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Ratushinskaya testifies on glasnost at U.S. Helsinki Commission hearing

WASHINGTON — Irina Ratushinskaya, dissident poet and former political prisoner, testified here on March 31 before members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission on the current human rights situation in the USSR.

Ms. Ratushinskaya, 33, now in self-imposed Western exile, told the congressional and executive branch members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) that she remained sceptical about recent attempts at democratization in the Soviet Union.

The Odessa-born poet, who served three years in a Mordovian labor camp for women for her poetry, said the number of political prisoners still behind bars, about 4,000 according to her own estimates, greatly exceeded the number released (86, according to Elena Bonner) in the past few months.

Despite the recent publication of several formerly forbidden literary works, Ms. Ratushinskaya said the list of still forbidden books "comprises a thick volume." Freedom of movement, emigration and communication remain severely restricted, she said.

Ms. Ratushinskaya delivered her testimony before commission Co-Chairman Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Commissioner Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), executive branch Commissioner Richard Schifter, who is assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, and Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.). Also testifying

was Ihor Gerashchenko, the poet's Ukrainian husband and an engineer, who delivered a statement on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster as a former resident of Kiev. (See The Weekly, April 5.)

The full text of Ms. Ratushinskaya's testimony is as follows:

Recently nascent democratization in the Soviet Union has been broadly discussed. As a rule, in these discussions the borderline between facts and promises is transcended. Without touching upon promises and forecasts for the future, I would like to say a few words about the facts.

At the moment, as far as I know, 86 political prisoners have been released from prisons, camps and internal exile. This is certainly good news. However, one should remember that there are about 4,000 political prisoners in the Soviet Union, according to my estimation. I believe that the actual situation in the USSR should be judged not by the number of released prisoners, but rather by the number of those who are still behind bars. I would like to name only some of them.

- Petro Ruban, a Ukrainian artist, who has spent in total 23 years in camps. One of the sentences was given because he created a commemorative gift to the American people on the occasion of the Bicentennial, a wooden carving of the Statue of Liberty.

- Lidiya Doronina, a 60-year-old Latvian. She was given her most recent sentence for taping Western broadcasts and giving the tapes to her friends and acquaintances. She is now in internal exile.

- Leonid Borodin, a Russian writer. He is serving his sentence in camp for his books published in the West.

I will not read the whole list of Soviet prisoners of conscience, or our meeting would continue until tomorrow. I would like only to point out that even those who have been released have not been rehabilitated. Even the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on their release were not published if the prisoners had not renounced their views in writing. I can testify to the fact that the authorities tried to force prisoners to write such recanting statements by means of blackmail and torture. However, the majority of the prisoners have not signed such statements.

Why did the Soviet authorities force clearly innocent people to make false admissions? Why are they so reluctant to publish their own decrees, and in conditions of the broadly publicized "glasnost" (openness)? Because otherwise they would be obliged not only to

(Continued on page 16)

Rudenko declares hunger strike, demands freedom, return of archives



Raisa and Mykola Rudenko

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mykola Rudenko, the currently exiled leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, reportedly declared a hunger strike on March 31 to demand the return of his archives confiscated by the KGB, as well as his and his wife's release and emigration from the USSR, according to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The 66-year-old dissident writer, now in internal exile with his wife, Raisa, in the village of Mayma in the Gorno-

Altayskaya autonomous region, reportedly sent a statement to KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov requesting the return of more than 1,000 pages of archives, including his writings, both prose and poetry, confiscated by the KGB. He reportedly said he would remain on the hunger strike until he received a reply from Mr. Chebrikov.

Mr. Rudenko, whose exile term is due to end in February 1989, also appealed to the Presidium of the USSR

(Continued on page 11)

"Ivan's" true identity revealed; expert admits dossier exists

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — The name of the person believed by the John Demjanjuk defense team to be the real "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka was revealed in court this week on Thursday, April 9.

The name: Alfred Billitz. The revelation came as a result of research by Cleveland archivist William Turchyn.

Under questioning by the defense, a West German historian, Wolfgang Scheffler, admitted that he knew this name and that there is a dossier on Alfred Billitz (listed as No. 53 on a Polish war crimes list).

Another important development at the Demjanjuk trial this week was Mr. Scheffler's revelation under cross-examination that Karl Streibel, commandant of the Trawniki training camp, had in fact seen the ID card purportedly issued to the defendant. Streibel had stated in 1983 that he had never seen this card before, that the signature on it is not his, but a forgery, and that there is no date of issue on the card.

Mr. Scheffler testified for the prosecution for two days and then was cross-examined by the defense for two days during this week's court proceedings.

Mr. Scheffler, 57, who is a specialist on the Holocaust, spoke about the Trawniki camp where captured Soviet soldiers were trained to become guards at Nazi camps, as well as about the Nazi death camps and labor camps.

He testified also about World War II documents and the types of documents issued to the camp guards.

During cross-examination by the defense, Mr. Scheffler stated that he had never in his years of research come across the name of John or Ivan Demjanjuk on any document.

Mr. Scheffler, who has been a witness at nearly 50 Nazi war crimes trials and proceedings, including the U.S. proceedings against Mr. Demjanjuk in Cleveland, began his testimony on Monday, April 6.

He described in detail the concentration camp system in the Lublin area, the "recruitment" of camp guards from among prisoners of war and their training at camps like Trawniki.

The prosecution introduced into evidence copies of several identification cards issued to camp guards, including that of Liudas Kairys, who is now being prosecuted by the OSI in Chicago. The

(Continued on page 10)

Emigre scientist's figures denounced

MOSCOW — A leading Soviet scientist on April 2 denounced as nothing but a lie a recent statement by an emigre Soviet physicist's statement that 15,000 people died in Kiev in five months after the nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl station last year.

Ihor Gerashchenko, husband of dissident poet Irina Ratushinskaya, told U.S. Helsinki Commission members on March 31, that he heard from friends in Kiev who work in two hospitals there that "15,000 individuals died in five months in those hospitals alone."

Leonid Ilin, vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, repeated the Soviet figures that two people died immediately after the accident on April 26, and 28 died later in hospitals, according to the Reuters news service.

Mr. Gerashchenko was fired in 1980 from his post as a nuclear physicist at the Thermophysical Institute in Kiev because of his human-rights activities.

He and his wife, who was released from prison in October, left the Soviet Union last December. They have decided to settle in the United States.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Poland to open Lviv consulate

by Roman Solchanyk

Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced at his weekly press conference on March 10 that Warsaw will soon open a consulate in the west Ukrainian city of Lviv. Responding to a question from the floor, Mr. Urban said that the new consulate would serve as a branch of the Polish Consulate General in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and that this reflected the broadening of Polish-Soviet contacts in all areas.

The intensification of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sphere, can be traced directly to two documents — an agreement on coordination of economic planning covering the period 1986-1990 and the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic for the Period up to the Year 2000" — both of which were signed in 1984. The latter agreement, which was formalized during a visit to Moscow by Polish Communist Party and government leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in May of that year, called specifically for the establishment of direct links between Polish and Soviet enterprises and planning agencies.

This innovative twist, which has the effect of bypassing the state foreign trade bodies that normally control economic transactions, may have played a large part in the decision to establish a Polish diplomatic presence in the regional "capital" of western Ukraine, where three oblasts (Lviv, Volyn and Zakarpattia) lie directly on the Polish border. Not surprisingly, it is precisely in this region that the first local cross-border ties were established more than 30 years ago, and where such contacts have been the most intensive and wide-ranging.

The emphasis on direct links was emphasized by the then Soviet ambassador in Warsaw, Aleksandr Aksenov, shortly before the signing of the 15-year agreement on Polish-Soviet cooperation:

"Today we attach special importance to the development of direct contacts between bit industrial enterprises, designing offices and scientific research centres of the Soviet Union and Poland, their personnel, party organizations, rank-and-file workers. This is important not only from the purely practical point of view, that of the expansion of scientific-technical and production cooperation, but it creates, first and foremost, the possibility of better mutual acquaintance of people, consolidation of our friendship."

According to the Polish ambassador in Moscow, Włodzimierz Natorf, the notion of "direct cooperation of enterprises was inspired and intensively propagated of several years by comrade Jaruzelski, and it is now becoming a quite visible reality."

Indeed, on virtually every occasion that the issue of Polish-Soviet ties has been raised, it has been accompanied by emphasis on the need to develop and expand direct links between the participating institutions.

This was the case during the talks between Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and his Soviet counterpart Nikolai Ryzhkov in February 1986 and again in October of the same year. It was noted in General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's speech to the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers'

Party (PUWP) last June, and in the appraisal of Polish-Soviet ties by the Politburo of the PUWP the following October.

And, in January of this year, the concept of direct links was embodied in a long-term program of ideological cooperation between the two countries negotiated by a Soviet delegation headed by Soviet Central Committee secretary Aleksandr Yakovlev, Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Vadim Medvedev. As described by Pravda, the program foresees "broadening the geography of cooperation of republics and oblasts of the Soviet Union with the linked voivodships of Poland. In this connection, paramount importance is attached to increasing the effectiveness of local ties, which serve the spiritual drawing together of the peoples of both countries."

A recent article in a Kiev newspaper provides a detailed description of how such direct contacts function as exemplified by various joint undertakings between the Volyn Oblast and neighboring voivodships across the Polish border.

Another factor that must be noted in connection with the decision to open a consulate in Lviv, one which was not mentioned by Mr. Urban at the press conference, is the apparent willingness on Moscow's part to loosen controls previously imposed on ties between the Warsaw government and the Soviet Union's 1.1 million Polish minority (1979 census).

This was reflected in the official visit of a Polish delegation headed by Gen. Jaruzelski to Vilnius at the end of February 1986, where the Polish Party leader met with representatives of the Polish community. The gesture was repeated last January when the Polish Minister of Culture, Aleksander Krawczuk, stopped off in the Lithuanian capital while in the Soviet Union at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Vasilij Zakharov.

One of the outcomes of that trip, according to Mr. Krawczuk, may be a separate cultural government between Poland and Lithuania. Vilnius, like Lviv, has a centuries-old history of ties to Poland, was a part of the pre-war Polish Republic, and continues to hold special significance for many Poles.

These moves must also be seen in the broader context of an over-all improvement in Polish-Soviet relations, which may be attributed to the ostensibly warm personal relations between Messrs. Jaruzelski and Gorbachev. In any case, the fact that Literaturnaya Gazeta, one of the most widely read newspapers in the Soviet Union, recently published an interview with the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, certainly points to a changed atmosphere. Shortly before then, Cardinal Glemp revealed that he had been turned down an invitation from the Russian Orthodox Church to participate in a Church symposium in Moscow scheduled for mid-February.

It is against this background of closer all-around ties between the two states that Poland's diplomatic presence in the Soviet Union will be strengthened by an additional consulate in Ukraine. What this means for the republic's Polish population, which number 258,300 in 1979, is not at all clear. Of this number, 32,900 are in Lviv Oblast, and unofficial reports place the number of Poles in the city of Lviv at about 10,000. According to the scanty information that is available, the city's Polish

(Continued on page 15)

Milgrom calls glasnost PR ploy

by Michael Bociurkiv

OTTAWA — Western governments shouldn't get too excited about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost" policies because they are nothing more than a public relations policy designed to improve the Soviet Union's image, says the mother of former Soviet dissident Natan (Anatoly) Sharansky.

"You shouldn't mistake a few little advances by Gorbachev as liberalization," said Ida Milgrom, 78, who was in the Canadian capital last week during a stop on a whirlwind tour of North American cities.

Speaking through a Russian-language interpreter during an interview on Parliament Hill, Mrs. Milgrom said that critics are correct in asserting that the highly polished public relations techniques being practiced by Mr. Gorbachev make him more of a threat than his dour predecessors.

Mrs. Milgrom said there can be no glasnost, or openness, in the Soviet Union if scores of dissidents are still permitted to languish behind bars, and if people continue to be rejected for exit visas.

"There are lots and lots of people who have been refused exit visas," she said, adding that the official Soviet press has completely ignored the problem.

Mrs. Milgrom said she attaches a lot of importance to Western efforts to protest the Soviet Union's broken human-rights policies. It was the cumulative effect of Western protests, she said, that forced Soviet authorities to release her son.

"If it weren't for the wave of protests from the West to get him released," said

Mrs. Milgrom, "nothing would have happened. He would still be in the Soviet Union. Western protests are very important."

Mrs. Milgrom, who currently resides in Israel with Mr. Sharansky, came to North America to drum up support for dissidents and refuseniks who want to leave the Soviet Union.

A woman who appears extremely alert and enthusiastic for her age, Mrs. Milgrom apparently has no problems finding the energy to act as a crusader for human rights in the Soviet Union. In one afternoon alone, she met with Status of Women Minister Barbara McDougall, members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and the Canadian Parliamentary Group for Soviet Jewry.

She left the Soviet Union in August 1985, six months before her son Natan was allowed to go. Mr. Sharansky had been imprisoned since 1977 after his human-rights activities led to his conviction on charges of treason, and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mrs. Milgrom says she will never forget the trauma of her son's trial, which she was not allowed to attend.

She says that although the Soviet authorities did not physically harass her during the trial, it was "enough that they ignored the several appeals that I made on behalf of my son."

The Canadian government, said Mrs. Milgrom, deserves credit for being the first western country to act on behalf of her son and offer him citizenship.

"But one should not stop protesting. We should continue to try to help those who are in prison or those who are not allowed to leave — be they Jewish or not."

Uniate priest receives sentence, Terelia requests medical help

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Rev. Mykhailo Vynnytsky, a 60-year-old priest of the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, was reportedly tried and sentenced several months ago to five years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile, according to Keston College.

Keston News Service reported in March that news of the Rev. Vynnytsky's sentencing was obtained from the recently released Yosyp Terelia, a leader in the underground Uniate Church.

The Rev. Vynnytsky, who has already served three sentences for his religious activity, was arrested for the fourth time in June 1985 near Lviv and charged with "parasitism" after being

dismissed from his job as a stoker, said Keston.

Keston said, however, that it was unclear to them under which article of the criminal code the priest was sentenced. The maximum sentence under Article 214 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code ("parasitism") is two years, wrote Keston. It is, therefore, likely that the Rev. Vynnytsky was charged under Article 209 for "infringement of the rights of citizens under the guise of performing religious rituals," a charge that in Ukraine carries a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and five years' exile, Keston said.

The maximum period of the authorities

(Continued on page 10)

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AHRU lobbies congressmen on eve of Kiev visit

WASHINGTON — Members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) appealed in person to congressmen and their staffs to intercede on behalf of Ukrainian and other political prisoners when in Kiev as part of their 11-day Soviet tour.

House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Texas) is heading a delegation of 20 U.S. congressmen who are making a trip to the Soviet Union to meet with high-level officials. A two-day stop in Kiev on April 12-13 is a part of their itinerary.

The delegation was to leave Washington on April 10. Rep. Wright is due to address parliamentarians from 12 European nations in Madrid. Following that, the delegation will travel to Kiev and meet with the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, and other high-ranking officials. From there they will travel to Moscow, to West Berlin for three days and then return to Washington on April 21. This is the highest ranking House of Representatives delegation ever to visit the Soviet Union.

Another group that includes Secretary of State George Shultz, Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway,

and Ambassador Richard Schifter will leave Washington on April 15 to visit Moscow.

AHRU members Dan Marchishin and Walter Bodnar visited the offices of the members of the House delegation. They appealed to congressmen and staff members to ask the Soviets to release the political prisoners in Perm camp No. 36, to allow Danylo Shumuk to emigrate to Canada, to let Yosyp Terelia leave the Soviet Union to a country of his choice, to inquire about the status of the opening of the Kiev Consulate, and to seek out any available data on the Chernobyl situation.

Orest Deychakiwsky, staff member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, informed the AHRU members that Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Steny Hoyer intends to visit several hospitals in Kiev to see patients who are suffering from the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy.

The AHRU delegation also asked the congressmen to appeal for persecuted members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The human-rights lobbyists pointed out to the members of the congressional delegation that nearly half of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union are

Ukrainian. They noted that the recent amnesty and the "glasnost" policy of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has done little to alleviate the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners. Mr. Shumuk, having served 40 years in prisons and completing his latest sentence in January, is currently under house arrest, and Mr. Terelia has been on a hunger strike since February 22.

Irina Ratushinskaya, recently released from the Soviet Union, had testified on March 31 at a Helsinki Commission hearing that over half of the present 4,000 political prisoners are Ukrainian, and of the 20 leading dissident members at the Perm "death camp" No. 36-1, 11 are Ukrainians. Back-up material was distributed to members of the delegation.

The AHRU representatives criticized a release from Mr. Wright's office which stated that the Congressional delegation would travel to Kiev, "the ancient capital of Russia," and that the "Russian millennium" would be celebrated in 1988 — in an atheistic country, USSR, that continues to put people in prison for their religious beliefs. A follow-up letter was sent by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine to remind the delegation to ask Metropolitan Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, why he is going to celebrate the "Ukrainian Millennium" in Moscow rather than in Kiev.

In addition, the AHRU members, together with staffer Kateryna Chumachenko, met with Ambassador Richard Schifter in his State Department office and lobbied for similar requests as with the House members. The AHRU members also met with John Schmidt and Davis Hess in Assistant Secretary of State Ridgway's office, and with Kiev Consul General-designate William Courtney.

In addition to Speaker Wright, the following House members are part of the delegation that will visit Kiev: Majority Leader Thomas Foley (D-Wash.), Majority Whip Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), House Republican Policy Committee Chairman Dick Cheney (R-Wyo.). House Foreign Affairs Com-

(Continued on page 15)

Supreme Court to hear Linnas

NEW YORK — Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court on April 6 temporarily blocked the deportation of Karl Linnas, a suspected Nazi war criminal to the Soviet Union where he faces a death penalty handed down in absentia and announced in the Soviet press before the trial had even begun.

Justice Marshall thus gave the entire Supreme Court a chance to consider the Linnas case. There were indications that this might occur on April 17, according to Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security. Mr. Marshall stated "The order issued April 2 to stay the deportation of Karl Linnas has been continued pending further order of this court. The court is referring the matter to the full court for conference on April 17."

If Justice Marshall had not issued a stay of Mr. Linnas' deportation, the 67-year-old Long Island resident could have been deported as early as Monday, April 6, under the terms of a decision issued the previous week by a federal appeals court in Manhattan.

The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals on April 2 had granted a stay of deportation effective through April 6. The court acted a day after it had lifted a stay of deportation. The April 2 stay enabled Mr. Linnas' lawyer, Ramsey Clark, former attorney general of the United States, to appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Linnas had already been taken to Kennedy International Airport on Thursday, April 2, and was a half-hour away from departing the U.S. on a 5 p.m. flight bound for Yugoslavia when the federal court issued its stay.

Ms. Rikken told The Weekly that Mr. Linnas' attorney was not even informed by federal authorities that his client had been taken to the airport and placed in a holding cell. Mr. Clark learned of this fact from a New York Times reporter covering the story.

Ms. Rikken stressed that it still is not too late to register disapproval of deportations to the USSR, and she urged that the public make calls and

(Continued on page 15)

UCCA briefs delegation members

WASHINGTON — Using the occasion of a Congressional delegation's trip to the Soviet Union in early April, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) has delivered briefing materials to all congressional delegates urging they "highlight the Ukrainian-American community's concerns regarding the Kremlin's violations of human, religious and national rights in Ukraine."

The congressional delegation headed by House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Texas) was specifically apprised of the list of Ukrainian political prisoners in Perm Camp 36-1, more commonly known as the "death camp." In its letter, the UCCA stated that, "in the past two years, four prominent Ukrainians have died as a result of medical neglect in this camp." The letter further stated, "of the

camp's 23 inmates, 11 are Ukrainian nationals sentenced for espousing their beliefs in democracy and national independence."

The UCCA stated that "the degree to which Moscow discriminates against Ukrainians is clearly evident in the number of Ukrainians imprisoned in the Soviet Union today," concluding that "while Ukrainians account for an estimated 20 percent of the Soviet Union's total population, more than 40 percent of all political prisoners in the USSR are Ukrainian."

The UCCA information packet included information regarding religious persecution in Ukraine, the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, national discrimination and Russification in Ukraine, as well as a list of imprisoned and exiled Ukrainian rights' advocates.

Humphrey cites study on Soviet withdrawal

WASHINGTON — U.S. Senator Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.) has released a study by the Defense Department which concludes that, based on logistical considerations, "the estimated time required to withdraw Soviet forces from Afghanistan is 30 to 40 days."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stated that a timetable for withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan must be governed by logistical considerations only.

At a press conference on March 17, Sen. Humphrey said that the Soviets have been "pressing Pakistan for a withdrawal timetable measured in years."

Sen. Humphrey said that because outside assistance to the Afghan Freedom Fighters would be cut off at the beginning of the Soviet withdrawal period, "it is clear what the Soviets are up to. Once aid to the resistance has ended, Soviet troops, still fully and continually resupplied, would finish off the resistance."

Sen. Humphrey urged Pakistan to "hold firm" on a withdrawal timetable based only on logistical considerations, saying, "let there be no sellout of the Afghan resistance."

Reagan calls for Soviet withdrawal on Afghanistan Day



President Ronald Reagan met with Afghan resistance leaders and members of Congress on March 20 to sign a proclamation calling for the prompt and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and self-determination for the Afghan people. The proclamation also designated March 21, 1987, as Afghanistan Day. The president stated in part, "I am proud of the strong support provided over the past six years by my administration, by the Congress and by the American people. I am confident we shall continue to stand firm

and not falter." Photographed with the president (from left) are Habibullah Mayar, chairman of the Afghan Community in America; Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.); Eshan Jam Areef, representative of the Jamiat-e-Islami; Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.); Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.); Rep. Sam Stratton (D-N.Y.); Mohammad Gailani, commander of Kabul Province and Representative of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan; and Mohammad Salehi, representative of the Islamic Unity of the Afghan Mujahedin.

Kupchinsky reports on Israeli trial

by Oleh Leszczyszyn

LONDON — Roman Kupchinsky, who has just left Israel where he was an observer at the trial of John Demjanjuk, addressed a community meeting here on March 26. The evening was sponsored by the Ukrainian Graduates and Professionals Association and some 200 Ukrainian Britons attended.

Mr. Kupchinsky offered his commentary on the trial.

According to Mr. Kupchinsky, the trial is being handled fairly by judge Levin, the head of the three-judge tribunal trying the case. However, according to Mr. Kupchinsky, the atmosphere surrounding the trial is not conducive to a serious legal proceeding. Children are bused into the courted theatre, there is constant talking, spectators cheer witnesses and interrupt the proceedings.

The press in the West has consistently identified Mr. Demjanjuk in its reporting of the trial as a "Ukrainian," thus creating the impression that the entire Ukrainian nation is collectively guilty for the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible." This would be unheard of, said the speaker, in any other case, comparing it to the outrage which would be provoked if the press were to ethnically identify stock brokers arrested for insider trading schemes.

Mr. Kupchinsky accused Simon Wiesenthal, the noted Nazi hunter from Vienna, and the centers which bear his name, of deliberately distorting and exaggerating charges of Ukrainian complicity with the Nazis. The report of the Canadian Deschênes' Commission showed that ~~the thousands~~ referred to by a Wiesenthal Center representative were shown to be perfectly innocent of any wrongdoing. Despite this, and Mr. Wiesenthal's repeated claims that he is

"very careful before denouncing any suspect," Mr. Wiesenthal is repeating his such charges in England, Mr. Kupchinsky said.

The speaker urged the Ukrainian community to understand its past; as well as the distinction between the role of certain Ukrainians who collaborated with the Nazis on a political level and those who collaborated as war criminals. "It is time to realize that among us there were war criminals during the war, we cannot hide this fact. There were war criminals in each and every country occupied by the Nazi regime."

Furthermore, Mr. Kupchinsky said, "There were 7 million Ukrainians killed in World War II. We were victims and not victimizers. There were 2.5 million Ukrainians killed fighting the Nazis. They died not because they loved Stalin or Soviet communism, but because they were defending their land from the German invaders."

Today, Mr. Kupchinsky noted, through the efforts of people like Mr. Wiesenthal, Martin Gilbert and Lucy Dawidowicz we being presented as being "worse than the Nazis." Mr. Kupchinsky urged the audience to read works by those historians of the Holocaust like Raul Hilberg ("The Extermination of the European Jews") where the real story is told without an anti-Ukrainian bias.

The speaker urged the Ukrainian community in London not to be provoked into an anti-Semitic backlash because of the current campaign. "We should combat both Ukrainophobia and anti-Semitism in our midst."

The speaker also urged the community to begin a dialogue with the Jewish community in London.

After the presentation there was a question-and-answer session.

Interned Ukrainians topic of lecture

MONTREAL — "The Internment of Ukrainian Canadians in World War I" was the subject of a public lecture presented by historian John Herd Thompson at McGill University on Thursday, March 5. To an audience of about 100 people, Prof. Thompson stated that during the first world war, 8,000 individuals were unjustly interned, and since they had been deprived of their freedom, this internment was tantamount to imprisonment. About 5,500 of these people were Ukrainians.

Between 1914 and 1920 there were 24 internment camps and receiving stations run by the Canadian military. Because Canadian Ukrainians were former residents of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it was presumed they posed a threat to the British Empire.

During the war some 60,000 naturalized Canadian Ukrainians were forced to register as "enemy aliens" and the War Time Elections Act of 1917 took away their right to vote. Prof. Thompson stressed: "There was no evidence that Ukrainian Canadians posed any danger to Canada's security nor were they opposed to Canada's war effort." Despite the internment, about 10,000 Ukrainians males enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

Prof. Thompson further pointed out, "internment presented itself as a technique of dealing with economic not political unrest during the war. This was coupled with prejudice on the part of English Canadians against Ukrainian immigrants, prejudice provoked in part by widespread unemployment during the winter of 1914 and 1915."

"Ukrainians were accused of taking

work which belonged by birthright to English Canadians or to immigrants from Britain. Any patriotic concern about Ukrainian subversion was an attempt to control Ukrainians as a source of farm labor," he said.

"During the World War I internment, the Canadian government did seize the property of any 'enemy aliens' and did sell them at auction for 10 cents on the dollar. Married men with families, in most cases, could keep their homesteads. However, no provisions were made to women and children separated from their husbands. In some cases, women were allowed to enter the camps on their own."

Prof. Thompson concluded that "Canada's treatment of minorities during war time and peace time, doesn't seem to live up to the ideals for which Canadians were fighting in the two world wars."

"The same thing happened on equally flimsy justification to the Japanese Canadians in World War II and with the War Measure's Act in 1970 in Quebec. We should see that it never happens again and our national government should make a general apology to the minorities concerned, the Ukrainians and Japanese Canadians."

Prof. Thompson's talk was sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal and the McGill and Concordia Ukrainian students' associations.

The evening was opened with remarks by president Zorianna Hrycenko-Luhova and closed by Hryc Smolyńec of the McGill Ukrainian University students.

Agreement between Soviet, American lawyers discussed at Michican meeting

by Daria N. Schlega

WARREN, Mich. — Members of the Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan met on March 19 at the Ukrainian Cultural Center here to hear two speakers discuss the controversial agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

Titled the Declaration of Cooperation, the document lists among its goals:

"To advance the rule of law in the world, especially by

"(a) promoting the development of international law and practice by fostering research, education and legal initiatives for peace and human rights through law;

"(b) providing leadership for the development of the rule of law in dispute avoidance and resolution of conflict between nations and between nationals of different nations; and

"(c) facilitating professional contacts among their respective members and helping to assure the availability of competent legal services for international transactions."

The agreement, which has been signed by both organizations and is official policy of the ABA, was defended by George T. Roumell Jr., past president of the ABA and of the Michigan State Bar. Speaking against the formal agreement was Arizona attorney Patience T. Huntwork, who heads the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations.

Mr. Roumell's theme was "Lawyers as Ministers of Justice." He stressed the need for dialogue, even while conceding that "the Soviet system was not at all

similar to that of the American legal system in terms of legal procedure and human rights.

As part of his presentation, Mr. Roumell drew on the history of the civil rights movement in America, and on his experience as a labor union lawyer negotiating with management. Although Mr. Roumell pointed out that there is currently no criminal appellate system in the Soviet Union, or bond, bail or pre-trial conferences, he stressed his belief that exchanges of information and ideas can ultimately make a difference.

Mr. Roumell defended the ABA's involvement in the agreement by saying that attorneys must sometimes take unpopular and controversial stands.

In opposing the formal agreement, Mrs. Huntwork said that she was not against dialogue, but questioned the need for a formal document. Mrs. Huntwork pointed out that dialogue had been ongoing for the past 10 years without an agreement, and that the current formalized agreement was requested by the Association of Soviet Lawyers as a pre-condition for any further dialogue.

Mrs. Huntwork expressed concern that the agreement is being used as a propaganda ploy by the Soviet lawyers, and that the ABA would become a tool in the association's current attempt to gain professional legitimacy and respect as a legal organization in world opinion.

Dialogue with the Soviet lawyers should never give the impression that American lawyers condone the Soviet legal system, especially in its treatment of human-rights-activists and dissidents, according to Mrs. Huntwork.

Plast sororities purchase ad in NY Times

NEW YORK — Two Plast sororities have purchased a quarter-page advertisement, scheduled to appear in the Sunday, April 12, edition of The New York Times, on behalf of all Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

The Verkhovyvnyk and Pershi Stezhi sororities, which themselves the Concerned Citizens for Human Rights in Ukraine, arranged the publication of the Times advertisement for the eve of a Moscow meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on April 13.

In the ad the sororities urge Mr. Shultz "to demand the release of all Ukrainian political prisoners," and include a list of over 100 Ukrainian prisoners of conscience.

Under a bold print banner headline, "Is this Glasnost?" the ad reads:

"There are still hundreds of Ukrainian political prisoners confined to Soviet labor camps, prisons, mental institutions and exile, suffering from harassment, terrible conditions and lack of medical care. They are the forgotten victims of Moscow's oppression."

"What are their crimes? — Love of Ukraine, struggle for human rights and religious freedom."

The list of names follows, along with the appeal to Mr. Shultz.

The sororities paid for the ad with leftover funds from their last fundraising effort, a full-page ad in the Sunday Times on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners that appeared in late 1985.

Roumell, Huntwork in emotional exchange

During a question-and-answer period following their presentations, George T. Roumell and Patience T. Huntwork began questioning each other, in an impromptu, often emotional exchange. Following are excerpts.

Mr. Roumell: If you sign a form agreement that says we set up a couple of programs, that you'll sit and talk, I don't know what is so critical about that.

Mrs. Huntwork: The Soviet Union is not "providing leadership in dispute avoidance." They're committing genocide in Afghanistan, they're deporting tiny Afghanistani children, but they're certainly not "providing leadership in dispute avoidance."

Mr. Roumell: ...my point is, I'm going to try to stop them from doing that.

Mrs. Huntwork: Why would you declare that they [the Soviets] are already committed to the rule of law before you even monitor their trials? Especially when every experience of every dissident and every human rights...

Mr. Roumell: I haven't declared that they're committed to the rule of law. I've declared that they will try to get committed to the rule of law.

Question from audience to Mr. Roumell: Could you articulate what (Continued on page 11)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Statement and appeal of UNA Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association elected at the 31st Regular Convention in Detroit — Nestor Olesnycky, Anatole Doroshenko, Stefan Hawrysz, the Rt. Rev. Protopresbyter Stephan Bilak and Leonid Fil — held its first meeting on March 30, 1987, and agreed on the following breakdown of duties: chairman — Mr. Olesnycky; vice-chairman — Mr. Doroshenko; secretary — Mr. Hawrysz; and members — the Rt. Rev. Bilak and Mr. Fil.

During the week of March 30 through April 3, the Supreme Auditing Committee conducted its first post-convention annual review of the assets, operations and organizing activity of the Ukrainian National Association, as well as its subsidiary operations, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., the Svoboda Press and the Soyuzivka resort. As a result of its review, the Auditing Committee asserts the following:

1. During the report period, i.e. the convention year, the Ukrainian National Association concluded the year with a marked increase in assets: assets increased by \$2,378,247 to a total of \$57,253,792. This growth in assets occurred despite large disbursements associated with the convention, the building of a seniors' residence at Soyuzivka and the allocation of a record amount for UNA scholarships (\$110,000).

2. The Ukrainian National Association, thanks to the devoted work of its branch officers, especially the branch secretaries, convention delegates and members of the Supreme Assembly, gained 1,783 new members insured for a total of \$7,253,000 during the report period.

3. The Recording Department of the UNA during the report period began the computerization of its operations and made final arrangements for the approval and implementation of new insurance certificates and new classes of insurance based on the 1980 mortality tables. Also, the Recording Department effectively handled the issuance of new certificates and effected

(Continued on page 12)



UNA Supreme Auditors: (top, from left) Anatole Doroshenko, Nestor Olesnycky, (bottom) Stefan Hawrysz, the Rt. Rev. Stephan Bilak and Leonid Fil.

Bohacz named regional rep

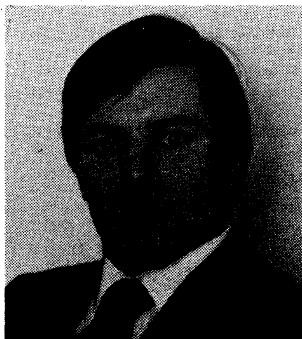
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Steven J. Bohacz of Barrington, Ill., has been named the Ukrainian National Association's regional representative for the Chicago UNA District, effective February 1, the UNA Home Office announced.

Mr. Bohacz was born April 3, 1949, in Aerolsen, West Germany, to Irena and Mychajlo Bohacz. He arrived in the United States with his parents in 1950.

He attended and graduated from St. Nicholas Ukrainian School in Chicago, and then went on to graduate from St. Ignatius College Prep in 1966 and Loyola University in 1970. For three years, beginning in 1970, Mr. Bohacz was a teacher in the public schools of Chicago.

In 1972, he began his career as a life insurance sales representative. He was the top rookie sales agent with his company in his very first year.

Subsequently Mr. Bohacz became an assistant manager and then a sales manager for several major life insurance companies.



Steven J. Bohacz

In 1979 he decided to fulfill a lifelong dream and he began to attend night school to receive a law degree. To enable himself to have the time to complete his studies, he once again became a sales agent working as a life specialist for several property and casualty agencies.

Mr. Bohacz has been among the top producers with several of the

(Continued on page 13)

Losten to officiate at dedication

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Conn., will officiate at the dedication ceremonies of a monument to the late Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj to be held on Father's Day, Sunday, June 12, at Soyuzivka.

Other church dignitaries as well are expected to participate.

The dedication will be the main feature of the Ukrainian National Association's Father's Day Festival during the June 20-21 weekend at the organization's resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Interview: fraternal activities coordinator

Following is the text of an interview conducted by *The Weekly* with the Ukrainian National Association's new fraternal activities coordinator, Andre J. Worobec.

especially on the branch level, with the cooperation of the Main Office, of course.

How will you implement this plan?

At first, it is important that every member, especially at the branch level, understand the need for becoming more fraternally active and feel the responsibility to become more active. Once these two elements are present then the ground is fertile for fraternalism to take root and grow.

The ultimate responsibility for increase in fraternal activity in the branch rests with the branch secretary. Every branch can select a branch fraternal coordinator who would be responsible for the fraternal activity in the branch.

How do you plan to maintain contact between the Home Office, and the branches and districts?

What is important is communication. I expect to communicate with the (Continued on page 13)

Why is fraternalism important?

Fraternalism, as the name implies, involves extending a helping hand to people in need. It is important for the UNA, because it is considered a self-help, therefore, a non-profit organization, both by its members and the government.

What is the UNA's fraternalism all about?

The UNA's fraternalism involves helping its own members and their families, the Ukrainian community, as well as being a good citizen of the U.S. or Canada.

What is your primary goal as the new fraternal activities coordinator?

My goal is to help increase the fraternal activity of the organization,

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

How can we apply fraternalism?

In my last article I discussed what "fraternalism" means in the UNA. The point that I tried to get across was that for members of the UNA, fraternalism meant doing good deeds, while at the same time being a good Ukrainian and a good citizen of the U.S. or Canada.

Let's explore these questions, What good deeds can we do in our branches? To whom can we extend a helping hand?

The first thing to do, would be to take stock of the needy people in your UNA Branch. Is there anyone who is sick, convalescent, handicapped and needs assistance, in a nursing home, a shut-in? I am sure there is someone in your branch who fits into one of these categories or who has a relative in such a category.

If you don't know, then there is a need for personal contact among members of the branch — some people would call it a network. There should be someone with that responsibility in every branch. He or she would know if and when a member or which member needs help. We could give him or her a title: the branch fraternal activities coordinator.

Once you know who needs help, then have the branch decide how it could realistically help that person. We should give of ourselves what we can. Some people can give money, some can give other material things, some can provide a service, some can give time, transportation, some can come up with good ideas, etc. Your creativity or imagination is as good as mine on how we can help someone in your immediate community.

The action does not have to bankrupt the members; you do not have to become a hero or martyr trying to do it. This only discourages individuals who have good will and are ready to help.

Let us recall some practices from the pioneer days of the UNA. The senior members remember very well how in the early 1900s every member of the branch was required to appear at the funeral of a fellow member of the branch. (There was even a \$2 fine if a branch member failed to show up. That \$2 is equivalent roughly to about \$35 to \$40 today.) I would think that the fines went into a fund, which was used to help needy members.

Also, in those days, the branch would form to visit the sick members of the branch, and each member of the committee took turns visiting the sick members.

These are some examples of the kinds of fraternal activity practiced by our own members of our own organization.

I am certain that we can get back to this kind of fraternalism. Even if we don't practice it exactly the same way, we have to resurrect that fraternal idea and its driving spirit. We should apply this idea with the same urgency today to help the people in need in our branches.

We invite comments to the "Fraternal Corner" to share your ideas or experiences on how your branch is already fulfilling its fraternal responsibility. What works in your branch? Let us know. Your experience can serve as an example for other branches.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A chance to be heard

A guest editorial by Winnipeg correspondent Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Recently at an informal meeting at the Prosvita Institute in Winnipeg, the Ukrainian community met and questioned members of the federal Western Liberal Caucus. Members of Parliament Lloyd Axworthy (Winnipeg-Fort Garry) and Maurice Foster (Northern Ontario); and Sens. Gil Molgat (Manitoba) and Joyce Fairbairn (Alberta) had an opportunity to speak and listen to Manitobans of Ukrainian descent.

Traditionally, most Ukrainian Canadians have been devoted, dedicated, faithful, unshakable Diefenbaker Tories (Progressive Conservatives). But in the last few years, opinions have been changing.

Not only is there the general disillusionment with the present Mulroney government over numerous scandals involving ministers of the Crown, there is specifically Ukrainian disillusionment. Its origin can be pinpointed to the date of the establishment of the Deschenes Commission.

While the sponsors of this evening (Myroslav Tracz and Oksana Bondarchuk) with the Western Liberal Caucus knew very well that this is the major concern of the Ukrainian community, the purpose of the meeting was to give Ukrainians from every walk of life and every political leaning the opportunity to question and to express their opinion on all topics which concern them personally and collectively.

Because Mr. Axworthy is the only Liberal member of Parliament from Manitoba, he fielded the questions from the floor. The subjects raised included free trade with the U.S., American domination and Canadian sovereignty, the CF18 scandal, the development of science and technology in Manitoba, price controls, CBC and other media, multiculturalism, Ukrainian political prisoners, immigration and, of course, the Deschenes Commission and its effect on the Ukrainian community.

On the commission, Mr. Axworthy reminded those present that the Trudeau caucus had considered such a commission and decided against its formation. He emphasized that he is interested in meeting with the Ukrainian community after the commission's report is released.

A university professor eloquently spoke about his teen-age children and the negative effect the slanted Canadian media coverage of the whole Deschenes and war crimes issue is having upon them.

A former wife of a political prisoner reminded the members of the caucus that Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost is not what it appears to be. Even though nearly half of all Soviet political prisoners are Ukrainian, in the recent releases of just over 80 of them, a handful were Ukrainian. Mr. Axworthy replied that since the Soviet ambassador to Canada had asked for specific names of political prisoners, he will be very glad to pass these on to the ambassador.

After a lengthy question and answer session, the other caucus representatives spoke to the community. Afterwards, those present took the opportunity to speak privately with the members of the caucus on issues which concerned them. As one Ukrainian participant commented, instead of talking and complaining among ourselves, we finally had an opportunity to speak to someone who counts, whose political actions may make a difference.

The close to 100 individuals in attendance had just such an opportunity. This was a cross-section of Ukrainian Winnipeg: professionals, such as professors, lawyers, doctors, former MPs, MLAs and judges, community activists, laborers, retirees, students, members of all three Canadian parties, and members of both Ukrainian major Churches and many Ukrainian political groupings.

Something to remember is the devastated expression on the faces of those loyal Conservatives who now feel so completely betrayed by their government — as Manitobans, as Canadians, and as Ukrainians. If the Liberal Party of Canada is to win our confidence, it will take to heart and mind the concerns expressed so sincerely during the meeting.

And the Ukrainian community must stop sitting back and complaining, and must take an active part in the political life of Canada. Without active individual membership and participation in the political process we, as a group, will not count.

Want to reprint an article from The Weekly?

If you would like to reprint an article from The Weekly in another publication, you may obtain permission, in most cases, by contacting the editor.

"Escape from Sobibor"

WJC pens letter to CBS

Following is the text of a letter from the World Jewish Congress that was hand-delivered to the CBS programming Division on April 8. The WJC's general counsel, Eli M. Rosenbaum, who authored the letter, stated in a note attached to copies of the letter released to the press: "If quoted in press, this letter must be reproduced in its entirety, absent WJC authorization to print excerpts."

Programming Division
CBS Television Network
524 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Re: "Escape From Sobibor"
To Whom It May Concern:

At the request of representatives of the Ukrainian community in the United States, I recently viewed a videocassette of the CBS docudrama "Escape From Sobibor," which is to be telecast this Sunday, April 12. I have also read the script now being distributed by the CBS Television Reading Program.

I must state at the outset that I am not in agreement with those in the Ukrainian community who charge that "Escape From Sobibor" emphasizes the Ukrainian background of certain Sobibor death camp personnel in a manner that obscures the fact that the camp was built at the behest of and operated by the Nazi government of Germany. It is made clear throughout the film that Ukrainian personnel were subservient to the German SS staff, one of whom ("Bauer") is identified as having operated the gas chambers there and others of whom are depicted as ordering and carrying out mass executions and other crimes. At one point in the film, a Jewish prisoner, commenting on the attitude of the Ukrainian guards toward the SS, is even heard to say, "They hate the SS as much as they hate us."

Nor can I agree with those who allege (usually by reference to the percentage of Ukrainians purportedly among Red Army soldiers taken prisoner by the Nazis) that, contrary to the implication in the film, Ukrainians constituted a minority of the guard complement at Sobibor. I shall leave it to the historians of the period to explain the reasons for the numerical predominance of Ukrainian personnel at the camp, but that predominance is an undeniable historical fact, confirmed by, inter alia, the testimony of former German SS-men at postwar trials in West Germany.

The foregoing observations notwithstanding, I am very concerned that the film will exacerbate tensions that exist between Ukrainian- and Jewish-Americans and will tend to engender hatred of Ukrainians as a people. I am especially worried about the Reading Program script, as it not only contains far more references than does the film to "Ukrai-

nians" and "Ukrainian guards," but it is also intended exclusively for use by children — a particularly impressionable audience. You may be interested to learn that I have these reservations despite the fact that I have led the U.S. Jewish community's battle to expose and combat the wildly irresponsible campaign — in which much of the leadership of the Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian communities has played a leading role — to block the investigation and prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals in North America. (For this, I and my organization frequently are targets of criticism in the Ukrainian press.)

On viewing the film, I was struck by the imbalance evident in the program's depiction of German and Ukrainian personnel at Sobibor. German forces are typically referred to simply as "SS" or are identified by rank, whereas Ukrainian personnel are always identified by their national origin, although they could have been referred to accurately as "SS Wachmann" or "SS guards." The impression possibly created thereby that all Ukrainians are somehow responsible for the killings at Sobibor arguably will be strengthened by the film's failure to depict even one other European nationality group among the camp's personnel (it is unlikely in the extreme that the Wachmannschaft at Sobibor, unlike other Nazi camps, was composed exclusively of Ukrainian personnel), and by the practical reality that the story of Sobibor provides no opportunity to recount the extraordinary heroism of those Ukrainians in the Ukraine itself who risked, and sometimes gave, their lives shielding Jews from the Nazis and their acolytes.

I realize that technical considerations probably preclude the making of major changes in the film's dialogue at this late date. I do, however, have a suggestion to make, one that is derived from the manner in which CBS has handled the fact that the film contains some rather unflattering references to Jews. On page 2 of the Reading Program script, the following sentence appears under the heading "Special Notice":

"Some of the dialogue contains prejudicial references to Jews and, again, should be interpreted in the historical context of actual events."

I propose that a similar message, with the words "and Ukrainians" inserted after the word "Jews," be broadcast immediately prior to the beginning of the film. A printed version of that statement could be distributed with the script as well.

I would be happy to discuss this matter with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Eli M. Rosenbaum
General Counsel

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

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

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

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

The case of Bohdan Koziy: an overview and update on developments

by Askold Lozynskiy

For the last several weeks, Bohdan Koziy has been living under house arrest in Alajuela, Costa Rica. He is facing extradition to the Soviet Union where he is to be tried for "treason against the Soviet state." On March 17, the Superior Penal Tribunal of Alajuela reversed a lower court decision which permitted Mr. Koziy to remain a legal resident of Costa Rica denying Soviet demands for extradition. Mr. Koziy and his wife, Yaroslava, had immigrated to Costa Rica following Mr. Koziy's denaturalization by U.S. courts.

In November 1979 the United States Department of Justice, through its Office of Special Investigations (OSI), commenced denaturalization proceedings against Mr. Koziy, alleging material misrepresentation both at the time of his entry visa application and on his petition for naturalization as a citizen of the United States.

The OSI alleged that Mr. Koziy covered up his membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian police during World War II, thus concealing not only his collaboration with Nazi Germany but also his perpetration of crimes against humanity.

The controversy that arose surrounding Mr. Koziy's denaturalization by the United States stems from the OSI's reliance on evidence provided by the Soviet Union.

The OSI was established in 1979 ostensibly for the purpose of identifying and deporting "Nazi war criminals." However, numerous prominent Americans have strongly challenged the procedures utilized by the OSI, particularly its virtually exclusive reliance on Soviet-supplied evidence and its insistence on deporting denaturalized U.S. citizens to the Soviet Union to face arbitrary justice.

Patrick Buchanan, the former White House communications director, Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, Sen. Jesse Helms and other members of Congress, as well as several noted political commentators, have spoken out against these OSI procedures and practices. Some have maintained that U.S. citizens being subjected to denaturalization by the OSI are essentially of East European origin who, as firm anti-Communists, are the targets of a Soviet disinformation campaign, which includes KGB-fabricated evidence against them.

The denaturalization proceedings initiated by the OSI against Mr. Koziy relied exclusively on evidence provided by the Soviet Union. The only eyewitness testimony presented by the U.S. government was supplied by Soviet and Polish witnesses whose videotape depositions were taken either in the USSR or Communist Poland and presided over by a Communist procurator or judge.

Additionally, two documents from Soviet archives (ostensibly Ukrainian policy applications for health insurance and subsequent withdrawal) were offered and admitted for the purpose of proving that Mr. Koziy was a member of the Ukrainian police. The reverse side of each of these documents includes an attestation of authenticity by the Consul of the Embassy of the USSR. No form of authentication was offered by the U.S. government, other than a single witness who asserted that, although he saw no reason to doubt the

Soviets' claim, he cannot conclusively confirm the authenticity of the documents. Nevertheless, the court admitted the documents submitted by the OSI on the basis of the positive authentication by the Soviet Embassy alone.

The charge that Mr. Koziy was a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was in part admitted by the defendant. He did acknowledge that he supported the activities of the OUN. However, the court did not independently consider the nature of the OUN, but merely adopted the dubious position of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission. In the late 1940s this commission haphazardly compiled a "list of organizations considered inimical to the United States" with Soviet assistance and included numerous incongruities and inaccuracies.

Based on this tenuous evidence, Mr. Koziy was denaturalized by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in March 1982. Subsequently, the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this decision. Regarding the defendant's membership in the OUN and the nature of that organization the Circuit Court stated:

"Koziy also testified declaring that the OUN was never hostile to the United States. Koziy, however, stated that the OUN killed Russian partisans during World War II. The United States and Russia were allies during World War II."

The Supreme Court of the United States refused to hear the appeal.

At this point Mr. Koziy voluntarily left the United States. Had he remained, he would have had an opportunity to defend himself at the deportation proceeding and, if need be, subsequently appeal an unfavorable decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

According to Mr. Koziy, his decision to emigrate rather than face deportation proceedings was based on what he perceived to be a hostile political environment in the United States. Specifically, he believed that the U.S. Justice Department and principally its Office of Special Investigations were being unduly influenced by certain interest groups, whose specific intentions include maligning and discrediting East European communities and other staunch anti-Communists. In this way, these special interest groups purposefully work to weaken the struggle of these communities against Soviet encroachment in various regions and countries.

As one who had struggled against both Nazi Germany and Communist Russia during World War II and who continued his principled position against Soviet expansionism as a United States citizen, Mr. Koziy opted to emigrate rather than allow himself to be used as a vehicle for this campaign.

In 1985, following Mr. Koziy's arrival in Costa Rica, the OSI overstepped its legal mandate, and attempted to exert its influence outside of the United States. It delivered copies of the Koziy file to the government of Costa Rica, pressuring that government to expel Mr. Koziy, Costa Rica refused. Moreover, notwithstanding Mr. Koziy's residency in Costa Rica, the OSI petitioned the Immigration Court in the United States to issue an order deporting him from the United States to the USSR.

In tandem with OSI efforts, in March 1986, the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica submitted a formal request to the Costa Rican government for the extradition of Mr. Koziy to the Soviet Union to stand trial for "war crimes" against Soviet

citizens. That request was dismissed on procedural grounds.

However, in the fall of 1986, the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica submitted a new set of papers with affidavits of Soviet witnesses and a Soviet indictment requesting Mr. Koziy's extradition. Once again, based on the merits of the Soviet case, the Costa Rican courts refused to grant extradition.

Yet, the Superior Penal Tribunal of Alajuela reversed the lower court order pending Soviet assurances that Mr. Koziy will not be sentenced to death in the USSR. This latter decision was made despite the lack of an extradition treaty between Costa Rica and the USSR. The Soviet Embassy in San Jose sent a message to the Costa Rican government claiming that the Soviets will guarantee that Mr. Koziy will stand trial in the USSR on war crimes charges and not for political or religious reasons. Furthermore, the Soviet ambassador in San Jose advised the court that assurances that Mr. Koziy would not be sentenced to death would be forthcoming.

These statements clearly contradicted a January article about the Koziy matter in the official Soviet organ, News From Ukraine, which specifically referred to the previous decision of the Alajuela court refusing to extradite Mr. Koziy by stating that "the crimes Koziy is accused of are punishable by death in the country which demands his extradition. This answer cannot satisfy Soviet people who demand just punishment for the Nazi butcher..." Incredibly, despite the Soviets' record of fabrication and deception, the Costa Rican court awaits Soviet assurances.

According to Carlos Ibarra, Mr. Koziy's attorney in Costa Rica, unless the decision of the Supreme Penal Tribunal is reversed, Mr. Koziy stands condemned to Soviet "justice." Therefore, he has brought a legal action on behalf of Mr. Koziy against the judges constituting the Superior Penal Tri-

bunal. This action alleges violation of Costa Rican law on the part of the tribunal, inasmuch as their decision to extradite Mr. Koziy was based on Soviet law and not Costa Rican law. Additionally, a petition for a "revision" of the tribunal's decision has been filed with another court in San Jose.

The appeals on behalf of Mr. Koziy have not been limited to the courts of Costa Rica. The patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, as well as several Ukrainian bishops throughout the United States and Canada, have interceded on behalf of Mr. Koziy. Through their communications to the archbishop of Costa Rica, they have helped to expose Soviet intentions towards the East European community and Mr. Koziy specifically.

The Soviet government has branded Cardinal Lubachivsky a liar. In fact, in a seemingly unrelated propaganda ploy, the Soviet propaganda sheet News From Ukraine recently published an article branding the late Patriarch and Cardinal Jozef Slipiy as a Ukrainian nationalist "Nazi collaborator."

Because the Soviet Union has attempted to influence all phases of Costa Rican society, including the judicial branch of the government against Ukrainian nationalists and Mr. Koziy in particular, a massive public relations campaign must be waged to counteract Soviet contentions. Ukrainians residing in the United States and Canada can provide much assistance in this matter. Letters on behalf of Mr. Koziy should be sent to both the President and Minister of Justice in Costa Rica: Señor Oscar Arias Sánchez, Casa Presidencial, Zapote, San Jose, Costa Rica; Dr. Luis Paulino Mora Mora, Ministerio de Justicia, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Each letter should be original. However, the following may serve as an example.

"Please do not allow Bohdan Koziy to be extradited to the USSR where he
(Continued on page 11)

For the record

Letter to Israeli judge

Following is the full text of a letter sent on April 10 to Judge Dov Levin, the presiding judge at the trial of John Demjanjuk.

To His Excellency
Chief Judge Dov Levin
in Jerusalem, Israel:

Your Excellency:

We, the members of the executive council of the Jewish-Ukrainian Society of the United States, with head offices in New York, have followed the proceedings of the trial of John Demjanjuk with great attention and interest.

As the press and television reports show us, the proceedings thus far have concentrated on the horrors of the Holocaust in Treblinka. Although such evidence is necessary, to date we have heard little concrete evidence which would prove the guilt of the accused. The authenticity of the evidence against John Demjanjuk continues to be in question; the fact that the evidence was provided by the USSR and was probably manufactured with the help of the KGB only casts a shadow of doubt on the credibility of the justice system in the state of Israel.

We have the greatest hope that the highest court in Israel under your enlightened leadership will arrive at a fair judgement in the Demjanjuk case. However, we now turn to you with an

impassioned plea. At this time of year we ask you to revive an ancient tradition of the laws of Moses which allows the court to extend mercy to one accused during the period of Passover and to set him free. Such a noble action on the part of the highest court in Israel would contribute greatly to the lessening of tensions between the Jewish and Ukrainian people. In our recent past such an example of compassionate co-existence between our nations was provided by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who was responsible for saving hundreds of Jewish children and innumerable Jewish rabbis and their families during the horrors of the Holocaust.

We trust that you and your court will arrive at a most just decision in this case, bearing in mind not only the individual case of John Demjanjuk but also the broader significance of the relationship between the people of Israel and Ukraine.

With the greatest respect,
we remain yours truly,
Eugene Stakhiv
The Rev. Jaroslav Swyschuk
Yosyf Lanzman
Olena Melnyczuk
John Y. Hamulak

Members of the executive council
of the Jewish-Ukrainian Society
of the United States

Askold Lozynskiy is a New York City attorney associated with the Legal Defense Fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The Rev. Peter Galadza discusses activity of Chicago's UAJC

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The Rev. Peter Galadza, the outgoing president of the UAJC, is a well-spoken man with an easy smile. Yet for all his casual manner, he has a dynamism and personal charisma that has energized the Chicago-based Ukrainian American Justice Committee. This fairly new, anti-defamation organization has caused a stir in its almost two years of work. It has attempted to combat stereotypes, disinformation and prejudice aimed at the Ukrainian community. It has held seminars, educating Ukrainians in Chicago about the issues.

Prejudice is a perennial problem that all minorities face. What has brought the issue to a crisis in Ukrainian society is a two-part phenomenon, which many Ukrainian leaders see as related.

On the one hand, there is an apparent attempt on the part of the Soviet Union to push East European groups in the West out of the picture by accusing them of collaborating with Nazi forces during World War II. Meanwhile, the U.S. government set up the Office of Special Investigations within the Justice Department to investigate possible war criminals residing in America. Both these actions have, over the past 10 years, created a sense of suspicion among some in the Ukrainian community that the U.S. has sold out East Europeans to the Soviets.

After liturgy on a quiet evening, the Rev. Galadza spoke with *The Ukrainian Weekly* about the work of the UAJC and how the organization has addressed the fears of the Ukrainian community.

Asked, what he hoped to accomplish with the UAJC, the Rev. Galadza responded:

"What we'd like to accomplish is a greater protection of the civil liberties of Ukrainian Americans by seeing reform of the Holtzman Amendment (which set up the OSI), and a reform in the procedures of the OSI. That's one of the priorities of our organization.

"The second priority, which is just as important, is to make sure that the whole story about Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans is being told. And we're not trying to paint ourselves as a bunch of saints, but certainly if you're familiar with Ukrainian history, you realize that most of the time, in the overwhelming majority of cases, we've been the victims and certainly not the oppressors. Unfortunately, the American public is not being exposed to that side of our history, and therefore we're very vulnerable at this time," he said.

He said he finds this situation ironic. "I find it ironic and typical of our situation throughout history, because on the one hand, we're almost innate pacifists, so we very often accept all sorts of oppression or persecution in almost a stoic and passive manner, at least we have in the past," he explained. "But maybe more important ... is that we've been much too tainted by a kind of village approach to the world and reality as such," he continued.

"We close in on ourselves — (we're) a very inward looking community — and we don't know how to make contacts with non-Ukrainians. We don't know how to go out there and be aggressive about our story. We don't have the journalists, the politicians, the scholars and therefore people don't know the picture of Ukrainian history."

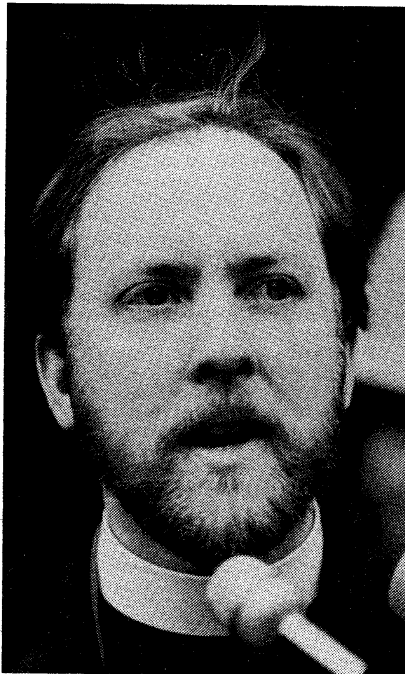
The UAJC has tried to make up for these past losses with a two-part approach to defamation — offensive and defensive.

Offensively, it deals with negative remarks head on by responding to articles in the press, to TV commentaries and to various groups who publish books and pamphlets defamatory to Ukrainians. There have been radio interviews, trips to Washington and letter-writing campaigns on various topics to the federal government.

This confrontational manner helps to give the community some sense of control over events. It has made the OSI more cautious, but Father Galadza believes that there is still a lot more to do to counter abuses in the investigative process.

Offensive tactics have given the community training in speaking up to make its concerns known to public officials. Father Galadza analyzed the effect of a trip to Washington in May 1986 in which six young people, under age 30, helped in the lobbying effort.

"It certainly boosted their confidence. It made them much more professional (in telling their story), much



The Rev. Peter Galadza

more knowledgeable with regards to the issues," he stated.

"None of them had any illusions that we're going to be able to reform the OSI overnight, or even in the next couple of years, but they at least felt good about the fact that people in Congress were willing to listen and listen very attentively," the Rev. Galadza commented.

Along addition to the OSI issue, the Rev. Galadza is concerned with the general vilification of Ukrainians by within the media. Specifically, he complained of a headline in *The New York Times* last year that proclaimed, "Ukrainian Deported to Israel."

"Even the regional director of B'nai Brith's Anti-Defamation League pointed out to us that he thought that (the headline) was amazing. In 1986, more than 20 years after the Civil Rights movement began, that any respected newspaper would put an alleged criminal's nationality in the headlines — it's just not American, not done. It's ridiculous," he stated.

The second part of the Rev. Galadza's approach is a defensive tact. The UAJC tries to tell the story of Ukrainians suffering under the Soviets, especially during the Stalin regime's artificially created famine in Ukraine, 1932-33, and during the Nazi invasion of Ukraine at the time of World War II.

"The idea is that if you get nine, 10 positive articles about Ukrainians, one or two articles in which there

are negative references to Ukrainians won't hurt us as much," he observed.

"Part of the reason that all these negative references have hurt us so much is because there's never anything else written about Ukrainians," continued the Rev. Galadza. "If all you get is negative stuff, even if it's just one or two articles a year, considering that this is all that is published in any given newspaper, then it hurts a lot."

Another aspect of the UAJC's work, according to the Rev. Galadza, is "trying to build a broader-based coalition in our confrontation of OSI by meeting with people like Aloysius Mazewski (from the Polish community), who is probably the most prominent ethnic leader, certainly East European ethnic leader, in this country."

In combatting stereotypes, the Rev. Galadza's style is assertive even in the defensive measures. The UAJC goes out looking for opportunities to tell the Ukrainian story, and takes action when there is no response. Last year, the UAJC threatened to demonstrate when the Chicago Board of Education suggested it wanted to cancel a commitment made to the Ukrainian community to sponsor a historic, teachers' seminar on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. The conference was held as planned.

Besides supporting the teachers' conference, the UAJC helped organize the media and program schedule of Dr. Robert Conquest, who was then touring the U.S. with his newly released book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," about the Great Famine.

The group was also instrumental in bringing the film, "Harvest of Despair," to the attention of the local PBS station — and having it aired several times in the course of a two-week period.

The UAJC and the Rev. Galadza are now moving into a new phase in the life of the organization. Presently pursuing personal educational goals, the UAJC founder has stepped back from as active a role as he once had when he was first organizing the group.

The UAJC is now developing a network among various activists and Ukrainian centers nationwide.

It has developed a sophisticated central office and is now addressing itself to such necessary details as mailing lists, newsletters and regular weekly meetings to deal with administrative affairs.

Looking back on the past year, the Rev. Galadza advises Ukrainian Americans not to miss opportunities that have presented themselves — such as the news articles by Robert Gillette in the *Los Angeles Times* and in other national papers which questioned the use of Soviet evidence and the manipulation of evidence by the USSR in war crimes cases. He said he was surprised that Ukrainians, armed with copies of these articles, had not flooded Congress with letters of concern.

In the short time the UAJC has existed, the Rev. Galadza has attempted to bring out issues he feels are crucial to the consciousness of Ukrainian Americans and then actively promoting the Ukrainian story.

He stresses that these are crucial years — years which the community will never have again. And he calls on all Ukrainians to correct misperceptions in public forums and to become active in the cause of the "Ukrainian good name."



Some of the members of Chicago's Ukrainian American Justice Committee during a recent lobbying effort.

Confessions of a pysanka nut

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Part I of a three-part series.

It's October, or January. I'm making scrambled eggs, or a torte. As I'm about to crack open the eggs, I hesitate. This one has such a nice shape... the surface of this one is so perfect... boy, this one would make a great pysanka...

Writing pysanky all year round does not necessarily make you a certifiable pysanka "nut." Thinking about them most of the time, or at strange times, does. I think I realized that when I was watching one of the PBS nature specials. This one was about alligators. Sure enough, as they opened the nest and inspected the elongated eggs, the thought flashed through my mind — what an interesting shape for a pysanka. Just as quickly I banished the thought. What sacrilege! A reptile egg?! But for that second...

Now, from the ridiculous to the sublime...

The only pysanky I made as a child were the Lemko-style ones, by the drop-pull method. Even though my mother was not from the Lemko region, but from around Lviv, these were the ones she learned at home. When I was much smaller, I created masterpieces on still-warm boiled eggs — a crayon leaves lovely half-melted colors on the shell.

It was only in Winnipeg, around 17 years ago, that I learned how to write pysanky properly. I had tried on my own just from a book, but I did not realize what I was doing wrong. When a ladies' organization announced classes, a friend and I came to sign up. Because not enough people showed up to start a class, it was cancelled. Pani Blyda, God rest her soul, (originally from the Sokal region of Ukraine), offered to teach Marusia and me at her home. We spent an hour or so in her basement every week, learning and listening. Very quickly, it seemed, she told us we were ready.

I enjoy writing pysanky. It would be wonderful to do them year-round, whenever time permits. I would like to have a well-lit corner in the house, away from reaching little hands, where I could always have the dyes and equipment set up. If the spirit moved me, I could write just one. For now, that's wishful thinking. When I do sit down to write pysanky, I relax. Music plays in the background. I think about the designs, and especially about the person for whom I'm writing. Often I think about the women of the deep, deep past for whom this was not a hobby, but a necessary ritual for the continuation, for the rebirth, of nature each spring. I marvel about the coloring, and especially the symmetry of the ornaments.

For example, in the sorok klyntsvy (40 — or more — triangles), we have both the triquetrum and the broken cross, meeting and intertwining. That's apart from all the symbolism. The designs people make up now, even though based upon the originals, just don't always feel right. I wonder about the meanings behind the very simple ones, especially where the name indicates that it is a female figure (berehynia, bohynia), and that figure is not too easily recognizable. With all the art courses we could possibly take, we could not hold a candle (sorry!) to the artistic geometry and coloring of the original pysanky.

When I sit writing them, often very late into the night, I feel a strong tie with our antiquity. There's a feeling of peace, calm, and contact. Last year I did not write any pysanky; somehow there was just not enough time even to get started. And it bothered me. All year, deep inside, I missed making them. This year, no matter how late I have to stay up, I'll make at least a few. I must. I can't let my conscience, or soul, or whatever it is, bother me the way it did all last year.

I did start properly this year. The eggs are sitting in the second refrigerator (can't risk having them disappear at breakfast). It is very important to have the right eggs. Of course, size is a matter of personal preference. I still prefer the small or pee-wee ones, but for some designs only the large will do.

The shell itself determines whether the pysanka works out, because even if the writer is an expert, if the shell is not good, the work is wasted. First of all, the shell must have a nice shape. I prefer the rounder the better. Some like them elongated. The shell surface must be smooth, no bumps, ridges or irregularities. If the shell has a very dull matte

finish, the dye will seep in, often unevenly. If the surface is quite shiny, the dye won't take no matter how long the egg sits. From experience, you learn to tell when the shell is just right — especially in mid-December, when you really regret cracking the egg for baking.

Some pysanka writers prefer ordering eggs straight from the farmer, getting fresh, unwashed, "natural" (as if the others weren't) eggs. I don't really care if they've been washed, because I usually rinse them in a very diluted vinegar/water solution. My problem is avoiding being thrown out of the supermarket as I stand there at the egg counter, with a few cartons open, taking out and holding eggs up to the light, then moving them from carton to carton, trying to get at least a dozen acceptable ones. "No, sir, I'm not putting large size eggs into small size cartons to cheat the store..." The clerks know me by now. Some even avoid me.



The Ukrainian Museum

My search for goose eggs has been mostly successful. A few years ago, when I finally decided to attempt the big ones, I had to find some first. Not that easy. In Chinatown, all they could offer me were the hundred-year-old duck eggs. Because Hutterites come into Winnipeg from their colonies often, and because they are so identifiable by their dress, and I knew they kept geese for down, I approached a Hutterite woman in a store. After some negotiation, a few weeks later I was the proud recipient of a box-full (around 50!) goose eggs. Straight from under the goose (dirty!). It took a while to distribute them to eager friends — some thanked me and some cursed. The price was more than reasonable, at around 50 cents to a dollar per egg, depending upon size.

A few years later, I was lucky to buy some from a man who traveled throughout Manitoba. Some of these goose eggs were extra large, with double yolks. I measured them — five inches long. I thought the regular pysanky took time. But if the shell was good, these goose eggs came out great. This year, the traveling salesman changed jobs, so I turned to a rural goose hatchery. In the days to come, I'll see what happens.

Getting the eggs is easy. Not being greedy isn't. I always have such great intentions in writing pysanky for each member of the family, relatives, friends and special people. I still intend to add at least one pysanka a year to each of my sons' collections. Intentions are so wonderful... One of these years I'll be sensible and only start as many as I realistically know I will be able to complete.

I feel guilty about the half-done eggs sitting for so long that once I do get around to them they almost jump up out of the jar of dye, they're so old. Even two spoons won't hold them down. (For the uninformed, or for those so well organized that this never happens to them, once an egg gets old, air

seeps in, and the egg floats on the dye instead of sinking to the bottom.) Some people never learn. Boy, if the safety of my house depended upon my finishing the pysanka that protects against lightning...

From Pani Blyda I learned a few basic pointers. When writing the basic lines, rotate from the wrist the hand holding the egg. The point of the kystka should be held at a right angle to the shell. The pinky of the hand holding the kystka should lean against the egg, steadying the hand. In this way, the line is smooth, because the kystka does not move. After refilling with the beeswax, the kystka should start within the already done line, so that there is no noticeable spot where the line begins again. Pani Blyda kept the beeswax melted, the traditional way. Her method was more modern, though. Instead of a dish of beeswax over hot embers in a ceramic container, she had what looked like a bunsen

burner from her husband's railroad days. It worked.

My contraption is different. I attached a ceramic light bulb socket to a small board. Over the 25-watt light bulb I placed a coffee can, bottom open, and holes punched into the sides (to release heat). The beeswax in a metal jar cover sits on top of the can, over the lit light bulb. The bulb's warmth is just enough to keep the beeswax melted. It sure beats jamming the kystka into a cold, hard piece of wax.

I cheat. I use light pencil guidelines for the basic lines to divide the egg. For even parallel lines, sewing elastic is perfect. It comes in various widths, and is straight, not uneven like rubber bands. A white art eraser (e.g. Staedtler) leaves no smudges.

I have tried an electric kystka, but still prefer the simple energy-efficient ones. And I prefer the folded wedge-shaped ones instead of the funnel types. I still can't understand how, in the film "Pysanka," Luba Perchysyn avoids getting blobs all over the egg. If I scooped up the beeswax into the funnel from the top, the way she does, I certainly would get blobs.

For complete filling in of a color with the beeswax, it is necessary to have a hot kystka, hot beeswax and the right method. Scratching back and forth any which way will give a bad result, with the darker dye seeping in to all the pinholes left by improper coverage. Start at the edges, and with the kystka point, melt your new wax into the beeswax outline already in the design. Moving systematically from outside to inside, or from one side to the other, melt each stroke into the previous one. If the top of the wax surface is smooth, with no ridges and bumps, you know there are no holes to let in the next dye.

There are as many methods as there are individuals. It helps to see how others write, for an exchange of ideas and techniques. Maybe we should form a pysanka writers' exchange?

"Ivan's" ...

(Continued from page 1)

judge overruled an objection by chief defense attorney Mark O'Connor, who argued against introduction of the Kairys document since the matter was still under judicial review.

Mr. Scheffler stated during his testimony that there were 3 million captured Soviet soldiers. They were interned at POW camps where the conditions were so bad that only 500,000 of them survived. The rest died as a result of starvation, disease and exposure.

He said the Nazis recruited a "mixed bag of persons" as camp guards, including ethnic Germans (folksdeutsche), Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, and he said that some 3,500 to 4,000 of these went through the Trawniki facility.

The next day, Mr. Scheffler spoke about the Trawniki ID card purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk. He stated that this document, transmitted by the USSR through American industrialist Armand Hammer to Israel, is authentic from the historic perspective. He said this while stating that he himself had never seen a similar document.

However, Mr. Scheffler said, knowing how these cards were prepared, he was not surprised at typing or spelling errors, since the forms were printed at local print shops and the typewriters used to fill in the information were old and possibly were Polish typewriters, thus certain letters of the alphabet could have been used in place of others.

The prosecution introduced a series of documents on various guards as evidence that on these identification cards and oaths of loyalty there were errors, thus attempting to explain the errors on the Demjanjuk card.

Prosecutor Michael Shaked presented documents issued to Reiss, Swiderski, Unrau, Suslov, Suklikov, Dimitriyev, Kristesh, Shishayev, Cherniavsky and Dotsenko. (Of these, only the last two could be considered Ukrainian.)

Mr. O'Connor protested against the introduction of copies of these documents, especially those originating in Poland and the USSR, since their source (i.e. the dates and places where they were found) was not given.

The same applies to the ID card supposedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk: there is no date of issue, or a date of issue of clothing, and the stamp on the card is misaligned.

The guards' ID cards introduced by the prosecution are different from the one purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk. Mr. O'Connor also protested against introduction of the Trawniki ID because its source is not provided, there is no archival registration number, or a date and place where it was located. Mr. O'Connor also pointed out that two witnesses had already stated that they have never seen a similar document.

Presiding Judge Dov Levin, however, stated that in the historical sense it is permissible to discuss the ID card, but

its authenticity will be discussed during testimony presented by documents experts.

On Wednesday, April 8, Mr. Scheffler was cross-examined by Mr. O'Connor. He said he knew the names of 27 Treblinka guards and that he had never come across the name of the defendant until he was called by the OSI to testify in Cleveland.

Mr. O'Connor also inquired whether among the 27 names known to the witness there was one Alfred Billitz. Mr. Scheffler revealed that there was and that this person was a German.

When Mr. Scheffler mentioned the possibility that an ID card similar to the Trawniki ID alleged to have been Mr. Demjanjuk's might exist, Mr. O'Connor stated that the witness had had seven years since his testimony at his client's hearing in Cleveland to find out if this were true.

Mr. Shaked then asserted that both U.S. and Israeli authorities had contacted the USSR and asked that officials look for a similar card, but that no reply was ever received.

Mr. Scheffler further testified that he does not know that Treblinka survivor Chaim Sztajer of Australia had identified another man as "Ivan the Terrible" and that he does not know that a member of the T-4 group, Christian Wirth was also known as "the Terrible."

Mr. Scheffler also answered that he did not know when asked if he was aware that the Soviet authorities do not place Mr. Demjanjuk at Treblinka, but only at Sobibor and Flossenburg-Regensburg, and two assignments are listed on the Trawniki ID: Okzow and Sobibor. (The witness replied that he did not know to many questions that day.)

Under detailed questioning by Mr. O'Connor, the historian said that members of T-4 oversaw the gassing operations at concentration camps after they had completed their euthanasia assignments aimed at clearing the Aryan race of undesirables.

Under defense cross-examination it was also revealed that Mr. Scheffler was born in Leipzig; his father was a member of the Nazi Party, and that he himself was not a member of the Communist Party in East Germany. He emigrated to West Germany in 1950 and when asked how he was able to cross over into West Germany, the witness replied that he simply bought a ticket and arrived. He completed his studies in West Germany, earning a doctorate in history, and worked as a researcher for a special commission on Nazi war crimes from 1956 to 1959. (The committee never issued any report.) He used archival materials in Ludwigsburg, often travelled to Poland but was never in the USSR, and he never visited Tuviah Freidman's documentation center in Vienna.

When asked whether a 21-year-old former Komsomol member who did not know the German language could have been accepted as a guard Mr. Scheffler

replied that this was not possible in his opinion.

The next day, Thursday, April 9, the witness was further cross-examined by John Gill and Yoram Sheffel. On that day, Mr. Scheffler admitted that there is a dossier on a person by the name of Alfred Billitz and that this person was one of the 27 Treblinka guards whose names he knows. He also revealed the information about the 1983 statement by Streibel regarding the Trawniki ID card.

At one point during the cross-examination the defendant raised his hand and said he wanted to speak. He asked the court if he could pose a question to the witness and was allowed to do so. Mr. Demjanjuk, speaking in Ukrainian, asked Mr. Scheffler details about the uniforms of the guards, including notably the color of the uniforms issued them, while pointing out inconsistencies in witnesses' descriptions of the color.

Then, referring to the buttons on the pocket and near the neckline of the clothing worn by the person on the Trawniki ID, he asked whether the buttons are on a jacket or shirt. Mr. Scheffler said he could not reply, that this is speculation. Mr. Demjanjuk asked that he take a magnifying glass and take a closer look at an enlarged version of the photo. Mr. Scheffler stated that this question was difficult for him as a historian to answer. The judge then asked to see the photo and use the magnifying glass, and then stated, we have examined the photo and we have a definite impression.

Mr. Demjanjuk thanked the court for the opportunity to question the witness, and he stated "for years this photo was being fabricated in the U.S. so that the buttons would not be visible" and only today in Israel had he been able to see it enlarged.

With this the session ended. The trial will now be in recess for Passover.

Uniate priest...

(Continued from page 2)

may hold suspects under investigation, Keston reported, before bringing them to trial in nine months. Apparently, the Rev. Vynntsky was held longer than this.

The Rev. Vynntsky is reportedly serving his sentence in a camp near Tyumen in Siberia.

In other news, the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society has received a telegram dated March 26 from Mr. Terelia asking for urgent medical treatment in Canada, reported Christina Isajiw of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The telegram was apparently sent in response to a telegram sent by the CUIAS when the organization first learned of the recently released dissident's very poor health. Mr. Terelia, who was freed from labor camp on February 5, reportedly suffers from heart and liver disease, a duodenal ulcer and the after-effects of a fractured spinal column.

The text of the telegram was as follows:

"Irshava, USSR. Please rush processing of vyzov for medical treatment. Health very poor. Josep. March 26, 1987."

Ms. Isajiw said that Mr. Terelia was not permitted to file for emigration when he had expressed his desire to leave the USSR by the local authorities. To protest Mr. Terelia declared a hunger strike on February 22.

The 43-year-old dissident spent close to 20 years of his life in Soviet prisons, labor camps, and psychiatric hospitals

In related news:

• Mr. Turchyn, the Cleveland archivist, was in Israel this week to deliver the new evidence he had discovered about the real identity of "Ivan the Terrible." He is now expected to travel to Berlin to do further research.

• Judge Levin ruled on Monday, April 6, that the court had decided to admit all testimony by Helge Grabitz, save for the copies of testimony by three witnesses in the USSR (Judge Levin referred to the three as Ukrainians even though Mrs. Grabitz had stated that one of them was of German origin.)

• Also that day, the judge chastized the persons responsible for signs posted at the convention center attacking Israeli defense counsel. At the time the judge was speaking, a person began yelling in the hall and the judge ordered him removed.

• The Jerusalem Post reported that both the prosecution and defense would be embarking on trips outside of Israel to collect testimony from witnesses unable to travel to Israel. The prosecution will call witnesses in Germany and Belgium; the defense will call witnesses in Poland, Spain and Australia. The judges will then be given transcripts of the testimony and the cross-examination when the teams return to Israel. The testimony tour is expected next month.

• Mr. Demjanjuk's two daughters, Irene Nishnic, 27, of Cleveland, and Lydia Maday, 37, of Philadelphia, arrived in Israel on March 23 for a two-to-three-week stay. Mrs. Nishnic is accompanied by her 15-month-old son, Edward Jr. Mr. Demjanjuk's son John has been in Israel since the resumption of the trial on February 16.

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

for his religious activity in the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, including his most recent term for heading the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church in Ukraine.

The HRC in conjunction with the CUIAS have reportedly launched a campaign to facilitate Mr. Terelia's release for medical treatment in Canada, according to Ms. Isajiw.

The case...

(Continued from page 7)

faces certain death. Soviet evidence and guarantees are as trustworthy as Soviet compliance with international treaties and its human-rights record."

Additionally, because of the interest expressed and influence exerted by Dona Penon de Arias, the wife of the president of Costa Rica, Ukrainian women and particularly the branches of the various Ukrainian women's organizations are requested to write to her — Dona Margarita Penon de Arias, Casa Presidencial, Zapote, San Jose, Costa Rica. "I (We) appeal to you to intercede on behalf of Bohdan Koziy. His extradition to the USSR guarantees his execution. Please do not permit him to become yet another number in the long list of Soviet victims."

Because judicial proceedings involve tremendous expense, anyone wishing to contribute towards Mr. Koziy's defense and its incidental costs may do so by sending checks made payable to Legal Defense Fund at the following address: Legal Defense Fund, c/o Self Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union, Account No. 9977, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

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Roumell, Huntwork...

(Continued from page 4)

would have to happen...to make this agreement a worthwhile agreement?

Mr. Roumell: ...If it begins to perform, then I might consider renewing the contract. Now, I can't tell you what would have to happen to renew the agreement...Suppose the White Paper [on proposed reform of Soviet legal system] that is now circulating in the Soviet Union, suppose it'd establish the right to counsel for political dissidents, and let's suppose we begin to see the Soviets adhering to it, a standard that we take for granted, then I might try it for another year.

...If I've got the [ABA] leadership, some very fine people, one I've known well for over 30 years, going over there, jawboning with the Soviets, I've begun a process. And I haven't sold my soul for it, or my beliefs, or my feelings. And if I begin to see the right counsel, less political deportations, and a more realistic attitude toward rights, maybe not the attitude I'd like, but a beginning, if I see some little progress...After all, we've had 2,000 years of a colonial [Russian] empire over there — and you people [Ukrainians] know more about Soviet history than I'll ever know — but if there's some little progress, we've got something.

...If one phone call by one of the leaders that signed this document got one person out of prison, it would be worth it to me ... What I'm trying to say here is I believe in morality...

...I believe in the rule of law, and I'm going to go over there [the USSR] and jawbone. And if that is the only way I can get them to jawbone, I'm not going to legitimize them — I don't even understand that word — but I'm going to talk, and if you won't talk to me unless I sign a formal agreement that says you're subject to the rule of law, what the

hell? Who cares?

Mrs. Huntwork: Let me just have two minutes, because I know everyone is tired. I think the best way to measure the worth of this agreement is by whether the agreement is complied with. Mr. Roumell would never advise a client to sign an agreement and forget about compliance with it. And yet that is exactly what the ABA has done.

Here is the ABA's Interim Report [on the ABA-ASL relationship]. The Interim Report does not mention the ABA-Soviet agreement. However, it does say that the Soviet Union is similar to the United States 200 years ago, and they are evolving towards a democracy. And Mr. Roumell alluded to alleged progress in the Soviet Union. My heart goes to you in the Ukrainian audience, hearing that progress has been made. There is no progress for Ukraine. The Soviets are attempting to obliterate Ukraine.

I also disagree with the theory that this agreement could be paid for by the life of one man. If Lev Lukianenko wanted to buy his own life and his own freedom from prison, he could collaborate with the Soviets, yet he has chosen not to do so. It would be absurd for us to buy the release of Lev Lukianenko by signing an agreement with the Soviet Union which lies for them. He could do that himself.

... You know, the problem with the Soviet legal system is not that the courthouses are too primitive. The problem is that it's been called a "conveyor belt to annihilation." The problem is not with how many laws are on the books, the laws on the books give Ukraine the right to secede from the Soviet Union. They don't observe the laws on the books. Everyone knows that, every human-rights organization. They don't need more laws, they don't need older judges, or better courthouses. They need freedom — and respect for human rights. That's all I have to say.

Rudenko declares...

(Continued from page 1)

Supreme Soviet that he and his spouse, whose release is not expected until April 1991, be freed and granted permission to leave the Soviet Union, said Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation.

Ms. Svitlychna said in an April 3 telephone interview that this was the first time, to her knowledge, that the Rudenkos had expressed a desire to emigrate.

Mr. Rudenko was arrested on February 5, 1977, for his activity as leader and co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, founded only four months before, on November 9, 1986. He was sentenced to seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," (Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code).

Several collections of Mr. Rudenko's poetry and his samvydav work, "Economic Monologues," have been published in the West.

The 48-year-old Mrs. Rudenko, a

laboratory technician, was arrested on April 15, 1981, for circulating samvydav and transmitting letters from her imprisoned husband to the West. She was sentenced in September of that year to five years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile, also for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

In related news, members of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, based in Philadelphia, met with Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) last month to voice their concern for the plight of the Rudenkos. In response to the meeting, Sen. Heinz sponsored a letter on behalf of the couple to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which he has circulated in the U.S. Senate in an effort to obtain more signatures.

To date seven senators have signed the letter requesting the immediate release of the Rudenkos: Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.).

Panel discusses success of "mixed marriages"



Participants of a panel discussion on mixed marriages: (top, from left) Dan King, Natalie and Ihor Gawdiak (bottom), Myrtle Diachok, Daria King and Darian Diachok.

by Halyna Breslawec

WASHINGTON — Individual commitment to marriage and a willingness to give (or give up) more than 50 percent in a marriage contribute to its success, several people in "mixed" marriages have concluded.

While generalizations about what makes marriages — mixed or not — work are difficult to make, three couples who appeared on a panel sponsored by The Washington Group said that the elements of commitment and compromise are vital to the success of unions between Ukrainians as well as between a Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian.

The March 15 panel at St. Sophia's Religious Center in Washington was chaired by Ihor and Natalie (Mason) Gawdiak, and also featured Daniel and Daria (Hentesh) King and Darian and Myrtle (Pereira) Diachok.

The Ukrainian participants discussed their own attitudes towards marrying non-Ukrainians, and how these beliefs remained or changed over the years.

"I'm still totally opposed to mixed marriages," Ihor Gawdiak noted. He conceded that his own 25-year marriage to Natalie, who is of Irish Catholic background, was successful for the same reasons that non-mixed marriages succeed: commitment, mutual interests and as much as possible in common.

The reactions of the prospective spouses' families are important to the couple, but this is even more crucial in the case of a mixed couple. "[My family] didn't want me to marry a foreigner," Ihor King, whose heritage is Irish and German, and who was Methodist before his marriage, when he became Ukrainian Catholic. "They would rather I marry one of my own kind."

The panelists noted that while basic prejudices against mixed marriages have not changed over the years, families' attitudes toward individuals do. This is largely because as families get to know the person involved, they tend to rationalize the difference, and make exceptions for their own in-laws.

Whether the non-Ukrainian spouse is integrated into the Ukrainian community is up to the individuals involved, the panel concluded. In some cases, non-Ukrainian partners not only educate themselves about Ukrainian culture and current affairs, but also learn to speak Ukrainian. In others, integration of the non-Ukrainian spouse does not happen at all, or is more complete when children are

born and are taught the language and perhaps sent to Ukrainian school and urged to participate in youth groups.

The often close-knit Ukrainian family, school and youth organizations are important factors in providing children of mixed marriages a sense of community, various panelists said.

"Children will become part of the community where they spend most time," noted Daria King, underscoring the difficulties of living far away from Ukrainian population centers.

Language is vital in the assimilation of a non-Ukrainian spouse into a Ukrainian community. "I don't think I will feel fully comfortable until I know and understand more of the language," said Myrtle Diachok, who is a Kenyan-born Indian Catholic and whose family roots are in Goa, the region of western India colonized by Portugal.

The panelists explored the role of the language in child-rearing. Most Ukrainian schools, for example, seem geared toward children who have full comprehension of the Ukrainian language, which may work against children of mixed marriages.

Although most panelists believe that knowledge of or fluency in Ukrainian facilitated their sense of belonging in the community, the consensus was that a child could grow up feeling Ukrainian without knowing the language. A full appreciation of the culture, however, required some language facility.

With time, the Ukrainian community seems to be becoming more accepting of mixed marriages, but this realignment is very slow, panelists and audience members noted. The older generation's attitudes do not appear to have changed, although outwardly, people appear more tolerant. On the other hand, the "younger generation," where most of the mixed marriages are found, is more accommodating.

The existence of The Washington Group is a sign of the growing acceptance of non-Ukrainian spouses, several panelists remarked. TWG's recognition that Ukrainians must become more active in the American community and in American politics, and TWG's involvement of Ukrainians who may not be fluent in Ukrainian and of those not a part of the traditional Ukrainian family was seen as evidence of the widening circle being created for, among others, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian partners in mixed marriages.



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The UNA: a fraternal benefit society

Woonsocket, R.I. and Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE
announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, May 3, 1987, at 3:00 p.m.
at **St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall**
74 Harris Avenue, **WOONSOCKET, R.I.**

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

73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President
Alexander Chudolij, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Alexander Chudolij, chairman

Olena Trenkler, Anthoni Konfonyk — secretaries, Janet Bardel, treasurer

Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 5)

all amendments to certificates, prepared reports and minutes of meetings, and maintained records of membership, thus giving exemplary service to branch secretaries as well as full insurance services to members.

4. The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. showed significant income from rentals, and such income is constantly increasing. In 1986 the income from rentals totalled \$3,195,545. The corporation paid the UNA \$1,685,000 in interest on its loan. As of December 31, 1986, the UNA loan to the corporation amounted to \$7 million, while loans from UNA members holding promissory notes totalled \$6,559,113. Interest paid to UNA members holding promissory notes was \$436,575.

5. The UNA's Soyuzivka resort successfully fulfills its role as a Ukrainian cultural center by presenting performances of artistic ensembles, and thus is attractive to Ukrainian youth. The Supreme Auditing Committee is pleased to state that the Supreme Executive Committee acted on the decision of the Supreme Assembly and completed construction of a seniors' residence at the resort at a cost of \$347,000. This home was dedicated on June 15, 1986, and is designated for the use of senior citizens who are members of the UNA. During the report period a series of renovations was completed in various Soyuzivka buildings.

6. The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on the UNA membership and the Ukrainian community to help the Supreme Executive Committee disseminate UNA publications — the only Ukrainian daily newspaper in the free world, *Syoboda*, the English-language *Ukrainian Weekly* and the children's magazine, *Veselka (The Rainbow)* — among the Ukrainian public.

7. The Supreme Auditing Committee urges branch officers and members of district executive boards, as well as members of the UNA Supreme Assembly to do everything possible so that the 1987 organizing quota of 3,000 new members is achieved.

8. In conjunction with the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, which is only a year away, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all members of the UNA to participate actively in the work of central committees and local groups throughout the United States and Canada so that, in cooperation with our Churches, we mark this great historic anniversary of our Ukrainian nation in a unified and dignified manner.

9. The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on its membership and the Ukrainian community at large to appeal to the governments of the United States and Canada in defense of the good name of Ukrainians and in protest against defamation of the Ukrainian nation as a collaborator of the Nazi occupation forces by pointing out that such accusations are unfounded and bear evidence of orchestration via the Soviet disinformation apparatus. Only through a unified front can we defend the good name of the Ukrainian nation.

10. We call on all members of the UNA to donate funds toward the work of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

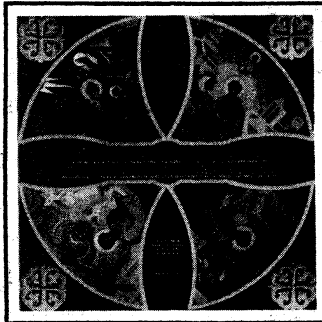
11. The Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the Supreme Executive Committee, in cooperation with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and other scholarly institutions, engage the services of a world-renowned scholar to prepare a history of Ukraine and Ukrainians during the World War II period. Through such a book we must reveal the historical reality of our nation during this brutal period, and we must utilize all possible means to do so — libraries, archives, collections of governments and scholarly institutions, as well as private individuals.

Supreme Auditing Committee:

Nestor Olesnycky
Anatole Doroshenko
Stefan Hawrysz
Rt. Rev. Stephan Bilak
Leonid Fil

Jersey City, N.J., April 3, 1987

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Bohacz...

(Continued from page 5)

companies he has represented and has consistently produced at least \$100,000 of life insurance premiums every year since 1980.

In 1985 he was honored as the No. 1 producing agent for one of the companies he represented and with that one company alone in 1985 he paid for \$118,500 of life insurance premiums written on 167 lives.

Mr. Bohacz specializes in estate and financial planning for business people and professionals, but he handles the insurance needs of all types of people, just as he did when he first started selling some 15 years ago.

In 1983 he received his juris doctor degree from John Marshall Law School in Chicago, and in 1984 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar.

Mr. Bohacz is active in Ukrainian community affairs and has served as the legal counsel for Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago. He has also handled the diocesan health insurance for nearly 10 years and currently handles the life insurance for the bishop and several of the local pastors.

Mr. Bohacz lives in Barrington, Ill., with his wife, Oksana (Jarymowych), and his two daughters, Tanya and Areta.

He is looking forward to a long and rewarding career as the UNA organizer in the Midwest Region, and he brings a lot of expertise and professionalism to our organization.

Mr. Bohacz will be hiring additional agents to help with the organizing activity in the Chicago area.

Interview...

(Continued from page 5)

branches and districts through publicity, our newspapers, correspondence and personal contact.

What types of activities will you propose to the branches and the districts?

Which activities they will undertake depends on the branches and districts, their size, how far apart the members live, their ages, their resources and capabilities. What is important is that they must undertake some fraternal activities.

They could be helping people, e.g. visiting the sick or elderly members, shut-ins; attending funerals of members; providing food or clothing for the needy; or supporting church activities or preserving our national heritage e.g. the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine projects.

Also possible are activities such as supporting other Ukrainians in need abroad, as in Brazil, or Ukrainian dissidents; supporting Ukrainian educational institutions, Ukrainian parochial schools, Ukrainian courses, projects of the local Ukrainian community, youth or sport activities.

The possibilities are countless, as long as they are consistent with the purpose of the organization, self-help, helping the Ukrainian community, or being good citizens.

Do you expect to involve the UNA in the broader fraternal activities projects promoted by the National Fraternal Congress of America?

Of course, we are already involved in selecting the UNA Fraternalist of the Year 1987, who in turn will be a candi-

Join the UNA

date for the NFCA's Fraternalist of the Year 1987, just as an example.

We have a lot in common with other fraternal organizations. We are all involved in helping people in need. By cooperating we learn from each other, exchange ideas. This contact is mutually beneficial to us and them.

We also have to present a united fraternal front in our dealings with the government. As you may be aware, all fraternal organizations are being studied by the government as possible sources of tax revenue. All fraternal organizations will remain tax-exempt as long as they maintain their fraternal activity.

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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:

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

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for January

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY 1987

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF DECEMBER 1986	18,802	50,548	6,791	76,141
GAINS IN JANUARY, 1987				
New members	39	48	7	94
Reinstated	36	81	3	120
Transferred in	11	17	2	30
Change class in	1	1	—	2
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	2	—	2
TOTALS GAINS:	87	149	12	248
LOSSES IN JANUARY 1987				
Suspended	24	47	30	101
Transferred out	4	9	3	16
Change of class out	1	1	—	2
Transferred to adults	6	—	—	6
Died	6	96	1	103
Cash surrender	30	67	—	97
Endowment matured	29	36	—	65
Fully paid-up	25	64	—	89
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	1	1	2
TOTAL LOSSES:	125	322	35	482

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JANUARY, 1987				
Paid-up	25	64	—	89
Extended insurance	15	28	—	43
TOTAL GAINS:	40	92	—	132

LOSSES IN JANUARY 1987				
Died	5	36	—	41
Cash surrender	17	27	—	44
Reinstated	—	3	—	3
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	27	71	—	98

TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JANUARY, 1987				
	18,777	50,396	6,768	75,941

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Income for January 1987

Dues From Members	\$331,607.71
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	102,096.34
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$153,427.46
Certificate Loans	1,672.93
Mortgage Loans	37,803.91
Banks	2,085.85
Stocks	17,846.11
Real Estate	25,716.09
Total	\$238,552.35
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$17,228.67
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	506.28
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,390.97
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	5,555.03
Cash Surrender	4,124.52
Br. Secretaries' Expenses	351.36
Total	\$29,156.83
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$25.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations	1,488.84
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	14,827.61
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"	1,667.00
Total	\$18,008.45
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$584,197.27
Mortgages Repaid	192,338.93
Certificate Loans Repaid	16,243.23
Total	\$792,779.43
Income For January 1987	\$1,512,201.11

Paid To Or For Members	\$35,542.81
Cash Surrenders	94,045.00
Endowments Matured	100,500.00
Death Benefits	63.01
Interest On Death Benefits	42.88
Payor Death Benefits	1,400.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	—
Total	\$231,593.70

Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$36,793.76
Svoboda Operation	100,620.95
Official Publication-Svoboda	55,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$785.32
Medical Inspections	42.00
Reward To Special Organizers	8,214.19
Reward To Branch Secretaries	82,160.39
Reward To Organizers	15,338.80
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	1,565.00
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	375.00
Total	\$108,480.70

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee	44,881.53
Employee Benefit Plan	14,571.05
Insurance-General	11,040.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	19,821.32
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages	712.00
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	183.46
Total	\$101,907.26

General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$373.00
Books And Periodicals	332.68
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	410.00
General Office Maintenance	611.22
Insurance Department Fees	45.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	175.00
Postage	2,019.72
Printing and Stationery	1,503.86
Rental Of Equipment And Services	3,469.43
Telephone, Telegraph	3,027.92
Traveling Expenses-General	2,459.75
Total	\$14,427.58

Miscellaneous:	
Youth Sports Activities	300.00
Fraternal Activities	352.86
Donations	4,250.00
Taxes Held In Escrow	6,950.72
Professional Fees	5,700.00
Total	\$17,553.58

Investments:	
Bonds	\$318,579.04
Mortgages	175,000.00
Stock	17,846.11
Certificate Loans	6,672.45
Total	\$518,097.60
Disbursements For January 1987	\$1,184,475.13

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash	\$923,185.03	Life Insurance	\$55,224,875.06
Bonds	41,255,480.07	Accidental D.D.	1,522,290.22
Mortgage Loans	4,642,082.57	Fraternal	84,276.03
Certificate Loans	742,550.13	Orphans	354,112.05
Real Estate	1,127,652.18	Old Age Home	32,086.39
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	—	Emergency	89,195.96
Equipment	335,051.08		
Stocks	1,176,283.61		
Loan to D.H. - U.N.A.	—		
Housing Corp.	104,551.04		
Loan to U.N.U.R.C.	7,000,000.00		
Total	\$57,306,835.71	Total	\$57,306,835.71

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

AHRU lobbies...

(Continued from page 3)

mittee Chairman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), U.S. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Transportation Committee Chairman James Howard (D-N.J.), House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-Wis.), James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), John Hammerschmidt (R-Ark.), Sherwood Boehlert (D-N.Y.), Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), Tom Downey (D-N.Y.), Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), Les AuCoin (D-Ore.), Norman Dicks (D-Wash.), Jim Moody (D-Wis.), Wes Watkins (D-Okla.), Esteban Torres (D-Calif.), and Mickey Leland (D-Texas).

Poland...

(Continued from page 2)

community is serviced by two elementary schools (a third school was closed down in 1980), and the Roman Catholic cathedral and a church that is open only three days a week. There is a Polish amateur theater group, which has been functioning since the late 1950s.

One must assume, however, that an official Polish presence in Lviv will provide cultural and, less tangibly, emotional benefits for the local Polish population. At the same time, some segments of the Ukrainian population, most notably the intelligentsia, may stand to gain from the potential of increased contacts with representatives of what for many continues to be "the West."

Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 3)

send telegrams to the White House. In other developments concerning the Linnas case, the Christian Science Monitor, which previously had refused to publish a paid advertisement that contained a clip-out coupon addressed to Attorney General Edwin Meese expressing opposition to deportations to the Soviet bloc, ran an altered version of that ad on March 27.

The original text of the ad was headlined "Should Karl Linnas be executed?" The revised version read "Should we give Karl Linnas to the Soviets?" The full-page advertisement was sponsored by Americans for Due Process.

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George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — instructors

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Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore.
UNA members: \$100.00 per week; non-members: \$120.00 per week.
Maria Olyneć — Camp Leader

GIRLS' CAMP — July 5 — July 25

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

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — July 26 — August 8

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers.

Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky

Limit 60 students

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 25

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association SUM-A will hold its 35th anniversary banquet and dance at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home. Music for dancing will be provided by the Charivni Ochi band. For tickets call Genia Zelez at (203) 246-4836.

ONGOING

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.: Irene Kmetyk will exhibit her pysanky at the Juan Tabo Library through May 1. Admission is free. For information call Mary Drozdiak Trujillo at (505) 266-3607.

Protest planned against CBS film

NEW YORK — Ukrainian community groups will protest the ethnic slander contained in the CBS-TV movie "Escape from Sobibor" with a demonstration in front of the CBS studios, 524 W. 57th St., on Sunday, April 12, at 6-9 p.m.

The docu-drama, which depicts a heroic escape by 300 inmates from the Sobibor death camp, airs that day at 8-11 p.m. as a Chrysler Showcase Presentation.

Ukrainian community groups — including the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey, the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network and the Ukrainian Heritage Council, which constitute a coalition organizing the demonstration — dispute the film's assertion that all the guards at this Nazi death camp were Ukrainians. Though there were some Ukrainians among the guards, there is no historical evidence that all, or even a major portion, were Ukrainians.

Furthermore, the film stereotypes the Ukrainian nation via deliberate and repeated references to "Ukrainian guards" at Sobibor, the coalition noted.

Day of remembrance planned in Astoria

ASTORIA, N.Y. — The United Ukrainian American Organizations of Astoria have scheduled a day of remembrance and protest against Soviet nuclear policy in Ukraine on the first anniversary of the disastrous event at the Chernobyl power plant.

A solemn mass at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria (30th Street and 31st Avenue) at 10 a.m. on Saturday, April 25, and will be followed by a demonstration and a town hall meeting.

The march will begin at the church; will proceed south to Broadway; then east to Steinway Street; north to 31st Avenue and west to the parish hall, between 37th and 38th streets. The marchers will include members of the men's and women's chapters of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, youth organizations, Holy Cross and St. George Posts of Catholic War Veterans, the Apostleship of Prayer and other organizations.

The program at the town hall meeting will open with a prayer by the Rev. Christopher Woytyna, and will include a performance by soprano Larysa Magun-Huryn and speeches by Woldemyr Lewenetz, Askold Lozynskyj and local elected officials.

D.C. community to commemorate anniversary of Chernobyl

WASHINGTON — To commemorate the first anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, the Washington Ukrainian community is planning a series of events spanning almost two weeks, April 21 through May 3.

On the initiative of The Washington Group, the Ukrainian Engineers of North America, Ukrainian National Women's League, Ukrainian Community Network, Ukrainian Congress Committee and Ukrainian National Information Service, Ukrainian Association of Washington, D.C., and the Chernobyl Education Trust participated in the planning and organizing of a multitude of events.

Daria Stec, TWG president, and Marta Pereyma, TWG special projects director, co-chaired the organization of the commemorative activities.

The kick-off event on Tuesday, April 21, at 4 p.m., will be a symposium to update information on Chernobyl, and to discuss its long-term impact. Featured speakers will be Dr. David Marples (author, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR"), Dr. Olexa Bilaniuk, (physics department, Swarthmore College), and Dr. Robert Taylor (Milwaukee, bone marrow specialist).

The symposium will be held at the Pepco Auditorium, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Farragut or Foggy Bottom Metro Stop).

On Friday, April 24, at 8 p.m. a prayer vigil will be held in Lafayette Park, across from the White House. Pastors from the three Ukrainian area churches will lead the moleben prayers for the victims of the Chernobyl disaster — past and future.

On Monday evening, April 27, an

L.A. art center to be featured

LOS ANGELES — The Ukrainian Art Center of Los Angeles and its pysanka workshops will be featured in a story on the nationwide CBS-TV "Sunday Morning" program hosted by Charles Kurlat.

The story is scheduled to air on Easter Sunday, April 19 (check local listings for time).

The center is a non-profit organization set up last year to further Ukrainian folk and fine arts in southern California. For information on the center, call (213) 668-0172. The center is located at 4315 Melrose Ave.

To sponsor ethnic festival

TRENTON, N.J. — The first state-sponsored Southern New Jersey Ethnic Festival will take place on Saturday, May 16, at the Student Center, Glassboro State College, Glassboro. The festival, sponsored by the New Jersey Department of State, Office of Ethnic Affairs and the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, is a multi-ethnic celebration featuring ethnic performers, crafts, food and educational and cultural displays.

The organizers are seeking ethnic performers and crafts exhibitors to display their talents and traditions. Tables are provided free of charge to exhibitors, and performing groups will be partially compensated for travel costs. Application deadline is April 15. For application forms and information contact: Jehan Simonson, director of Office of Ethnic Affairs, New Jersey Department of State, State House CN 300, Trenton, N.J. 08625 or call (609) 984-7145.

interfaith memorial service will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road, N.E. beginning at 7:30 p.m. This event will be co-sponsored by the Interfaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington. The Interfaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington brings together the leaders of its member faith communities, Islamic, Jewish, Mormon, Protestant and Roman Catholic, in interfaith dialogue and united work on critical issues facing the Washington metropolitan area.

Administering in this interfaith service will be the Rev. Canon Kwasi Thornell, Episcopalian; the Rev. Grace Boyer, Presbyterian; the Rev. Clark Lobestine, executive director of the Interfaith Conference; the Rev. John V. O'Connor, SJ, president of the Interfaith Conference; Abdul Lateef-Sabir, American Muslim Mission; Joe Cannon, Mormon Community; Rabbi Jack Luxemburg, Temple Beth-Ami; and the Revs. Taras Lonchyna, Hryhory Podhurec, and Joseph Denischuk from the Washington-area Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches.

The keynote speaker at the interfaith service will be Bishop Anthony of the

Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Namysto, a noted Ukrainian singing group, will sing a hymn at the service. A reception will follow in the Holy Family reception area.

The following week, Wednesday, April 29, Dr. Oleh Weres, (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, San Francisco) will speak on the topic "Chernobyl: Can the Soviet Union Handle Nuclear Energy Safely?" Dr. Weres will speak at St. Sophia Center, 2615 30th St. N.W., (Woodley Park-Zoo Metro Stop), at 7:30 p.m. A wine and cheese reception will follow.

Concluding the events commemorating the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, at a May 3, joint tri-parish "Sviachene," a collection will be taken for the American Cancer Society in memory of the victims of the Chernobyl disaster. This will be the first time that the "Sviachene" is held communally in the Holy Family Parish Hall. It will also be the first time that the Washington Ukrainian community is organizing a fundraiser for the American Cancer Society.

For information regarding any of these events call Daria Stec, (202) 362-6862 (evenings), or Myron Wasylkyk, (202) 638-0988 (days).

Ratushinskaya...

(Continued from page 1)

rehabilitate those who suffered without guilt, but also to make answerable those who arrested, charged and tried them, i.e., the party and KGB apparatus. I can assure you, however, that all these individuals continue to occupy their positions, and they are not threatened even with a public reprimand for their crimes. By their very hands Gorbachev hopes to realize what he calls the restructuring of the society, and this very fact should cause doubts in the democratic nature of such a restructuring. Even Mark Twain remarked that an old dog cannot be taught new tricks.

Does anything drastically new occur in the USSR with regard to human rights? Soviet authorities have promised to publish several hitherto forbidden literary works and have released several new movies. However, the list of forbidden books to be confiscated during searches comprises a thick volume. Did it become much shorter after two or three titles were removed? Soviet samizdat is still underground and Orwell's and Solzhenitzyn's books, sometimes together with bibles, are still confiscated during searches — isn't it too early to talk about freedom in literature and the arts in the USSR?

People have a right to communicate irrespective of national borders. However, everyone who has called from the United States to the Soviet Union knows how difficult it is to get through Soviet telephone operators. Why does this army of operators exist if as early as the Moscow Olympics in 1980 automatic telephone communication was operative? It would take only the turning of a switch to activate this automatic system. This would, however, deprive the KGB of the possibility of restricting communication between people. In this case, KGB agents could do nothing but wiretapping, and could not decide who is permitted to talk to whom, and who is not.

Correspondence of Soviet citizens with individuals in other countries is

censored and restricted. When I came to the West I learned of thousands of letters which had been sent to me from various countries but did not reach me. I do not know a single instance of a Soviet political prisoner while in camp receiving a single letter from friends abroad. You can easily verify this by sending a letter to any political prisoner in the USSR — and wait for an answer.

Direct communication between people is also restricted. Very few Soviet citizens receive permission for a trip abroad, not to mention emigration. Travel of foreigners inside the Soviet Union is limited to several cities, and one is not allowed to move more than 40 kilometers (25 miles). As a result, tens of thousands of people have no possibility of leaving the Soviet Union, and foreigners can see only what Soviet authorities want them to see. The new Soviet law on foreign travel and emigration of Soviet citizens only legalized violations of the Helsinki Accords by allowing travel only to close relatives and with a number of restrictions.

I believe that one will be able to talk about real democratization in the Soviet Union only after the Soviet government fulfills three important conditions:

- (1) the release of all political prisoners and a change in Soviet law in such a way that people are not tried for expressing their views;
- (2) guarantees of actual freedom of the press, independent of government-controlled publishing facilities, and cessation of jamming foreign broadcasts;
- (3) the opening of Soviet borders for their own citizens.

These elementary demands are in full agreement with the Helsinki Accords and are not realized only in totalitarian states. I am certain that no governmental cosmetics will prevent people with common sense from distinguishing a totalitarian society from a democratic one. If Gorbachev really wants democratization in the USSR, why won't he help in this direction by pointing out the difference between facts and declarations?

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