ukrainian community:

- 1. Everyone interested in the work of the Ukrainian Heritage Council, who would like to participate in its activities on the local level, should contact Helena Kozak, Ukrainian Heritage Council, 2008 Parkview Ave., Abington, Pa. 19001.
- 2. Everyone who sees any article in

the press that has anything to do with Ukraine, Ukrainians, or any other issues that have an effect on our community, should send the article to the Ukrainian Heritage Council, c/o Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

The council stressed that it is vitally important that a network of activists be organized across the United States. It is the intent of the executive committee that the Ukrainian Heritage Council will work toward its stated goals, while effectively complementing the work of existing organizations.

The mailing address of the Ukrainian Heritage Council is P.O. Box 272, Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York, N.Y. 10009. Office hours are Monday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The telephone number of the Ukrainian Heritage Council is (212) 657-3200.

### THE WASHINGTON GROUP

#### Fellowship Program

The Washington Group an association of Ukrainian American Professionals in Greater Washington, is inaugurating its first annual competition for academic awards to be made through its Fellowship Program. Successful applicants must begin using their awards between September 1, 1987 and August 31, 1988 and complete their work by December 31, 1988.

The purpose of the program is to assist young people of Ukrainian descent in pursuing prestigious careers as well as to encourage people of any ethnic origin or nationality to conduct educational or work projects that would further Ukrainian American interests. The goal of this fellowship program is different from other scholarship or fellowship program sponsored by Ukrainian American organizations. The aim of the program is to encourage the pursuit of knowledge outside academic institutions among those who are working toward a university degree or already have one. With this goal in mind, the Washington Group Fellowship Program intends to fill a gap overlooked by other programs — that of encouraging greater use of Washington's resources by a broader population.

Applicants must be either currently enrolled in an accredited undergraduate college or university or be a graduate thereof at the time of submitting an application.

Fellowship applications and further information are available from the address below. Completed applications are due by June 30, 1987.

THE WASHINGTON GROUP FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM  
P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C. 20008

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

announces that

## ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

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

at the

Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church

Zerby Avenue, EDWARDSVILLE, Pa.

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

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

#### PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

**William Pastuszek**, UNA Supreme Advisor

All UNA members are invited to attend this meeting.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Roman Diakiw, Honorary President

Helen Holak, Secretary

Wasył Stefuryń, Chairman

### The UNA: a fraternal benefit society

Ukrainian National Association  
SEEKS TO HIRE PART TIME AND FULL TIME  
Experienced  
INSURANCE AGENTS or GENERAL AGENTS  
— fluent in Ukrainian and English:

Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, and other areas

Leads supplied — salary not draw — plus override — all benefits.

Write or telephone:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.  
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. 07302  
Tel.: (201) 451-2200

### 24th ANNUAL INSTALLATION DINNER-DANCE

sponsored by

Ukrainian American Veteran Post 17 and Ladies Auxiliary of Passaic, N.J.  
at Garfield Elks B.P.O.E. No. 2267, 68 Lanza Avenue, Garfield, N.J.  
Saturday, May 2, 1987 — 7:00 p.m. ■ Music by "Pyramids"

Donation \$25.00 per person  
Tickets can be obtained by sending donation to Michael Nakonechny, P.O. Box 88,  
Maywood, N.J. 07607. Deadline for tickets is April 15, 1987.



### THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

WITHIN WEEKS OUR BROTHER IN CHRIST, OUR FELLOW UKRAINIAN, JOHN DEMJANJUK WILL BEGIN THE BATTLE FOR HIS LIFE.

LIKE MANY OF YOU HE HAS SUFFERED THROUGH RELATED FORMS OF PERSECUTION.  
HE LIVED THROUGH FORCED FAMINE IN UKRAINE ...  
HE LIVED THROUGH WORLD WAR II ...  
HE LIVED THROUGH FORCED REPATRIATION ...  
WE BELIEVE HIS ONLY CRIME IS ...  
THAT HE LIVED.

PLEASE HELP PRESERVE THE LIFE OF AN INNOCENT MAN

Prayers and Financial Support Desperately Needed

Please send donations to:

**THE JOHN DEMJANJUK  
DEFENSE FUND**  
P.O. BOX 92819  
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44192

The only family authorized fund in the UNITED STATES  
except for Churches

## Poet addresses...

(Continued from page 1)

Mordovia, Ms. Ratushinskaya continued to write poetry, often under very difficult circumstances. Many of her poems were successfully smuggled to the West, where several collections of her verse appeared both in England and in the United States. Western literary figures soon began singing their praises about her talent and took up her cause, including members of the American PEN Club, a writers' association.

At her meeting with the press on March 15, the poet vowed to remain vocal about her concerns for those still in camps and prisons in the Soviet Union, those she left behind after she was freed from a temporary KGB holding cell in Kiev on the eve of the November summit in Iceland between President Ronald Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev.

"I cannot forget about the thousands of political prisoners in the Soviet Union," she said. "I hope to help these political prisoners with more publicity and I shall do everything I can, because I know that the people who have been released have been released because of Western pressure."

Ms. Ratushinskaya announced her plans to write a book about women's labor camps in the Soviet Union "because I have been in a political women's labor camp and I know the subject... I know all the inhuman conditions in women's labor camps."

As far as where the poet and her husband will settle, Ms. Ratushinskaya said it depends on where her husband can find work. "He wants to work in the United States," she said, "and I know a lot of people from the United States who struggled for my

release."

"I can write my poems anywhere," she said. And indeed the young poet has even written verse on bars of soap while she was in camp to avoid having her poems confiscated during daily searches of her cell.

After the news conference, Ms. Ratushinskaya recited some of her creations, both old and new, before some 300 fans, including recent emigres and members of the Russian, Jewish and Ukrainian American communities. She was welcomed to the Ukrainian Institute by Walter Baranetsky and was introduced by Rose Styron, wife of the well-known American writer William Styron and an activist within the American PEN Club on behalf of persecuted writers, particularly those in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Ms. Styron, gave a summary of Ms. Ratushinskaya's life as a woman of complicated identity, ingenuity and idealism, and traced her life from her childhood and student days in Odessa to her days as an outspoken prisoner of conscience.

Ms. Ratushinskaya recited her poetry, which is written in Russian, to much applause. She also read one poem in Ukrainian, which, she said, she had written in the labor camp one year on January 12, the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners. She later shared some of her experiences in camp with the other women political prisoners, including two Ukrainians, Raisa Rudenko and Olha Heyko Matusevych.

The poet described how the women in the camp marked the Day of Solidarity one year by listening to Mrs. Rudenko recite her husband, Mykola Rudenko's poems, all of which she had memorized.

## YOUNGSTOWN AND VICINITY

### THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

## ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

Saturday, April 4, 1987, at 3 p.m.  
St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Center  
1025 North Bella Vista, YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

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

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

### PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

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

### DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Estelle Woloshyn, President

Mary Makar, Secretary

## 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

# NINETEENTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Saturday-Sunday, May 23rd and 24th, 1987  
Derry, Pa.

Guaranteed prizes for men's and women's team events:

Men's Teams — 1st place — \$750.00; 2nd place — \$500.00

Women's Teams — 1st place — \$500.00; 2nd place — \$250.00

We will provide at least one prize for each 10 entries in the event

### TOURNAMENT

Must be active UNA member or UNA Senior Citizen over 62

Bowlers from all UNA Branches in the USA and Canada are cordially invited

Tournament governed by ABC and WIBC moral sanction — and averages will be verified

May 1, 1987 deadline for all entries

Hillview Bowling Lanes, 827 E. Pgh. Street, Greengburg, Pa.  
(412) 834-8222

Singles and Doubles — Saturday, May 23. All Team Events Sunday, May 24.

Applications are available from all UNA Branch secretaries.

**BOWLERS SOCIAL — Saturday Night — \$5.00**

**BANQUET — Sunday, May 24th, 7:30 p.m. — \$15.00 per person**

Derry Ukrainian Club, 315 Dorothy Street, Derry, Pa.

Awards will be presented at banquet

Make reservations early. — Dinner — Refreshments — Dance

For further information write or call:

Carol Kozenchak, 326 Ridge Avenue, Derry, Pa. 15627  
Tel.: (412) 694-2067

Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 17A, 30 Montgomery Street,  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302.  
Tel.: (201) 451-2200

## April 3

**NEW YORK:** The Young Professionals' First Fridays Film Series will present a screening of the film, "Ukraine in Flames." Alexander Dovzhenko's compilation of footage by 24 cameramen advancing along the Red Army line during World War II, at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. A reception will follow. Suggested donation is \$5. For information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Student Association TUSM will hold a demonstration in the defense of Yuri Shukhevych, known as the "eternal political prisoner," at 6 p.m. in front of the Soviet Mission at 67th Street and Lexington Avenue.

## April 3-5

**PARMA, Ohio:** The SUM-A Branch Parma-Cleveland will present an exhibit of oil paintings by Lubomyr Hutsaliuk at the SUM Center, 7425 West Pleasant Valley Road. The exhibit will officially open at 7 p.m. on Friday, and will be on view on Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

## April 4-5

**TRENTON, N.J.:** The Trenton branch of SUM-A will sponsor its annual Easter bazaar at the SUM-A Center, 136 Durand Ave., Hamilton Township. For information call Daria Lashyn, (609) 392-3857.

## April 5

**NEW YORK:** "Easter Selections," featuring the works of Aka Pereyma and Tanya Osadsa, two sisters from Ohio, will highlight the Ukrainian pysanka, or Easter egg. Ms. Pereyma, an artist, creates her works in oils, watercolors, metal sculpture and ceramics. Ms. Osadsa, a scholar and artisan, explores the origins, sources and powers of the pysanka and creates traditional designs on her Easter eggs. A reception will follow exhibit opening at 3 p.m. at the

Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. For information call (212) 288-8660.

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family at 4250 Harewood Road, NE, will host a pysanka workshop, featuring an exhibit, slide show and live demonstration at 1:30-4:30 p.m. For information call Mary Dubik, (202) 526-3737.

**NEW YORK:** The St. George Ukrainian Post 401, Catholic War Veterans, will hold its traditional annual corporate communion and luncheon, preceded by a liturgy at noon at St. George Church, at the Ukrainian Restaurant, 132 Second Ave. A special CWV citation will be presented to baritone Andriy Dobriansky at the 1:30 p.m. luncheon for his exemplary services to the church and the Ukrainian community. The public is invited at \$15 per person. For reservations call (718) 446-8043 or the rectory.

**BALTIMORE, Md.:** The Maryland chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will feature a guest speaker, Dr. Larissa Fontana, who will speak on the topic: "An Overview of the Medvid Case, OSI and Chernobyl." This will be an information evening and AHRU encourages all members of the Ukrainian community to attend the 5 p.m. lecture at Samopomich (Self-Reliance), 239 S. Broadway. For information call Oksana Palijczuk, (301) 828-6922.

**BRIDGEWATER, N.J. —** Zinovij Marynets, a humorist from Chicago and pop singer Alex Holub will perform at a luncheon benefit for the Ukrainian Museum to be held at the Holiday Inn, Route 22 West, at 2 p.m. Reservations can be made by calling (201) 373-8695 or (201) 472-2289. Ticket price, \$40 per person, students \$25. Cocktails from 2-3 p.m. Event is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of Ame-

rica, Branch 86.

**PARMA, Ohio:** The senior chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will sponsor an Easter craft fair at 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. at the cathedral hall, 3425 Marioncliff Drive. Ethnic cuisine and beverages will be available.

**HAZLETON, Pa.:** The South Anthracite Council, League of Ukrainian Catholics, will sponsor a cultural exhibit at 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. at the Holiday Inn on Route 309. The exhibit will feature pysanky, embroidery and wood carvings, as well as a bake sale.

## April 6

**ATLANTA:** The Department of Soviet and East European Studies at Emory University and the Ukrainian Association of Georgia will co-sponsor a lecture by Dr. James Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine at 8 p.m. at Emory University, White Hall, Room 110. The subject will be "The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 and the Soviet Nationalities Policy." A reception will follow.

**NEW YORK:** Violinist Eugene Gratchov and pianist Sylvia Golman will perform the New York City premiere of a recently uncovered work by Charles Ives for violin and piano, titled, "Pre-First Sonata Movement," at 8 p.m. at the Merkin

Concert Hall at the Abraham Goodman House, 129 W. 67th St. Tickets are \$10, \$6 for students and senior citizens.

## April 8

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group, An Association of Ukrainian-American Professionals is sponsoring a forum with guest speaker Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith, who heads the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative. He will discuss the participation of Ukrainian-Americans in these programs. The forum starts at 8 p.m. at St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th St. NW, Washington, near Woodley Park-Zoo Metro Stop. Admission, members, \$5, non-members, \$10. For further information call (703) 359-7256, (days) or (703) 938-8719 (evenings).

## April 10

**OTTAWA:** Myroslav Shkandrij, a professor of modern languages and literatures at the University of Ottawa will present a lecture on "The Ukrainian Avant-Garde: 1915-1930," a survey of Ukrainian Modernism in the visual arts: Boychukism, Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism and their search for a new aesthetic. This lecture is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association, Ottawa branch, and will take place in the hall of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ottawa at 7:30 p.m. For information call Irena Bell, (613) 236-4725 (home) or 994-6976 (office).

**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.**

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

## Ancient Ukrainian maps on exhibit

**WINNIPEG —** The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center is sponsoring an exhibition of 17th and 18th century maps of Ukraine titled "Land of the Cossacks: Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine." The exhibition is scheduled from March 31 to May 31 and is composed of 23 maps and one atlas from private collections, the University of Alberta and the archives of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre.

The exhibition has been curated by Bohdan Kordan, fellow, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. A bilingual catalogue (English/Ukrainian) accompanies the exhibition.

The maps illustrate not only the development of cartography of the period, but also reflect the history of Ukraine and the Kozak movement. The maps, prepared by Dutch, German, French and English cartographers, are dated from 1635 to 1770 and encompass political and historical events from 1569 to 1770.

Notations and various changes on the maps depict the changing political realities on the territory of Ukraine and the claims and counterclaims of Poland,

Turkey and Muscovy on the Ukrainian lands. Of interest are maps showing the various locations of the Kozak encampment, the Zaporozhian Sich, from the middle of the 16th century to its destruction in 1775. The changing frontiers of the Kozak state under Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa are marked. Baturyn is identified as the capital of the Kozak state.

Major battles, such as the famous battle of Poltava (1709), are clearly illustrated, as well as the division of Ukraine along the Dnieper River. One of the most interesting maps in the exhibition traces the course of the Dnieper River from Kiev to the Black Sea with identification of all the Dnieper rapids.

Besides their historical context, the maps of the 17th and 18th centuries have an aesthetic value. The development of cartography was closely related to the development of the printing and engraving processes. Hence, the best European engravers and artists were involved in the production of maps. Illustrations on the maps are often little works of art, executed with great care and taste, according to the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre.

## Annual Lent concert planned

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. —** The Seventh Annual Great Lent Concert sponsored by the New York-New Jersey Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. will be held on Sunday, April 5, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center here on Davidson Avenue, at 3 p.m.

This annual choral event was organized seven years ago as Ukrainian Americans planned for the celebrations for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine in 1988. The concert has developed into a national event with choirs traveling from throughout the United States to accept the invitation to participate in this acclaimed presentation of Eastern Orthodoxy's liturgical music composed by Ukrainian composers for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The program will include 10 choral groups from the following parishes: Dnipro Choir of Wilmington, Del.; Women's Ensemble of Holy Trinity Church, Trenton, N.J.; St. Andrew's Memorial Church Choir of South Bound Brook, N.J.; Holy Ascension Choir of Maplewood, N.J.; Lysenko Choir of Clifton, N.J.; Bortniansky Choir of Irvington, N.J.; Lysenko Choir of Yardville, N.J.; St. Demetrius

Cathedral Choir of Carteret, N.J.; and the St. Vladimir Cathedral Choir of Parma, Ohio.

Each of the participants will perform "a capella" renditions of the famous Ukrainian liturgical composers. Many of the pieces performed date back to the Middle Ages, and the range of music spans the years of Ukrainian history and culture. Added to this year's program is the combined children's choir under the direction of Christine Kurman of Philadelphia.

The highlight of the program is the finale during which the combined voices of the choirs will be heard in six choral pieces under the direction of director Rafael Wenke of Maplewood, N.J. The finale choir will have over 200 voices in their presentation of pieces especially selected as keystones of next year's Millennium celebrations.

Stefanie S. Dutkevitch of Clifton, N.J., president of the New York-New Jersey Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League is the concert chairperson. Proceeds from the concert are distributed between the All Saints Camp Fund, the National Sawchuk-Kuzbyp Educational Scholarship Fund and the Ukrainian Cultural Center of South Bound Brook.