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At the Demjanjuk trial

## Defense accuses witness of fraud

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — Chief defense attorney Mark O'Connor accused American documents expert Gideon Epstein of giving fraudulent testimony during the John Demjanjuk trial this week as cross-examination of this prosecution witness continued.

Mr. O'Connor on Monday, May 11, accused the expert of fraud because he had testified that there were no differences between a certified copy of the Trawniki identification card and the original.

Mr. O'Connor was prevented by the presiding judge from entering into evidence a certified copy of the card given by the Soviets to a Cleveland court in 1981. The attorney said the copy would show Soviet fraud.

Mr. O'Connor later told the press, "These cards are totally different." He pointed to a blocked out section of the copy which on the original contains the name of a Soviet official who translated it in 1948 as well as the source, the KGB.

"Why doesn't the Soviet Union come here and certify this original. That's the only way this can be cleared up," the Associated Press quoted Mr. O'Connor as saying.

Presiding Judge Dov Levin also prevented Mr. O'Connor from asking about the case of Frank Walus, a Chicagoan accused of Nazi war crimes and later found to be a victim of mistaken identity, although 11 witnesses held testified that he was the

"Butcher of Kielce." Mr. O'Connor had wanted to show that the Office of Special Investigations, which employs Mr. Epstein as its chief forensics expert, had possessed documents clearing Mr. Walus, but had kept them secret.

Earlier, defense counsel John Gill had established in his questioning of the witness that there are differences among the signatures of Ernst Teufel on the samples he examined.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Epstein also revealed that when he had made copies of the original Trawniki ID card at the Soviet Embassy, the photo was not attached to it, but that when he placed the photo on top of the card, the stamps meshed.

Mr. Epstein admitted that he had traveled across the United States in 1981 with lectures for documents experts and had used materials from the still-pending Demjanjuk case. The witness said that he had been told by OSI lawyers that this was allowable, but now he believes that he should not have used materials from a case still under review.

The prosecution next called Matiyahu Maizel, a professor of Soviet history at Tel Aviv University, to the witness stand. He began his testimony by speaking about the beginning of World War II. The professor continued his testimony the next day, Tuesday, May 12, by speaking about the further history of World War II.

During the cross-examination, Prof. (Continued on page 16)

## Veteran political prisoner Shumuk permitted to emigrate to Canada

by Michael Bociurkiw

TORONTO — Ukrainian dissident Danylo Shumuk has been given permission to emigrate to Canada.

The Canadian Government announced on May 11 that the Soviet Union will allow the 73-year-old dissident to fly to Moscow from Karatobe in the Kazakh republic, where he has been in internal exile for the past five years.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark asked Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in October 1986 to allow the Ukrainian dissident to join his nephew in British Columbia.

Mr. Shumuk, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, has spent 34 years in prisons or labor camps, mostly on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Denis Tessier, a spokesperson for the External Affairs Department in Ottawa, said Mr. Shumuk was expected to come to the Canadian Embassy in Moscow on Friday, May 15 and leave the Soviet Union a few days later.

The Canadian Government first called upon the Soviet Union to allow Mr. Shumuk to emigrate to Canada in the early 1970s. Since then, Canadian Cabinet ministers have intervened about 25 times on Mr. Shumuk's behalf with Soviet officials.

During a 1985 official visit to Kiev, Mr. Clark startled Alexander Lyashko, the chairman of the Council of Ministers (Continued on page 14)



Danylo Shumuk

### 40 years' incarceration

The 73-year-old veteran political prisoner was born on January 30, 1914, in the village of Boremschyna, Volhynia oblast, to a large peasant family. In 1933 at the age of 18 he was arrested several times and eventually incarcerated in a Polish prison as a result of his underground Communist activity. Mr. Shumuk was imprisoned for over five years and released in 1939 after the Soviets took control of Western Ukraine, which was part of Poland at the time.

In May 1941 Mr. Shumuk was forced to join a "work camp," but once the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, these work camps were transformed into penal battalions, which were sent to the front lines without military training. Captured by the Germans, Mr. Shumuk spent 18 months in a German POW camp near Poltava until he escaped.

Disillusioned with communism after learning of the artificial famine in Ukraine of 1932-33, Mr. Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and was appointed a political instructor in an officer training school.

In February 1945 he was captured by the NKVD Soviet secret police and a military tribunal sentenced him to be shot. The death sentence was eventually commuted to 20 years of hard labor, and together with hundreds of thousands of other political prisoners, Mr. Shumuk helped build (Continued on page 14)

## WCFU, UCC release report on Chernobyl accident

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) recently released a report in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Soviet Ukraine. The purpose of the report is to inform the public of findings related to the accident in the past year.

The study was put together by the Chernobyl Commission whose members were: J.A. Dankowych, Ph.D.; O. Danylak; B. Jaciw; B. Lychacz, M.D.; David R. Marples, Ph.D.; O. A. Trojan, Ph.D.

The report, which was released April 16, touched on a variety of topics, including understanding the nuclear explosion, handling the aftermath, medical aspects and conclusions made by the commission.

Its introduction notes: "The objectives of this position paper are to review and comment on the disaster, detail the short- and long-term effects of the radioactive fallout on the health of individuals, the food chain and the environment, consider the safety issues, look at what a model response should be to such a disaster and compare it to

the response of the USSR," as well as "to educate the Ukrainian and international communities about these matters."

The report has been sent to Ukrainian central organizations throughout Australia, Canada, Europe and the United States, as well as several media, government, nuclear physics and health-oriented organizations, according to Lida Soltys, project coordinator.

A number of interviews have been given by the WCFU as a result of the report, but Ms. Soltys said she's not sure the reaction to the report is what the organizations had hoped for. "We're hoping central organizations will follow up with more action" and distribute the report in their respective communities.

The first part of the report, "Understanding the Explosion" discusses what happened on April 26, 1986, the day of the accident and how the fire was contained and how radionuclide releases were contained. It also looks at the Soviet explanation of the events.

The second section is titled "Handling of the Aftermath."

"Perhaps the most pointed comment made in regard to the communication

problem," wrote the members of the Chernobyl Commission, "was that of a Warsaw resident: 'We can understand an accident. It could happen to anyone. But that the Soviets said nothing and let our children suffer exposure to this cloud for days is unforgivable.' The situation in Ukraine was even worse as the population was still not informed while Polish children were being given an iodine solution."

"So, who has taken the blame?" asks the commission. "In the first place, two all-union ministries have been purged of personnel: Power and Electrification, and Medium Machine Building (the ministry in charge of nuclear weapons production). In addition, the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, established in 1983 after a crisis at a reactor manufacturing plant in Rostov oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, has also been heavily criticized."

Of the Soviet version of the accident, that was released in Vienna, the commission wrote: "The Soviet report, although refreshingly open, makes some suggestions that should continue (Continued on page 10)

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Party secretaries reshuffled in three Ukrainian regions

by Roman Solchanyk

The dismissals in February and March of three regional Communist Party leaders in Ukraine — in Voroshylivhrad, Dnipropetrovske and Lviv — have set in motion a series of personnel shifts that have resulted in important changes in the composition of the Ukrainian party and government, including the Politburo and Secretariat.

**Voloshylivhrad:** The sacking of Borys Honcharenko, first secretary of the Voroshylivhrad Oblast Party Committee, was a direct result of the scandal surrounding the illegal arrest and detention of Viktor Berkhin, a Soviet journalist, which surfaced in the fall of last year. The so-called Berkhin Affair received wide coverage in the Western press after USSR KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov revealed in *Pravda* that it was one of his own subordinates, the local head of the KGB in Voroshylivhrad, who was the main figure in the conspiracy against the journalist.

Mr. Honcharenko's dismissal, which was ordered by the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, was announced in *Pravda* by Ukrainian Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbysky on February 15. Some two weeks later, on February 27, Mr. Honcharenko was formally removed from office at a plenum of the Voroshylivhrad Oblast Party Committee.

His successor, Ivan Andreyevich Liakhov, had previously been head of the important Organizational Party Work Department of the Ukrainian Central Committee. Mr. Liakhov had only been in this post a little over a year before moving to Voroshylivhrad. He is 51, a Russian, and had previously served as first secretary of the Voroshylivhrad City Party Committee and first secretary of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Party Committee.

Mr. Liakhov's place at the Organizational Party Work Department has been taken by Anatoliy Ivanovych Korniyenko. Mr. Korniyenko is 49, a Ukrainian, and had been first secretary of the Ternopil Oblast Party Committee since February 1983. Before then he had served as first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol.

The new man in Ternopil, in turn, is 49-year-old Valentyn Yevhenovych Ostrozhynsky. He is a Ukrainian and has been a party member since 1957. Mr. Ostrozhynsky is a graduate of the Kazan Military School, Kiev State University, and the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, and holds the candidate of philosophical sciences degree. Since 1982 he had served as second secretary of the Zhytomyr Oblast Party Committee.

**Dnipropetrovske:** Approximately one month after Mr. Honcharenko's dismissal, on March 17, a plenum of the Dnipropetrovske Oblast Party Committee resolved that the incumbent first secretary, Viktor Boyko, could no longer "continue holding the post of first secretary of the Party Obkom." *Radianska Ukraina* reported that "convening the plenum was made necessary because the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, after having thoroughly studied the situation in the oblast, found serious shortcomings in the style of work of the Oblast Committee of the Party, its Buro, and the first secretary of

the Obkom, V. H. Boyko."

Mr. Shcherbysky, addressing the Sixth Congress of the Ukrainian Union of Journalists in mid-February, had already made clear that the practice of muzzling journalists was not limited to Voroshylivhrad, referring specifically to "instances of an incorrect attitude to articles in the press" that had taken place in Dnipropetrovske and Lviv.

**Radianska Ukraina**, in its report on the Dnipropetrovske plenum, also made note that there had been "various violations and abuses" involving law enforcement agencies and that a former *Pravda* correspondent was the victim of the "prejudicial attitude of certain Party Obkom workers." Similar charges were made in the *Pravda* report on the proceedings of the plenum.

In short, the circumstances resulting in Mr. Boyko's removal were not unlike those in Voroshylivhrad.

It was not until a month later, however, at another plenum of the Dnipropetrovske Party organization held on April 20, that Mr. Boyko was formally removed from his position. His place was taken by Volodymyr Antonovych Ivashko, a candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo and the ideological secretary of the Ukrainian party.

Less than a week later, a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee relieved Mr. Ivashko of his post in the Secretariat, which he had held only since February 1986. He was succeeded by Yuriy Nykyforovych Yelchenko, a full member of the Ukrainian Politburo and the former first secretary of the Kiev City Party Committee.

Mr. Yelchenko's successor in Kiev, chosen at a plenum of the Kiev City Party organization on April 27, is 51-year-old Kostiantyn Ivanovych Masyk. He is Ukrainian, a Party member since 1962, and a graduate of the Gorky Institute of Water Transport Engineers and the Higher Party Correspondence School of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Beginning in 1965, Mr. Masyk served as first secretary of the Kiev City Komsomol organization and then as first secretary of the Kiev Oblast Komsomol Committee.

In 1972 he was made first secretary of the Darnytsky Raion Party Committee in Kiev; in 1974 he was transferred to the post of inspector in the Ukrainian Central Committee; in 1976 Mr. Masyk was a secretary and in 1977 second secretary of Odessa Oblast Party Committee; between 1981 and October, 1986 he served as deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; and since October, 1986 he had been an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee.

**Lviv:** Three days after Mr. Boyko's dismissal in Dnipropetrovske, the same fate met Viktor Dobryk, the first secretary of the Lviv Party organization. Mr. Dobryk was sacked at a plenum of the Lviv Oblast Party Committee held on March 20, which also selected Yakiv Petrovych Pohrebniak as his successor.

Mr. Pohrebniak is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo and was one of the industrial secretaries of the Ukrainian Central Committee since 1971.

At a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee held on March 24 and 25, Mr. Pohrebniak was removed from the Secretariat and his place was taken by 51-year-old Stanislav Ivanovych Hu-

(Continued on page 13)

## Writer's manuscript confiscated

NEW YORK — Literary historian Viktoras Petkus, who is serving a 15-year sentence in Perm labor camp 36-1 has had yet another manuscript confiscated from his cell, according to a report received by the Lithuanian Information Center.

The confiscated work is a literary encyclopedia on world writers, which Mr. Petkus is reported to have compiled with official permission, during his years of imprisonment.

Independent sources report that the work consisted of 33 volumes at 100 pages each, covering 45,000 biographies.

In an exclusive interview with the Lithuanian Information Center, Natan Sharansky of Israel confirmed that Mr. Petkus began this work in 1978 when the two of them shared a cell in Chistopol prison. "I have no doubt that Petkus compiled a study of such magnitude. During those 16 months we spent together," explained Mr. Sharansky, "he filled three to four thick notebooks... When I asked him why he was writing it, he said that a Lithuanian literary encyclopedia as such did not exist at the time, and that derived great personal satisfaction from the research."

Mr. Sharansky noted, however, that Mr. Petkus was forced to write in Russian, so that Russian-speaking camp guards could periodically censor the material. If the content met with their approval, it was returned to the author.

Mr. Petkus purportedly used his personal collection of books, kept in storage, for research, reported the Lithuanian Information Center. Prisoners are allowed to order a limited number of books and subscriptions for



Viktoras Petkus

their reading pleasure, said Mr. Sharansky, and these items are often circulated and shared among the inmates.

According to the report, Mr. Petkus do his research and writing at night, after completing his daily work quota.

Dissident circles think that Mr. Petkus' work is at risk of being destroyed, or handed over to the Academy of Sciences without due credit to the author. They have thus appealed to the West to intercede on the author's behalf with Soviet authorities, particularly camp administrators.

(Continued on page 13)

## Georgian dissident released from prison

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Georgian dissident Tengis Gudava was released from prison on April 27 by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, reported the Keston News Service in its April 30 newsletter.

The 34-year-old native of Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, who along with his younger brother, Eduard, was active in the unofficial "Phantom" musical group made up of Catholics and Jewish refuseniks, was freed from a KGB prison in his hometown. He was reportedly transferred there from Perm labor camp No. 37 earlier this year and was pressured to write a clemency plea in order to secure his release. He reportedly refused to sign or write anything and on March 23 began a

hunger strike to protest harsh treatment by prison authorities and demanded his unconditional release.

It is not yet known, Keston said, what conditions, if any, led to Mr. Gudava's release.

Mr. Gudava was sentenced in 1985 to seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and three years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Eduard Gudava, 32, who is serving a sentence of four years' strict-regimen labor camp since he was charged in 1985 with "malicious hooliganism," has apparently not been released. Keston College reported that Eduard has also refused to sign or write any statements in exchange for his release and joined his brother's hunger strike under threat of an additional sentence.

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Editor: Roma Hadzawycz  
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak  
Chrystyna N. Lapychak

Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiw  
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

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## Ukrainian concerns raised at conference on Holocaust

by R.W. Kryvonis

NEWTON, Mass. — The second annual International Conference on Holocaust and Human Rights Law sparked brisk discussions on topics ranging from the prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals to the cover-up of genocides such as the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33, and the Armenian Massacre of 1914. Sponsored by the Holocaust and Human Rights Research Project at Boston College Law School, the April 6 conference featured prominent scholars and jurists from the United States, Canada, West Germany, Israel and Argentina.

During the morning session, M. Dennis Gouldman, director of the International Division of the State Attorney's Office of Israel, assured the audience that Ukrainian American John Demjanjuk will receive a fair trial in Israel, and that Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys will have every opportunity to examine and test all the evidence in the possession of the government prosecutors — even evidence which might harm the prosecution's chances of conviction.

Mr. Gouldman criticized the Western media for its failure to clarify what he called "myths" about the Demjanjuk trial. He disputed the depiction of the proceedings as a "show trial," and insisted that the three-judge panel is adhering strictly to settled principles of due process. "The best way to vindicate the human rights of the victims (of the

Holocaust) is to vindicate the rights of the accused," said Mr. Gouldman.

According to Mr. Gouldman, the witnesses who have testified against Mr. Demjanjuk have been subjected to grueling cross-examination by the defense attorneys, and the judges have given the defense great latitude in exploring areas of questioning that would normally be considered irrelevant or unnecessary to the determination of guilt or innocence.

Later, Mr. Gouldman told one of the participants that the first expert witness called by the prosecution offered a statement to the effect that only John Demjanjuk was on trial, that the Ukrainian people must not be blamed for the crimes of one individual, particularly since many Ukrainians had sheltered Jews during World War II at great risk to their own lives. For unknown reasons, the defense objected to the statement, and the presiding justices ordered that the statement be stricken from the record.

The panel discussion which featured Mr. Gouldman was moderated by Allan A. Ryan Jr., director of the Office of Special Investigations at the time deportation proceedings were brought against Mr. Demjanjuk. Mr. Ryan and others questioned the willingness of the Canadian government to prosecute Nazi war criminals believed to be living in Canada.

Prof. Irwin Cotler of the McGill University Law School condemned the Mulroney administration for what he saw as foot-dragging on the war crimes issue. "Until now," said Mr. Cotler, "the Canadian government was under a reasonable apprehension of obstruction of justice."

Nevertheless, Mr. Cotler expressed hope that the Deschenes Commission Report would help "de-ethnicize" the issue and lay to rest concerns that the Ukrainian or Baltic community was being singled out for war-crimes probes. "This is not a Ukrainian versus Jewish issue... For too long, it's been portrayed as a private ethnic quarrel."

However, other panelists continued  
(Continued on page 14)

## Linnas seeks pardon

MOSCOW — Karl Linnas, who was deported to Estonia from the United States, has asked the Supreme Court of the Estonian SSR to pardon him, reported TASS.

According to The New York Times, TASS reported that the appeal cited the passage of more than 40 years since the actions in issue.

Mr. Linnas faces a death sentence handed down in absentia by a Soviet Court. The verdict was announced in the Soviet press three weeks before the trial had begun.

## Boschwitz pens letter to Ben-Meir

WASHINGTON — Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, (R-Minn.) wrote a letter to Knesset Deputy Speaker Dov Ben-Meir calling his letter to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine "unsensitive and unworthy of a representative of your government."

The text of Sen. Boschwitz's letter was released this week by AHRU.

The senator wrote his letter to Mr. Ben-Meir on February 20 after he received a copy of the Israeli Parliament member's correspondence regarding the John Demjanjuk case.

Sen. Boschwitz stressed in his letter, "I fear you have done Israel a disservice," and he charged that Mr. Ben-Meir ascribes "the same concept of collective guilt to Ukrainians for which we Jews have ourselves long suffered."

The full text of Sen. Boschwitz's letter follows.

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Dear Mr. Ben-Meir:

It was with some distress that I received from one of my constituents a copy of your correspondence with the Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. As you may recall, the genesis

of the correspondence concerned the John Demjanjuk case. I must tell you that I found your response insensitive and unworthy of a representative of your government.

As one who lost many family members in the Holocaust — and who might have been one of its victims were it not for the farsightedness of my father, I was saddened both by the tone and substance of your letter. Instead of simply reassuring this group of the fairness and impartiality of the Israeli judicial system, you ascribe the same concept of collective guilt to Ukrainians for which we Jews have ourselves long suffered.

I was particularly upset with your final paragraph in which you say: "To you and your friends, I suggest that you go to church not only on Sunday but also every day of the week, and that you kneel there until bleeding at the knees in asking for forgiveness for what your people has done to ours."

Sir, as a devoted friend of your country and its people, I must tell you that I fear you have done Israel a disservice.

Sincerely,  
Rudy Boschwitz  
United States Senator

## Monument to Wallenberg dedicated as his fate remains a mystery

BUDAPEST — The World Jewish Congress (WJC) dedicated a monument to Raoul Wallenberg on May 7, with his sister claiming that the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazis is still alive and being held by the Soviet Union. Mr. Wallenberg saved an estimated 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Adolf Hitler's extermination camps.

In a message in Swedish that was read to the gathering, Nina Lagergren appealed for pressure to force the Soviet Union to release the former Swedish diplomat.

"Raoul cannot wait," she said. "He will be 75 on August 4."

The Soviets proclaimed in 1957 that Mr. Wallenberg died in Lubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947. His family and others in the West, however, have disputed that account, citing statements by several Soviet prisoners — some as recently as last year — that they saw him alive.

Magyar Hirlap, the Hungarian government daily, on May 9 blamed Lt. Gen. Viktor S. Abakumov, chief of the Soviet military secret police between 1942 and March 1946, for keeping Mr. Wallenberg in prison. The newspaper continued that the only credible version of Mr. Wallenberg's death to come from an authentic Soviet source was a memorandum to the Swedish government in 1957 by Andrei Gromyko, then deputy foreign minister, who said that Mr. Wallenberg had apparently died of a heart attack in Lubyanka in July 1947.

The memorandum "includes a firm condemnation of the procedures of the Stalinist security bodies" and Mr. Gromyko made it clear that Mr. Wallenberg's arrest was unjustified, reported the New York City Tribune.

The Hungarian newspaper also was critical of unidentified leaders of Kremlin security services for misleading

Soviet diplomats about the fate of Mr. Wallenberg for years afterwards.

The unveiling of the monument to Mr. Wallenberg came at a time when the WJC was holding a meeting in Budapest. It was the first-ever gathering of the congress in an East-bloc capital. It also had added significance because the ceremony was part of Hungary's "month of peace" marking the end of World War II.

There have been two formal attempts previously to honor the diplomat that were frustrated by the Soviets, according to the Christian Science Monitor. The first statue stood briefly in the spring of 1949 on the site of the former Jewish ghetto in St. Stephen's Park. But the statue mysteriously disappeared on the eve of the unveiling. According to witnesses at the time, the removal was carried out by the Soviets.

The second attempt was in January 1984, when the Hungarian Historical Society called for a Wallenberg monument in the Hungarian capital. Approval promptly appeared in the newspaper Magyar Nemzet, a recognized channel for government opinion, for what it termed a "worthy gesture" of remembrance.

Not long after, it once again became known that the Soviets intervened to put a stop to the monument. That move occurred a year before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and it is anticipated that this statue will stay.

The statue is a 9-foot-long bronze cast of a somber Mr. Wallenberg flanked by two slabs of pink Swedish granite etched with a gold design of a man grappling with a snake patterned with Nazi swastikas, according to the New York City Tribune. It also bears the Latin inscription, "While good fortune stands by your side, friends abound, but should gray clouds gather you are alone to withstand the storm."

## Ryan urged Soviet official to turn over Trawniki ID

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Allan A. Ryan Jr., former director of the U.S. Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, the Office of Special Investigations, last spring wrote a letter, as a private citizen, to the Soviet procurator general, urging him that the USSR make the original of the Trawniki ID card — not a copy — available to Israeli officials.

The ID card was purportedly issued to John Demjanjuk, a denaturalized American now being tried in Israel for Nazi war crimes. It has been reported that the original ID had been provided to Israel through the good offices of American industrialist Armand Hammer.

A copy of the May 30, 1986, letter apparently written by Mr. Ryan to Procurator General Aleksandr Reukonov was made available to The Ukrainian Weekly. Contacted by The Weekly via telephone, Mr. Ryan acknowledged that he had sent a letter to the procurator general seeking Soviet cooperation in turning over the Trawniki ID to Israeli authorities.

However, he would not verify whether the letter obtained by the newspaper was in fact the letter he had written.

Said Mr. Ryan, "I did write a letter on that subject to him (Mr. Reukonov)

in 1986," and "I requested that he extend whatever courtesies" had been extended to the United States to Israel as well.

The USSR did make the original ID available to U.S. authorities during Mr. Demjanjuk's 1981 denaturalization trial, but questions remain as to the extent of forensic examination it underwent while in this country.

Asked why he, as a private individual, no longer head of the OSI, had written the letter, Mr. Ryan answered: "Since this was a private communication I would rather not go into what motivated me."

He added, "I want to see justice done."

In response to the question, did anyone ask you to write this letter, Mr. Ryan told The Weekly, "I will not respond to that." When pressed on whether either the United States or Israel had asked his assistance in obtaining the Trawniki ID for the Israeli trial of Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Ryan stated, "I don't want to comment."

Mr. Ryan was chief of the OSI in 1980-1983. In 1984, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich published his book, "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America." One of the chapters in the book is devoted to "John Demjanjuk: Man of the Terrible."

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## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### UNA district committee meetings

#### Boston

BOSTON — The annual meeting of the Boston UNA District Committee was held here on April 4 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall with secretaries and members from four local UNA branches in attendance. Dr. Ivan Didiuk presided over the conclave, and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas represented the Supreme Executive Committee.

In his report to the gathering, District Chairman Volodymyr Hetmansky emphasized that "Boston has little to brag about."

"I look at my branch," Mr. Hetmansky stated, "and I see a decline. The only three secretaries who signed up new members are M. Bednarczyk (Branch 178), Dr. Galonska (Branch 307) and A. Remick (Branch 238) for a total of 15 members. That's not much



**Volodymyr Hetmansky**

and the reasons are many. People say they don't need UNA insurance because they already have it at work or  
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#### Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The annual meeting of the Woonsocket UNA District Committee was held on Sunday, May 3, here at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. There were 26 delegates present.

The meeting was opened by Alex Chudolij, chairman of the district committee and a UNA supreme advisor. He welcomed everyone at the meeting and called the roll to determine the number of branch representatives present.

Father Michael was requested to lead those present at the meeting in prayer. Olena Trinkler read the minutes of last year's meeting in the Ukrainian language, and Mr. Chudolij did so in English. The minutes were accepted as read.

The treasurer, Janet Bardell, gave a



**Leon Hardink**

financial report for the year, and then Mr. Chudolij rendered the chairman's report. He stated that although the Woonsocket District is small in number, yet it  
(Continued on page 15)

### Flis heads N.Y. Fraternal Congress

NEW YORK — The joint annual convention of the New York Fraternal Congress and New York Fraternal Insurance Counsellors was held at the LaGuardia Marriott Hotel in Queens on April 24 and 25.

John O. Flis was elected president of New York Fraternal Congress to serve until May 1988. He follows a long line of presidents of the Congress who are elected annually, including UNA'ers Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, 1969-1970, and Mary Dushnyck, 1978-1979.

Also present at the congress were Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana M. Diachuk.

Attending as guests of the Congress

were Msgr. Emil Manastersky, pastor of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church who recited the invocation at the start of the congress.

Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor, and Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, were among other guests. Mrs. Dushnyck swore in the new slate of officers.

The New York State Fraternal Congress is held annually to further the fraternal aims of member-organizations and to increase professional knowledge of insurance matters of member-fraternals doing business in the state of New York.



**John O. Flis (center) is congratulated on his election by fellow UNA'ers (from left) Andrew Keybida, Mary Dushnyck, Ulana Diachuk and Walter Sochan.**

#### Cleveland

PARMA, Ohio — The annual meeting of the Cleveland UNA District Committee was held here on April 22 at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Hall with 17 branch secretaries, branch presidents, and convention delegates in attendance.

Wasył Lischynsky, district committee chairman, presided over the conclave, which included remarks by UNA Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas and UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala.

In his report to the gathering, Mr. Lischynsky emphasized the role of the UNA District Committee as an intermediary between the Cleveland community and the UNA. He pointed to visits by Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and the National Sales Director Henry Floyd as events of some significance in the community. In addition, he emphasized, that "the highly successful Zhuravli concert would not have been possible without UNA involvement."

"My work with the UNA has suffered because of other commitments in the community," he said, reminding everyone of his role as president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland.

Following the reports of other officers and a vote to accept them, the entire executive board was re-elected. Re-elected along with Mr. Lischynsky were: Tatiana Silecky, vice-chairper-



**Wasył Lischynsky**

son; Volodymyr Stryhun, treasurer; Jaroslaw Krystalowych, secretary. Elected controllers were Nick Bobeczko, Vera Napora and Maxim Zadoyny.

Dr. Kuropas' remarks followed a pattern set earlier in Buffalo and Boston, wherein he discussed the "bad news" and "good news" about UNA activity. Included in the good news was the hiring and training of new organizers by Mr. Floyd, efforts to develop more competitive insurance policies, and UNA involvement in fighting defamation of the Ukrainian community.  
(Continued on page 13)

### Boyko named N.Y./N.J. sales director

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nicholas T. Boyko of Paterson, N.J., has been named the Ukrainian National Association's regional sales director for the New York/New Jersey area as of April 1.

Mr. Boyko brings with him 15 years of experience in the insurance field. He was an underwriter from 1972 to 1982 for the New York Life Insurance Co. and in 1982-1987 was a district representative and district manager for Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance company.

He is active in the National Association of Life Underwriters, serving for nine years as secretary and treasurer of the Passaic-Bergen Chapter's board, and he is first vice-president and president-elect of the New Jersey Association of Fraternal Insurance Counsellors.

Mr. Boyko received a Certified Life Underwriter diploma in 1981 from The American College in Bryn Mawr, Pa. He also earned the title of Fraternal Insurance Counselor in 1982 and completed a fraternal field management course in 1986. He is certified as a state-approved instructor for the life and health insurance pre-licensing course.

While with New York Life, he was a nine-time recipient of the National Association of Life Underwriters' National Quality Award and was a member of the New York Life Star Club, Modern Woodmen of America, awarded him membership in its Millionaire Club.



**Nicholas T. Boyko**

In March, Mr. Boyko was recruited to join the UNA's fledgling sales department. "I was told that I could do something for the Ukrainian community," Mr. Boyko said, while acknowledging that his contact with that community was mainly through his family. He noted that he was excited by the prospect of "getting in on the ground floor of developing a professional sales department, using my 15 years of sales and marketing experience."

Mr. Boyko was born in the Bronx. He graduated from New York University in 1963 and then served in the  
(Continued on page 11)



# The Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem: a look at another aspect

by Marta Skorupsky

Part I of a three-part series

Will the Jerusalem District Court find John Demjanjuk guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity and of war crimes, or will it find him innocent after establishing that he is not the pathologically sadistic killer of Treblinka known as "Ivan the Terrible"? This question continues to be the subject of lively debate, especially among Ukrainians.

Yet the trial has raised a second issue, and this second issue, despite its importance, is receiving much less attention in the Ukrainian emigre community and apparently no attention at all from this community's leadership. The question that is not being confronted in any meaningful way is: what about the Israeli tribunal's indictment of the Ukrainians as a national group guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity and war crimes?

These charges take on even greater significance when it is understood that regardless of whether the Jerusalem court finds Mr. Demjanjuk guilty or innocent, the accusation of "Ukrainians" collectively being implicated in genocide has already become part of the historical record, and unless it is refuted in the same forum where it has been lodged, it will remain there a "proven fact" for future generations of Jews, Ukrainians and all others who ever take an interest in this trial, as one of the last trials of an accused Nazi war criminal. (To avoid misunderstanding, let me stress that I do not mean to imply that Mr. Demjanjuk is a Nazi war criminal, only that his trial will become part of the record as a trial of an individual accused of such a crime.) The fact that the charge of war crimes levelled against Ukrainians collectively is permanent is so obvious that it is easily overlooked.

But before indulging in any personal opinions concerning this accusation, let me cite some specific examples of the collective indictment of Ukrainians as they appear in the court record and as voiced in an interview with the prosecution's key historical witness at the trial, Dr. Yitzhak Arad.

In the indictment of the State of Israel versus Ivan (John) Demjanjuk brought on September 29, 1986, we find (I am quoting from the section titled "Statement of the Facts" of the official English-language translation of the document distributed by Israel's Ministry of Justice):

"14(b). In each example [i.e., Treblinka and Sobibor in Poland and Belzec, near Lviv in Galicia, as described in the section titled "The Death Camps of Operation Reinhardt" — M.S.], about 100 auxiliaries, who had received their training at the Trawniki Camp, served under the command of the SS personnel. These auxiliaries, in the main Ukrainians [emphasis here and elsewhere mine — M.S.], worked together with the SS personnel in carrying out all the acts of annihilation, murder and oppression committed against the Jewish victims in the camps." [p. 7]

"17(b). Construction of the camp [Treblinka — M.S.] began at the end of April 1942. When the work was finished in July 1942, a camp had been erected on the site, built in rectangular form and surrounded by barbed wire fences and watchtowers, manned by armed guards from amongst the Ukrainian auxiliaries." [p. 8]

Similar assertions about the part played by Ukrainians in exterminating Jews were made by the chief prosecutor in the Demjanjuk case, State Attorney Yona Blattman, in his opening statement at the February 16 session of the trial in the Jerusalem District Court, in which he described the historical background and the Nazi program for the annihilation of the Jews known as Operation Reinhardt, which included the Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec death camps (I am quoting from excerpts of his statement provided in English translation by the Ministry of Justice and distributed in the form of a press bulletin by the Israeli Government Press Office on February 18):

"Another camp which was part of the same system was the Trawniki training base, near Lublin. There, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and others were trained for the tasks of assisting the Nazis in supervising ghettos, deportation of Jews, guarding the transport trains, and activities in the extermination camps." (p. 1)

"We will prove that the accused, Ivan Demjanjuk, who is from the Ukraine, and who was taken prisoner

by the Germans during the fighting on the Crimean Peninsula, underwent training at the Trawniki training base of Operation Reinhardt, and was afterward sent, together with other Ukrainians, to serve at the Treblinka extermination camp. In this camp, which was administered under German command and in which no more than 20-30 German officers and non-coms served, 100 to 120 Ukrainians and Lithuanians served as sentries on towers and as supervisors of Jews doing forced labor in the camp. Two Ukrainians were responsible for forcing the Jews into the gas chambers and igniting the engine. One was Nikolai and the other was Ivan the Terrible." (p. 2)

"It was important for the German occupier to find elements willing to collaborate with him in the occupied countries. And in fact, the Nazis found common ground with part of the population of the occupied territories in Poland and in the territories of western Russia. The burning hatred which elements among these peoples harbored for the Jews and for the Soviet Union, whose rule they wished to throw off, engendered collusion between them and the Nazis. Thus it was that Ukrainians, Lithuanians and others enlisted in the service of the Nazis, both during the

Question: "As a historian, do you not think that using a national designation instead of a functional one for which there exists the accepted term 'auxiliary units' constitutes discrimination of Ukrainians?"

Dr. Arad: "As a Jew, I am very aware of discrimination. I use the term 'Ukrainians' simply as a designation."

Question: "I'm not asking you as a Jew, but as a historian. Were there members of other nationalities among the guards as well as Ukrainians?"

Dr. Arad: "Probably. I did not study their nationality. I have already mentioned in court that there were also volksdeutsche among the guards."

Question: "Then please explain to me why you, as a historian, use the term 'Ukrainians' instead of such accepted terms as 'auxiliaries,' 'guards,' 'Wachmänner' and so on?"

Dr. Arad: "I know that there were thousands of Ukrainians who gave their lives to save Jews. I am using the term 'Ukrainians' as a collective designation."

Question: "Dr. Arad how am I to explain such a collective designation to my Ukrainian readers?"

Dr. Arad shrugged his shoulders and turned

## What about the Israeli tribunal's indictment of the Ukrainians as a national group guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity and war crimes?

German takeover of the territories of these peoples and afterward as well, such as the Red Army soldiers who were taken captive by the Germans during the fighting." (p. 4)

"To this task of murdering Jews the Nazis assigned a fairly limited number of German soldiers and SS personnel, since these were required for the war effort and to retain control of the occupied territories. The Germans preferred to man the Einsatzgruppen, the ghettos and the death camps of Operation Reinhardt with Ukrainian and other collaborators, who did the will of their masters with dedication and steadfastness." (p. 4)

Concluding his opening statement with a description of the "levels of testimony" that the prosecution would present at the trial, State Attorney Blattman said:

"4. A fourth level is comprised of testimonies referring to the Trawniki document, the personal document which was issued in the name of the accused at the training camp of the Ukrainian corps." (p. 8).

I wish to emphasize that I have given only a selection of references to Ukrainians from the officially published excerpts of the opening statement of Israel's chief prosecutor at the Demjanjuk trial, deliberately not quoting from my own courtroom notes, which contain numerous other such assertions about "Ukrainians."

The identification of Nazi extermination camp guards with Ukrainians at the trial was even more unequivocal in the testimony of the prosecution's first witness, especially as regards his description of the extermination camps on the territory of Poland, Dr. Yitzhak Arad, the director of the Yad Vashem memorial and archive of the Holocaust and author of a book on the Treblinka camp (1983) and of a forthcoming book on the Sobibor camp (to be published in English by Indiana University Press), in his historical survey of events at Treblinka systematically called the guards "the Ukrainians," the Ukrainian guard units" and so forth.

As reported by Svoboda on February 20 in an abridged version, I spoke with Dr. Arad during the break in the morning session of the trial on February 18. After introducing myself as a reporter at the trial from the Ukrainian daily newspaper Svoboda in the United States, I conducted the following interview with him. I quote it in full in order to illustrate the cynicism with which the terms "guards" and "Ukrainians" are equated at the trial in Jerusalem.

Question: "As a historian, why are you using the national designation 'Ukrainians' as a substitute for the functional designation 'guards'? Were there separate Ukrainian units in the Red Army, and was it from these units that prisoners of war volunteered for training at the Trawniki camp, from where they were assigned to serve in Treblinka and other Nazi extermination camps?"

Dr. Arad: "No, there were no separate Ukrainian army units. As you know, there was only a so-called Ukrainian front. I am using the term 'Ukrainians' only as a description."

towards the group of other journalists and members of the public that had gathered around us by this time, listening to the conversation, but saying nothing. No one posed any other questions, and he returned to the courtroom.

During the cross-examination at the same morning session of the trial, defense attorney Mark O'Connor also broached the repeated use "of the ethnic name Ukrainian" and asked Dr. Arad whether there had been any volksdeutsche among the camp guards.

The historian answered:

"Among those taken captives, the Soviets taken captive, in other words the ones that were taken by the Germans along with the Ukrainians and others who volunteered and so on, there were also many volksdeutsche. What I mean to say is that there were ethnic Germans who had been citizens of the Soviet Union, they had been drafted into the Soviet Army like any Soviet citizen and those were taken captive, reached POW camps. Of course this was an element which the Germans sought out because they had some sort of national bond with them and among the units trained at Trawniki there were volksdeutsche as well. And within the unit stationed at Treblinka, the unit of 100-120 people, there were also several volksdeutsche. They served usually roles of unit commanders or platoon commanders. They were the liaison, the link, they knew Russian and they knew German as well." (pp. 389-390 of the verbatim, unedited minutes of the morning session of February 18).

The presiding judge of the Jerusalem District Court Dov Levin, then asked Dr. Arad:

"But the other guards, in other words the ones who were not of German extraction when it comes to their ethnic background, were they Ukrainians or were they members of other ethnic groups in the Soviet Union?"

Dr. Arad: "To the best of my knowledge, from my research, at Treblinka, at Sobibor and Belzec, these units consisted of Ukrainians and volksdeutsche in the units themselves."

Judge Dalia Dorner: "In other words, you are distinguishing between these two peoples. There were volksdeutsche, ethnics, and there were Ukrainians."

Dr. Arad: "If I am being asked precisely about their nationality I do draw a distinction, but it was one unit taken from the POW camps, more or less at the same time. They were trained together at Trawniki and they served in these particular functions at Trawniki and Treblinka."

To Mr. O'Connor's question, "Is it not true that there were individuals within this camp who in fact had German names and yet those individuals had lived along the Volga or in the Sudeten for generations and generations?" Dr. Arad responded:

"Yes, true, among the volksdeutsche there were people with German names usually. And they appeared with these names in the camp. And some of their names are mentioned in the 'Duesseldorf trials' [of 1964 and 1970, at which German camp guards and

(Continued on page 11)

Marta Skorupsky, a New York-based free-lance journalist, editor and translator, covered the first two weeks of the John Demjanjuk trial as the official correspondent of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly Snubbed again

Ukrainian Canadian professionals and businessmen who are in Oshawa, Ont., this weekend and expected to hear Prime Minister Brian Mulroney deliver the keynote address at their convention banquet must be puzzled about why the fisheries minister is to replace the prime minister behind the podium.

It was the prime minister who was invited to the banquet that headlines the biennial convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation (UCPBF), not the junior minister for fisheries, who just happens to have a Ukrainian wife. (Could it be that Mr. Mulroney is making Ukrainian Canadian leaders pay for the terrible stink they made over the government's handling of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals?)

But Ukrainian Canadians have become adept at trying to interpret the confusing signals emitted by the Conservative government they had helped vote into office in September 1985. In community halls and at annual conventions across Canada, Ukrainians are asking each other why their invitations to the prime minister and his senior ministers have been ending up in the garbage.

Many of them were understandably furious when the prime minister couldn't even pick-up the phone and summon one of his Cabinet ministers to Winnipeg to appear in front of delegates at the triennial Ukrainian Canadian Congress — the most important gathering of Ukrainians in Canada. Instead, the Prime Minister's Office dispatched Toronto Member of Parliament Andrew Witer to Winnipeg to represent the federal government — a responsibility Mr. Witer himself admitted shouldn't have been left up to a backbench member of the government.

But the Mulroney government has earned a reputation for bungling things up these days: Ottawa has just introduced new legislation that will make it harder for desperate refugees to gain entry into the country (even though Canada is home to less than 26 million people); the Canadian government had decided to end the moratorium on farm foreclosures that has helped preserve the Canadian prairies as the "breadbasket of the world"; and several members of the Mulroney Cabinet have betrayed the public trust by indulging in shameless activities that have clearly violated the prime minister's own conflict-of-interest guidelines.

Every political party knows the symbolic importance which every ethnocultural group — indeed almost everybody in the private sector — attaches to having the prime minister or a Cabinet minister behind the banquet table. This is why we think it was a serious faux-pas for Mr. Mulroney to ignore the UCPBF banquet invitation.

After hearing about the fate of the UCPBF invitation to the prime minister, one Canadian journalist said, perhaps in jest, that the UCPBF delegates should demonstrate their outrage by showing up at the banquet in fisherman's raincoats and deep-water boots.

We would think the delegates should join the other disaffected Ukrainian Canadians who have said they plan to register their displeasure with the Mulroney government in a way that will send the Conservatives back to the Opposition benches in the House of Commons.

### TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

## A VIEW FROM CANADA

### Clark owes us a real apology

by Orysia Tracz

*The following commentary was aired on CKJS radio on March 24. We reprint it here with the permission of the author.*

As always, my comments are strictly my own, and do not reflect the view of this station. Also, in this case, I appreciate very much that in this country I can express the following opinion without fear.

Let's go back through Alice's looking glass, and see what was so wrong with the comments made by Joe Clark, external affairs minister, in his first letter to Mykhailo Wawryshyn. To remind ourselves, in that letter Mr. Clark explained the absence of Canadian Embassy officials at the Vesnivka choir concert in Buenos Aires because there were "foreign policy implications ..." in the choir's appearance. "... I understand the group also prominently displayed the flag of the wartime Republic of the Ukraine, and sang the national anthem of that Republic."

In a subsequent letter, with very tidy explanations, Joe Clark very much regrets any distress that his earlier letter may have caused Mykhailo and other Ukrainians in Canada. There are rumors from Ottawa that Mr. Clark is unhappy that his second letter did not get the same coverage in the Ukrainian press as the first one.

If he's still interested, I'll tell him why. First of all, no matter how you slice it, how can you explain logically why someone did not attend a concert because of something that was to occur at that concert? How did they know ahead of time what was to be, and based upon that, did not attend?

That's the simple question. The very basic reason why I do not consider Mr. Clark's second letter an apology is that he still does not realize what in his first letter upset us so! It appalls me, angers me and frightens me. The minister of external affairs of Canada, and a former prime minister of Canada, has really blundered, and does not even know what it is he said wrong!

Along with him, his advisors, and the bureaucrats of External Affairs are all either totally ignorant of the history of Eastern Europe, or have ignored facts on purpose, or have fallen victim to the lies and exaggerations spewed forth by a certain individual testifying before the Deschenes Commission. This person was most severely censured by Justice Deschenes, but the free reign his unquestioned pronouncements received in the Canadian media has already done its damage.

The phrase "the wartime Republic of the Ukraine" implies a republic in Ukraine during World War II. The further implication is, that a republic in Ukraine during World War II was a bad thing, most probably a pro-Nazi republic, therefore something to steer clear of. I can't think of any other explanation why a "wartime" Ukrainian republic would cause Canada and its foreign policy any problems.

For Mr. Clark's benefit, I'll give him a very brief history lesson. For more information he, and his assistants, should read "Ukraine during World War II: History and its Aftermath" (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1987).

• 1) During World War II, not only was there no Ukrainian "republic," Ukraine did not even have its own

government, not even a pro-Hitler one. Such governments existed in Vichy France, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Croatia, Slovakia, but not in Ukraine. Ukraine was a colony, an occupied land from which all natural and human resources were sucked for the benefit of the Reich. When Ukrainians did declare independence, as they had been supposedly promised, the leaders were arrested and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps. Some collaborators, eh?

• 2) Ukraine lost between 6 and 7 million people during the Nazi occupation. Over 2 million were taken as forced slave labor to Germany. Approximately 10 percent of concentration camp inmates were Ukrainian. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war died of starvation in German camps. Ukrainians who hid Jews were immediately executed. The intelligentsia was exterminated as a matter of policy. Over 700 cities and towns and over 28,000 villages were destroyed by the Nazis. Economically, everything of value was removed from Ukraine, all agricultural and industrial products, as well as the human resources. Ukrainians, with other Slavs, were *untersmenschen*, sub-humans. They were not permitted the "privilege" of joining the Nazi Party. The Ukrainian underground and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army fought both the Nazis and the Soviets, fighting the latter until the early 1950s. Some collaborators, eh?

For more, Mr. Clark, please read the books (non-Soviet, of course) and listen to the people.

But then, maybe I'm wrong. The minister of external affairs could be referring to the real wartime republic of Ukraine, but that one was half a century earlier, during World War I. The Ukrainian National Republic, proclaimed in 1918, did have the blue and yellow flag, and did have the Ukrainian anthem we still sing. That anthem was written in 1863. The only negative aspect of this republic was that it proclaimed its independence during the time of the Russian Revolution, when the Russian Tsarist Empire was falling apart. That's it!

If the talk is about this republic, our independent flag and anthem have upset those who won that Russian Revolution, and who now seem to exert influence over which flag and which anthem Ukrainian Canadians should honor as a legacy from their parents and grandparents.

For the record, if this is the republic causing all these "foreign policy implications," this is also the republic that in 1918 passed a law regarding the national and personal autonomy of minority groups, the first law of its kind in modern history. Later, separate ministries were established for Polish, Jewish, Russian and other minorities.

At first, I was going to ignore this letter from the minister. I thought it had gotten enough coverage. But the more I thought about it, the angrier I got. A slow, cold, yet white-hot anger. The disinformation had worked so well that not only the Canadian media believed it, but our own government did, too! I wonder how "well-informed" External Affairs is on other East European matters.

In memory of the millions, including my relatives, who perished during that Nazi occupation, I think Ukrainian Canadians deserve a third letter from Mr. Clark, with a real apology.

## A tragic gallery

### Oksana Popovych: an invalid in prison

*From a series of biographical sketches dedicated to the memory of Yuriy Lytvyn, a Ukrainian publicist who died in a present-day death camp in the USSR.*

by Nina Strokata

Oksana Popovych was born in 1926 in Horodenska, Ivano-Frankivske region. Her childhood came during a period when the Ukrainian people, torn apart by three occupiers, were preparing to rise against their enemies. Her people's struggle against the German and Russian invaders took place during her teens.

In 1944, when German forces withdrew from Ukraine, other occupiers, emerging victorious from World War II, entered Ukraine. The reinstatement of Moscow's authority was accompanied by mass persecutions. Oksana became one of the numerous victims of this wave of repression: she was sentenced to 10 years' of imprisonment.

Oksana spent the term of her incarceration in the northern concentration camps of the USSR. From accounts of people who were with her, we learn that she actively participated in the continuous struggle inside the labor camps led by former members and sympathizers of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

While imprisoned, Oksana attempted to escape. Her attempt was unsuccessful: she was cut down by a burst from a guard's automatic rifle. Shot in the hip, she became an invalid for life.

Her prison term came to an end in 1954. She managed to settle in the Ivano-Frankivske region and later in the city of Ivano-Frankivske itself.

Before Oksana had a chance to adjust to her new environment, the 1960s brought a new Ukrainian renaissance. This cultural revival, initiated by the younger generation of intellectuals, had its origin in the old cultural center of Ukraine. At the time, Oksana eagerly read works by new authors who fearlessly covered topics that, due to repressions,

*Nina Strokata is a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who has resided in the United States since 1979 when she and her husband, Sviatoslav Karavansky, were forced by Soviet authorities to emigrate. A version of this article was published in Smoloskyp (spring 1987, No. 33).*

had almost disappeared from Ukrainian literature.

Then came the period of the Ukrainian samvydav (clandestine publications). In the works Oksana found frank discussion of topics that could be found in officially sanctioned literature only by reading between the lines — if at all. Oksana like other readers of samvydav, was aware that this underground Ukrainian literature deserved to reach a wider circle of readers, and she decided to help disseminate it.

This woman, who earned her living by doing hard manual work, would be able to tell us much about the values she found in the Ukrainian samvydav and about how she passed on these values to her compatriots. Her involvement in samvydav ended with her arrest and the typical official charge: "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

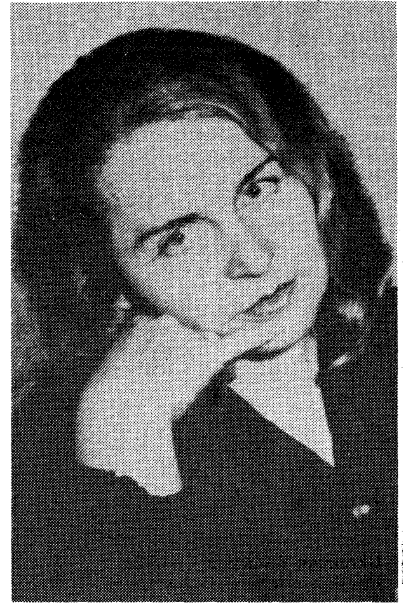
Oksana's arrest came in October 1974. Shortly before her arrest, Oksana underwent hipbone surgery. After this operation she was in need of a prolonged period of recuperation, which should have included intensive nursing care. A KGB prosecutor turned to Oksana's physician with a request to allow him to interrogate his patient. The granting of this request was treated by the KGB prosecutor as a "green light" for Oksana's arrest.

During the pre-trial investigation, Oksana went on a hunger strike and maintained it for 45 days. Only under the threat of force-feeding did she stop her strike. Soon afterwards began the mockery of the court investigation. The court declared Oksana to be an extremely dangerous recidivist and sentenced her to 13 years of imprisonment: eight years' incarceration in strict-regimen labor camps and five years' exile.

The entire process — the investigation and the trial — did not last long, and in February of 1975, during International Women's Year, Oksana arrived at a women's labor camp in Mordovia. She entered this forced-labor camp on crutches.

The entire period Oksana spent in the labor camp was one of continuous protest; not once did she consent to perform slave labor in the camp. Only those who were imprisoned in a forced-labor camp can understand the harassment directed at an inmate who does not adhere to the conduct code of the camp.

In 1979, Oksana became a member of the



Oksana Popovych

Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In October 1982, Oksana's labor camp term came to an end and she was sent into exile.

Under Soviet law any inmate with a disability such as Oksana's may be released from additional punishment, i.e. exile. But in Oksana's case this provision was not applied. Since the fall of 1982, she was been in exile in Siberia. Both in exile and in labor camp, she was forced to do the physical work she could not do because of the state of health.

Oksana is unmarried and her closest relative is her mother, Olena Yosypivna, who is well over 90 years old.

In early 1987, when Soviet authorities were preparing to release some prisoners sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," they proposed that Oksana write a statement appealing for early release. Oksana turned down this proposal.

Her term of exile will end in the fall of this year. Oksana Popovych will have spent 23 years in imprisonment.

## Ihor Olshaniwsky: remembering his community activism

by Walter Bodnar

One year has passed since the untimely death on May 8 of Ihor Olshaniwsky, the principal founder of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information



The late Ihor Olshaniwsky

Network). It is not my purpose to extol his virtues (his deeds and accomplishments are testimony enough), but to remember.

Born in Halych, Ukraine, having witnessed atrocities at age 12 against Ukrainians by the Communists and Nazis, he fled with his father to escape the return of the Communists, emigrated to America, served in the front lines of the United States Army in Korea and became an American citizen. Ihor defended Ukrainian political prisoners continuously until his death at the age of 56.

Planting both feet on American soil he proceeded to work within the framework of the American establishment to ease the plight of political prisoners in Ukraine and to raise the consciousness of Ukrainian Americans to take a more active role in the democratic system. He would comment on the indecision of those who settled down in America and straddled the civic/political fence with one foot in Ukraine and another in the United States.

To him the defense of human rights was a universal issue that was applicable both to America and Ukraine. Thus, it not only fulfilled his personal aspirations, but at the same time could serve as a springboard to launch the many issues which directly affected the Ukrainian American community and Ukraine.

So, it was not surprising that he became an activist in the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch committee that monitored compliance with the Helsinki Accords and reported on the abuses by the Soviet Union, especially in areas where Ukrainian political prisoners were involved.

A giant step forward in the formulation of an idea and concrete actions came about while

working for the release of Ukraine's leading dissident of that time, Valentyn Moroz. Ihor was chosen as coordinator of the existing human-rights committees and spearheaded the drive to launch a course of action through rallies, hunger strikes and lobbying in Congress. The first letter written to the entire congress in behalf of Mr. Moroz resulted in a rather modest response — one letter of support from the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, the congressman from Massachusetts.

With the subsequent release of Mr. Moroz to the United States, the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz fulfilled its function. Now what? It would be a shame to disband. Enter AHRU.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), an outgrowth and expansion of the New Jersey Moroz Committee idea launched largely through the efforts of Ihor, has a track record (since its inception in 1979) that cannot go unnoticed. Serving as coordinator and later as its constitutional president, Ihor pitched into this project with a fervor that would be hard to match.

In addition to working for a governmental agency to earn a living, Ihor devoted the rest of his waking hours to the human-rights struggle and its concomitant spin-offs. He drove himself and others to achievements above normal expectations, to discover potentials not yet realized.

Under his leadership and guidance, AHRU was instrumental (in the U.S. Congress alone) in achieving the following results:

- passage of the Ukrainian Famine Bill in the U.S. Congress; H.R. 4459 in the House and S. 2456 in the Senate, signed by the president on October 12, 1984;
- passage of H.Con. Res. 205 in the Congress

(Continued on page 12)

## FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT IN UKRAINE

### Chornobyl recalled in Warren

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

WARREN, Mich. — "Can a disaster such as Chornobyl be attributed mainly (or solely) to human error? Was it not rather a consequence of both the way in which nuclear power plants are being organized and the current economic priorities of the USSR?" Dr. David R. Marples, research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, posed these questions in the epilogue to his book "Chornobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" (St. Martin's Press, 1986).

At a commemorative program, "Chornobyl Remembered," on May 1 at the Ukrainian Cultural Center here, Dr. Marples answered these questions and presented succinct evidence to support his conclusions.

The luncheon event began with an invocation delivered by the Very Rev. Alexander Bykowitz, pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who stated:

"Today, as we commemorate our beloved brothers, sisters, children and even unborn infants who perished in the atomic catastrophe in Chornobyl — comfort us, O Lord, who mourn for the loss of human life and ecology ... comfort us by receiving their departed souls ... comfort us by the assurance that the world will never forget this tragedy or those responsible for it by their negligence and complete disregard for human life ... comfort us by assisting the noble efforts of all those who labor in bringing this tragedy of the Ukrainian people to the attention of all the peoples of the Free World..."

Dr. Marples confirmed that the accident at Chornobyl occurred because of a series of blunders by inexperienced operators who were untrained for nuclear industry, but more importantly, he verified that technical flaws in the design of the Soviet RBMK-type reactor were ultimately responsible for the disaster.

Pioneered in the 1950s for military purposes, the Soviet RBMK reactor was criticized for its lack of containment. Its most adverse flaw, however is what is called "the positive void coefficient." In layman's terms, this means that "...if there is an increase in the amount of steam in the reactor core, more water converts into steam, and the power continues to rise. At anything less than 20 percent full power, it

becomes notoriously unstable," Dr. Marples said.

When this fault was pointed out to the Soviets 10 years ago by British engineers, the Soviet solution was to instruct operators "to avoid unsafe situations," noted the economic historian. At Chornobyl, because of "a mistake" that to date has not been clarified, the operators created an "unsafe situation" by bypassing safety systems, and causing a dangerous low-powered situation with an inadequate control system, which ultimately led to tragedy. The subsequent explosion released about 3.5 percent of the reactor core, which constituted around 7 tons of radioactive material.

Initially, there was general confusion and bewilderment on the part of Soviet authorities over what to do, said Dr. Marples. Health warnings, evacuation procedures and decontamination were not put into effect until days later, and radioactive doses were deliberately downplayed. Life proceeded "normally" as contaminated products were consumed, and children and adults worked and played outdoors. When Radio Kiev finally issued public health warnings on May 5, panic ensued. In the month that followed, over 25,000 residents were evacuated, all subjected to high levels of radiation. Due to lack of information and geiger counters, and because of callousness on the part of certain officials, uncertainty prevailed throughout this period.

Over the past year, clean-up operations have involved a labor force of 40,000 to 50,000 individuals. The civilians used initially for this job were later replaced by a military contingent that continued the hazardous duty in unprotected conditions.

Scientists, scholars and public officials continue the great debate about estimates of casualties, the short- and long-term impacts of low-level radiation, projected numbers of Chornobyl-related diseases and deaths, and the data base for these prognoses. Dr. Marples noted that one fact is clear: Due to lack of information and the belated response of local authorities at the time of the accident, the totals will be unduly higher than could be expected. And the environment in the areas affected will be seriously damaged for many years and generations to come.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union continues its ambitious programs and

commitment to nuclear power with no significant change in the pattern of construction procedures. According to Soviet sources, the city of Prypiat "...is coming back to life" because it has been "successfully cleaned of radioactive particles." Twenty-six villages in the 30-kilometer zone have already been repopulated and agricultural work is scheduled to start this spring. In spite of continued cesium prevalence in the regional vegetation and in the lake sediment of the Kiev reservoir — in a zone thought to be unsafe for habitation — the new city of Slavutych will accommodate thousands of plant workers, only 28 miles away from the reactor that exploded.

Dr. Marples provided evidence that the area is being revived, despite grave risks to human life, because the Chornobyl plant has been found to be indispensable to Soviet economy.

The adjustments and improvements on Soviet reactor construction, suggested by the International Atomic Energy Agency at a special meeting in Vienna last August, have not been put in place to date, he noted, adding that international inspectors have limited access to safety features on the reactor and that the effectiveness of the concrete sarcophagus over the damaged unit is questionable and untested. In the final analysis, only the Soviets themselves can decide what constitutes a safe reactor in their nuclear industry.

Thus, when all is said and done, Dr. Marples concluded, the Chornobyl disaster "was a direct consequence of Soviet attitudes toward nuclear power,

and the subordination of safety needs to economic demands."

The glaring contrasts between the attitude of the Soviet Union and that of the free Christian world, particularly in regard to the sacredness of human life, were underscored in the benediction by the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk, OSBM, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church:

"This week of memories is a week of ironies...how different are the praises that the two worlds sing. One world — Soviet communism — a godless empire, last year and today ignores Chornobyl and its many victims. The other world turns to God today, through prayers, asking for consolation, blessing, help and for true inner and world peace."

The Chornobyl commemoration was sponsored by a committee which included numerous Ukrainian and other East European representative groups, through the initiative of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council of Detroit.

Following the welcoming remarks by Myroslaw Chrin and the reading of a proclamation by Warren Mayor Ronald Bonkowski, Michael Berzewsky acknowledged the participation of numerous congressional and gubernatorial representatives.

Messages were read from the offices of: U.S. Sens. Donald Riegle and Carl Levin, Michigan State Sen. Doug Carl, Reps. Dennis M. Hertel and David E. Bonior, and Michigan Gov. James Blanchard.

Some 250 persons attended the event.

### New Yorkers commemorate accident

NEW YORK — Over 100 people gathered at the Isaiah Wall across from the United Nations May 1 to commemorate the first anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster in Soviet Ukraine, reported The New York City Tribune.

"On the first anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster, a countless number of Ukrainians are slowly dying of radiation poisoning," Ronia Lozynskij, spokesperson for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, told the gathering. "Yet the West is preoccupied in praising Gorbachev's 'glasnost initiatives' instead of demanding that Ukraine and all of its affected areas be open to public inspection."

A larger-than-life skeleton threw a shadow over the people, who were holding candles and stalks of black wheat, which symbolized the land and the people of Ukraine.

The people gathered at the wall to mourn past, present and future victims of the accident with prayers and songs, and to protest what they called Soviet disregard for international norms and human life in the name of nuclear power, the Tribune reporter Bohdan Faryma wrote.

While official Soviet reports stated that 31 people were the victims of the disaster, Ihor Gerashchenko, a scientist and human-rights activist who has emigrated to the West with his wife, poet Irina Ratushinskaya, testified before the U.S. Helsinki Commission in Washington on March 31 that some 15,000 people have died as a result of the accident.

In commemorating the tragedy, the participants of the vigil also expressed hope for the resurrection of Ukraine and its people, the Tribune said.

A cross was held by a young girl in

Ukrainian costume over mock corpses in a street theatre dramatization of the disaster. Participants also sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

In answer to the question of how relatives in Ukraine were doing, Ms. Lozynskij read excerpts from letters received from an individual in Kiev some five months after the accident.

"How is our life?", the letter read. "That question is very difficult to answer because we really don't know — that is to say, we don't know how much time we have left to live, what is happening to us or how we will continue to live. We have no information after the accident."

"The crucial problem is food. I am not buying any greens, although they are plentiful in the stores. We haven't been drinking milk since the beginning of May (1986)."

"We have been eating old potatoes, but soon there will be none left. And then what? My gums are always aching, and blood pours from them. I am losing my teeth."

"The government tells us not to panic. They tell us to live our lives normally, even to go swimming and to sunbathe. They tell us to eat everything that is in the stores, although everyone knows that the food is all highly radioactive."

In her closing statement, Ms. Lozynskij said that "in commemorating this day, let us recall still another tragedy suffered by the Ukrainian people: that the Soviet Russian colonialists have already committed the crime of genocide against the Ukrainian nation in 1933 by means of a man-made famine."

The commemorative gathering was sponsored by the Ukrainian Students Association of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM).

### Hartford Ukrainians in walk-a-thon

by Martha Kolinsky

HARTFORD, Conn. — Ukrainian youths of Greater Hartford participated in the annual 30 kilometer walk-a-thon sponsored by the March of Dimes and dedicated their walk to the memory of the victims of the Chornobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine.

The event took place on Sunday, April 26, on the streets of West Hartford and Hartford. The youths wore T-shirts with the slogan "Ukrainian Youth Remember Chornobyl, April 26, 1986."

Along the route, interested citizens asked the Ukrainian walkers what their T-shirts meant. They explained that the Soviet government did not and does not allow outside humanitarian aid for the victims of Chornobyl so they have taken it upon themselves to indirectly help the living victims who undoubtedly will

suffer birth defects and to memorialize the deceased victims of this nuclear disaster. All monies collected were donated to the March of Dimes.

In addition, a memorial service was held on Monday, April 27, at 7 p.m., at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Mrgr. Stephen Chomko delivered a sermon reminding parishioners not to forget this nuclear tragedy and remind others of its significance to the Ukrainian people so that it will not be covered up by the Soviet government like the artificial famine of 1932-33 was for so many years. The local CBS affiliate covered the memorial service on the 11 p.m. news.

After the liturgy, information was provided by Peter Shahay about the rapid build-up of nuclear power plants in Ukraine by the Soviet government with disregard for precautions to protect human life.



## FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT IN UKRAINE

### Montreal Ukrainians mark anniversary of nuclear disaster

by Andrew Hluchowecy

MONTREAL — More than 1,000 members of Montreal's Ukrainian community commemorated the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster with a candlelight procession on Monday, April 27, at St. Joseph's Oratory. This magnificent religious shrine, situated on the northern side of Mount Royal is world-renowned for its numerous miracles, as evidenced by the scores of crutches found at its main entrance.

The large crowd, perhaps looking for a miracle for brothers and sisters in Ukraine, braved cold weather and a paralyzing transit strike, surprising even the most optimistic of community leaders.

#### Letters from Kiev

As the candle-lit procession made its way at twilight towards St. Joseph's Oratory, two recently obtained letters from the Kiev area were read out describing the horrors and misery experienced by the farmers and workers residing close to the site of the Chernobyl accident.

"The simple but moving words written in Ukrainian depict a reality that contradicts the information that is presently being disseminated by Soviet officials," said event coordinator Markian Shwee.

One such letter recounts how livestock infected with radiation had been taken away and burned by government officials. The few animals that did survive had little to feed on, since the grain contaminated by the fallout from Chernobyl had to be destroyed.

A subsequent excerpt emphasized that even though many people died as a result of the radiation, still others were forcibly sent to the disaster site to work:

"...It is truly an enormous tragedy that people are being sent to Chernobyl to work. Many people have died. Countless others are lying in hospitals, many of whom will not be cured as a result of the radiation..."

#### Ukrainian children's fate

One of the letters described the plight of Ukrainian children:

"...The explosion at Chernobyl has brought us much misfortune. Many children have been taken away from their parents and the authorities do not always say where. This is one more sorrow to endure. I truly do not care about myself, but I do worry for the children..."

The keynote speaker, Eugene Czolij, a lawyer and president of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), recalled the tragic events of one year ago when the fourth unit of the Chernobyl nuclear plant exploded, spewing deadly radioactive particles into the environment.

Mr. Czolij accused the Soviet government of criminal negligence in not informing the residents of the Chernobyl area and capital city of Kiev of what had transpired. He pointed out



Procession commemorating the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident winds its way toward the Basilica at St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal.

that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev did not make any official public statements about Chernobyl until nearly three weeks had elapsed, and then he confined himself to attacking Western news reports. Thousands of lives were put at risk as a consequence of this government-sanctioned silence, the speaker pointed out.

Following the completion of the official outdoor program, the 1,000-strong procession continued along the winding stairway towards the central Basilica, in step with the religious marches played by Montreal's SUM brass band, Trembita, under the direction of Rostyslav Kulish.

Once inside, pastors from several of Montreal's Ukrainian churches led the Moleben prayers for the victims of the Chernobyl disaster — past and future. The Rev. Dr. Igor Monczak delivered an impassioned spiritual overview of this tragedy.

Many of the faithful that evening,

candles in hand, sang along with the Holy Ghost Parish choir, directed by Jerry Panasiuk, creating an electrifying atmosphere of high emotion and community solidarity.

The devastating nature of the Chernobyl disaster brought together, in brotherly friendship, people of many nations. Ukrainians, French and English Canadians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Slovaks and others all participated in this solemn vigil, thus bringing home quite tellingly that this event was of worldwide proportions.

The candle-lit procession and prayer service were part of the April 26 — May 2 commemoration designated by the "World Congress of Free Ukrainians as Chernobyl Commemoration Week.

Montreal's participation culminated on May 2 with a walk-a-thon in which close to 100 Ukrainian students took part. All money pledged was designated for the Canadian Cancer Society.

### Aussies place commemorative ad

ESSENDON, Australia — The Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations took out an ad in one of the major Australian newspapers, The Weekend Australian, on April 25-26 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Over 64 individuals academics, politicians, and bishops signed the advertisement.

The ad reads, "On the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, we express our concern for the Ukrainian people and all affected areas of Europe.

"We urge the Soviet authorities to rethink the policy of siting nuclear reactors near heavily populated areas, to incorporate secondary containment vessels, to submit to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to allow unofficial public groups to freely express their views on nuclear issues."

## BOOK REVIEW

**Dictionary of color names, science**

*English-Ukrainian Dictionary of Color Names and Color Science* by Anatole Wovk. *Ukrainian Studies*, Vol. 55. Bohdan Struminsky, ed. New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1986. 94 pp.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

There is a rare publication whose implications go well beyond the limits of an ordinary dictionary. As far as I know, it is the first two-language dictionary that covers color names and color science. At first glance, it might seem that the lexicography of color today should present no difficulty, but that is not true. There is still no consensus on the meaning of many color names. Even the most popular colors — as far as their hue, lightness and saturation are concerned — lack uniformity in description in standard dictionaries generally.

Fortunately the American National Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the Inter-Society Color Council, in order to lessen such difficulties, has developed the system known as the Universal Color Language (UCL). This is a major step toward ameliorating the situation because it makes available simple and practical standardized descriptions of some 267 main or "centroid" colors.

Anatole Wovk, while working on his dictionary, prepared an adaptation of the UCL for the Ukrainian language equivalents and used it here in his descriptive, systematic translation of English color names.

This dictionary lists some 950 English color entries found in representative modern dictionaries, three American and one British. In addition to the names of colors, we find names used for the description of multi-colored and parti-colored objects, e.g., human skin,

hair and eyes, animal coats, etc. The Ukrainian equivalents come from various dictionaries (mainly from The Dictionary of Ukrainian Language, 1970-1980, 11 volumes) and make the translations as accurate as possible. The direct equivalents usually appear first, followed by more distant words, then by synonyms and morphological word variants. Some Ukrainian words which present difficulty in accentuation are provided with accent marks.

The dictionary has two appendices. Appendix I covers the UCL systems and its Ukrainian adaptation; Appendix II contains lists of Ukrainian color names grouped by the main color name or by category of colored objects. Also here each Ukrainian entry is followed by its closest English equivalent.

In a separate section of Appendix II, the specifications for the colors of the Ukrainian flag are discussed by referring to the UCL. These colors can be designated in terms of international color codes as strong blue (code No. 178 with some deviation to brilliant blue — code No. 177) and golden yellow approaching vivid orange (code No. 66 with some deviation to vivid yellow — code No. 82). The code assignment in both cases belongs to Wolodymyr Trembicky, a scholar of Ukrainian heraldry.

Since the dictionary is intended primarily for Ukrainian users, all introductory material as well as the two appendices is in Ukrainian. However, there is a short English preface.

In this pioneering work, Mr. Wovk gives us the record as well as the results of his outstanding scholarly research over some 15 years. Not the least of this dictionary's merits are its excellent introduction, an extensive bibliography in English and in Ukrainian, and two valuable diagrams which make it altogether an extremely valuable reference work. It is, in short, a notable contribution to Ukrainian lexicography.

The book may be ordered from the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, for \$10 (postage included).

## BOOK NOTE

**A Ukrainian American cookbook**

*Our Favorite Ukrainian-American Recipes* by members of St. Wolodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church (Marlboro, N.J.) Collierville, Tenn.: Fundcraft Publishing, Inc. 1984. 96 pp.

"Our Favorite Ukrainian-American Recipes" is just what the title implies. It is a collection of the favorite recipes of the members of St. Wolodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church in Marlboro, N.J., and was prepared as a fund-raising campaign.

Made up of 11 sections, such as appetizers, relishes and pickles, main dishes, low-calorie dishes, cooking hints, and others, the book contains both Ukrainian and American recipes.

Among the recipes listed are Monsignor Borsa's Tomato Soup, Fast and Easy French Onion Soup, Wedding Korovai, Marusia's Honey Cake, and 14-Karat Cake.

The book may be ordered from Luba Kasian, 69 Willow Drive, Little Silver, N.J., 07739, for \$5 plus \$1.50 for postage.

**WCFU, UCC...**

(Continued from page 1)

to cause concern to the Western nations as well as to the citizens of the Soviet Union. The placing of blame heavily on the shoulders of operators diverts attention from the real causes of the accident. These causes are more justifiably in the regime of power reactor design and in the lack of concern for the safety of personnel, the local population and the environment. In our judgement, placing blame on individuals will not reduce the likelihood of repetition of such accidents. There is considerable evidence, extracted from Soviet publications and interviews with IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) officials who have visited Soviet reactors, of the low standards of reactor safety in the USSR."

The report also discussed where the persons who cleaned up the mess after the accident came from — they were mostly from the Baltic and Central Asian republics and Soviet Ukraine — and also discussed their working situations. Write the commission: even today "working conditions in the clean-up area are deplorable."

The living situation is just as bad, they wrote. Although several cities have been hastily constructed in the past year for clean-up workers to live in, there are still many problems in this area, as well. Erik Pozdyshev, the Chernobyl station director in an interview with Pravda, voiced the following, which was quoted in the report:

"There is one problem that keeps cropping up. People ask: Why is our accommodation allocated on a temporary basis? After all, we are permanent workers; why are our apartments and residence permits temporary? These questions have been raised at all meetings and in party groups and, quite honestly, I can not come up with a logical response to this question. The point is that the housing for personnel is located in Kiev and Chernihiv and temporary residence permits are also issued there. It is true that we will build a new city. A decision to this effect had been taken, but it is a matter for the future."

In looking at the medical aspects of the disaster, the commission explained now radiation levels are measured in the "human body" and the "effect" radiation has on the body and on the fetus. They

also talked about how the Soviets responded medically to the accident. In summing up, the commission stated:

"Long-term programs for monitoring the medical and biological consequences of the Chernobyl accident are being established in the USSR. A registry of those exposed to radiation is being established with the intent of studying the long-term consequences of radiation exposure and to ensure medical surveillance. The Soviets state that the number and frequency of examinations will be determined on the basis of national and international recommendations. Dr. R. Gale, when in Moscow, signed an agreement with Dr. A. Vorobiev, head of the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education in the USSR, to conduct a long-term scientific study of the biomedical consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

"The importance of long-term follow-up cannot be overemphasized. At stake is not only the health of the exposed population, but also, given the large population size and significant radiation doses received, the potential database for follow-up studies of the long term effects of radiation exposure. The long term follow-up may help resolve the controversy over the contention that there is no threshold dose and that even small exposures (ie. 10 rems or less) will cause an increase in cancer incidence."

The last section of the report dealt with the commission's recommendations and findings. Among the 17 points are:

- the accident was caused by a series of errors made by the reactor operators;
- the Soviet Union has one of the world's most aggressive nuclear energy programs and some of its construction materials are shoddy;
- because the authorities delayed in reporting the accident, serious health consequences will result;
- the official Soviet number of 31 dead because of the accident is questioned;
- the incidence of genetic disease will increase as a result of the accident;
- the Soviets have undertaken a long-term program for monitoring the medical and biological consequences of the accident;
- the clean-up operation was conducted at great expense to those conscripted and little concern was shown for their well-being.

Additional copies of the report may be ordered from the WCFU, (416) 762-1108.

**Book one of 50 best**

**NEW YORK** — A book of "Ex Libris" by the late Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky has been selected one of the 50 best books of the year by the American Institute of Graphic Art.

This is the second time that a book by Mr. Hnizdovsky has been chosen for this honor. In 1972 his "Flora Exotica" was one of the institute's 50 best.

With profound sorrow we wish to inform our friends, relatives and the Ukrainian Community that

**PAUL R. JAREMA**

passed away on May 8th, 1987

Panachyda was held Sunday, May 10th and Monday, May 11th, 1987 at 7:30 p.m. at P. Jarema Funeral Home, 129 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Funeral Service — took place on Tuesday, May 12th, 9:30 a.m. at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York, N.Y.

In Sorrow:

Daughter — SABRINA JAREMA-CHYZY

With profound sorrow we wish to inform our friends, relatives and the Ukrainian community that

**Prof. IVAN KOWALIW**

ARTIST, POET, MUSICIAN

passed away on Tuesday, May 5th, 1987 in Toronto, Canada

Panachyda was held on Wednesday, May 6th and Thursday, May 7th at 8:00 p.m. at Cardinal Funeral Home, Toronto.

Funeral Services took place on Friday, May 8th, 1987 at 9:30 a.m. from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, Toronto. Interment was at Park Lawn Cemetery, Toronto.

In Sorrow:

Wife — OKSANA with sons; IHOR, OREST, ANDRIJ, Daughter-in-law MARIKA and Grandchildren MYRON, LARYSA, TARAS

Brother — ROMAN, HIS WIFE BRONYSLAWA with children MYROSIA and STEFAN. Other Family members in Canada, U.S.A. and Ukraine

# The Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 5)

the commandant of the Treblinka camp were tried — M.S.]

Mr. O'Connor: "And also perhaps the individuals viewed as Ukrainians, but in fact had German blood, mother and father, all the way back for many, many generations. Is that true, doctor? Ukrainians that were true Aryans? Is that true?"

Dr. Arad: "I cannot answer this question. I did not go into the question of blood type or race type. I was not concerned with that in my research and anything beyond what I said earlier about the volksdeutsche and the Ukrainians, I cannot unfortunately elaborate."

Mr. O'Connor: "Thank you doctor. I didn't expect you to be an ethnologist. But we have been using the word 'Ukrainian' and I wanted to get a better idea whom you mean by Ukrainian, doctor, with reference to that nationality." (pp. 390-391)

Somewhat later in the same session, Mr. O'Connor asked Dr. Arad to explain the German term "Hiwi." The prosecution witness answered that "the concept of Hiwi stands for Hilfswillige — freely translated it means auxiliary personnel, at least in the Hebrew version... The equivalent in English would be auxiliary personnel. Although willige does have the connotation of volunteers."

Mr. O'Connor: "Doctor, would Hiwi be more of a derogatory term used by the Aryans or by the SS to all those they were employing as their helpers?"

Dr. Arad: "I'm not qualified to give an answer on this point. All I can say in expanding on the subject a little — the local population used the terms Hiwis, or the Trawniki people, or the Ukrainians. In other words, the local population used these terms in describing the Ukrainian unit." (pp. 400-401)

Despite his admission that determining the national composition of the guard units had not been part of his historical research on the extermination camps in question, later in the same session Dr. Arad once again used the collective term "Ukrainians" to apply to all those who killed Jews in the Nazi death camps.

Judge Levin: "Those who actually activated the gas chambers, were they Germans? Or were they people

who were put there by the Germans, Ukrainians and others?"

Dr. Arad: "On the basis of my research and the documents I examined, those who actually activated the gas engines were those two Ukrainians we mentioned yesterday — Ivan Grozny and Nikolai."

Bench: "That was at Treblinka, but in other camps where there were gas chambers, the actual activating, operating of the gas chambers — was this done by Germans or was that by those by [sic] whom the Germans had assigned the job?"

Dr. Arad: "As a matter of principle, the Germans tried to implement the same method in all the different extermination camps, in other words, put this sort of assignment on to the Ukrainians to the extent that they found Ukrainians ready to perform these tasks, but, of course, they were under the command of a German." (p. 439)

Perhaps to ensure that there be absolutely no misunderstanding in the historical record with respect to who the real perpetrators of genocide were, Judge Dornier asked Dr. Arad:

"Do you differentiate between Ukrainians and volksdeutscher?"

Dr. Arad: "The so-called Ukrainian unit, I already said today that in addition to Ukrainian members, there were also volksdeutscher. In other words, ethnic Germans who lived in the different parts of the Soviet Union, who had been recruited into the Soviet Army, fell captive to the German Army and, like the Ukrainians, were taken out of the camps, were taken to Trawniki, volunteered, and from there were assigned to the different camps of Sobibor, Treblinka and so on."

Judge Dornier: "But in respect of their actual functions, we've already heard that the Ukrainians as we have collectively described them, they were the ones who took, performed the guard's duties in the various stages, in the various aspects of the actual killing process. But, were there among these Ukrainian units also volksdeutscher?"

Dr. Arad: "Yes. Within this Ukrainian unit, active in the camp both as guardsmen and similar tasks, there were also a few volksdeutscher. The overwhelming majority were Ukrainians, but there were also members of this unit who were volksdeutscher who helped in translating, interpreting, communication." (p. 440)

Before leaving the witness stand, Dr. Arad asked permission of the court to make a short statement. Judge Levin denied the request. The Jerusalem Post of February 20 reported that Dr. Arad "later told the press that he had wanted to stress that not all Ukrainians were as bad as Ivan the Terrible." The newspaper quoted him as saying: "Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians fought loyally in the Red

Army to defeat Nazism, and many gave their lives. Even in the camps there were 'other' Ukrainians. I feel I have to say this."

I personally did not hear Dr. Arad's statement to the press. Nonetheless, I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Israeli newspaper's report. I do not know if anyone asked Dr. Arad who those "other" Ukrainians in the camps were — guards or inmates, and whether all those Ukrainians who did not serve in the Red Army were not criminals or at the very least only collaborators. I am almost certain that no such questions were asked.

That is how Ukrainians were represented at the Demjanjuk trial in that part of the proceedings in which lawyers and a prominent Israeli historian appeared. One could thus hardly have expected the charge of genocide against Ukrainians as a national group to have sounded differently in the testimony of Holocaust survivors. And so, against the background of what is being entered into the court record, such highly publicized outbursts by members of the public as that of Mordechai Fuchs, who shouted at the end of several sessions of the proceedings that "Ukrainians hung us without a trial, why are we giving a trial to that monster Demjanjuk? He should be hung without a trial," appear perfectly justified and should astonish no one.

What does arouse astonishment is that the Ukrainian community is reacting almost exclusively in its own midst to the charge that Ukrainians as a nation liquidated Jews during World War II, even though the only effective response to defamation on this scale is representation in court. And not in the role of observers (official or otherwise), nor in the form of statements to the Israeli government or to the press from Ukrainian organizations, this or that committee, or private individuals.

The defar... on to which the Israeli court has resorted necessitates the presence at the trial of an attorney to defend the interests of the Ukrainian nation with the right to cross-examine and call witnesses in order to refute the false charges of genocide that have been brought against Ukrainians collectively. The presence of such an attorney with the status of defender of an interested party (a so-called "intervenor") must be assured by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, as the representative of the organized Ukrainian community outside Ukraine.

This is the only kind of representative that the Israeli court must take seriously or face the opprobrium of world public opinion for its disregard of the fundamental right to the accused of a defense. The argument that there is no clear precedent for such a defender does not hold in this case, insofar as the Israeli court has itself stressed the unique nature of this trial and attributed to it an educational purpose over and above a purely juridical one.

## Boyko...

(Continued from page 4)

U.S. Army in Korea and Vietnam from 1963 to 1972. In 1972 he transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve.

He is a lieutenant colonel with the Military Police Corps of the U.S. Army Reserve and an instructor at the Command and General Staff College.

He is also a lieutenant colonel in the Civil Air Patrol of the U.S. Air Force Auxiliary and is squadron commander, search pilot and mission coordinator of the Wayne, N.J., patrol.

Mr. Boyko is president of the Northwest New Jersey Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association and is chaplain of the Clifton, N.J., post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Boyko, a member of UNA Branch 42 in Passaic, N.J., said that as a UNA insurance salesman he will provide professional insurance services, like estate planning, to UNA members. He said he will focus not only on signing people up as members but providing them with the insurance coverage they need. He noted that too many people purchase a \$1,000 UNA insurance policy just to become members and then buy "real insurance" elsewhere. For this reason he said he plans to use a direct-mail program targeted at prospective members to focus on various UNA insurance plans and the ways these plans can be used in personal financial planning.

Mr. Boyko said he and the other members of the UNA's new professional sales force are trying to bring the UNA's insurance services up to today's professional standards. "And we're well on our way toward that goal," he emphasized.

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## Ihor Olshaniwsky...

(Continued from page 7)

leading to Presidential Proclamation 4973 on Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Day, November 9, 1982 (sixth anniversary);

- promotion and passage of H.R. 310 (Ritter-Hoyer) in an attempt to hold Seaman Myroslav Medvid in the U.S. Also, S. 267 (Humphrey-Dixon) re: Medvid's forced deportation;
- lobbying for the establishment of the U.S. Helsinki Commission in Congress;
- lobbying for passage of H.Con.Res. 391 re: Helsinki monitoring groups and instructions to the American delegation at the follow-up conference in Madrid;
- lobbying for H.R. 25 (Annunzio), an amendment to the Immigration Law designed to keep Walter Polovchak in the U.S. and collecting funds for his legal defense;
- lobbying for more funding for Voice of America/Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe;
- supporting resolutions offering aid to victims of the Chernobyl disaster;
- support for International Postal Agreements resolution through a telegram bank;
- support for establishing and opening of the Kiev Consulate;
- supplying lists of political prisoners to traveling congressional delegations;
- writing draft and seeking sponsors for the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian Helsinki Group (passed in 1986; Yatron/Broomfield, D'Amato/DeConcini);
- letters to congressional delegation on visit of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky; demonstrations;
- letters to entire congress re: internal terrorism/pipe bombing of Soobzokov;
- letters to entire congress requesting oversight hearings for OSI;
- letters to entire congress re: extradition of John Demjanjuk and defamation;
- postcard campaign re: Ukrainian Famine Bill to Sen. Percy. Postcard campaigns re: OSI to President Reagan, Shultz, Meese, Thurmond, Rodino (40 thousand cards)
- petitioning the president regarding the status of Mr. Demjanjuk.

Also, there were numerous letters sent on AHRU's request by members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to Soviet leaders on

behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners, including Mykola and Raisa Rudenko, Ivan Svitlychny, Yuriy Shukhevych, Yosyf Zisels, Mykola Horbal, Oksana Meshko and Yosyp Terelia, as well as the entire Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In addition, there was Ihor's initiation and writing of innumerable letters, articles, telegrams, letters to the editor, proclamations, petitions, drafts of legislation; making phone calls; support for college student groups through speaking and supplying literature; participation in panels, demonstrations, public meetings, awards ceremonies, and the many personal visits to governmental and private offices. There were also actions with Amnesty International, the Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, the Newark Presbytery, the Catholic Bishops' Conference, etc.

The passage of the federally funded Ukrainian Famine Bill was no doubt the greatest achievement for AHRU, for Ihor and for the Ukrainian American community. Following his plan of action and his instincts, at times contrary to the advice given by bureaucrats and doubters, Ihor forged ahead against the odds. He went into the trenches and led the battle with a band of doctory idealists to pull off what was termed in Washington circles "a legislative miracle." Being a witness to this I can attest to the fortitude and perseverance of a man who was able to distinguish the important from the unimportant, and separate the factual from the frivolous.

When the famine bill reached a period of stagnation in Congress Ihor took to the hustings in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia and other areas to get additional support from individuals and organizations, in addition to the many lobbying trips to Washington. He explained that although the famine bill was gaining sponsors through continued lobbying in Congress, it still lacked the majority support from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

I accompanied him on a two-week tour to Florida, a state that had key members sitting on the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives. With a singleness of purpose to get the bill moving in Congress, Ihor proceeded to separate the Florida oranges from the apples and got to the core of the problem: constituent support for the famine bill. Visiting practically every city, town or hamlet known to have Ukrainian Americans in Florida, Ihor solicited their help. Delega-

tions were formed and visits were made to local congressional offices. A surge of newly found constituent support was found to be effective in putting pressure on the Washington offices.

Subsequently, hearings were held in the Senate and the House with excellent testimony given from various quarters. The bill was passed on a rider on the last day of the 98th Congress and was signed into law by the president on October 12, 1984, establishing the Ukraine Famine Commission to investigate and report on the circumstances of the Soviet government's man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932-33.

In another area, Ihor had also promoted the formation of the League of Ukrainian-American Voters in New Jersey to support candidates who could benefit the Ukrainian American community. This group worked on a non-partisan basis in support of human-rights activist Millicent Fenwick, famine bill sponsors Rep. James J. Florio, Sen. Bill Bradley, New Jersey State Sen. Ronald Rice, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles E. Percy, and others. The group also registered voters and encouraged Ukrainian Americans to become active in the democratic process.

Perhaps Ihor's greatest legacy has yet to be shown through UNCHAIN — Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network. By defending the civil and human rights of the accused Mr. Demjanjuk and the Ukrainophobic campaign that followed, Ihor envisioned an effective means for combatting defamation and disseminating correct data about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Thus, UNCHAIN was proposed, incorporated and launched. Time ran out on him, but Ihor laid a good foundation on which meaningful programs and actions could be built.

It would have been more edifying had his life been extended by several cubits, but it really does not matter that much in the eons of time. In the time allotted him he left a legacy of major accomplishments. He willed us a foundation of confidence on which to build — thanks to him the potential became the actual. It is not so much a matter of emulating or setting an example, but of acquiring a new responsibility — working to change the things that need changing. Those who feel this responsibility will think of Ihor as a man who said that it could be done — and did it.

One year later... we remember...

## Ryan urged...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Ryan is now a lawyer for Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.

In view of the importance of the Trawniki ID card issue, we publish the full text of the letter apparently written by Mr. Ryan to the Soviet procurator general.

\*\*\*  
May 30, 1986

The Honorable Aleksandr Rekunkov  
Procurator General of the USSR  
Moscow

Dear Mr. Rekunkov:

You will recall that in February of 1980 I met with you and with then-Procurator General of the USSR Rudenko to request, on behalf of the United States government, the assistance of the Soviet Union in the search for Hitlerite criminals living in the United States. Through your help, the Soviet Union provided great assistance and as a result the Office of Special Investigations of the Justice Department was able to proceed successfully against a number of former Soviet citizens who had managed to escape to the United States after the war.

I left the Department of Justice in 1983 and I wrote a book entitled "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America," of which perhaps you have been informed. I described the unselfish cooperation of the Soviet side and you personally

in our efforts. It has always been a source of great satisfaction to me that, whatever differences may have existed between our governments during those years, the Department of Justice and the Procuracy worked closely and on friendly terms against the criminals of fascism.

One of our most important cases was that against Ivan (John) Demjanjuk, born in the Ukrainian SSR, the man who operated the gas chamber at the death camp Treblinka. A crucial piece of evidence in that case was the identification card from the training camp Trawniki, which was held in Soviet archives. Although the Soviet Union had provided an official copy of that card to us prior to the trial, we requested that the original document be made available temporarily in order to refute the false claim of Demjanjuk that he was innocent and that the identification card was a forgery.

Due to the cooperation of the Soviet authorities, the original card was forwarded to the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Washington, where it was examined by the prosecution and defense lawyers. Mr. Vadim Kuznetsov of the Embassy brought the document to the trial in Cleveland, where it was examined by the judge. As a result of this evidence, the judge ruled that Demjanjuk was a fascist criminal and he ordered that Demjanjuk's naturalized citizenship be revoked. That verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. I have no doubt that the original identification card from the Archives of the USSR was the most

important document against Demjanjuk and that the judge's inspection of it led directly to the successful verdict.

In 1986, after further proceedings, Demjanjuk was extradited pursuant to the formal request of Israel and he is now imprisoned and awaiting trial. As we are both prosecutors, I am sure you will recognize that the case against Demjanjuk would be strengthened if the original Soviet document could be made available to the judge in that case. I personally and respectfully request that you exercise your authority to make available to the Israeli court the original Trawniki identification card that was made available to the courts of the U.S.

I make this request in the spirit invoked by General Rudenko in our 1980 discussions, when he vouched that those who fought against fascism are allies still in that fight. While Demjanjuk was not victorious in the United States case, he now has a second chance in Israel. If he should succeed there, it will be a defeat for anti-fascist allies everywhere.

I fear that an acquittal of Demjanjuk could arouse public statement in the United States to discontinue the trials against fascist criminals there and could jeopardize the deportation to the Soviet Union of those criminals who have been found guilty and whose appeals are nearing a conclusion. You are perhaps aware that the Ukrainian criminal Fedorenko has already been deported to the Soviet Union. Also, the Estonian

Linnaas has been ordered deported to the Soviet Union and has nearly exhausted his appeals.

If, on the other hand, Demjanjuk is convicted and sentenced for his crimes, it will be a sign to all the world that Hitlerite crimes cannot be forgotten and that the fight against fascism cannot be allowed to subside. In my opinion, such a verdict would strengthen the support of the American people for the prosecutions and deportations that are being conducted here.

I trust you will agree when I suggest to you that any victory for Hitlerite criminals, anywhere in the world, is a defeat for those who oppose fascism. Demjanjuk is only one man, but he has come to symbolize the efforts of anti-fascist peoples to bring Hitlerite criminals to justice. Those efforts continue today between the United States and the Soviet Union in the spirit that you and General Rudenko expressed so eloquently to me in 1980, but we are not the only ones who have attempted to do justice. I respectfully appeal to you to extend the same hand of cooperation to our colleagues anywhere in the world who share our concerns. Today, the greatest need for that cooperation is in the trial of Demjanjuk.

I thank you for your consideration of my request, and I extend to you my sincere and personal wishes of friendship and collegiality.

Yours very truly,  
Allan A. Ryan Jr.



## Party secretaries...

(Continued from page 2)

renko, who was also elected a candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo. Mr. Hurenko is Ukrainian, a party member since 1962, and a graduate of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. He holds the degree of candidate of economic sciences. Upon completing his studies in 1958, Mr. Hurenko worked for 16 years at the Donetske Machine-Building Factory, where he worked his way up from engineer to director of the plant. In 1976 he was elected a secretary of the Donetske Oblast Party Committee, and in March, 1980 he became a deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. The same plenum of the Central Committee ousted Mr. Dobryk from his position as candidate member of the Ukrainian Politburo.

These personnel changes are the most significant to have occurred in the Ukrainian Party organization for quite some time. Not only have three regional party bosses been removed, but important shifts have also taken place in the Secretariat. Certainly the depar-

ture of Mr. Ivashko after only a little more than a year as ideological secretary indicated that there is dissatisfaction in Moscow with Kiev's work in this area. The same applies to Mr. Pohrebniak and the performance of the Ukrainian economy which, despite Mr. Shcherbytsky's exhortations to speed up "restructuring," has thus far failed to record any qualitative changes for the better.

The sackings in Dnipropetrovsk and Lviv elicited another round of speculation about First Secretary Shcherbytsky's imminent demise, which has yet to materialize. When asked by one of the members of the American congressional delegation that recently visited Kiev and Moscow about his alleged opposition to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, the Ukrainian party leader is quoted as having said that "there has been some disagreement in the counsels of the party and leadership as to how far things should proceed." Such matters "are resolved in the party," said Mr. Shcherbytsky, asserting his support for the general secretary.

## Cleveland

(Continued from page 4)

Following Dr. Kuropas' remarks the floor was opened to commentaries and questions.

Mr. Stryhun emphasized the need for a UNA organizer in Cleveland. Ms. Silecky lamented the fact that so few young Ukrainians were interested in becoming organizers for the UNA. "We need Ukrainians to organize Ukrainians because we're a Ukrainian organization," she said.

She also wanted to know if it were possible for the UNA to have a single-payment endowment at age 18 policy. Mr. Szmagala answered that question immediately by indicating that a combination of UNA policies now available could result in the same type of coverage.

Mr. Zadoyny wanted to know why so many UNA executives were against the so-called "Supreme Assembly Eleven" associated with the Liberation Front. Dr. Kuropas pointed out that had always been cooperation between the Liberation Front UNA officers and others as long Messrs. Iwan Wynnyk

and Ivan Skalchuk were the leading spokespersons for the Liberation Front. "Everything deteriorated when Askold Lozynskij took over," stated Dr. Kuropas. "There was no compromise, no discussion possible. Everything had to be according to party dictates with Mr. Lozynskij, and that, more than anything else, turned many of us against the so-called 'Eleven.'"

Dr. Kuropas' views regarding Mr. Lozynskij were shared by Mr. Szmagala. "Everything in our relationship with the Liberation Front changed once Mr. Lozynskij came on board," stated Mr. Szmagala.

"We must forget the past and look to the future," declared Mr. Kryshталowych in an effort to end the meeting on a more positive note.

A short reception followed the meeting during which many of the points mentioned earlier were discussed in a fraternal spirit.

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## Writer's manuscript...

(Continued from page 2)

The address of Perm camp 36-1, of which Captain Dalmatov is director, is: 618263 Permskaya obl., Chusovskoi r-n, pos. Kuchino, uchr. VS-389/36-1.

Family and friends fear that the work will be burned, since two years ago camp guards burned the original of a study on "Christianity and Judaism" written by Mr. Petkus and partly inspired by his conversations with Mr.

Sharansky in prison. The copy Mr. Petkus sent to Lithuania "disappeared" in the mail, a victim of Soviet postal censors.

Mr. Petkus is the 57-year-old founder of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group and has spent a total of 16 years in Soviet political prisons for human-rights monitoring activities and Catholic activism. Mr. Petkus, whose latest arrest came in 1977, goes into internal exile this August. He is due to be released in August 1992.

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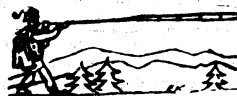
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## Veteran...

(Continued from page 1)

of Ukraine, when he said the case of Mr. Shumuk is "a matter of great concern to our people."

Mr. Shumuk is one of the senior "prisoners of conscience" adopted by Amnesty International.

"Everybody was delighted when we heard that Mr. Shumuk is coming to Canada," said Lloyd Tataryn, a project officer for Amnesty International in Ottawa, adding that several AI groups around the world participated in letter-writing and lobby campaigns on behalf of Mr. Shumuk.

"It's always a happy moment when human-rights organizations like Am-

nesty International find that someone we have worked with for so long is finally released," Mr. Tataryn said in a telephone interview from Ottawa.

But the happiest person to hear the news from Moscow was Ivan Shumuk, the dissident's nephew, who is a retired carpenter in Vernon, B.C.

"I was delighted to hear the news," Mr. Shumuk said in a telephone interview from his home in Vernon. "I've been waiting a long time to hear this news."

Mr. Shumuk, 63, said he expects his uncle will require some medical attention soon after his arrival. The freed dissident is reported to be suffering from a chronic stomach ulcer and poor blood circulation in both legs. Mr.

Shumuk has already arranged for a check-up by a local doctor "who speaks good Ukrainian."

Mr. Shumuk, credited Mr. Clark for convincing Soviet authorities to grant an exit visa. "Mr. Clark has put tremendous effort into this thing," he said.

Looking beyond the expected medical check-ups, public appearances and celebrations, Mr. Shumuk said his uncle will likely spend some time writing his memoirs.

Segments of his memoirs have been smuggled out of the Soviet Union and published in the West.

In one excerpt, published in 1973, he said, "I need the sort of freedom in which each man can shape his life as he wishes to live (it) and wherever he

wishes to live (it)..."

Marijka Banderka, a counselor at the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society of Toronto, said she hopes the Canadian government moves quickly to get Mr. Shumuk to Canada.

"I hope that the (immigration) processing from the Canadian side doesn't take forever," she said, adding that Mr. Shumuk should leave the Soviet Union "before the Soviets change their minds."

Mr. Shumuk's release comes at a time when Ottawa has had considerable success in its human-rights dealings with the Soviets. A few weeks ago, the Soviets announced that they would resolve 22 of a list of 40 family reunification cases that the Canadian government considered the most serious.

### 40 years' incarceration

(Continued from page 1)

one of the "gigantic industrial complexes in Norilsk.

During the so-called "thaw," Mr. Shumuk's case was re-examined and he was freed in August 1956. One year later, however, he was re-arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Shumuk refused to become a secret agent for the KGB despite offers for his release. He was subsequently sentenced to an additional 10 years' imprisonment.

In 1967, Mr. Shumuk was freed and began writing a new version of his memoirs, most of which were confiscated from him. A copy of his memoirs, "Za Skhidnim Obryem,

(Beyond the Eastern Horizon), was published in the West.

The dissident was re-arrested in January 1972, after the KGB found copies of his memoirs about life in Soviet prisons, and was sentenced to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile for being a recidivist. In February 1979 he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in a Mordovian labor camp.

Mr. Shumuk, who has a daughter living in the Donetsk oblast, was freed after completing his term on January 14. After traveling to Moscow to apply for emigration and visiting his daughter in Ukraine, the human-rights activist was placed under administrative surveillance and forced to remain in Karatobe, his place of exile.

## Ukrainian concerns...

(Continued from page 3)

to express dismay over the Ukrainian community's resistance to, and misgivings about the use of Soviet-supplied evidence in war crimes investigations.

In one particularly spirited exchange, Prof. Henry Friedlander of the City University of New York seemed to downplay the danger of misidentification of innocent citizens, and the likelihood that Soviet authorities would try to forge evidence so as to discredit Ukrainian and Baltic emigres. Prof. Friedlander's assumptions were challenged by attorney Fritz Weinschenck, a partner in the New York firm of Hamburger, Weinschenck, Molnar and Busch, and an expert on international cooperation in war crimes investigations:

"Don't the Soviets have a suspect motive in supplying evidence (to Western investigators)?" asked Mr. Weinschenck. "As you know, the KGB and the East German police have employed former Gestapo agents... isn't there a possibility of forgery?"

"Everything is possible," replied Prof. Friedlander, but why would the Soviets frame an obscure autoworker from Parma, Ohio, when they could frame a more prominent, politically active member of the Ukrainian community? Using the Trawniki identification card introduced into evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk as an example, Prof. Friedlander expressed confidence that chemical testing could prove the authenticity of Soviet-supplied documents.

Mr. Weinschenck refused to let the issue rest: "Chemical tests can also be fixed by (the Soviets)... they get good political capital (from exposing East European emigres as collaborators)." Prof. Friedlander persisted in brushing aside what he characterized as an unfounded conspiracy theory advanced by anti-Soviet skeptics.

He was pressed further on the issue by Alex Kuzma, a Ukrainian American law student at Boston's Northeastern University.

Mr. Kuzma argued that the concerns of the Ukrainian community could not be so easily dismissed. He pointed out that the Soviets had apparently fabricated "war crimes" evidence in an unsuccessful attempt to discredit Denver human-rights activist Ivan Stebelsky. (Mr. Stebelsky has been involved in building a coalition of Ukrainian and Jewish groups working to construct a joint monument to the victims of the Holocaust.) Mr. Kuzma also cited recent reports in the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Examiner which indicated that the Trawniki card had clearly been tampered with.

"There is no question that the Soviet government has a political stake in driving a wedge between the Jewish and

Ukrainian communities in the West," said Mr. Kuzma. He went on to defend Ukrainian reactions to the use of Soviet evidence by comparing the deportation of East European emigres with the treatment of Lt. William Galley and other Americans suspected of war crimes.

"It is well-established that some American soldiers committed atrocities against civilians during the Vietnam War... if the Justice Department chose to prosecute Vietnam veterans based on evidence supplied in part by the Communist regime in Hanoi, I suspect that the reaction from veterans' groups and the American public in general would be far more hostile and far less restrained than the reaction we've seen from the Ukrainian community." As a matter of intellectual honesty, Mr. Kuzma urged supporters of the OSI to consider such parallels and to broaden their perspective before berating those who would exclude Soviet evidence from American judicial proceedings.

A separate issue was raised by Roman Serbyn, visiting fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute who has been active in promoting Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue in Canada. Following a panel discussion on the "Documentation of Human Rights Violations," which highlighted the Jewish, Cambodian and Armenian holocausts, Prof. Serbyn questioned the panelists and organizers of the conference as to why they failed to include any discussion of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33.

After all, argued Prof. Serbyn, the Soviet government has refused to open its archives to Western researchers, and it has consistently denied that the Stalin regime deliberately created the famine as a means of subjugating the Ukrainian peasantry. The problems entailed in documenting acts of genocide are perfectly illustrated by The New York Times' cover-up of the Ukrainian Famine, said Prof. Serbyn.

In response, Owen Kupferschmid, a founder and coordinator of the Boston College human rights forum, agreed that mass starvation has been used as a weapon of genocide, and that the Ukrainian Famine merited further discussion. Mr. Kupferschmid stated that he and other conference coordinators will consider sponsoring a special conference on the topic: "Famine As A Form of Genocide," or alternatively, that the topic could be included as a separate panel discussion in next year's program.

"I would look forward to working with the Ukrainian community on such a project," said Mr. Kupferschmid. In addition to an analysis of the Ukrainian experience, project organizers will be discussing the inclusion of panelists who might also address the forced famines carried out in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, and scorched-earth policies implemented in parts of Asia and Latin America.

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## Woonsocket

(Continued from page 4)

is active in all spheres of community affairs. He stated that the committee was active in holding a rally for the defense of John Demjanjuk, aiding the needy in Brazil and helping students to obtain scholarships. He also noted the district's trips to the New Jersey Ukrainian Festival and to Soyuzivka.

Mr. Chudolij thanked the delegates who were present at the UNA Convention in Detroit and elected him supreme advisor. He promised to serve the Woonsocket committee to the best of his ability. He concluded with the following words: "It may be better for the Woonsocket District to consider in today's election of officers, the selection of a chairman who lives in your vicinity and would be able to be more closely involved in contacting the local community." Mr. Chudolij noted that he now lives in New Jersey and finds it somewhat difficult to be of service to the Woonsocket Ukrainian community.

The following were elected to the board of officers: Leon Hardink, chairman; Mr. Chudolij, vice-chairman; Mr. Popowych, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Trinkl, Ukrainian secretary; Ted Klown, English secretary; Mrs. Bardell, treasurer.

The auditors are Mrs. Bilyj, Mr. Evanitzky and Mr. Kun. Dmytro Sarachman is fraternal coordinator.

John Flis, president of the UNA, extended the welcome of the Executive Committee and greeted everyone in attendance. He reviewed fraternal activities for 1986 and the organizational achievements of the district. He handed to Mr. Chudolij a check for 1986 organizing accomplishments, and he thanked all secretaries for their

achievements. A special thanks who extended to Mr. Hardink for signing up eight members during 1986 and Mr. Evanitzky for four members. Mr. Flis congratulated all branches for organizing at least one member during 1986. He then congratulated John Laba for organizing two members in 1987 and Mr. Hardink for organizing five members.

Mr. Flis then gave an overview of the financial status of the UNA for 1986 and reviewed the accomplishments of the newly organized professional sales department which has engaged salesmen in various areas, including Chicago, Cleveland, New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Flis invited all UNA'ers from Woonsocket and surrounding areas to attend the Father's Day celebration at Soyuzivka on June 20, at which a statue of the late Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj will be dedicated.

After a question and answer period, Father Michael again led the assemblage in prayer, and the meeting was adjourned. Everyone partook of refreshments prepared by the ladies of the district.

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## Boston

(Continued from page 4)

from their credit union. These are some of the problems we have to contend with."

A lively discussion followed the reports of the other officers, most of whom had brief commentaries.

"The central executive doesn't seem interested in who signs up members and who doesn't," stated Mr. Didiuk.

Mrs. Remick added that UNA secretaries should be better informed regarding UNA senior citizens activities. "We don't know what's going on," she said. "Non-UNA members sometimes get accommodations at Soyuzivka functions for senior citizens while members get left out."

In his remarks to the Boston UNA'ers, Dr. Kuropas discussed the "bad news" and "good news" of Ukrainian community life, emphasizing that the UNA was not the only institution in trouble.

"Our youth are not with us and no one seems to have an answer," declared Dr. Kuropas. "We can't point to a single cause. We're all to blame for the present sad state of affairs and it's up to us to find the solutions together. If we continue to nurture old wounds and point the finger at others, we'll continue to

decline."

Continuing his remarks, Dr. Kuropas pointed to the many positive accomplishments of the UNA during the past few years. "Let's accent the positive," he said, "and try to eliminate the negative together."

Following Dr. Kuropas' comments, many of those present acknowledged a growing lack of faith in Ukrainian institutions among people. "Our credit union offers a 7 percent return on deposits while non-Ukrainian banks offer 5 percent, and still many of our people won't deal with us," stated Mr. Didiuk. "Why?"

In his concluding statement, Dr. Kuropas assured everyone that the UNA Supreme Executive loved Boston. "I especially love this city," declared Dr. Kuropas. "If we have any differences, it's all within the family."

The Boston District Committee executive board, with Mr. Hetmanský at the helm, was re-elected for the 1987-88 term virtually unchanged.

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**BANQUET AND BALL**  
**Saturday, May 30, 1987, 7:30 p.m.**  
**Holiday Inn Hotel, Rt. 22, Bridgewater/Somerville, N.J.**  
*Music by "Myakyj Znak"*

**CELEBRATE WITH US IN HAMILTON MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN UKRAINE**

Sunday, May 31st, 1987 at 11 a.m.  
at Holy Spirit Ukrarinian Catholic Church,  
Hamilton, Ontario

**PONTIFICAL HOLY LITURGY**  
with participation of collected choirs from St. Nicholas and St. Mary Protectress parishes; conductor Zenon Lawryshyn

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4 p.m. — **CONCERT OF SPIRITUAL MUSIC OF UKRAINE**  
Mohawk College Auditorium, 135 Fennel Ave. W. Hamilton, Ont.  
Choir „DUMKA”, from New York  
Conductor — Semen Komirny

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June 1st and 2nd, 1987 — **Mc Master University**  
Conference on  
"CULTURE OF KIEVAN RUS"  
at 9 a.m. — Eward Angus center, Room: 1A01

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Monday, June 1st, 1987 at 6 p.m.

**BANQUET**  
Royal Connaught Hotel

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Admission fee for the 3 day celebrations Can. \$65.00 or US \$50.  
For reservation please write or call:  
**Very Rev. Fr. Roman Hankewych**  
15 St. Olga Street, Hamilton, Ontario, L8L 6R3, Canada. Tel.: 1-416-545-2914

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May 22

**CARNEGIE, Pa.:** A pre-festival dance sponsored by the Sixth Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival Committee will be held at 9:30 p.m. at Ss. Peter and Paul auditorium on Mansfield Boulevard. Music for dancing will be provided by the Duquesne University Tamburitzan Alumni Orchestra. A donation of \$4 per person is requested. For information call Elizabeth Mitchell at (412) 279-3458.

**CLEVELAND:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America will kick off its 21st national convention with a panel discussion, titled, "Communicating through Barriers," featuring six guest speakers, who will lecture on various topics of concern for Ukrainian American women, at 7 p.m. in the Cleveland Hilton South at I-77 and Rockside, in Independence, Ohio. The topics that will be covered include, "Bridging Barriers with New Educational Opportunities," "Advocating in a Political World," "Women in the Mainstream: Volunteer Organizations," "Information: Key to Opening Doors," "Women in Politics," and "Overcoming Stereotypes in the News Media." The panel, which will be moderated by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, will be free and open to the public.

May 23

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society will hold its 21st

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

May 31

annual Taras Shevchenko Conference, beginning at 6 p.m., and featuring Prof. George Shevelov, John Fizer and Marko Pavlyshyn. The society has its headquarters at 63 Fourth Ave.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The 21st annual installation dinner/dance will be held, beginning with installation ceremonies at 6:30 p.m., at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. The evening will be sponsored by Ukrainian American Veterans Post 19. Music will be provided by John Porada. For tickets contact Teddy Dusanenko at (914) 634-5502 or Michael Wengrenovich at (914) 735-5241.

May 23-25

**CLEVELAND:** The UNWLA will hold its 21st national convention this weekend at the Cleveland Hilton South, featuring various exhibits, workshops and panels, as well as a banquet with keynote speaker Rep. Mary Rose O'Keefe (D-Ohio). The hotel is located at I-77 and Rockside in Independence, Ohio. For information call Iwanna Shkarupa at (216) 845-0786, Daria Basalyk at (216) 888-8335 or Eugenia Hishynsky at (216) 885-4315.

**CAPE MAY, N.J.:** Club Suzy-Q invites young Ukrainian American

professionals to a Memorial Day weekend at the beachfront Congress Hotel in historic Cape May. Featured will be social events, sports activities and sightseeing. Events begin on Saturday at 11 a.m. in the hotel lobby. Participation fee is \$15 per person. For room reservations only call hotel manager Andrea LeRoy at (800) 222-0772 (from outside New Jersey) or (609) 858-0670 (if calling from New Jersey). For general information about the weekend call Halya Duda at (203) 658-7775 or Handzia and George Mycak at (718) 263-7978.

**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.**

**SPRING LAKE, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Museum will hold a fund-raising event titled, "Seaside Fete III," at the Warren Hotel here at 2-6 p.m. The event will consist of a cocktail reception and buffet luncheon and entertainment will be provided by vocalist Katria Oranska Petyk and the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio. Iona Sochynsky Schypriykevich will exhibit her paintings and Anya Farion will exhibit her sculptures. Admission is \$45 per person, \$25 for youths under age 21. Reservations should be made no later than May 18 by calling (212) 228-0110.

## Human Rights Awareness Days to be observed in Washington

by Olena Stercho Hendler

**PHILADELPHIA —** The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia will mark Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Days with several events to be held in Washington on Tuesday, May 26, and Wednesday, May 27.

The highlight of the observance will be a reception and exhibit scheduled for May 27 at 6 p.m. in the Gold Room of the Samuel Rayburn Congressional Office Building.

The reception is being held with the cooperation of and under the auspices of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, which is chaired by Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.).

At the reception, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) will be presented with human-rights awards by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee in honor of their efforts as past chairmen of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, more commonly known as the Helsinki Commission.

Rep. Fascell, who is presently chairman of the powerful Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, was the first chairman of the CSCE and was instrumental in setting its strong focus on human rights.

Both Sen. D'Amato and Rep. Fascell have worked vigorously on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners by raising the cases of individual prisoners in negotiations with the Soviets, and by holding hearings on prisoners of conscience in the Soviet system.

All members of Congress, as well as State Department officials, have been invited to attend the reception.

## Vets to dedicate memorial

**PATERSON, N.J. —** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 of Passaic, N.J., will dedicate a Memorial at Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Paterson, N.J., on Sunday, May 24, 1987, at 1 p.m.

The memorial will be dedicated in memory of the Ukrainian American Veterans from the Passaic-Bergen area who paid the supreme sacrifice and also to those members who are now deceased.

All veterans posts are invited to

All members of Congress, as well as State Department officials, have been invited to attend the reception.

Members of the Ukrainian community are invited to attend and to take advantage of this excellent opportunity to meet with these governmental leaders.

An exhibit focusing on individual Ukrainian political prisoners will be displayed at the reception. Through large graphic displays, the identities of individual prisoners will be highlighted along with pertinent dates. Such information will include the reasons for each prisoner's incarceration, the length of his or her term, and significant biographical facts. The prisoners to which attention will be particularly drawn will include those presently incarcerated at Perm camp No. 36-1, known as "the death camp."

On Tuesday, May 26, congressmen will have the opportunity to make statements for the Congressional Record, addressing the serious violations of human rights in Ukraine by the Soviets. Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), along with other colleagues, is circulating a letter urging all congressmen and congresswomen to join him on the floor of the House of Representatives and the participate in the Special Orders.

Reps. William Grey (D-Pa.), Hertel and Don Ritter along with Rep. Gilman, have all provided invaluable assistance and support in connection with Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Days.

Bus service to the reception will be available from the Philadelphia area if a sufficient number of persons express an interest. To sign up for bus transportation from Philadelphia, please call Irena Jurczak at (215) 424-1348.

participate in this dedication.

Services at the memorial will be conducted by the Rev. Raphael Turko niak, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic; and the Rev. George Halycia, pastor of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Clifton.

All veterans who wish to participate may call Commander Eugene Sasgatz at (201) 778-7284 for further information.

## Defense accuses...

(Continued from page 1)

Maizel spoke at length about the Vlasov Army, the Russian Liberation Army which consisted mostly of Russians and fought in support of a "unified Russia" without separate national governments.

The historian provided testimony also about the differences between Russians and Ukrainians, Russians and Byelorussians, Byelorussians and White (versus Red) Russians, and in general about the nationalities in the USSR. He even explained the differences between eastern and western Ukrainians.

Also during the cross-examination, Prof. Maizel told of the 1932-33 Great Famine in Ukraine, and the massacres in Katyn and Vinnytsia, all perpetrated by the Soviets.

He spoke about various military formations, including the Galicia Division, noting that it had fought against the Communists. He stated several times that very few Ukrainians had collaborated with the Nazis and that even German Ukrainians (volksdeutsche) did not want to collaborate.

During his questioning, Mr. O'Connor referred to the Ukrainian famine as the Ukrainian "shoah," using the Hebrew word meaning destruction that is used to refer to the Holocaust. State Attorney Yona Blattman objected that this word should be used only to refer to the annihilation of the Jews, while Judge Levin ruled that the lawyer could use this word. Judge Zvi Tal reprimanded the attorney for using that word to refer to the Ukrainian famine and said this was "in very bad taste indeed." Mr. O'Connor then apologized, saying he had not meant to offend any member of the court.

Cross-examination of Prof. Maizel concluded with his testimony on forced repatriation at the end of World War II.

On the final day of this week's proceedings, the session lasted only half a day as cross-examination of Prof. Maizel concluded. The trial now goes into a monthlong recess while the defense and prosecution travel to West Germany, where testimony will be taken from three witnesses.

Prof. Maizel was questioned on Wednesday, May 13, about the forced labor performed by prisoners of war captured by the Germans. He categorically rejected any notions that the Ukrainians were specifically chosen from among the POWs for guard duties, stating that the persons chosen were those who agreed to become guards and were healthy enough to function as such.

During the re-direct, Mr. Blattman questioned the historian further about the Ukrainian famine and about the Katyn massacre of 4,500 Polish army officers.

Prof. Maizel spoke also about the general amnesty proclaimed by the Soviets in 1955, under which collaborators could return to the USSR and live normal lives. The trial then recessed.

In West Germany, testimony will be taken from witnesses behind closed doors in the chambers of local magistrates. Helmut Leonhardt will testify in Cologne on May 19; Heinrich Schaeffer in Kasell on May 25, and Otto Horn in West Berlin on June 9. There is some doubt about Mr. Horn's appearance, however, due to his advanced age and illness.

Messrs. Leonhardt and Schaeffer will be questioned about Trawniki, while Mr. Horn will testify about Treblinka.

The trial will resume in Jerusalem on June 22 (or on June 15 if Mr. Horn does not testify).

*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).*