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In Kiev, Moscow

Congressional delegation to USSR presents lists of political prisoners

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — While members of the congressional delegation led by House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Texas) during a recent 11-day Soviet tour confronted high-ranking Soviet officials on human-rights abuses with lists of political prisoners still behind bars, the Soviets launched a counter-attack by accusing the United States of harboring war criminals, it was revealed on April 20.

U.S. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and other members of the 20-member delegation's human-rights task force passed on comprehensive case lists to three high-ranking Soviets, who, in turn, handed back a list of 14 alleged Nazi war criminals they charged the United States was protecting, reported The Washington Post.

On the first leg of the trip, made on April 10-21 by the highest-ranking House of Representatives delegation ever to visit the Soviet Union, Rep. Hoyer reportedly handed a list of 154 names of political and religious prisoners from Ukraine, prepared by the Helsinki Commission, to Ukrainian Communist Party chief Volodymyr Shcherbytsky during their meeting in Kiev.

In a telephone interview on April 22, Helsinki Commission staff member Orest Deychakivsky characterized what was apparently the first-ever such list passed on to the Ukrainian party leader, as a "Ukraine-specific list."

Mr. Deychakivsky told The Weekly that the list contained the names of still-imprisoned dissidents from Ukraine, (most of them Ukrainian by nationality), including Ukrainian Helsinki monitors,

former members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Ukrainian Catholics, Baptists, Protestants, and generally human- and national-rights activists.

Rep. Hoyer and other members of the human-rights task force, including Reps. James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), Jim Moody (D-Wis.) and James Howard (D-N.J.), also presented a list of 532 names of known political prisoners, including the Ukrainian list, to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow. They also passed on another list of 470 human-contacts cases, including those of divided families, to Central Committee Secretary Anatoly Dobrynin.

The Soviets reportedly handed back a list of 14 alleged Nazi war criminals they said the United States was harboring. They also made other charges of human-rights violations by the United States, including racism, sexism and poverty.

There is often "talk in the United States about human rights in other countries," TASS quoted Supreme Soviet Deputy Stepan Chervonenko as saying, "but not in the United States itself," the Post reported.

During a meeting with the congressional delegation, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was quoted by TASS as complaining that "dissatisfied persons are sought out on purpose among Soviet people, and a falsified image of Soviet society is formed with their assistance," the Post wrote.

But the Soviets have reportedly moved to resolve some key human-

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Koryagin arrives in Switzerland Dissident psychiatrist skeptical of glasnost

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Recently freed dissident psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin arrived in Switzerland on April 25 with his family to start a new life in the West, while promising to remain vocal on Soviet human-rights abuses and treatment of political prisoners, reported Reuters on April 27.

The 48-year-old Dr. Koryagin, who spent six years in the Perm prison system in the Urals for reporting on Soviet use of psychiatric treatment to imprison political prisoners, was freed in February and granted permission to emigrate to Switzerland only last week.

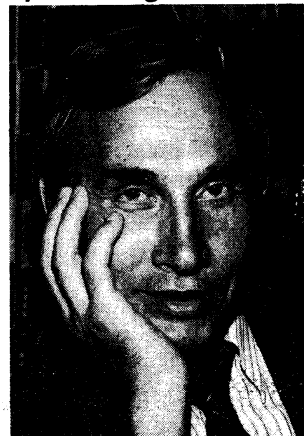
The dissident psychiatrist landed in Zurich late Saturday, April 25, aboard a Swissair DC-9 with his wife, Galina, his mother and three sons, including 19-year-old Ivan, the eldest, who also spent time in a Soviet labor camp until he was released last month.

During a 30-minute news conference following his arrival, Dr. Koryagin said he was skeptical of the extent to which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would curb the use of what he labelled "bolshhevik terror" against opponents of his regime, wrote Reuters.

"The fact that the Soviet authorities release some political prisoners is a good thing, but I am not really sure whether it is the start of liberalization," he said, speaking through an interpreter. "Will it really continue?"

"I will continue my human-rights activities because I consider the question to be of global importance. Even disarmament and the question of keeping the peace must be connected with the human-rights issue," said the former resident of Kharkiv, in eastern Ukraine. "They must be pursued for the sake of humanity, not for the sake of politics."

Dr. Koryagin was among some 110 prisoners of conscience that have been released in recent months, most under two decrees issued in early February



Dr. Anatoly Koryagin

apparently pardoning certain political prisoners who signed a variety of statements promising to discontinue their "anti-Soviet" activities.

For his activities as consultant to the Working Commission on the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, Dr. Koryagin was arrested on February 13, 1981, and was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 70 of the Russian SFSR Criminal Code. He was initially sentenced to seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile, but his sentence was extended in January 1986 for two more years for allegedly "resisting representatives of authority who are designated to preserve public order."

During the news conference, Dr. Koryagin described the cold, hunger and sleeplessness he suffered during his incarceration, which he said constituted "torture." He said his family also

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Experts testify at Demjanjuk trial

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — A documents expert, fingerprints specialist and anthropologist testified this week at the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk, providing at times tedious information about their fields of expertise.

Perhaps most noteworthy during this week's sessions was the announcement on Wednesday, April 29, that the proceedings would recess from May 17 through June 12 so that the defense and prosecution teams could travel to West Germany and Belgium to gather witness testimony.

In West Germany the testimony of Otto Horn, Heinrich Schaefer and Helmut Leonhardt will be taken. All three were guards at the Treblinka death camp and are personae non gratae in Israel because of crimes committed against the Jewish people. Mr. Horn had testified at the Demjan-

juk proceedings in Cleveland. In Belgium, the witness to be heard is Vldas Amanavicius.

The judges announced that the witnesses would be questioned for the purpose of determining the identity of "Ivan the Terrible or Ivan of Treblinka." The testimony will be taken in German courts and all logistical matters, including security, have been arranged.

In other developments, the defense informed the court that it had appealed to Spain and Poland to allow their citizens to travel to Israel to testify for the defense, but not official responses have yet been received.

Cross-examination of documents expert Amnon Bezaleli continued on Monday, April 27, with the witness indicating that he had found nothing new to report as regards the so-called Trawniki ID card purportedly issued to the defendant. Last week, the judges

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Supreme Court hears denaturalization case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday, April 27, heard oral arguments in the case of a New Jersey man appealing a lower court order stripping him of his U.S. citizenship for lying about his background when entering the United States and, later, when applying for citizenship.

Jozas Kungys, a 71-year-old retired dental technician from Clifton, N.J., emigrated to the United States from Lithuania in 1948 and became a citizen in 1954.

At issue is whether the misrepresentations he made about his date and place of birth are material and are, therefore, reason enough to strip him of U.S. citizenship.

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations contends that Mr. Kungys participated in atrocities against Jews and others in Lithuania.

However, in 1983 the Federal District

Court in Newark, N.J., found that the prosecution had not proved its case that Mr. Kungys was involved in Nazi war crimes. Moreover, Judge Dickinson Debevoise questioned the reliability of Soviet-supplied evidence and ruled it inadmissible.

The OSI then challenged Mr. Kungys' citizenship by arguing that it had been fraudulently obtained because the emigre had lied about his date and place of birth.

The Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the information misrepresented by Mr. Kungys, though not material to the defendant's application for entry into the U.S. and for citizenship, would have likely led to an investigation of his past. The court found that Mr. Kungys should be denaturalized.

With this action, argue persons (Continued on page 3)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Former dissident's novel discusses 1930s collectivization in Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

Vasyl Zakharchenko, a former Ukrainian dissident who spent several years in the Perm labor camps, has written a novel in which he raises the issue of "abuses and deviations" [perehyny] during the collectivization of agriculture in Ukraine in the early 1930s. The work is reviewed by Ivan Dzyuba in the current issue of the literary monthly Kyiv.

Mr. Dzyuba, author of the classic samvydav essay "Internationalism or Russification?" has also had some firsthand experience with the Soviet prison system. He was arrested in April 1972, and the following March the Kiev Oblast court sentenced him to five years' incarceration. Nine months later, in November, he was released. Mr. Dzyuba, like Mr. Zakharchenko, was pardoned by the Soviet authorities. Both writers also admitted their earlier "mistakes" in the Soviet press.

The collectivization theme appears in Mr. Zakharchenko's novel "Yarmarok" (The Market), which is part of a collection of stories titled "Lozovi Koshyky" (Wicker Baskets) issued by the Radiansky Pysmennyk publishers in 1986. Mr. Dzyuba's commentary suggests that the author treats the subject with a degree of honesty heretofore absent in Soviet literature:

"Secondly, and this is the main thing, the author clearly attempted to say some of those things that until now have not been said in literature — above all, about the village during the collectivization period and the early 1930s in general. And for the careful reader, here he added quite a lot to the picture that was painted by Ukrainian prose earlier. I have in mind, first of all, the more truthful real-life portrayal of the concrete forms of dekulakization, abuses and deviations in the course of its implementation, and their dependence not only on the general political factors, but also on the activities of pseudo-activists and vacuous liars who masked their personal interests, vindictiveness, or even hatred of mankind with loud slogans."

"A great deal is said in the novel," writes Mr. Dzyuba. "But a great deal is also passed over."

Clearly, the self-restraint that Mr. Dzyuba imputes to Mr. Zakharchenko is understandable. It is only during the past several months that voices have been raised, exclusively in Moscow it seems, urging that Soviet history books be rewritten so that certain aspects of the last 70 years of Soviet history be treated with more respect for the truth. The "official" green light for more veracity in historical writing and literature was given only in mid-February, when General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev addressed the issue at a meeting with media and propaganda officials, referring specifically to "the years of industrialization and collectivization"

in the context of "mistakes."

Yet, it is by no means certain that the general secretary's view that "history should be seen the way that it is" reflects a policy decision of the Politburo. Little more than a month after Mr. Gorbachev's meeting with the propagandists, Yegor Ligachev, the reputed number two man in the Kremlin hierarchy, spoke to a similar audience at the State Committee for Television and Radio on preparations for the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. That group was told that Soviet history should not be portrayed as "an unbroken chain of errors and disappointments." "We should not get carried away by the jubilee occasion," argued Mr. Ligachev. Western observers perceived an element of dissonance in the air.

The horrors that attended Stalin's collectivization drive was recalled in Yevgeny Yevtushenko's address to the 13th Congress of the Writers of the Russian SFSR in December, 1985. But that and other pointed remarks were omitted in the version of his speech published in the Soviet press.

Several months later, however, in May 1986, the popular writer Vasyl Bykov described how "dekulakization" was conducted in his native Byelorussia. He recalled how, with a child's naivete, he was jealous of a companion who was quite excited about a forthcoming "long train ride" after the boy's father had been "dekulakized."

The Kazakh writer Olzhas Suleimov, addressing the Soviet Writers' Congress in June, noted that a whole generation of writers who lived through the period of the 1930s and collectivization chose to remain silent, and that the time would come when readers would have to be told why this was so.

The latest contribution to the emerging discussion is the article by Vladimir Shubkin titled "Bureaucracy: A Sociologist's Point of View" in the current issue of Znamia, in which the author writes about "Stalin's use of purely administrative measures and direct violence" to crush the peasantry. The result, says Mr. Shubkin, was famine in various parts of the country, and untold suffering for "tens of millions, often to the limit of purely biological existence."

During the brief period of liberalization that followed the 20th Party Congress, the "thaw" was felt first and most forcefully in the arts, specifically in literature. This pattern appears to be repeating itself under the conditions of Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for glasnost, "democratization," and "new thinking."

In the meantime, the historians in Kiev who also serve as propagandists are busy obfuscating the fact that anywhere from 5 to 7 million people died in Ukraine because of what they term "difficulties with the supply of food" or "food deficits."

The Wall Street Journal reported on April 29 that Dr. Koryagin has called for an international tribunal to investigate the Kremlin's reported misuses of psychiatry against its internal opponents.

The dissident psychiatrist, whose term was due to end in February 1993, said he hopes eventually to be able to practice his profession in Switzerland, reported Reuters.

Shumuk's nephew 'very optimistic' on veteran dissident's emigration

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — A letter written by Ukrainian dissident Danylo Shumuk indicates that he is taking steps to gain permission to emigrate to Canada. The letter was received this month by the dissident's nephew, Ivan Shumuk, who lives in Vernon, B.C.

"The letter is very optimistic," Mr. Shumuk said in a telephone interview. "It looks like he (Danylo) is going out of his way not to rock the boat."

Mr. Shumuk said his uncle is successfully dealing with bureaucratic obstacles in securing an exit visa from Soviet authorities, adding that Canadian Embassy officials in Moscow are ready to transport the 73-year-old dissident to Canada.

Mr. Shumuk, who was released in January after completing his latest term of exile, was reportedly placed under administrative surveillance in Karatobe, Kazakhstan, fueling fears that

officials there were trying to stymie his efforts to emigrate to Canada.

But his nephew said that no mention was made of any type of harassment in this latest letter. "He never mentioned anything in the letter about being under administrative surveillance," Mr. Shumuk said.

He added that his uncle seemed to be having an easy time of getting the necessary documents together for his exit visa application. Asked when he expects to see his uncle in Canada, Mr. Shumuk said: "You never know with the Russians. Until he comes here I won't be sure of anything."

Mr. Shumuk said his uncle's health is in "poor shape" due to a chronic stomach ulcer and impaired blood circulation in both legs.

He added that he will wait a few more weeks before renewing action to secure his uncle's release. In the meantime, he said, all he can do is wait and hope for the best.

TUSM protest focuses on Shukhevych

NEW YORK — In an April 3 demonstration in front of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, about 40 Ukrainian Americans demanded the release from internal exile of long-time Ukrainian political prisoner Yuriy Shukhevych, reported the New York City Tribune on April 6.

Organized by members of the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM), the demonstration focused attention on the plight of the 52-year-old Mr. Shukhevych, often referred to as "the eternal prisoner," who has spent some 33 years in Soviet labor camps, prisons and in internal exile.

"We ask you, Mr. Gorbachev, if there is really a new era of 'glasnost' in the Soviet Union, why does Yuriy Shukhevych languish behind bars today?" stated Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) in a letter read to the demonstrators by Yuriy Priatka, president of TUSM's New York branch.

A Ukrainian Helsinki Group member since the summer of 1979, Mr. Shukhevych remains in internal exile in the distant Siberian region of Tomsk since March 1982, when he was transferred from prison. The son of Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), the long-deceased commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during the 1940s, is serving the final year of his latest sentence for "anti-Soviet agita-

tion and propaganda," and is due to be freed in March 1988.

Nina Strokata, a former political prisoner and founding Ukrainian Helsinki Group member, who took part in the Friday evening protest, underlined, in an interview with the Tribune, the years of persecution suffered by Mr. Shukhevych because he was the son of a nationalist leader.

"Yuriy Shukhevych was first arrested as a 15-year-old boy and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for being the son of a Ukrainian leader," said Ms. Strokata, who is now a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's External Representation. He was rearrested in prison after completing his first term in 1958 and served another 10 years for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," for continually refusing to condemn his father.

Mr. Shukhevych finally saw relative freedom after his release in 1968, but was not permitted to return to Ukraine. He settled in Nalchik in the northern Caucasus, Ms. Strokata told the Tribune, where he married and had two children, while employed as an electrician.

"As godmother to Yuriy's son (Roman), I often saw the young Shukhevych family, and know that during 1970-71 Yuriy was periodically visited by KGB representatives," said Ms. Strokata.

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Koryagin...

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experienced "physical and moral terror."

Western organizations have honored Mr. Koryagin's work in exposing Soviet abuse of psychiatry through samizdat articles like "Patients Against Their Will" by nominating him for the Nobel Peace Prize. He has received other awards, as well.

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Estonians condemn Linnas deportation

NEW YORK — The Estonian American National Council condemned the recent deportation of Karl Linnas to the Soviet Union as a death blow to both a man and to a principle. The Reagan administration has allowed the Justice Department to destroy a long-standing part of American foreign policy: the principle of recognizing the continuing existence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as nations under occupation by the Soviet Union.

In 1940, under terms of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Agreement, the Soviet Union forcibly occupied Estonia, one of three small parliamentary democracies that were members of the League of Nations. This occupation not only terminated Estonia's independence, but also led to mass executions and deportations. A third of Estonia's population was lost to death, torture, deportation and forced mobilization during the Soviet occupation. Mr. Linnas was guilty of nothing more than fighting the massive Soviet invasion of Estonia as a member of the 38th Police Battalion, noted the Estonian American National Council (EANC).

"The Soviets want to punish all of the people who fought against them and who are living eyewitnesses to Soviet atrocities," said Mari-Ann Rikken, public relations director. "In fact, the Linnas deportation was nothing more than a disguised extradition. The Washington Post revealed in July 1986 from internal OSI memoranda that 'the Soviets want Linnas.' John F. Kennedy refused to extradite Linnas in 1963 when the Soviets first asked for him; Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, has sent a clear message to the world — what the Soviets want, the Soviets get."

In 1962, Mr. Linnas was sentenced to death in absentia in a Soviet show trial, the results of which had been published three weeks before the trial was even held. That same year, the Soviet authorities published a propaganda book, titled "The 12,000," which gives the Soviet version of Baltic history.

The original judge in the Linnas case, Judge Jacob Mischler, even included in his decision the fact that 1,200 people were arrested in Tartu for committing Communist atrocities during the first year of Soviet occupation, that over half of these people were released, and that 405 adult males were shot during the time that the Soviets allege Mr. Linnas was in Tartu.

Judge Mischler did not even make a clear finding that Mr. Linnas was in charge of the Tartu detention center; in fact one of the videotaped Soviet witnesses, Hans Laats, said that Fritz Gissen was the commandant. All of the testimony and evidence tying Mr. Linnas to alleged atrocities is of Soviet origin; he does not deny having fought as a soldier with the Germans against the Soviets, being wounded, and being evacuated to Germany.

"The Linnas deportation shows that no Baltic-American is safe — the current OSI process does not protect the rights of the accused and makes it easy for the Soviets to get these people back. OSI and its supporters have twisted facts and have grossly inflated figures and have relied on actual Soviet disinformation to create a monster who never existed in order to make this deportation more palatable to the American people," said Jaak Roosaare, vice-president for political affairs of the EANC.

Helsinki Commission marks Chernobyl date

WASHINGTON — The chairman and co-chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission) marked the first anniversary of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine last April 26 by saying that Chernobyl "demonstrates the critical need for cooperation between nations as envisioned in the Helsinki Final Act, including breaking down the walls of secrecy between them, so that we can ensure the maximum amount of protection for our people and environment."

They added that it also "makes clearer than ever before the link between environment and other Helsinki issues such as the free flow of

information and the expansion of human contacts."

Reps. Steny H. Hoyer (chairman, D-Md.) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (co-chairman, D-Ariz.) made the following statement:

"April 26 marks the first anniversary of the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union. That event, as much as any other in recent years, demonstrates the critical need for cooperation between nations as envisioned in the Helsinki Final Act, including breaking down the walls of secrecy between them, so that we can ensure the maximum amount of protection for our people and environment. It also makes clearer than ever before the link between environmental and other Helsinki issues such as the free flow of information and the expansion of human contacts.

"We honor those who risked — and in some cases lost — their lives fighting the fires at the Chernobyl plant. Their actions were truly heroic in many ways. Our deepest sympathies go to the relatives of those who have died as a result of the accident.

"We express our concern for the thousands who lived and worked in areas most affected by Chernobyl. The fears and hardships they have had to face in the past year indeed have had tremendous. We also share the frustration of those who tried, without success, to contact, send care packages to, or otherwise assist friends and relatives living in affected areas.

"Finally, we hope that our efforts within the Helsinki process, including at the Vienna CSCE Follow-Up Meeting, will lead to a world where human tragedies such as those resulting from the Chernobyl accident will not be repeated."

Warning issued on travel to USSR

ARLINGTON, Va. — The Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security (CCJS) on April 21 issued a travel advisory to all 92 of its endorsing organizations, asking them to alert their members to cancel all pending trips to the USSR. By deporting Estonian Karl Linnas to the USSR, the Reagan administration has said that the Soviets have judicial authority over the Baltic people, said the CCJS.

"This administration has paid a great deal of lip service to the principle of Baltic independence; the Linnas deportation shows that this principle is meaningless in practical terms," charged Viktoras Stankus, CCJS vice-president.

"Most Americans do not realize that the Soviets claim as citizens even third-generation Americans of Baltic and Ukrainian descent," explained Danute Mazeika, secretary of the California-based coalition. "We are telling our

people that if they have any plans to travel to the USSR, cancel them. If they should get into any difficulties in the Soviet Union, the U.S. government will make no effort on their behalf.

CCJS has been a strong critic of the Office of Special Investigations in the Department of Justice, voicing grave concerns about lack of due process and undue Soviet influence on OSI proceedings against alleged war criminals in the U.S. In a March 5 meeting with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, CCJS recommended instituting war crimes trials in U.S. criminal courts — just as Canada has decided to do.

"These people should be tried in U.S. criminal courts for the crimes with which they are charged; war crimes have no place in immigration hearings," added Anthony B. Mazeika, president of CCJS.

Canadian Criminal Code amendment tabled

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — A bill to amend the Criminal Code to allow war criminals to be tried in Canada has been tabled in the Canadian House of Commons.

Member of Parliament Robert Kaplan, the justice critic for the opposition Liberal Party and a former solicitor general, presented the bill on April 13.

The government promised to table similar legislation when it issued a response last month to the report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals.

Justice Jules Deschenes, the head of the inquiry, recommended that the Criminal Code be amended to allow all war criminals, not just Nazi war criminals, to be tried in Canada. Mr. Kaplan said he came up with a bill because the government has been dragging its feet for too long.

"This (legislation) is the 'made-in-

Canada' solution which the government has promised," Mr. Kaplan said. "I regret the length of time they have kept Parliament waiting. I offer my bill as a model for the government."

The bill, as submitted by Mr. Kaplan, would allow the government to prosecute persons living in Canada for "any war crime to crime against humanity" that was committed anywhere in the world at any time.

Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn said in an interview last month that he intends to have a bill for amending the Criminal Code by the end of the summer. The government will likely wait until its own bill is ready before taking any steps to amend the Criminal Code.

Since the release of the Deschenes report, the Justice Department has been busy assembling a team of lawyers and investigators that will help the Royal Canadian Mounted Police hunt down war criminals living in Canada.

Supreme Court...

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familiar with the case, the issue is no longer a question of the defendant's complicity in war crimes, but of misrepresentation of biographical data.

Mr. Kungys' attorney, Donald Williamson, argued in his petition for a hearing before the Supreme Court: "It is beyond mere irony that the petitioner (Mr. Kungys) successfully defended himself against allegations of having committed atrocities during World War II," and yet could lose his citizenship "as a consequence of the innocuous conduct of misrepresenting the date and place of his birth."

Mr. Williamson says his client misrepresented his date and place of birth in order to avoid being drafted into the German army.

On April 27 Robert Klonoff of the U.S. Justice Department argued before the Supreme Court that Mr. Kungys should be denaturalized based on the government's proof that he had told lies to get into the country and to obtain citizenship.

But Mr. Klonoff encountered unusually close questioning from Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, who repeatedly challenged his arguments, and Justices Antonin Scalia, John Paul Stevens, Harry A. Blackmun and Byron R. White, reported The New York Times.

They seemed skeptical of the government's position that Mr. Kungys' lies were material enough to warrant so severe a penalty, and some seemed troubled at the idea of taking such severe action against him in the absence

of proof that Mr. Kungys played a role in persecution, wrote Times reporter Stuart Taylor Jr.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, however, suggested at one point during the argument by Mr. Kungys' lawyer that the defendant had lied about his past because "he didn't want to be found to have murdered 4,000 people."

Mr. Williamson responded, "I would take very serious issue with that," noting Judge Debevoise's 1983 ruling.

Mr. Klonoff stressed the uncontradicted evidence that Mr. Kungys had concealed the fact that he had been in Kedainai in 1941 at the time of two massacres of Jews and others. He went on to suggest that Mr. Kungys' lies created a "reasonable suspicion" that his motive had been to cover up involvement in atrocities. Mr. Klonoff said, in addition, that the lies established "a lack of good moral character" and had misled U.S. authorities into thinking Mr. Kungys was qualified to immigrate as a victim of persecution.

Justice Scalia questioned the Justice Department lawyer about whether Mr. Kungys' misrepresentation of his age and whereabouts would suggest involvement in such atrocities.

Mr. Williamson said his client had originally lied to avoid German military service and later gave the same false information to U.S. authorities in order to not contradict his Lithuanian passport.

If the Supreme Court upholds the denaturalization of Mr. Kungys, the U.S. government would next seek to deport him, probably to the Soviet Union as was done in the case of Karl Linnas, an Estonian emigre.

Medvid investigators to issue report

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The findings to the investigative body looking into the government's handling of the Myroslav Medvid case and its application of asylum procedures generally will be made public May 14 at 10 a.m. in Washington in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room SD 538.

The investigative body, under the aegis of the Helsinki Commission, is comprised of three full-time investigators, one part-time investigator and one full-time assistant. The investigators are Frank Heath, Barbara Cart, Paul Lambert and Veronica Crow (part-time). The assistant is Mildred Donahue.

Mr. Lambert, the chief investigator, said he could not disclose any information regarding the report or the investigation when contacted by this newspaper.

Edmonton's Ukrainian mayor to run for Liberal Party leader in Alberta

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore wants to become Alberta's next premier. The 46-year-old Ukrainian-Canadian community leader ended weeks of speculation last week when he announced that he will make a bid for the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party next year.

As Liberal Party leader, Mr. Decore would face Progressive Conservative Premier Donald Getty in the next provincial election. The political pundits say Mr. Decore's chances at leading the Liberal Party to victory in Alberta are good.

Local and national polls taken recently show that support for both the provincial and national wings of the Progressive Conservative Party is dropping in Alberta. "Everything in politics is timing," Mr. Decore told The Globe and Mail. "And now the timing seems good."

Mr. Decore, a lawyer and businessman, has been one of the most popular mayors in Edmonton's history. His was re-elected to office last year with the biggest plurality of votes Edmonton has seen.

He is the son of Justice John Decore of the Court of Queen's Bench, who was the liberal member of Parliament for Vegreville, Alta., in the 1950s.

A former national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, he also served as national chairman of a 100-member advisory body to the federal minister of multiculturalism.

Mr. Decore has been under pressure for some time to declare his intentions after his terms as mayor ends in 1988.

There was speculation that Mr. Decore was eyeing a seat in the House of Commons as a Liberal member of Parliament. Insiders say that as a Liberal MP, he would be guaranteed a position in the federal cabinet if a Liberal government were returned to power in Ottawa.

The only other Ukrainian Canadian to come within striking distance of becoming premier of Alberta was Julian Koziak, an Edmonton businessman and former Tory Cabinet minister who made a 1985 bid for the leadership of the Progress Conservative Party.

Mr. Decore has a well-oiled political machine in place that includes a large number of Edmonton Ukrainians.

Ryan comments on Demjanjuk case

by Michael Bociurkiw

DETROIT — If a guilty verdict against accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk is handed down by an Israeli court, the sentence will probably be life imprisonment, says Allan Ryan, the former director of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

"If a guilty verdict comes out of this trial then I would not be surprised to see a life sentence," Mr. Ryan said in an interview. "It's a feeling that I have."

Mr. Ryan made the remarks after a speech here on March 31 at a public forum at the Adat Shalom Synagogue.

Speaking to a capacity-filled hall in an affluent Detroit suburb, Mr. Ryan said Mr. Demjanjuk is receiving a fair trial in Israel. He assailed people who have suggested otherwise, including former White House Communications Director Patrick Buchanan, who has been critical of the way Israel has handled the trial.

"It is a trial that is being conducted fairly and efficiently," said Mr. Ryan, adding that the testimony of the prosecution witnesses at the trial, all of whom are survivors of the Holocaust, shows that "time has not faded their memories."

Later, he said Mr. Buchanan is a "disreputable, dishonest and bombastic person." Mr. Ryan, who is the author of "Quiet Neighbors," a book on Nazi war criminals in the United States, said Mr. Demjanjuk's defense team, led by Buffalo attorney Mark O'Connor, is "very thoroughly prepared" for the trial.

He said however, that Mr. O'Connor's behaviour in the courtroom is at times inappropriate. "He seems to be having a problem keeping statements short," Mr. Ryan said, adding that Judge Dov Levin, the head of the three-member panel of judges, "is determined to take no guff from anybody."

Nishnic: OSI files will exonerate Demjanjuk

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Edward Nishnic and William Turchyn have spent a year trying to gain access to Office of Special Investigations files on the John Demjanjuk case — files they believe contain information exonerating the former Cleveland autoworker of Nazi war crimes charges.

Mr. Nishnic, who is a son-in-law of the man accused of being the brutal death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," even tried to put public pressure on the OSI by having a TV news crew accompany him to the Freedom of Information Office in Washington.

After the U.S. Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm refused to willingly release information requested by Mr. Nishnic of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, and Mr. Turchyn of the Organization of Ukrainian Archivists, the two filed suit in a federal district court in Washington on October 10, 1986.

Said Mr. Nishnic, "By refusing to release legally requested documents of a closed civil proceeding, not only has the OSI perpetuated the fraud committed against John Demjanjuk by the Soviet secret police, the KGB, but (it) also protects the KGB program of infiltrating America's judicial system."

To substantiate his claim, that the OSI documents are crucial to the Demjanjuk defense, Mr. Nishnic cites various leaked OSI memos: One states

Mr. O'Connor needs to practice restraint, Mr. Ryan said, if he wants to remain in the courtroom. "There's a thin line between being respectful and patronizing. Mr. O'Connor is getting close to that line."

The trial of Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Ryan said, is significant because it represents a "glimpse into the past, probably for the last time."

Mr. Ryan said he finds Mr. Demjanjuk's demeanor at the trial proceedings "terribly sinister." He said the trial in Israel is almost a replay of the denaturalization and deportation trial in Cleveland where the accused showed little or no emotion.

Mr. Demjanjuk appears at the trial as "passive, somewhat enigmatic, silent, unemotional, with just very brief moments of unexpected activity," Mr. Ryan said. "He sits there listening very intently but showing little reaction — even to the most heart-rending testimony."

Mr. Ryan, said he had no doubts in his mind that Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible," the brutal guard who tortured victims and operated the gas chambers at Treblinka. Said Mr. Ryan: "I believe that John Demjanjuk is 'Ivan the Terrible,'" adding that if Mr. Demjanjuk is acquitted it is unlikely that there will be another Nazi war criminal brought to Israel for trial.

The question and answer session that followed was interrupted by an emotional outburst by a group of angry members of the synagogue, who physically expelled a member of the Ukrainian community trying to explain the role of Ukrainians during World War II.

The unidentified Ukrainian, was shouted down by remarks like "How many Jews did you kill?" and "You're one of them."

Later, one of the group members threatened to expell the males in the audience, including a reporter, who were not wearing yarmulkes.

that it would be inadvisable to let the public know the contents of the Demjanjuk files since the OSI might need the files should Mr. Demjanjuk be deported to the USSR, if Israeli courts fail to convict him.

The same memo, directed to Neal Sher from Martin Sachs, a trial attorney, states that the main issue facing the OSI is, "whether or not we reveal our aid to Israel and protect these files, or release the documents and conceal our aid."

Contrary to previous public statements, the OSI has been aiding the Israeli prosecution, and according to former OSI chief, Allan A. Ryan Jr., who lectured recently in Detroit, continues to do so. Mr. Sachs concludes the memo by recommending that the documents not be released.

The other inter-office memo from Bruce J. Einhorn, lead prosecuting attorney at the Demjanjuk denaturalization hearings, to Mr. Sachs also concludes that the files ought not be released, because "release of our material now would in all probability reveal and could easily undermine and prejudice the Israeli prosecution's strategy," or "could well be expected to infringe upon and prejudice the defendant's rights to fair trial by inflaming public opinion and outrage." Concerns for witnesses' safety also were expressed.

In court, however, the OSI argued that technical difficulties prevented (Continued on page 9)

AHRU members visit ailing Afghans

by Julia Nesteruk

HARTFORD, Conn. — Three Afghan freedom fighters recently captured the hearts of the Hartford Branch of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. Stirred by the news that the men would be undergoing surgery for injuries sustained in the ongoing battle with Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the human-rights group voted to visit the rebel soldiers as a showing of their support and respect.

On Monday, March 16, officials of William Backus Hospital in Norwich, Conn., afforded the AHRU group of well-wishers an opportunity to meet with the three men. Bearing flowers, gifts, and empathy for the Afghan warriors, the delegation conversed with Abdul, 26, Mussa, 18, and Gul, 35, with the aid of Zaid Ziddig, a former Afghan citizen living in Connecticut.

Mr. Ziddig, who has worked closely on providing aid to Afghan rebels and refugees through a non-profit organization called the Dignity of Man Foundation, enabled a meaningful exchange to take place between the AHRU members and the recuperating Afghans in their native Pushto language.

The modest soldiers were gracious and almost apologetic in acknowledging the sentiments expressed by the Hartford group. They maintained that they were not unique or heroic in any way; that defending their beloved Afghanistan against the Red Army troops was the most important thing and that nothing else mattered.

Parish begins project

MANVILLE, N.J. — St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church has begun construction of its new parish complex. The entire project is to consist of a church, parish hall and bell tower.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the complex took place September 15, 1985. The new parish complex, which is to be situated on Brooks Boulevard in Hillsborough, N.J., has been designed by Architect Taras Dobush.

The Building Committee members are: Mr. J. Catrombon, Mr. S. Hawryluk and Mr. S. Zacharko.

Even the severity of their injuries did not lessen their desire to return to active battle for the freedom of the Afghan people. The three compatriots were particularly grateful for the cost-free services afforded them through a program coordinated by the International Medical Corps.

Abdul, the most talkative of the three, explained that they were aware that the Ukrainian soldiers forced to serve in the Soviet army were not the enemy, but that it was the Soviet government itself. He went on to say that since the Afghan fight for freedom began in December 1979, they have also fought Bulgarian, Cuban, Czechoslovakian, and possibly Polish troops sent in by the Soviets.

"Fighting the Soviets is a very difficult task," said Abdul. "The only thing that has kept us going is our faith in God."

"Migratory genocide" is the Soviet order of the day in Afghanistan. "We have had almost a million and a half casualties in the eight years of fighting," he said, "and hundreds of thousands of injuries." However, he went on to say, the 8 million to 10 million Afghans left will not allow the Communists to prevail.

When asked how Americans can help, Abdul responded that the Afghans know that the Americans are their friends; that they have assisted with weapons and other aid. He said because of this friendship with America, the freedom fighters will probably win one day and "kick the Soviets out."

Mr. Ziddig offered information as to the aid the Dignity of Man Foundation has delivered to the Afghan rebels and refugees, stating that those interested in helping the Afghans could forward their donations to dignity of man foundation, P.O. Box 4344, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596.

Returning home, the AHRU members recalled the Afghan poem Abdul had recited for them, indicating that it best expressed the feelings of the mujahideen (holy freedom fighters): "I have been mortally wounded and I go from this world; the sacrifice for my country makes me a happy Afghan when I leave."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA district committee meetings

Wilkes-Barre

EDWARDSVILLE, Pa. — The annual meeting of the Wilkes-Barre UNA District was held on Sunday, April 5, at 2 p.m. here in the Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The meeting was called to order by the district committee chairman, Wasyl Stefurn. A total of 14 persons attended, representing UNA Branches 29, 30, 169, 223 and 282. Also in attendance was William J. Pastuszek, UNA supreme advisor.

The chairman opened the meeting with a prayer and the assembly was requested to remain standing for a moment of silence to honor all the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine, the UNA's late Canadian director, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, and all deceased members from the Wilkes-Barre District.

Mr. Stefurn then greeted, in the name of the district, Supreme Advisor Pastuszek.

The assembly unanimously voted the existing officers to constitute the presidium to conduct the annual meeting.

Anthracite region

HOMETOWN, Pa. — Pennsylvania's Anthracite Region UNA District Committee held its annual meeting on Sunday, March 29, at 2 p.m. here at the Scrafford Motel.

Chairman Tymko Butrey invited Msgr. H. Wroblewski to render a solemn prayer. Msgr. Wroblewski asked for blessings for all deceased and living UNA members of the district's branches as well as for Supreme President John O. Flis and the entire UNA Executive Committee.

Mr. Butrey expressed his pleasure with the large turn-out of secretaries and representatives of branches, and thanked them for their presence. Joseph Petrucio of Branch 78 was elected to preside over the conference. Helen Slovik of Branch 7 read the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted without changes.

District committee officers then rendered their reports, which were accepted with thanks by the assemblage. Mr. Butrey read the report relative to the total membership losses and gains for 1986. He stated that 51 percent of the district's quota was reached, and he complimented the secretaries for their excellent contribution. He asked everyone to intensify their efforts to increase the membership during 1987.

The following district committee officers were elected for 1987: Mr. Butrey, chairman; Joseph Chabon,



Tymko Butrey

The presidium chairman then asked that the minutes of the preceding meeting be read. The minutes were accepted as presented.

The district's chairman, secretary, treasurer and auditors presented their reports and after brief discussion they were accepted.

The election of District Committee officers took place. It was unanimously voted that all existing officers be re-elected for the year 1987-88. The District Committee officers for 1987-88 are: Mr. Stefurn, chairman; Mrs. Molner, vice-chairperson; Helen Hollock, secretary and financial secretary; John Hryncyshyn, chairman of the Auditing Committee; and Kathryn Lukocor and Gisela Stefurn, Auditing Committee members.

Roman Diakiw remains the honorary chairman of the District Committee. Mr. Stefurn then presided at the meeting and asked for continued cooperation from his district. He stated that last year the district had fulfilled 70 percent of its quota, and he encouraged cooperation from all secretaries and branch presidents to enable them to reach 100 percent of the quota for 1987-

vice-chairman; Marguerita Hentosh, second vice-chairperson; Mrs. Slovik, secretary; Adolph Slovik, treasurer; Joseph Sedor and Michael Chomyn, Auditing Committee; and Mr. Petrucio, organizer.

UNA Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida, welcomed the officers, convention delegates and branch representatives for their participation and thanked them for their endeavors in securing new members during 1986. He reiterated the benefits and advantages of the new single-premium whole life class and endowment policies, stating that they have a variety of uses that can be appealing, depending on the personal finance objectives and family status of the new member. He asked all officers and members in the district to energetically continue their fine fraternal work to organize their quota of new members during 1987.

Mr. Keybida reported that UNA assets have grown to nearly \$57 million; dividends of \$800,000 were paid out to the membership; income of the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. increased by almost \$500,000 due to higher rentals; \$110,000 of scholarships was awarded to Ukrainian students. Total UNA membership stands at 80,000 insured for \$133,000,000.

Mr. Keybida also spoke of the new 11-room senior citizens' building in Soyuzivka, which was built for \$375,000, as well as the purchase of 50 acres of land for future construction of condominiums for UNA senior citizens. He stated that the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee was doing an excellent job in the defense of the human and civil rights of our Ukrainian people. Mr. Keybida asked those present to send letters of protest to their local newspapers, whenever an article appears defaming the Ukrainian name, and to write to their congressmen and local legislative members to defend our Ukrainian heritage. He also urged that they encourage others to do the same.

He stated that Henry Floyd was hired as the UNA's national sales director, whose sole purpose is to hire, train and motivate insurance agents. Steven Bohacz is the Chicago area's first UNA organizer who will endeavor to increase UNA membership in that region. Ro-

(Continued on page 13)



UNA Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek with Wilkes-Barre District officers.

88. Mr. Stefurn stated that he personally had signed up six members for the 1987-88 campaign.

He also encouraged all those that are able, to attend the Father's Day celebration at Soyuzivka. During discussions, a letter from the UNA Home Office encouraging participation in the Father's Day festivities was read.

UNA Supreme Advisor Pastuszek was recognized and warmly welcomed.

Mr. Pastuszek conveyed greetings from UNA Supreme President John O. Flis and the entire Supreme Executive Committee.

He then read a factsheet outlining the condition of the Ukrainian National Association as of December 31, 1986, and also went into detail on selective accounts of the UNA as of December 31, 1986, giving comparisons between

(Continued on page 13)

Field agent named for N.J.



Michael Stecyna, UNA field agent for New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Michael Stecyna, 27, of Irvington, N.J., has been named the Ukrainian National Association's field agent for New Jersey, effective February 1.

Mr. Stecyna has been undergoing training and orientation at the UNA Home Office and has been doing field work with Henry P. Floyd, the UNA's national sales director, since December 1 of last year.

He also completed a licensing course and examination for the state of New Jersey and is now a licensed field agent. He has already begun insurance sales for the UNA.

Mr. Stecyna stated: "I wanted to become involved in the UNA because the UNA was finally branching out to reach the young people — the people who are going to lead the UNA into the future."

The new field agent came to the

UNA with four years of experience in retail management. He graduated from Kean College in Union, N.J., with a bachelor's degree in marketing management; his minor was economics. He was a member of the national economics honor society, Omicron Delta Epsilon.

Within the Ukrainian community, Mr. Stecyna is a member of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Chornomorska Sich sports club, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., and UNA Branch 14. He is a former member of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization.

He is the son of Paul and Anna Stecyna of Irvington, N.J.

In the future, Mr. Stecyna will continue his studies as a UNA employee in order to become a certified life underwriter and a fraternal insurance counselor.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Justice's sell-out

On April 20 the United States government did the unthinkable: just hours after the Supreme Court declined to extend a stay of deportation, the Justice Department gave the OK and Karl Linnas was whisked off to the Soviet Union, or more precisely to the Soviet-occupied republic of Estonia. (We stress Soviet-occupied here because the U.S. has never recognized the Soviets' forcible annexation of the Baltic republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — and it is impossible to reconcile the Linnas deportation with this long-standing U.S. policy.)

There are many aspects of this act by our government that are troubling to Estonians, to Balts and other East Europeans, and to Americans who believe, or used to believe, in the U.S. system of justice.

Mr. Linnas was found guilty in U.S. courts of nothing other than lying about his past, not as some misguided and some dishonest observers have stated, or war crimes. (The U.S. does not have jurisdiction to try Nazi war criminals.) Then he was sent by the Reagan administration to his death in the USSR, once called the "Evil Empire" by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Linnas was tried under civil, not criminal procedures, which means that he was not guaranteed the same rights and due process to which a common criminal is entitled in this country. That is why statements that Mr. Linnas has had his fair share — or even more — of U.S. due process are ridiculous. The severity of punishment — in this case, sending a man to his pre-ordained death — should indicate to the powers that be in the U.S. that criminal trials are necessary for accused war criminals and that they should be tried on the principal issue (war crimes), not an ancillary one (concealing or lying about one's past).

According to the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, there is some legal precedent for conducting war crimes trials here in the U.S., but if this is not sufficient then it would be appropriate to pass a criminal statute providing for such trials here at home — just as Canada is now doing.

The way matters now stand, it seems that the principle governing the denaturalization/deportation proceedings for such suspects is "the end justifies the means." Because the accused is suspected of being a heinous war criminal who committed unspeakable atrocities it does not matter that the procedure used to punish him is seriously flawed and inherently unjust.

As a result of such civil proceedings, Mr. Linnas was sent to the USSR, where he was tried in absentia and where — as most news reports neglect to mention — the verdict was in fact pre-determined, having been announced in the Soviet press three weeks before the show trial had even begun.

Many Americans do not understand how it is possible that U.S. government officials who regularly condemn Soviet trials of political dissenters could in this case accept Soviet justice as equal to our own. Many American citizens — especially East Europeans who emigrated here to escape repression, and their children and grandchildren — now feel betrayed by the United States, a country for which they yearned because of its dedication to the ideals of justice, fairness and equality. It is Orwellian that today they see that some citizens are more equal than others.

That is why it is so crucial for Balts and Ukrainians, and others who care about justice, to act in unison in fighting for war crimes trials in the United States; that is why they must question the present methodology of the Office of Special Investigations. War criminals must be brought to justice — but the key word here is justice.

ACTION ITEM

Ukrainian Americans interested in the final outcome of the Medvid affair and how the U.S. Government is officially responding to it are urged to take the following steps:

1. Write to your senators to express your concern that the Senate Hearings and Report on the Medvid affair that have been published so far are full of inconsistencies and loose ends. Ask that your senators contact the Helsinki Commission to express your interest in the final report due May 14, stressing that the community at large will be very disturbed if this final report appears in any way to constitute a "cover-up."

The basic address for senators is: (Name of senator), United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

2. Send a copy of your letters, if possible, to the State Department: Rozanne L. Ridgeway, Asst. Secretary for European Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

3. To obtain a copy of the congressional documents printed about Medvid so far, contact your senator and congressman or order them from: Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 552-070-00884-5; price: \$1.75).

Once the final report on the Medvid affairs is published on May 14, the U.S. government will be through with it. It is up to us to see that \$200,000 has been spent in a sincere attempt to get to the bottom of the case and not just to cover up the government's actions in this shameful incident.

— submitted by Natalie Gawdiak
Washington

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why accept Soviet data?

Dear Editor:

I read with great interest the article "Engineers say little known about accident one year later" (March 29). I have a few things to add and one question.

Dr. Gofman, a former associate director of the Laurence Livermore Laboratory and professor emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, has estimated that half a million deaths will result from the Chernobyl accident in light of low level radiation. Similar assessments have been made recently in the December 1986 issue of *Archiva Dermatologica*.

Dr. Irwin Bross, Biomedical Metatechnology Inc., in a paper presented at an international medical meeting in Kos, Greece, on May 16, 1986, used official data obtained from studying survivors and victims of low-level nuclear fallout from weapons tests. His "conservative" estimation of the eventual death of the Chernobyl disaster is about 1,250,000 deaths.

On March 31, Ihor Geraschenko, an engineer who worked at the Thermophysical Institute in Kiev and was there at the time of all this activity, states that 15,000 people died in five months after the accident in two hospitals alone.

In face of this and other information that may be obtained with a little bit of "digging," why do we Ukrainians, of all people, so easily accept the data that the Soviet Union issues? We, who are the victims of the famine, should know first-hand the abominable track record that the Soviet Union has in the field of "honesty" and "openness."

Instead of rehashing their information, we should be in the forefront of scholarly research seeking to really prove their ability at "telling the truth." The irony of the situation is they spew information out and we make it credible by repeating it. Those who refuse to learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Outraged by ethnic slander

Dear Editor:

I recently watched the CBS-Chrysler movie "Escape from Sobibor" and was outraged at the repeated reference to "Ukrainian guards." The implication of these statements was that all Ukrainians were pro-Nazi thugs. The way the adjective "Ukrainian" is used in context, turns that word into an epithet, an inflammatory insult with racist overtones.

The film makes no effort to provide historical background on Ukraine, and there is no mention of Ukrainian suffering at the hands of the Nazis. Thus, "Ukrainian" will now conjure up negative images in the minds of uninformed "Sobibor" viewers.

In portraying Ukrainians in such a one-sided, negative manner, this program could be considered a racial slur. Perhaps this could have legal ramifications — if former Gen. Westmoreland and Ariel Sharon can sue a television network for libel, why can't an entire ethnic group sue for slander? Perhaps letters of protest aren't enough. Consider how blacks were portrayed

in American movies of the 1930s and 1940s. If the character was female, she was always a maid. If the character was male, he was a clown, a shuffling buffoon. The networks wouldn't display such bigotry toward blacks today; the NAACP and the National Urban League, among others, would take swift retaliatory action. Perhaps we Ukrainians also should start playing hardball.

Oleh Sydor
Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Why buy any Chrysler goods?

Dear Editor:

It was only weeks ago that Chrysler withdrew sponsorship of "Amerika," the miniseries of the Communist takeover of America, because the subject matter was inappropriate for Chrysler's up-beat product commercials. Yet Chrysler sponsored the villainous TV movie "Escape from Sobibor."

Is Chrysler trying to tell us something?

After the sinister defamation of Ukrainians in "Escape from Sobibor," why would Ukrainians buy a Chrysler product?

Russell Stepanchak
Columbia, Pa.

Scholar disputes characterization

Dear Editor:

Leon Hordynsky overstated the case when he wrote (April 19) that I blasted Yad Vashem. Indeed, I provided examples of how some of the depositions that I have read are untrue and tend to disinform rather than inform the reader or researcher. But under no circumstances did I intend to "blast" the institution which has some very useful materials for researchers and publicists.

Taras Hunczak
Chatham, N.J.

Unsung heroes at Weekly

Dear Editor:

I would like to add a footnote to Mrs. Bozhena Olshaniwsky's letter praising *The Weekly* (April 5).

Thanks should also be extended to those workers whose names never appear in print: Awilda Arzola, typesetter; George Stecyna, lay-out; and Mary Dworski, subscriptions. They play a vital role in getting *The Weekly* out to readers and should not be overlooked when handing out praises.

Pat Kowal
Jersey City, N.J.

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

Dissecting the Chernobyl disaster: the myths and realities

by David Marples

Part II of a three-part series

The view that the Chernobyl reaction could be abandoned without a significant impact on Ukraine's and the USSR's agricultural economy has never been shared by Soviet authorities. In fact, in 1987, they appear to be ever more committed to reviving the zone affected by last year's nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant.

But, before discussing these views in more depth, some of the problems currently pervading the area should be mentioned, i.e., one should pose the question: why shouldn't the Chernobyl Raion or the southern part of Gomel Oblast (Bragin, Khoyniki, Narovlyansky Raions) be put to agricultural use in the near future?

The U.S. government report on Chernobyl, which was made public in February 1987, noted that there would be disruption to Soviet agriculture well into the future, and that the land close to the accident zone had been so badly contaminated "that its cultivation may be impossible for years to come."¹²

Somewhat earlier in 1987, an official of the World Health Organization noted several dangers currently pervading the Chernobyl region.¹³ I have

Dr. David Marples, research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, is the author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," published in 1986 by St. Martin's Press. He is now working on an updated second edition of the book.

elaborated upon these to establish five main points of concern:

- **The contamination of forests.** And noted above, pine forests abound in the area, and the fir trees shed their needles once every four years. These needles contain radioactive particles. A forest fire, for example, could lead to the rapid spread of cesium. Also, falling needles will contaminate fungi, berries and plants growing in the forests. Incidentally, an April 1987 report in the Ukrainian press cited the large numbers of wildlife — boars, foxes, hares — roaming through these same forests.¹⁴

- **Long-term disposal of contaminated topsoil.** Evidently the early clean-up operation did not remove enough topsoil. Thus, whereas the Latvians cited above were asked to remove about 10 centimeters from the surface, the delegation of British trade unionists that visited Chernobyl in April 1987 were informed that 50 centimeters of topsoil had been removed.¹⁵ For some time, it was difficult to ascertain where this topsoil was being stored. A Ukrainian account had suggested that it was taken by truck to the dumping ground of the fifth reactor. In January, Dr. Velikhov said that it was stored in metal containers.

- **Contamination of lakes.** Cesium has been collecting in the sediment of lakes. In the Ukrainian case, the chief concern is over the Kiev Reservoir.

- **Consumption of contaminated food products.** In the 30-kilometer zone, there was a lack of control over what local farmers were consuming or cultivating in the early post-accident days and a failure to provide any kind of health warning to these people for nine

days after the accident. Related to this issue is the apparent early confusion over which villages had actually been affected by high levels of radioactive fallout. Dr. Velikhov stated that 500 villages had been contaminated.¹⁶ Chernobyl Raion, however, contains only about 69 or 70 villages, and a smaller number than this was evacuated from Byelorussia. Thus, the majority of the infected villages may have been outside the 30-kilometer zone.

It has been revealed, for example, that some 17,000 people were evacuated from Bryansk Oblast in southern Russia.¹⁷ Bryansk lies to the north of the Chernihiv Oblast of Ukraine, which includes a major city, Chernihiv, with 128,000 occupants, in addition to the emergent city of Slavutych. Thus, the current emphasis in both Soviet and Western writing about the accident may be a little misguided. Certainly large areas of Byelorussia must have been affected, including perhaps Gomel itself.

- **The danger of spring flooding.** Heavy snowfall exacerbated the situation in northern Ukraine over the 1986-87 winter, and posed the danger of bringing contaminated groundwater into Ukraine's river systems, especially the Prypiat and Dnieper rivers. (The latter supplies water to the city of Kiev, and was already cut off temporarily in the summer of 1986 because of fears of pollution following the accident.)

Of these five issues, the Soviets have addressed the latter in most depth. The danger was evident last fall, and was noted again by Dr. Velikhov in January. As the snow began to melt, various writers drew attention to the

issue. On March 3, the Kiev evening newspaper, which is not available in the West, stated that the spring floods no longer posed a danger. Pravda Ukraine also affirmed that the dykes and filters erected in July-October 1986 would be sufficient to prevent floodwater from feeding into the larger rivers.¹⁸

In mid-March, K. Sytnik, the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, tried to allay public fear about flood waters in the area of the nuclear plant:

"The fears felt by some people in connection with the forthcoming high waters are groundless, and it is perfectly normal for scientists and practitioners today to pay attention to the snow's condition and the indicators of water purity and quality. Research done by our hydrologists, hydrobiologists and hydrogeologists shows that the soil did not freeze and some water from the regions adjacent to Chernobyl penetrated it...Some increase of radionuclide content is inevitable [but] this pollution will be considerably below the established norms."¹⁹

It is not known, however, exactly what the level of radioactive pollution of these rivers (or lakes) is at the present time.

The question of the spring 1987
(Continued on page 10)

12. RFE/RL Special, February 10, 1987.

13. Ibid., January 20, 1987.

14. Robitnycha Hazeta, April 1, 1987.

15. See, for example, The Independent (London), April 6, 1987.

16. Associated Press, January 21, 1987.

17. Ibid., citing Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris D. Pyadyshev.

18. Pravda Ukraine, March 14, 1987.

19. Pravda, March 15, 1987.

The Chernobyl nuclear station accident and remedial measures

by Oleh Weres
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CONCLUSION

While much has been made of construction difficulties and delays at Chernobyl and elsewhere within the Soviet nuclear power industry, there is no indication that deficiencies of this kind actually contributed to the accident.

The Soviet report presented in Vienna [1] described the accident in great detail. The accident happened during a normally safe test meant to determine how long the main circulating water pumps could be powered by extracting the kinetic energy in the turbine after a failure of their electric power supply. The accident has been widely attributed to "operator error." While the operators made obvious mistakes that caused the accident, the responsibility really lies with plant management and the design of the reactor.

First, the test was to be conducted with the reactor operating at reduced power rather than off, to save the inconvenience and delay that restarting

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it would have entailed (at least 48 hours). The test was conducted under the supervision of an electrical engineer with no nuclear engineer in attendance. The test plan contained practically no safety provisions. The computer that monitors reactor dynamics was preoccupied logging test data. Finally, when the test dragged behind schedule, the operators probably were pressured to "get on with it." They followed orders and made decisions which conflicted with and overrode "established" safety regulations.

The test sequence began with a power reduction at 1 a.m. April 25, 24 hours before the accident. The test encountered difficulties and dragged many hours behind schedule. Prolonged reduced power operation caused the build-up of the neutron-absorbing fission product xenon-135 and put the reactor into a condition where it wanted "stall out." If the reactor had stalled, turning it back on would have required over two days, the time required for the xenon-135 to decay. To keep the reactor from stalling, the control rods were pulled almost completely out of the core, effectively disengaging them from the reactive zone and rendering them ineffective. (The reactivity reserve was reduced to 6-8 rod equivalents instead of 30 stipulated by regulations.)

The test was actually performed at 7 percent power, when about 25 percent power operation had been planned. Despite the reduced power, higher than normal water circulation rate was maintained, flooding the channels with water, which made the reactor exquisitely sensitive to the effect of the positive void coefficient. Under these conditions, adding a megawatt of heat increases the steam fraction in the core 10 times more than would the same amount of additional heat at the normal operat-

ing point.

The reactor safety system wanted to shut the reactor down, but the operators would not allow that to happen. Several safety interlocks and alarms were disabled to allow the reactor to keep operating in this highly abnormal, unstable state. Altogether, at least six actions contributing to the accident were taken; absent any one of the six, the reactor would have shut itself down, and the accident would not have happened.

The fatal test began at 1:23:04 a.m. on April 26. When the main circulation pumps spun down and water flow decreased, the amount of steam in the channels increased and reactor power began to rise. At 1:23:40 the emergency shutdown system was activated, but this slow-acting mechanism was unable to overcome the power increase associated with the increasing steam fraction in the channels. At 1:23:44 the power surged to 110 times normal full power.

The large temperature increase in the fuel temporarily reversed the power surge, but a second later the heat created by the power surge reached the water, causing rapid boiling and touching off a second power surge, up to 470 times full power. The pressure in the channels surged and rapid reaction of zirconium and steam ensued, producing hydrogen. Many pressure tubes ruptured, injecting steam into the graphite pile and causing massive physical disruption of the reactor.

The steam pressure ruptured the thin outer shell of the reactor and peeled back to entire top plate, rupturing all of the remaining pressure tubes and spewing steam, hydrogen, and gaseous fission products. The steam explosion blew part of the graphite and fuel out of the reactor shaft and strewed the rubble about the reactor hall. The refueling

machine fell into what remained of the reactor. The hydrogen ignited, blew the roof off the building and started a fire.

The radiation release

Only an accident of time and weather prevented massive loss of life in the areas surrounding the power plant. The accident occurred at night with a low-lying inversion and a moderate wind from the south east. The radioactive cloud was released almost instantaneously and rose rapidly because of its great heat, punching through the inversion. Once above the inversion, the cloud was unable to return to earth for many kilometers, sparing the local population. Had the accident happened during the day preceding or following, unstable atmospheric conditions and intermittent showers would have rapidly brought part of the cloud to earth, causing numerous early deaths.

For several days large amounts of radioactive dust were released as the graphite burned. A second large release of volatile fission products occurred May 2 - 5, when the remnants of the reactor reached the melting point of zirconium, destroying what remained of the fuel cladding. This release was slow and low and hardly noticed in Europe, but added to local contamination, requiring additional thousands of people to be evacuated and other emergency precautions as far away as Kiev.

The entire radiation release was
(Continued on page 11)

[1] USSR State Commission on the Utilization of Atomic Energy. "The accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and its Consequences." Information compiled for the IAEA Experts' meeting, August 25-29, 1986, Vienna. Translated by the U.S. Department of Energy.

The trial of John Demjanjuk: questions of fairness and due process

by Bohdan S. Onyschuk

The issue of the fairness of the John Demjanjuk trial in Israel has recently had a lot of prominence in both the Ukrainian- and English-language media and press.

I was one of a group of four Ukrainian Canadians who traveled to Israel on March 8-18 to see first-hand this historically important trial — one of the most significant criminal trials of this decade. I went with no pre-conceived ideas or opinions as to the innocence or guilt of the defendant, but rather, being a trial lawyer who specializes in administrative law, I was interested in the judicial process and the evidentiary aspects of the trial as it was unfolding in Jerusalem.

Because of the extremely high profile of the trial, the heinous nature of the crimes alleged, the emotional aspects surrounding the trial, and most importantly, the fact that a finding of guilty could carry the death penalty, I took for granted that the trial would be carried out with a scrupulous adherence to well-accepted and recognized Western principles of justice, fairness and due process, and that the court would ensure not only that justice would be done, but that justice "would seem to be done." Furthermore, it seemed to me that the Israeli court would want to avoid any possible incident, instance or argument which could later be used to question the proceedings or the subsequent finding or verdict of the court, particularly if the defendant were found guilty.

No reasonable person questions the profound worthiness or legitimacy of Israel's "we shall not forget" motivation and its attempts to seek out and prosecute war criminals. But as surely as the remembrance of the Holocaust is a worthy objective, so the proceedings in this trial warrant an absolutely scrupulous adherence to the fundamental principles of fairness and due process common to all Western judicial systems — so that the result, whatever it is, will be just and will be seen to be just.

And it was in this latter area that I was surprised to find some very disturbing shortcomings in the case as it was unfolding — aspects which touched the very essence of some of these cardinal principles of fairness and due process that should be applied in every criminal case, and particularly in this one.

During my nine-day stay in Jerusalem, I sat through three complete days of the trial (which could have been five days except that the court did not sit for two regular days because of holidays), and spent the other six days reviewing various parts of the transcripts and the evidence of the first four weeks of the trial, meeting and discussing various aspects of the trial with American and Jewish attorneys covering the trial, as well as members of the defense and prosecution teams of lawyers, involved in the trial.

I was surprised, and troubled to find, five major problem areas in the conduct of the judicial proceedings and events around it which raise serious questions regarding the conduct of the trial, the issues of fairness and due process, and whether it adheres to certain fundamental and universal principles regarding criminal trials common to all Western judicial systems.

The first basic element that caused me great concern was the fact that no part of the defense costs was being paid for by the state, and that the defendant had

been left to his own means to fund his own defense in a trial that by everyone's account will last six to nine months.

One of the basic and integral components of "a full and fair trial" — which is the universally accepted right of any accused — is the right to a "full and adequate defence" in a capital case. It is for this reason, for example, that legal aid was established in Canada in criminal cases and later broadened to civil cases. This does not mean that in every case the state has to pay the costs of the defendant, but in a trial as long and as unusual as this one, one has to question whether the defendant can afford to pay for his own defense, and whether as a result his whole defense will be adequately presented.

In the Eichmann trial, the state of Israel had agreed to pay and funded a substantial part of the defense, despite the fact that the defendant was a self-confessed Nazi, and that there was no question as to his identity, or his position and his responsibilities in Nazi Germany. In the Demjanjuk case, however, the defendant has steadfastly denied that he is "Ivan the Terrible," the person that he is accused of being, and yet he is left alone to pay the costs of his own defense against a battery of eight prosecution counsels and the weight of the entire state of Israel.

This troublesome question is complicated further by the fact that defense counsel tried to limit the length of the trial and the issues in the trial, at the opening of the case through a motion to the court in which the defense admitted the facts of the Holocaust, admitted the facts of Treblinka, admitted that there was an "Ivan the Terrible," and even admitted that "Ivan the Terrible" did the acts that he is alleged in the indictment to have done — but disputed only that the defendant, Mr. Demjanjuk, was not the person known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The prosecution opposed that motion. The court refused to limit the issues in the trial and allowed the calling of general evidence on the Holocaust and on related events for educational and historical purposes, thus putting the defendant to the expense of a six-to-nine-month trial. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind the gravity of the charges against the defendant, and the financially ruinous costs (even to a wealthy person, much less to a former auto worker) of a nine-month trial, the government of Israel should have agreed to pay for the defense in order that the defendant could obtain "a full and adequate defence" in this capital case as he is entitled by law in every enlightened country, and certainly in Israel.

I asked the prosecution lawyers why the state of Israel had not agreed to pay for Mr. Demjanjuk's court costs, or even a part of them. Their answer was that they offered to appoint a "public defender" to be appointed by the court from a panel of six Israeli lawyers, but that Mr. Demjanjuk had refused and insisted on having Mark O'Connor, the American attorney who had represented him throughout the various proceedings in the United States, to represent him at the trial. I indicated to them that this was not a satisfactory answer; that in a case of this magnitude, where the accused is brought to Israel against his will to stand trial for crimes against the Jewish people and the Israeli state, that he could understandably be hesitant in accepting an Israeli attorney, even if he were court appointed; but that more fundamentally, in a capital case of this magnitude he was surely entitled to counsel of his own choice, particularly

where the accused had an American attorney who had built up an intimate knowledge of the case in representing him in the U.S. court proceedings.

The prosecutors countered that they had offered to have Mr. Sheftel, the Israeli attorney picked by O'Connor to assist in the defense, appointed by the court as public defender for the accused, but that Mr. Sheftel had declined because he had made his own financial arrangements with Mr. O'Connor.

I learned subsequently that the public defender system in Israel pays a very small stipend per diem to the lawyer who is appointed which would be totally inadequate as compensation for any competent attorney in a major trial such as this and also that the lawyer accepting such a position could not charge his client any additional amount above that stipend, and that in any event the scheme did not allow for the payment of the heavy investigative costs and witness costs associated with the trial.

Quite apart from the fact that the general testimony on the Holocaust has the obvious side effect of arousing the emotions of all those who follow the trial, and by its very nature is extremely inflammatory, making it difficult for anyone to deny the guilt of the accused without being seen to deny the Holocaust itself, the very fact that the accused is left to his own devices and his own financial means to fund a trial of this magnitude raises the extremely troublesome question of whether Mr. Demjanjuk has in fact been granted a full and fair trial by the State of Israel — particularly when the precedent had been set in the Eichmann case where there was absolutely no question as to the defendant's guilt or innocence.

The second element that deeply concerned me, and which quite frankly I was extremely surprised to find, was the appearance at the trial of the prime minister and members of his Cabinet, and especially the public statements made by the prime minister and the minister of justice, both before and during the course of the trial as to the defendant's innocence or guilt. These statements were by their very nature extremely prejudicial to the defendant and would never have been tolerated or countenanced in Canada, or the United States, or any other Western jurisdiction.

Both the minister of justice and the police inspector-general apparently stated before the trial that they had "no problems" identifying the defendant as "Ivan the Terrible," and that they were "convinced they had the right man." Such a statement would be unthinkable for a minister of justice or any attorney general in Canada or the United States.

But more serious was the actual appearance of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in the courtroom on March 2 to listen to the testimony of eyewitness Elijah Rosenberg, then under cross-examination by Mark O'Connor. After an hour, the prime minister rose and left the court through a clamouring crowd of photographers stating, according to The Jerusalem Post, "I did not come to give statements." However, that same afternoon, addressing a classroom of Jerusalem high school pupils, the prime minister was reported by the same Jerusalem Post to have said the following about the witness and his evidence under cross-examination:

"I am full of appreciation and admiration for the witness I heard, and I do not understand from where he draws the strength to stand up to a detailed examination of this horrible thing —

not to buckle under, not to burst out."

It is unthinkable in any Western democracy that a prime minister, or any minister of the crown or government, would make any statement about the conduct of a trial, or about the integrity or reliability of any witness. This is an extremely prejudicial interference, affecting the defendant's ability to receive a fair trial, and would most certainly have caused a mistrial in any jury case in Canada or the United States.

The third area of concern relates to the spectacle-like elements that have been introduced by the government of Israel and/or the prosecution into the proceedings, which have been reported by some of the Western press as the "show trial" elements of the Demjanjuk trial. None of these would be countenanced in any criminal trial in any Western democratic country for the simple reason that these elements affect the ability of the defendant to obtain a fair trial.

I was very surprised and concerned to see a minister of the government appear at the trial for each of three days that I was there, with the attendant glare of television lights and reporters right in the courtroom (I was even filmed with, I believe, the minister of culture on one of those days). Secondly, the constant bussing in and out of the trial of school children, the regular commotion caused by the entrance of one group of school kids and the exit of another, and the continuous live television and radio coverage of the trial (this is surprising in a case in which the court had ruled that eyewitnesses should be excluded from the courtroom for the evidence of any other eyewitness) all have had the effect of removing the decorum which befits an extremely serious case with extremely serious accusations and grave consequences.

But most troublesome is the climate that is created by these elements together, a climate that is highly suggestive of guilt, a climate not conducive to a fair hearing for the accused, and a climate that puts an almost unbearable burden on the three judges who are hearing the case — for how can they bring forward a verdict of "not guilty" where, in the eyes of the thousands of school children who will have visited the trial, and whose opinions and statements are heard in the hallways and on television, there is no question that this is "Ivan the Terrible."

The fourth element that gave me grave concern about the even-handedness of the trial was the ruling made by the trial judges on the last day of my attendance at the trial through which they accepted hearsay evidence, both as to the depositions of deceased eyewitnesses and oral statements that these deceased eyewitnesses allegedly made to witness Miriam Radiwer, an 82-year-old investigator affiliated with the Israeli police. This major deviation from the fundamental jurisprudential principles of evidence accepted by all Western democracies is doubly troublesome because the depositions and the hearsay oral statements made by the deceased persons to Mrs. Radiwer went to the very issue of identification of the defendant.

Such evidence would never have been permitted in any British, Canadian or American court because the defendant's counsel cannot cross-examine a dead witness, or the circumstances in which the dead witness may or may not have identified the defendant, or the reliability of the witness's recollection or identification, or any other aspects of his evidence.

The court permitted this hearsay evidence, both as to the depositions and

the alleged oral statements, after lengthy argument by the prosecution and the defense, on the basis of section 15 of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law of Israel which states as follows:

"15(a) In an action for an offense under this Law, the court may deviate from the rules of evidence if it is satisfied that this will promote the ascertainment of the truth and the just handling of the case."

I have serious doubts as to whether the evidence "promoted the ascertainment of the truth," or "the just handling of the case," particularly since the reliability of some of these same witnesses when they were alive was apparently strongly questioned by a Florida court in the Fedorenko case, where the judge dismissed the evidence of some of those witnesses as "theatrical" and "clearly not credible" and where the witness Eugene Turowski, for example, (whose deposition was now being tendered in the Israeli court) when asked to identify Feodor Fedorenko in the American trial, pointed to a middle-aged spectator in the back of the courtroom.

The fifth troublesome element relates to the evidence of Chief Superintendent Aryeh Kaplan of the Israeli police, and the ease with which the court accepted the evidence of a perfidious trick played by the Israeli police on the defendant while in an Israeli prison, in the hope of obtaining incriminating evidence and admissions from him.

Chief Superintendent Kaplan was called by the prosecution on my second day at the trial, and very forthrightly gave evidence that he impersonated a warden in the prison where Mr. Demjanjuk was being held before the trial, and that he purposely tried to "befriend" the defendant and to "induce" (or seduce) the defendant into trusting him and giving him secret mail to his family and friends which Mr. Kaplan promised the defendant would go out "uncensored" and without the knowledge of the authorities. Mr. Demjanjuk believed the subterfuge, and gave Mr. Kaplan a series of three letters, which Mr. Kaplan immediately turned over to the investigative team, as well as confided in him about his whereabouts during World War II (none of the statements or letters, by the way, contained any damaging or incriminating statements).

While the technique of placing undercover police officers into a prison is accepted in some Western jurisdictions and any voluntary statements made by a prisoner to a cellmate (or undercover officer) can be accepted as evidence, here the investigator actively seduced the defendant with promises and statements designed to extract his innermost thoughts and uncensored letters in order that he incriminate himself (which, it turned out, he did not) — all of this while the defendant was awaiting trial, and without the knowledge of the

defendant's attorney.

The prosecution clearly infringed on the defendant's right to counsel and his right to remain silent; and yet that evidence was accepted by the Israeli court without any outward surprise, concern or a raised eyebrow.

The above five areas of concern trouble me not because I hold any view of Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt or innocence — I do not — but because any defendant, indeed any common criminal, is entitled to the basic elements of a fair trial and due process. But in this case particularly the above deviations from basically accepted norms and principles of Western law are profoundly distressing because of the enormity of the issues in the trial and the enormity of the crime alleged to have been committed, to say nothing of the fact that a man's life hangs on the outcome of the trial.

They are also of great concern because of two other very important ramifications. Israel is dealing in this case with the enormity of the Holocaust — an event too great and too important a tragedy in the history of the Jewish nation to be demanded by a flawed legal process — and I would have thought that Israel would be extremely mindful of the fact that as Israel judges John Demjanjuk, so the world will judge Israel and the Holocaust itself.

And, secondly, scrupulous adherence to a fair criminal process for Mr. Demjanjuk is particularly important because the fairness of the trial afforded him is the measure of the slender thread that holds lawful societies above unlawful, and distinguishes "justice" meted out by an even-handed and judicious body of men from "vengeance" sought by a vigilante mob. The price is too high and the cost is too great to do otherwise than be scrupulously fair.

The trial of John Demjanjuk still has a long way to go; the prosecution's case is not even half presented. There is still time enough to correct some of the matters raised that affect the fairness and due process of the trial — and for that reason, the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society and the Ukrainian American Bar Association have sent a joint letter and memorandum to the prime minister of Israel, the minister of justice and the chief justice of the Supreme Court for their consideration. Some of the damage that has been done in the five areas cannot be undone, but it is never too late to correct the course of the proceedings yet to come.

Although most Israelis consider their judicial system to be "above reproach," that certainly was not the impression left with me or my other colleagues in the legal profession. Israel will need to return to a strict and scrupulous to well-recognized Western norms and principles of justice, fairness and due process in the trial of this defendant, if it is to hope for the support and acceptance of the ultimate verdict by the rest of the Western world in this important trial.

with the bad-faith argument, but did order the OSI to describe the material requested or come up with better reasons for concealing the files within 21 days.

"Unlike an individual, which if he cannot show cause will lose the suit, the government need only to file for an extension of the due date," said Gregg Daffner, attorney for Messrs. Nishnic and Turchyn. The government did ask for a further extension, but it gave the co-litigants the list of 45 witnesses previously requested.

Assessing the case, Mr. Daffner commented that Freedom of Information Act cases lay within a grey and ill-defined area. Depending on the interpretation of the judge, the suit could go either way, though the burden of proof rests upon the OSI and not on the litigants.

Lawyers' memo on Demjanjuk trial

Following is the full text of the memorandum sent by the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society to the prime minister, minister of justice and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Israel.

I. Questions of fairness and due process

We, the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society, recognize the historic importance of the John Demjanjuk trial and the legitimacy of the State of Israel's seeking out and prosecuting the war criminals who were responsible for the Holocaust. Clearly, the trial of John Demjanjuk is one of the most significant criminal trials of this decade. For this very reason the proceedings should be carried out with scrupulous adherence to the democratic and jurisprudential principles of justice, fairness and due process that are so fundamental to Western judicial systems, particularly those of Israel, America and Canada.

Further, as attorneys and members of our respective bar associations, we want to make it very clear that we are voicing no opinion as to the innocence or guilt of Mr. Demjanjuk. Our concern is solely with the law and we hereby express to the Government of Israel, the Minister of Justice, the Justices of the Supreme Court of Israel, and the Judges who are conducting the Demjanjuk trial, our grave reservations as to certain aspects of the case which we fear have affected these cardinal principles of fairness and due process.

Specifically, we are deeply concerned about the following aspects of the trial:

1. The extremely prejudicial effect on the defendant's ability to receive a fair trial caused by the appearance of the Prime Minister and Members of his Cabinet at the trial, and especially, the public statements made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, both before and during the course of the trial, as to the defendant's innocence or guilt, and as to the integrity and reliability of certain witnesses called by the prosecution, particularly the witness Rosenberg.

2. The question of whether the basic requirements of "a full and fair trial," a "full and adequate defense," and due process, as are required by all democratic judicial systems in a capital case, have been met where the defendant is required to fund and pay for the full cost of his defense, and especially where the prosecution and the court refused to limit the issues in the trial as requested by the defense and, indeed, have lengthened the proceedings by allowing the calling of general evidence on the Holocaust and related events for educational and historical purposes. Such evidence has nothing to do with the only issue in the case: Whether the defendant is in fact "Ivan the Terrible." Under these circumstances, and given the fact that the trial is now estimated to take an additional six months, surely this defendant, whose identity as "Ivan the Terrible" is in doubt, deserves at least as much financial assistance from the State of Israel to ensure an adequate defense as that provided Adolf Eichmann, about whose identity there was no question.

3. A fundamental aspect of the right to make full answer and defense is the right to cross-examine. Jurisprudence in the United States, Canada and England makes it plain that the right to cross-examine is denied when the court intervenes unduly. We are very concerned to see that this has occurred repeatedly in this case. In a case which turns on the credibility of witnesses the restriction so imposed is incompatible with a fair trial.

4. The abandonment of basic democratic evidentiary and jurisprudential principles by accepting hearsay evidence, both as to the depositions of deceased persons and as to their oral statements. The seriousness of this departure from fundamental legal principles cannot be overstated; the hearsay elements which the Court has accepted go to the heart of the identification issue. Defendant's counsel cannot cross-examine a dead witness who allegedly identified him in a written deposition. Moreover, the situation is exacerbated here by the fact that the reliability of some of these same witnesses when they were alive was strongly questioned and all probative value of their testimony was rejected by American courts in proceedings in the Fedorenko case.

5. The improper infringement of the defendant's right to counsel and to remain silent by the placing of undercover investigators into the prison with the defendant for the express purpose of "befriending" him, in the hope of obtaining potentially damaging admissions from him, and then the proffering of all that evidence in the trial proceedings by the prosecution and its acceptance by the Court.

6. The introduction by the Government of Israel and/or the prosecution of spectacle-like elements into the proceedings (which certainly would not be countenanced in a criminal trial in any other Western democracy for the simple reason that they make it impossible for the defendant to attain a fair trial). Some of the most abusive of these extrajudicial activities involve the busing in and out of the trial of school children at frequent intervals, the allowance of continuous live television and radio coverage of the trial (particularly where the Court had ruled to exclude witnesses from the courtroom), and the continuous appearance of various government officials and Members of the Cabinet at the trial render it more of a political exercise than a true judicial proceeding involving the life or death of a human being.

II. The challenge

The trial of John Demjanjuk presents Israel with a historic opportunity to demonstrate to the world that it is truly a great democracy in which the life of a single innocent human being is more precious than retribution for the horrors of the Holocaust which so many of its citizens have suffered. To be certain that Israel itself does not visit on one individual its own special nightmare, it must ensure that Mr. Demjanjuk receive a fair trial.

It would indeed be a great disservice to the 6 million victims of the Holocaust if an act of injustice were perpetrated in their names. Could anything be worse than, in the name of the Holocaust, sending this one man to his death — if he is innocent?

Perhaps it is not yet too late to prevent what many throughout the world, attorneys in particular, perceive as a miscarriage of justice in the making — a miscarriage of justice which could live in infamy.

Nishnic...

(Continued from page 4)

having only one photo copier available) and unique legal questions, such as keeping certain materials from either the prosecution or the defense, and the protection of witness' privacy, kept them from revealing the file.

Messrs. Nishnic and Turchyn cited the leaked OSI documents as evidence of the OSI's bad faith and argued that Justice Department lawyers had gone to "considerable lengths" to withhold the information.

They also argued that unless they see the files, there is no way the co-litigants can argue a coherent case against the OSI, not knowing what was in the files.

Judge Louis Oberdorfer hearing the case at the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia did not concur

Dissecting...

(Continued from page 7)

floods highlights some of the public fears about the zone. The Ukrainian press has also revealed that rumors have been rampant in Kiev (March 1987) that the damaged reactor has begun to heat up again. The story was that despite a heavy snowfall, there was no snow on the roof of the No. 4 unit.²⁰ It is in this sort of atmosphere, a combination of imagined and very real fears, that the Soviets have decided to take some practical steps toward reviving the zone.

The latter statement may seem strong, but it is a conclusion derived logically from Soviet accounts. Let us look at some examples. On the Ukrainian side of the special zone, of the 69 or 70 villages in Chornobyl Raion, three on the border of the zone were never evacuated, and two others, Chermoshne and Nivetskoie, were repopulated in June 1986.²¹ By October 1986, it was announced on Radio Moscow that 8,000 homes had been built for evacuees, with a further 6,000 under construction. We know that some 4,000 of these homes were built on the Byelorussian side of the border. Thus about 10,000 out of the 14,000 houses, it can be assumed, are to accommodate Ukrainian families. This would mean that a sizeable portion of the reported 90,251 Ukrainians evacuated will not be permanently rehoused. While some have left the area, it is plausible that the authorities intend to return the others to their former abodes.

Following the announcement this year in January that 12 Byelorussian villages had been repopulated,²² the Ukrainian press revealed in March that

14 Ukrainian villages were ready to rehouse their residents.²³ At this time, N.P. Arkhipov, a representative of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, and head of the Laboratory for the Recultivation of Land, was interviewed in the Ukrainian newspaper, *Robitnycha Hazeta*. Mr. Arkhipov said that the object was to minimize the impact of the disaster on the natural environment for the sake of future generations. He referred to the sanitary measures to be taken during the agricultural development of the "first season." The newspaper's correspondent thereupon asked him when that "first season" might be. Mr. Arkhipov replied:

"The level of radioactivity and the tendency toward its reduction permits the start-up of agricultural work as soon as this spring [i.e., the spring of 1987 — author] on at least half the territory of the 30-kilometer zone."²⁴

Obviously if only 16 villages have been repopulated, the bulk of this work will fall to the military. More pertinent is the question why it needs to be undertaken at all.

In October 1986, Chornobyl's first post-accident director, Erik Pozdyshev [who has since been fired for reasons unknown and replaced by M.P. Umants], stated that the restarting of the Chornobyl plant so soon after a catastrophe constituted "a psychological breakthrough." He signified that in the minds of the general public, the impact of the disaster would be reduced if it were known that the plant was again in operation.²⁵ The same thought processes may apply to the 30-kilometer zone. Both reflect the Soviets' huge stake (and investment) in nuclear power. Mr. Pozdyshev also said that Chor-

nobyl's No. 3 unit was to be restarted — a few days earlier, on October 1, 1986. Radio Moscow had said that it would be on-line by June 1987 — and that fifth and sixth units would be built. More recent evidence suggests that his comments were premature. The decision to build new units at the station must have been confirmed much later than October 1986. Thus a March 1987 article in the government daily *Izvestiya* about Slavutych, the new city being built for plant operatives, declared that problems had arisen because the original plans for that city had not foreseen the future construction of the fifth and sixth power units:

According to the current plan, there will be sufficient living space only for the operatives of the first and second units — when planning the city, no provision was made for further AES [atomic energy situation] development. The main planning agency, the Kiev Zonal Institute of Experimental Planning, must consider urgently the question of expanding Slavutych, providing there apartments for the building workers.²⁶

In April of this year, however, the Soviet authorities abruptly cancelled plans to build new units at the Chornobyl plant.

The construction of Slavutych was announced in the Ukrainian press in October 1986. At that time it was apparent that the makeshift settlement for plant operatives on the Kiev Reservoir, Zeleny Mys, was riddled with problems, such as the shortage of good-quality concrete, the lack of properly working central heating systems in many of the houses and others.²⁷ Accordingly, the projected size of Zeleny Mys was reduced from 10,000 to 5,000 (it actually had about 3,500 residents in December 1986), and an entirely new city was planned, in the forests of Chernihiv Oblast, about 28 miles to the east, with a direct rail link to the Chornobyl station.

Slavutych is being built by workers from seven different Soviet republics, who are working on individual plans, according to nationality group. The press has emphasized the modernity of the city (a rival to Prypiat, with its green-lined streets and high-rise apartment blocks.²⁸ A reporter from The New York Times has stated that it is intended as a replacement for Prypiat, "which is contaminated."²⁹ This does not appear to be accurate. As with the 30-kilometer zone, the Soviets have exhibited a great reluctance to abandon Prypiat.

In early November 1986, the newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* hinted strongly that Prypiat would eventually be repopulated.³⁰ Following some contradictory accounts, a Ukrainian newspaper noted in late March 1987 that according to Soviet Deputy Premier, Borys Shcherbyna, who is now for the second time head of the Government Commission dealing with the consequences of Chornobyl, "work for the decontamination of Prypiat is being carried out successfully." According to this same account, "the essence of life is already returning" to the streets of the

reactor city, which held some 45,000 residents in April 1986.

For example, the streets had been "painstakingly cleaned," despite a heavy snowfall on the previous day. A new sports center is almost complete, and is to serve the needs of workers of the "Kombinat" production association, formed in late 1986 to carry out some of the major tasks in the Prypiat region, and shiftworkers at the nuclear power plant. The author of the article visited a hothouse in the city, in which strawberries, raspberries and black currants are being grown hydroponically, i.e., they are cultivated in water, to which chemicals are added. Contrary to Western reports, which speak of a deserted area, the writer suggested that Prypiat is gradually coming back to life and will soon be repopulated.³¹

The events described above, albeit from newspaper accounts, should not be taken lightly. The Soviet press reflects what the authorities wish to convey to their public. At the least, they wish to convince readers that the area is being quickly rehabilitated, because, in Mr. Arkhipov's view, they must try to reduce the impact for the benefit of future generations. At most, they intend to carry out the above proposals to the letter.

20. *Robitnycha Hazeta*, April 1, 1987.

21. *Pravda*, September 2, 1986.

22. *Izvestiya*, January 17, 1987.

23. *Robitnycha Hazeta*, March 17, 1987.

The situation is not entirely clear. On February 4, 1987, Radio Kiev announced the repopulation of 12 villages in the evacuated zone without specifying their location. The author has assumed that the radio was referring to the 13 Byelorussian settlements reported earlier. If it signified 12 Ukrainian villages, however, then 31 of the 69 Ukrainian villages in Chornobyl Raion have now been repopulated, i.e., almost half the total. The point would appear to be contradicted by the references to deserted villages made in the spring of 1987 by Dr. Robert Gale and other visitors to the Chornobyl region.

24. *Robitnycha Hazeta*, March 17, 1987.

25. *Pravda*, October 10, 1986.

26. *Pravda*, October 10, 1986.

27. *Izvestiya*, March 10, 1987.

28. See, for example, *Sovetskii Patriot*, August 24, 1986. As noted elsewhere in this essay, a Western correspondent maintains that Slavutych is to replace the contaminated Prypiat. But might it be a sign that the entire Zeleny Mys affair has been something of a non-event? Even in March 1987, the shift settlement had not been built. Moreover, the threat to the water supply posed by spring flooding may have had an impact on life at Zeleny Mys, which is located not only on the border of the 30-kilometer zone, but also on the banks of the Kiev Reservoir, where most of the water tests are being carried out. This author believes that when Slavutych is built, Zeleny Mys will be quietly abandoned, and quickly forgotten.

29. See, inter alia, *Pravda Ukrainy*, January 1, 1987; and February 12, 1987; and *Robitnycha Hazeta*, January 10, 1987.

30. *Felicity Barringer* for The New York Times. The author consulted the edition of her article that was published in *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto), April 6, 1987.

31. *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, November 6, 1986. See also *Robitnycha Hazeta*, November 18, 1986.

31. On Prypiat see *Robitnycha Hazeta*, March 22, 1987.

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The Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 7)

about 100 million Curies, several million times more than was released from Three Mile Island, where the secondary containment vessel contained the fission products despite severe core damage and a hydrogen explosion. The release included 50 MCI of quickly dissipated noble gas isotopes (practically the entire inventory), 7.3 MCI of iodine-131 which poses the major immediate hazard to human health (20 percent of the inventory, half-life of eight days), and 1 MCI of the volatile metal cesium-137 which poses the major long-term threat to human health (13 percent, half-life of 30 years). The remaining 40 MCI consisted largely of non-volatile metal oxides released as fine ash when fuel exposed to air burned together with graphite. Approximately 3 percent of the entire inventory of these materials was released, causing severe local contamination.

The four-year ban on human occupancy and agricultural in the area surrounding the power plant provides time for most of the non-volatile fission products to decay away; most of the Cs-137 will remain. Cesium binds tightly to soil, and remains there with an effective half-life of about 20 years. The majority of deaths that will ultimately result from this accident will be cancers caused by ingesting food grown or grazed on land contaminated with Cs-137. The official perception of what constitutes an "acceptable risk" will determine the ultimate number of victims. That Soviet predictions of cancers to be expected from the accident have generally excluded the contribution of food-borne Cs-137 is revealing in this regard.

The mix of radioisotopes released from Chernobyl was different from the fallout of an atomic bomb, so the comparison depends on the isotope you compare. In case of Cs-137, the Chernobyl release equaled several hundred Hiroshima bombs.

The Soviets have announced a series of measures to reduce the probability of another accident of this kind. Just

before the accident 15 RBMKs were operating, seven under construction, and eight more planned. With Chernobyl's Unit 4 destroyed and Chernobyl 3 hopelessly contaminated, 13 remain. Some of those under construction will be completed, but additional units will not be started. Therefore, the USSR will ultimately possess 20 or fewer RBMKs, instead of the 30 originally planned. Because six of the cancelled units were to be the souped-up RBMK-1500s, the difference represents 13,000 megawatts of generating capacity.

Fuel enrichment in surviving RBMKs is gradually being increased to between 2.4 percent U-235 or higher, which will reduce the problem of the positive void coefficient. Mechanical stops have been installed on the control rods to prevent withdrawing them too far. (Blocking the control rods is such a simple and effective measure that one wonders why this wasn't done earlier.) The emergency shut-off system is being improved. Finally, "organizational measures have been taken to improve the safety of nuclear power plants" [1].

A variety of familiar institutional shortcomings is clearly evident in this unhappy story: misplaced pride in Soviet technology, inappropriate borrowing of American technology, military precedence in the civilian economy, false economies of design and operating procedure, a frivolous attitude towards safety, an obsession with keeping the reactor running, poor planning, inadequate supervision, contempt for written regulations, precedence of orders over regulations and regulations over physical safeguards, poorly trained operators, and pressure "to get the job done."

The foregoing amounts to an outline of how things are done in the Soviet Union; changing these things would require radical and extensive reforms. Time will tell if the present leadership is ready and willing to carry the needed "organizational measures" beyond rewriting the safety regulations for RBMK operating and holding a show trial.

While the mechanical improvements outlined above will certainly reduce the

probability of another accident, it will ultimately be "organizational measures" that determine the safety of the Soviet nuclear power industry and, indeed, the viability of the Soviet Union as a leading industrial power.

Strategic implications

While U-235 and plutonium are practically stable, tritium has a half-life of 12 years. This means that hydrogen bombs have a short shelf life, and need to be recycled every few years. Just to maintain a constant inventory of hydrogen bombs, the Soviet Union must replace 5.5 percent of its entire stock of tritium each year. Reducing the ultimate number of RBMKs by fully one-third will severely constrain the USSR's ability to expand and perhaps even to maintain its nuclear arsenal. Converting the surviving RBMKs to 2.4 percent enriched fuel will compound the problem by tying up uranium enrichment

capacity which might otherwise contribute to the production of nuclear weapons. The probable replacement of the cancelled RBMKs with pressurized water reactors which require 4 to 5 percent enriched fuel will further increase the pressure on enrichment capacity.

This connection may prove to be the one positive consequence of the accident. At this time, the USSR may truly need to conclude an arms control agreement that will lead to actual arms reductions. The loss of the RBMKs means that keeping up with the United States in this area may no longer be a practical proposition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank M.J. Angwin of the Electric Power Research Institute for providing me with copies of many important documents related to Chernobyl, without which this review could not have been written.

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Sacramento Ukrainians participate in festival



Maid of Ukraine Halynka Hnyp in parade before the California State Capitol.

by Alex Kachmar
SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Area Ukrainians again successfully represented Ukraine at the annual Sacramento Camellia Festival during the weekends of February 29 - March 1 and March 7-8.

Maid of Ukraine was 19-year-old Halynka Hnyp, daughter of Ivan and Marusia Hnyp of Atwater, Calif. Miss Hnyp, a native of Los Angeles, graduated from Atwater High School with high honors and presently attends Fresno City College.

Thanks to her grandfather who spent many after-school hours teaching her the Ukrainian language, she speaks fluent Ukrainian, as was pointed out in her introduction to the crowd at the parade and the International Friendship Luncheon.

At the International Friendship Display Booths, the Ukrainians' booth was manned by Stephaniea Myszkewycz, Julia and Ted Wiater, Joanna and Bill Mazurek of Oroville, and Mrs. Tcherpenko from the San Francisco area.

It was estimated that 50,000 spectators watched the parade. 900 attended the International Friendship Luncheon and approximately 10,000 came to browse through the International Exhibit Booths, representing 18 nations.

This year the honored nation was Israel, and in 1988 the honored nation was going to be Ukraine in commemoration of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine.

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Wilkes-Barre

(Continued from page 5)

1985 and 1986. A detailed explanation was given of the various items. Mr. Pastuszek then presented a check to the district for its organizing efforts the past year. The assembly was urged to try a little harder and possibly reach 100 percent of the district's goal for 1987-88.

Mr. Hryncyshyn inquired why the UNA does not have medical benefits in case of catastrophic illness, and it was pointed out that the UNA is a fraternal organization engaged in selling life insurance and is not equipped to cover any devastating and dire economic medical catastrophe. Mr. Hryncyshyn then questioned why the UNA does not give members a choice of either taking the dividends or letting them accumulate by buying additional paid-up insurance. Mr. Pastuszek informed those present that he would present this to the Supreme Executive Committee for their consideration.

Mr. Pastuszek reminded the secretaries that in the event that they have any prospective members who are interested in purchasing \$50,000 of insurance or more, they should call the UNA Home Office and a professional salesperson would come to their assistance, protecting the organizer relative to his finder's fee.

The district chairman, on behalf of the committee, sent greetings to the UNA Supreme Executive Committee and expressed appreciation for Mr. Pastuszek's presence at the meeting.

The meeting was then closed with a prayer. Refreshments followed.

Anthracite region

(Continued from page 5)

nald Lowry has been selected to do likewise in the Cleveland area.

Mr. Keybida also asked the members to cooperate with the new fraternal activities coordinator, Andre J. Worobec, and to read his excellent article on fraternalism in the March 15 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. He asked the members to take full advantage of the 1987 summer/fall camps and workshops at Soyuzivka; to submit scholarship applications immediately for consideration; and to join the crowds at the annual UNA Father's Day Festival to be held at Soyuzivka, June 20-21.

During the question and answer period which followed, the main thrust of discussion was on the lack of communications between the secretaries and the Home Office. Mr. Keybida stated he would attempt to clarify any misunderstandings.

After the adoption of the 1987 program and resolutions, the meeting was adjourned by Mr. Butrey. A sumptuous dinner was served to the members, with a blessing by Msgr. Wroblewski and the groups' singing of "Sorrowful Mother." "Mnohaya Lita" was also sung for the 85-year-old monsignor.

Correction

In The Weekly's story (March 22) on Nancy Melnyk Miles and her fourth grade class, it was incorrectly noted that Ms. Miles has a bachelor's degree in education, English and history from Nazareth College. It should have been noted that she has a master's degree in those fields.

TUSM protest...

(Continued from page 2)

In March 1972, after further KGB harassment, Mr. Shukhevych was arrested and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and five years' exile, stated Ms. Strokata. While he was in the notorious Potma labor camp in Mordovia, he was reportedly searched by guards, who found on him a piece of cloth with writing on it, which was used as additional evidence against him when his case was reviewed the following year. After the review, Mr. Shukhevych's was resented to 10 years' imprisonment, including five years' strict-regimen labor camp, and five years' internal exile.

Mr. Shukhevych served the first part of his present sentence in Vladimir and Chistopol prisons. In 1980, he reportedly had surgery to remove part of his stomach, ravaged by ulcers from an improper diet and inadequate medical treatment. In mid-November 1981 he was sent for medical treatment to the Central Hospital for Prisoners in Leningrad, where he was kept until February 1982. While he was hospitalized, he underwent an operation for removal of a cataract in one eye and repair of bilateral detached retinas in both eyes. Nonetheless, the dissident lost 99 percent of his vision.

As a result of his long hospitalization, Mr. Shukhevych's sentence was extended to March 1988.

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TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 1987	18,777	50,396	6,768	75,941
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1987				
New members.....	37	53	14	104
Reinstated.....	20	56	3	79
Transferred in.....	2	7	3	12
Change class in.....	5	3	—	8
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	64	120	20	204
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1987				
Suspended.....	17	40	23	80
Transferred out.....	2	5	1	8
Change of class out.....	5	3	—	8
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	1	64	—	65
Cash surrender.....	11	50	—	61
Endowment matured.....	25	47	—	72
.....	31	55	—	86
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	14	14
TOTAL LOSSES:	94	264	38	396
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1987				
Paid up.....	31	55	—	86
Extended insurance.....	11	21	—	32
TOTAL GAINS:	42	76	—	118
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1987				
Died.....	1	25	—	26
Cash surrender.....	5	14	—	19
Reinstated.....	6	9	—	15
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	17	53	—	70
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF FEBRUARY 1987	18,772	50,275	6,750	75,797

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

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Income from "Svoboda" Operation.....	106,621.31
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$319,088.37
Certificate Loans.....	1,638.92
Mortgage Loans.....	39,595.67
Banks.....	2,902.25
Stocks.....	2,662.45
Real Estate.....	43,384.33
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	800,000.00
Total.....	\$1,209,271.99
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,522.35
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	307.90
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,390.97
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	2,261.14
Bank Charge Ref'd.....	10.00
General Office Maintenance Ref'd.....	836.84
Investment Expense Ref'd.....	175.00
Insurance Dept. Fees Ref'd.....	105.00
Total.....	\$20,609.20
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$2,386.51
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	750.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	7,500.50
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	896.00
Total.....	\$11,533.01
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$420,486.51
Mortgages Repaid.....	101,887.77
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	9,317.59
Total.....	\$531,691.87
Income For February 1987.....	\$2,117,677.60

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1987

Paid To Or For Members			
Cash Surrenders.....	\$57,789.55		
Endowments Matured.....	106,903.21		
Death Benefits.....	89,186.68		
Interest On Death Benefits.....	60.48		
Payor Death Benefits.....	107.50		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,419.17		
Dues From Members Returned.....	83.90		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,450.00		
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	2,919.33		
Scholarships.....	1,000.00		
Total.....	\$261,919.82		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate.....	\$57,432.08		
Svoboda Operation.....	105,384.46		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	50,000.00		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$2,273.64		
Medical Inspections.....	509.15		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	4,561.60		
Reward To Organizers.....	3,000.00		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	830.80		
Field Conferences.....	689.41		
Total.....	\$11,864.60		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90		
Salary Of Office Employee.....	37,420.95		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	19,698.36		
Insurance-General.....	18,692.80		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	22,745.97		
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	984.96		
Total.....	\$110,240.94		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$836.95		
Books and Periodicals.....	501.16		
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	105.00		
General Office Maintenance.....	3,839.26		
Insurance Department Fees.....	710.00		
Operating Expenses Of Canadian Office.....	160.65		
Postage.....	939.70		
Printing And Stationery.....	3,011.92		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	2,730.84		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,995.20		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	1,015.36		
Total.....	\$15,846.04		
Miscellaneous:			
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	150.00		
Youth Sports Activities.....	700.00		
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	1,476.00		
Fraternal Activities.....	467.01		
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	8,867.90		
Professional Fees.....	2,700.00		
Total.....	\$14,360.91		
Investments:			
Bonds.....	\$918,814.30		
Mortgages.....	60,000.00		
Stock.....	2,662.45		
Certificate Loans.....	1,763.92		
Real Estate.....	2,751.68		
Total.....	\$985,992.35		
Disbursements For February 1987.....	\$1,613,041.20		
BALANCE			
ASSETS	Liabilities		
Cash.....	\$1,427,821.43	Life Insurance.....	\$56,172,299.89
Bonds.....	41,753,807.86	Accidental D.D.....	1,540,286.52
Mortgage Loans.....	4,600,194.80	Fraternal.....	89,013.53
Certificate Loans.....	734,996.46	Orphans.....	356,505.35
Real Estate.....	1,130,403.86	Old Age Home.....	18,038.64
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	335,051.08	Emergency.....	89,628.66
Stocks.....	1,178,946.06		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	7,000,000.00		
Total.....	\$58,265,772.59	Total.....	\$58,265,772.59

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Manor receives \$25,000 grant



Pennsylvania State Sen. Stewart J. Greenleaf presented Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, with a \$25,000 Department of Education Grant. At left is Brother Shamus J. McGranra TOR, dean of admissions; Sister Cecilia; Sen. Greenleaf; Sister Celine OSBM, executive vice-president for academic affairs; Sister Francis OSBM, dean of students; and Alexander Cicchitti, director of finance.

Congressional...

(Continued from page 1)

contacts cases. The Helsinki Commission reported recently that 137 of the 442 cases that Rep. Hoyer had appealed for last November at the Vienna Helsinki review meeting have been resolved, including 134 family reunification cases and three family visit cases.



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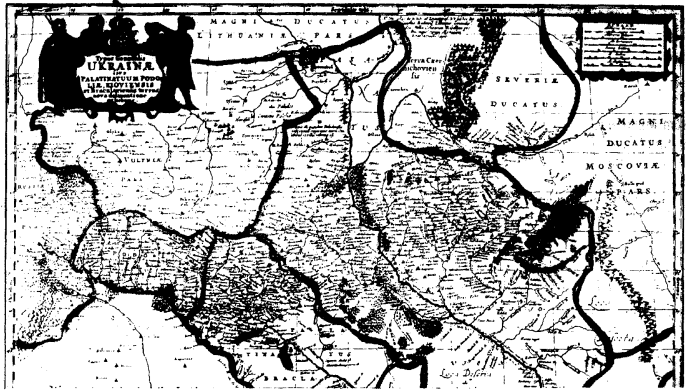
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For the growing number of university faculty and secondary school teachers responsible for courses in Ukrainian studies, *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas* provides a basic tool that has been needed for a long time. Maps 3 through 24 are arranged in chronological order so that the administrative changes experienced by Ukraine can be easily followed.

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For the first time in this book, students will find a clear visual presentation, with maps of superb quality, of the many changes that have beset Ukrainian lands from earliest times to the present.

PAUL ROBERT MAGOCSI is Professor, Department of History, Department of Political Science, and Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. He is the author of eight books and numerous articles. His books include *The Shaping of a National Identity: Subcarpathian Rus', 1848-1948* and *Galicia: A Historical Survey and Bibliographic Guide*.

GEOFFREY J. MATTHEWS is chief cartographer of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto. He is the cartographic designer of the internationally award winning *Economic Atlas of Ontario*, and also of the forthcoming multivolume *Historical Atlas of Canada*.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

May 8

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites the public to an informative evening with Kiev Consul General-Designate William Courtney, National Geographic reporter Mike Edwards and photographer Tania D'Avignon at 7:30 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. An exhibit of photographs taken by recent travelers to Soviet Ukraine will open simultaneously. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

May 8-9

NEWARK, N.J.: The Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor its semi-annual fund-raising garage sale with all proceeds designated for the school. Anyone wishing to donate any items that are used, but still in good condition, including furniture, appliances, toys, books, or knick-knacks, may contact K. Hapij, (201) 992-9645.

May 9

CHICAGO: St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church will stage its "Ethnic Spring Concert" at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of Mother Guerin High School at 8001 W. Belmont Ave. This fund-raising concert will feature the Flatley Studio of Irish Dance, the Grandis Lithuanian Folk Dance Company, the ODUM Bandura

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

Trio, the Hromovytsia Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble and students from the Northwest Branch of School of Ukrainian Ballet of Chicago. For ticket information call (312) 625-4805.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold "A Tropical Splash" at 8 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel, 130 Route 10 W., by the swimming pool. There will be entertainment, dancing, swimming and a buffet. Admission is \$25 per person; \$20 for students. There will be a cash bar. For information call Christine, (201) 376-6819, or Valia, (201) 763-7511.

May 11

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will host a concert, featuring the Archduke Chamber Trio performing works by Mozart and Beethoven at 8 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. A donation of \$10 is suggested. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

May 15

CHICAGO: "The World of William Kurelek," an exhibit of works by the late artist, will open with a reception at 7-10 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibit will run through June 30.

Professionals' federation to meet

OSHAWA, Ont. — Progress and professionalism will be the theme of the 1987 biennial convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, to be held here May 15-18.

The UCPBF, the Edmonton-based umbrella organization of Ukrainian professional and business clubs in Canada, has invited Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to deliver a keynote banquet address on Saturday. The convention will also feature three workshops on relations with the media, government and business.

Vitor Malarek, a senior reporter with

the Globe and Mail of Toronto, will be moderating the media workshop.

A panel discussion on the conference theme will include five community activists from the United States and Canada, including Bohdan Vitvitsky, the founding president of the Ukrainian Professional and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Paul Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto will moderate a panel on "University and Contemporary Issues." Speakers on this panel will be drawn from universities and colleges in North America.

Basilian sisters symposium slated

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — In honor of the 75th anniversary of the arrival in America of the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great arrival, the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor Junior College is sponsoring a special symposium on Saturday, May 9, titled "75 Years of Prayer and Service: Jubilee Symposium of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great."

The symposium will be held at 2 - 5 p.m. in the Basileiad Library on the campus located on Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. The public is invited to attend and free-will offerings will be accepted at the door.

Featured symposium speakers are:

Dr. Paul Fedwick of St. Michael's College, Toronto, who will speak on "Spirituality of St. Basil the Great"; Sister Jerome Roman, OSBM, a past president of Manor Junior College will discuss the "Basilian Sister as Educator"; Dr. Ihor Mirchuk director of the college's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, will present, "Historical Perspectives: Basilian Sisters in a New World: Past, Present, Future."

In addition, Anna Maksymowich UHSC librarian, will discuss, "Personal Reminiscences of the Sisters of St. Basil in Ukraine."; Christine Chomyń Izak UHSC museum collection curator, will speak on "Personal Reminiscences of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in America."

WQXR to air Barvinsky works

CRANFORD, N.J. — Musicologists consider Vasily Barvinsky (1888-1963) one of the most important composers of 20th century Ukrainian music. Next year will mark the 100th anniversary of his birth. To begin noting that anniversary, the New York radio station WQXR-FM 96.3 will broadcast several of Barvinsky's piano works on Friday, May 15, between noon and 1 p.m.

WQXR, widely known as the "Radio of the New York Times," broadcasts choice classical music and is the oldest and most prestigious station of its kind in the metropolitan tri-state area.

The Barvinsky works to be aired, namely the Preludes and "Miniatures on Ukrainian Folk Themes" for piano, are from stereo recordings of German pianist Michael Grill, an enthusiast of the Barvinsky "oeuvre."

His album, comprising four preludes and six "miniatures" was released in Bavaria in 1981 and sold out in short order. Regardless of his youth, at 31

Mr. Grill is recognized as one of the leading pianists and organists of southern West Germany.

The broadcast was initiated by musicologist Roman Sawycky, a researcher of the Barvinsky legacy, and contributor to The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda.

Robert Sherman, executive producer of WQXR, is also host of the daily "Listening Room" show on which he will present the recordings by Mr. Grill. A few days ago, he telephoned Mr. Sawycky and informed him that out of the Barvinsky album he will choose for broadcast one or two preludes but about four "miniatures," for he found them "more interesting." This broadcast will be Vasily Barvinsky's and Michael Grill's debut on WQXR.

Anyone wishing to send Mr. Sherman a note of appreciation, may write to: Mr. Robert Sherman, Executive Producer, WQXR "Radio of the New York Times," 229 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y., 10036.

Experts testify..

(Continued from page 1)

had directed Mr. Bezaleli to conduct another, more thorough examination of the document.

Defense counsel John Gill was able to establish that the signature of Ernst Teufel on the card is different from other signatures of this German officer. Mr. Bezaleli stated that there are differences among the writing samples, but that they are not important.

Mr. Gill also asked the witness whether the Ukrainian letter "ya" in Mr. Demjanjuk's alleged signature on the ID card is similar to that letter in the handwriting of the translator. Mr. Bezaleli acknowledged that there is a similarity, but the prosecution objected.

In the afternoon that day, the prosecution brought in its next witness, Reinhardt Altman of Wiesbaden, West Germany, a 46-year-old former policeman who works in the criminal identifications bureau and is a fingerprints specialist. At the beginning of his testimony, the witness gave a detailed explanation of dactyloscopy.

The next day, Mr. Altman spoke about the facial characteristics he had identified after studying eight photographs of Mr. Demjanjuk. Mr. Altman stated that he is the only specialist in West Germany qualified to conduct such a study of photographs. Among the photos he had examined was the photo from the Trawniki ID card.

Mr. Altman said he had identified 24 features and then had compared them on all eight photos. He concluded that there is a very high degree of similarity, though not 100 percent certainty, that the eight photos are of one and the same person. The witness testified with the aid of a photo album he had prepared containing 32 photos. It turned out, however, that the defense had never been given a copy of this album and cross-examination regarding this album was then postponed until the next day.

Nonetheless, chief defense attorney Mark O'Connor established during his questioning that Mr. Altman had not completed any specialized courses in anthropology and that his expertise lies only in the field of fingerprints.

Under cross-examination, the witness stated that he had come up with his list of 24 facial features on the basis of work done by two French anthropologists, though he could not state when these two scholars had done their studies.

Mr. O'Connor completed cross-examination of the witness with questions about modern photographic tech-

niques, including various trick techniques that could be used to doctor photos.

During Mr. O'Connor's cross-examination of Mr. Altman on Wednesday, April 29, it was revealed that the photo album being used by the witness was somewhat different from the one provided to the defense team. At one point, Mr. O'Connor took a closer look at the album the witness was holding and noticed several differences. He then directed the court's attention to this fact and asked that this be entered into the record. The judges agreed.

Mr. O'Connor also established that there are some differences in the features seen in the eight photos, most notably in the ears. Finally Mr. O'Connor showed the witness a photo of a person who looked like Mr. Demjanjuk and asked him if he would be able to do a similar comparison of facial features between that photo and one of Mr. Demjanjuk. The witness declined, even though he had previously testified that he would be able to conduct such an analysis even with the naked eye, without any magnifying glass, etc.

All three judges also posed questions to the witness that day.

On the final day of the week's court proceedings, anthropologist Patricia Smith, formerly of England and a resident of Israel since 1962, testified about the similarities between three photos allegedly of the defendant: the 1942 Trawniki ID card, a 1947 driver's license from Germany and a 1958 Cleveland photo.

Ms. Smith, who is a professor of anatomy and dental medicine at Hebrew University, spoke for some two and a half hours about anthropology and genetics, leading up to the studies of Australian anthropologist Kenneth Brown who studied eight pairs of identical twins and developed a method of measuring physical similarities between twins.

The witness applied his method to her examination of the three photos and concluded that the differences between the first two photos was nil, while the difference between the second and third photos was 11 percent. This, however, she said, is a difference that is five times smaller than the average difference between identical twins.

Ms. Smith will continue testifying next week.

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