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UNA Supreme Assembly votes \$51,000 in community donations

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly concluded its annual meeting here at the Soyuzivka resort on Friday, June 12, by approving donations to various Ukrainian cultural, religious, scholarly, youth and community organizations and causes, as well as allocating more than \$100,000 for several publishing projects.

These allotments were part of the 1987 budget of over \$11 million approved by the Supreme Assembly, the UNA's highest decision-making body between quadrennial conventions.

The donations to Ukrainian institutions may be broken down as follows: \$15,300 to scholarly institutions, \$6,000 to religious, \$6,100 to youth, \$7,000 to educational, \$9,600 to cultural and \$7,000 to community groups.

Publishing projects received a total of \$108,250. This sum will go toward publication of a history of Ukrainian immigration to the United States by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas titled "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations"; a history of the UNA in Canada; an updated reprint, in a separate booklet, on Ukrainian Churches based on the entry in Ukraine: "A Concise Encyclopedia"; a book on the Chernobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine by Dr. David R. Marples; and the Svoboda indexing project.

The financial committee's report, which included the budget of \$11,010,500, was presented by Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

Another major UNA disbursement approved by the Supreme Assembly was UNA scholarships for 1987-88 totalling \$115,250. Included in this amount are: four scholarships for \$2,000 each; one for \$1,600; three for \$1,500; 23 for \$1,000; and lesser amounts.

Brief profiles of the four top scholarship recipients follow.

- Natalia A. Feduschak, 24, is a student at Columbia University's Harriman Institute working toward a master's degree in international affairs and a certificate in Soviet studies. Ms. Feduschak, a New Yorker and member of UNA Branch 88, is an assistant editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

- Oleh Mahlay, 18, of Parma, Ohio, will enter the University of Michigan this fall. He plans to major in biology and eventually become a medical doctor. He is a member of UNA Branch 346.

- Wasyl Szeremeta, 25, is a student at Jefferson Medical College who plans to become an ear, nose and throat surgeon. Mr. Szeremeta, a resident of New Castle, Del., is a member of UNA Branch 247.

- Thomas B. Watson, 18, of Indianapolis, Ind., this fall will begin his studies of government at Harvard University. He plans to pursue a career in interna-

tional law. He is a member of UNA Branch 452.

Recipients of the UNA's 1987-88 scholarships included 62 freshmen and 123 students who had previously received UNA stipends.

During the final two days of the Supreme Assembly's annual meeting the UNA executive officers, auditors and advisors also heard reports of various committees elected at the con-

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27 towns near Chernobyl uninhabitable for years

KIEV — Twenty-seven towns near the site of last year's nuclear disaster at Chernobyl are too contaminated to be resettled in the foreseeable future, the Associated Press cited a Soviet official as saying.

In a June 18 article the AP reported, citing Konstantin T. Fursov, deputy chairman of the Kiev regional government committee in Ukraine, that Soviet officials have halted decontamination work in at least 27 cities and villages within an 18-mile evacuation zone

around the stricken nuclear reactor.

The areas reportedly include the city of Prypiat, home to some 50,000 people before the nuclear accident, located only two miles from the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Mr. Fursov told a group of Moscow-based correspondents on June 17.

Local authorities evacuated 69 cities and villages within an 18-mile danger zone around the damaged reactor No. 4, which exploded on April 26, 1986, and spewed radioactivity that killed, according to official figures, 31 people and spread eventually around the world.

Regional officials contend, the AP wrote, that most of the 69 cities and villages evacuated will eventually be resettled, but said they could not predict when the process will be completed.

"There are 27 populated points that will not be resettled in the foreseeable future," Mr. Fursov reportedly stated. The others will be repopulated gradually, he said.

Two towns within the 18-mile danger zone, Cheremoshnia and Nevtskoye, have reportedly returned to normal with fully operating schools, stores and public transportation, Mr. Fursov said.

He added that some residents have returned to another 16 towns that have reportedly been decontaminated but still lack many public services.

"People are returning there without permission, mostly elderly people," Mr. Fursov was cited as saying during a meeting with reporters at the regional government headquarters in Kiev.

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Delaware group sues CBS, Chrysler

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — CBS should lose its broadcast license for airing a television show that was an "unprecedented prejudiced and misleading attack against the relatively small Ukrainian minority community" in the United States, argues a civil lawsuit filed on June 4 in a Wilmington, Del., federal court.

The Delaware Chapter, Ukrainian Congress Committee, Inc., is suing CBS Inc., and the Chrysler Corp., prime sponsor of the television docu-drama "Escape from Sobibor," for unspecified monetary damages. The suit asks the court to order the network to relinquish its broadcast license and stop "invidious and prejudicial discrimination in its broadcasts."

The suit stated that the movie misrepresented Ukrainians. Both the movie and the published script stated as a fact that "all the guards at the Sobibor

concentration camp (other than the SS force) were Ukrainians, and portrayed all Ukrainians only as Nazi mercenaries." Furthermore, CBS "used the governmental license and monopoly of the public airwaves to conduct the campaign; and denied plaintiff or others any opportunity to respond or correct ... public prejudicial attacks."

The suit further states that although CBS and Chrysler had been contacted by various Ukrainian organizations prior to the airing of the program and "warned CBS that its proposed references to Ukrainians were prejudiced, insensitive and misleading," the network did nothing to rectify the situation. It did not attempt to edit out references to Ukrainian guards nor did it issue a disclaimer before the program.

It is also stated in the suit that "reference to any association, group or persons as Nazis is per se defamatory." CBS and Chrysler attacked the plaintiff

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SUSTA holds 34th national congress, elects board

by George Mykytyn

SOMERVILLE, N.J. The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) held its 34th national congress here on May 29-31, and elected Taras Szmagala Jr. as its new president.

Fifty delegates from 20 Ukrainian student clubs and four TUSM branches took part in the congress.

The new executive board of SUSTA also includes: executive vice-president — Ksenia Kozak, vice-presidents — Markian Kunasz (East), Christine Nebesh (Midwest) and Bohdan Perun (West), secretary — Xenia Panczak, treasurer — Andrea Pak, public affairs director — George Mykytyn, educational and cultural director — Mychajlo Schubyn, social and sports affairs director — Olga Chodoba, newsletter editor — Martha Stefaniuk.

The Auditing Committee members are Andrew Futey, Levko Kulchycky and Peter Plisak.

The Arbitration Committee includes Lesia Kaluszyk, Lida Mykytyn and

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The new executive board of SUSTA: (seated from left) Christine Nebesh, Andrea Pak, Xenia Panczak, Taras Szmagala Jr., Ksenia Kozak; (standing) Orest Sowirka, Markian Kunasz, Mychajlo Schubyn, Bohdan Perun, George Mykytyn, Olga Chodoba, Lesia Kaluszyk.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The Chaikino mine explosion: another disaster in Ukraine

by David R. Marples

On May 16, a methane gas explosion occurred at the Chaikino coal mine, in the Makiyivka coal association of the Donetsk Oblast in Ukraine, resulting in casualties. It occurred less than five months after a similar major accident at the Yasynivska-Hlyboka coal mine, located near the city of Makiyivka, on December 24, 1986. Ironically, only three days before the current explosion, Pravda had published its conclusions concerning the investigation of the December event.

At Chaikino, in contrast to some of the earlier mining and other industrial accidents to have occurred over the past year in the Ukrainian SSR, the authorities thus far have been unable to discern any violations at correct safety procedures or malfunction of instruments.

The accident occurred at noon on the Saturday, which in the Donetsk coalfield has become a regular working day. On May 17, Soviet television reported that the explosion occurred at a depth of 600 meters, during an inspection at equipment and instruments before the start of a shift.

An account in the Ukrainian press noted that the rescue workers, who were at the scene within five minutes of the blast being registered, had to hew their way through a kilometer of debris in order to reach the brigade carrying out the testing of instruments, but that the men in the area had already been killed.

As in December 1986, a government commission was set up to investigate the causes of the accident. The commission was once again headed by Alexander Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. It was emphasized that there was little chance of the commission reaching a rapid conclusion — the seismic-acoustic analysis alone would take at least 26 hours.

Moreover, as noted, the final conclusions of the investigation of the Yasynivska-Hlyboka accident were announced after five months had passed. It was emphasized, however, that the accident was localized and affected only one of the four work sections at the mine. The three others continued to operate normally after the explosion.

On May 23, Izvestiya published a TASS report, issued after a meeting of Ukrainian Coal Ministry officials in Donetsk attended by Minister Lyashko. The report stated that all machines, instruments and electrical apparatus in the damaged section of the Chaikino mine had been found to be in proper working order. The accident, it continued, had arisen as a result of a "confluence of many unfavorable circumstances."

The report declared that a considerable quantity of methane gas had suddenly penetrated a disused ventilation tunnel and that sparking had arisen after the effort to remove metallic props from the tunnel. The metal reacted with rock that contained pyrite, causing the sparking and subsequent explosion. The Donetsk meeting also discussed the technical safety of coal enterprises in Ukraine, and advocated urgent measures to improve work safety in them.

Comparisons with the December 24 explosion are inevitable. The two accidents occurred within a few miles of each other and both resulted in human casualties, although the reports have never been published. The two accidents were

event. The Yasynivska-Hlyboka accident was blamed on gross violations of safety rules by local mine officials and resulted in severe reprimands and firings, and criminals proceedings were instigated against those held responsible. Those dismissed from their jobs included I. I. Dmitriev and N.V. Kaspersky, the supervisors of Section No. 7 and the section for ventilation and safety.

Pravda commented that: "...in recent times the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Supervision of Work Safety in Industry and Mining (Gosgortekhnadzor UKSSR) has relaxed considerably its monitoring of safety measures in the coal industry and in some other sectors of the republican economy."

The head of the Ukrainian State Committee for Work Safety, V. Degtarev, was among those dismissed after the December accident. Even the minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR, Nikolai Surgai, was held "personally responsible" for the disaster, although no major actions were taken against him (he had been minister for little over a year when the accident occurred, a factor that apparently also "saved" USSR Minister of Power and Electrification Mayoretts after the Chernobyl disaster).

It should be pointed out that methane gas explosions are hardly uncommon in the mining industry worldwide. In early February, a major explosion occurred at the Myslowice coal mine in Poland. After this tragedy, in which 18 Polish miners lost their lives, the Polish news agency, PAP, commented that: "Methane is causing tragedies. Eighteen miners were killed on the 'Walbrzych' pit in 1985, 34 in the 'Silesia' in 1974, and only recently methane was the cause of similar catastrophes in mines in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, India, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Hungary."

Following the Myslowice explosion, the Solidarity trade union maintained that a drive for higher output was reducing safety standards at Polish mines. A similar charge could be laid against the Soviet authorities in the Donetsk-Makiyivka mining area. Both Ukrainian explosions over the past five months have occurred in an area in which productivity and output have fallen; in which mines are being exploited at depths exceeding 1,000 meters, thus raising the chances of dangerous emissions of methane gas.

The falling Ukrainian proportion of total Soviet coal output (currently about 190 out of approximately 780 million metric tons produced annually, or 24.3 percent) is a consequence of the depletion of Donets Basin coal mines and excavation of coal from thin seams at ever greater depths.

In February 1986, one source noted that miners of the Makiyivka coal association in particular are exploiting low-productivity thin seams and that 52 percent of the workers are involved in heavy physical labor. The Chaikino mine was explicitly cited in this account. A month later, at the 27th Communist Party Congress a delegate from the Donets Basin pointed out that whereas new mine construction was bringing 8 million metric tons of coal annually, the annual losses as a result of seams no

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New Chernobyl information revealed

MOSCOW — New details have been provided of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster by a Soviet writer, based on first-hand accounts describing the radiation sickness that struck some people and the delay in evacuating the town of Pripyat.

Yuri Shcherbak's report of the accident was printed in the latest edition of the monthly Yunost, according to the Associated Press, which received a copy of the report.

Mr. Shcherbak interviewed doctors, Chernobyl workers, firefighters and other residents of the nearby town of Pripyat, in order to provide a picture of the accident as seen by eyewitnesses.

According to official Soviet sources, the explosion at Chernobyl on April 26, 1986, killed at least 31 people and made ill more than 200. It spread a cloud of radiation that eventually spread around the world. Soviet officials blamed the accident on an unauthorized experiment that went out of control.

In Mr. Shcherbak's article, according to the AP, a 28-year-old ambulance doctor, Valentin Belokon, described how he alone treated the first victims to come out of the plant in the early morning hours and did not immediately recognize the symptoms of radiation sickness.

He stated that the first victim he saw was a young man of 18. Dr. Belokon recalled: "The fellow complained of nausea and a sharp headache, and he started to vomit. They worked in the third unit and, it seems, had briefly gone into the fourth. I asked him what he had eaten, when, how the evening had gone."

Dr. Belokon said he called his clinic seeking help as he treated three or more

workers who were suffering from the same symptoms, and then several firemen. All he was able to do, he said, was ease their suffering. At that point, he understood he was dealing with radiation sickness, the AP reported Dr. Belokon as saying.

Four hours after the accident, at 6 a.m., he began suffering the same symptoms.

"Did I understand the danger? Was I afraid? I understood, I was afraid," Dr. Belokon was reported as saying. "But when people see that next to them is a person in a white coat, it calms them. I stood, like everyone else, without a respirator, without any means of protection."

The protection, he stated, simply was not available. The doctor himself got sick and sent to a hospital in Moscow for treatment.

A woman, identified only as L. Kobalevskaya, was also quoted in the report. She relayed how she went for a walk in Pripyat the morning after the accident, before town officials gave the order to evacuate.

"I walk out on the street and see the whole road is flooded with water and some kind of white solution; everything is white. I walk farther. I see here is a militiaman, there is a militiaman. I never saw so many militiamen in our city."

"They aren't doing anything, but they are sitting near strategic places — the post office, the house of culture. Like in a war situation."

Pripyat residents were out and about as usual, she said.

"People were going to the beach, to their dachas, going fishing. We didn't

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Dissidents hold Moscow press conference

MUNICH — A group of former Soviet political prisoners recently granted early release, including Ukrainian dissident Stepan Khmara from Chervonohrad in western Ukraine, held a press conference for foreign journalists on April 23 in the Moscow apartment of Sergei Grigoryants, reported USSR News Brief based here.

The dissidents expressed their collective disappointment that the process of releasing prisoners of conscience had slowed down sharply and that a large number of political prisoners had not yet been freed, wrote USSR News Brief.

The group holding the news conference included Messrs. Grigoryants and Khmara, Iosif Begun, Andrei Mironov, Lev Timofeyev, Andrei Shilkov and

Larisa Bogoraz, the widow of Anatoly Marchenko, who died in prison late last year.

The former political prisoners, some of whom recently announced their desire to openly publish a journal, Glasnost, dealing with human rights and other topics, also stressed at the press conference that the Soviet public had not been informed about the progress of prisoner releases.

Many voiced concern over the plight of newly freed prisoners returning to their homes who have encountered difficulties in obtaining residence permits and employment, wrote USSR News Brief, which is edited by exiled former Soviet dissident Cronid Lubar-sky.

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Ratushinskaya, husband lose Soviet citizenship



Irina Ratushinskaya with her husband Ihor Gerashchenko.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dissident poet Irina Ratushinskaya and her Ukrainian husband, Ihor Gerashchenko, who emigrated to the West last December, have been stripped of their Soviet citizenship, according to an official decree, reported Reuters on June 6.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR's highest state body, said the couple had defamed the good name of Soviet citizenship and damaged the prestige of the Soviet Union, wrote Reuters.

The decree was dated May 14 and was contained in the latest collection of Supreme Soviet Presidium documents.

The Sunday Times of London reportedly ran a story on the couple's reaction to the news of the revocation of their Soviet citizenship, in which they stated that nothing, not prison sen-

tences nor banishment, could separate them from their nation.

"The government could issue any decrees it wants, but we belong to our fatherland and our fatherland belongs to us," the couple was quoted as saying.

They also expressed hope that someday the Soviet Union would become a democracy and they would then be able to return. Meanwhile, they added, the West should continue to push for the continued releases of prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

Ms. Ratushinskaya, who served over three years in a women's labor camp for her poetry, was also quoted as saying that she believed the act of revoking her own and her spouse's citizenship was not the idea of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, but came as a result of disagreement in the government.

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Famine survivors testify in Philadelphia

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — Nine survivors of the Stalin created famine of 1932-1933 testified on Friday June 5, before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

The hearing, held at the old Federal Court Building in Philadelphia, was chaired by Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Commissioners Ulana Mazurkevich of Elkins Park, Pa., and Anastasia Volker of Detroit.

Among those present was Dr. Philip

Rosen, director of the Holocaust Museum at Gratz College in Philadelphia, who spoke briefly about the necessity of publicizing the events of 1932-33 to ensure that the atrocities of the time would never be repeated.

It was the seventh in a series of hearings that have been held in various cities throughout the country since the Famine Commission began its work in April 1986.

The nine survivors who testified told of the horrors of forced starvation,

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Obituary

George Wolynetz, New York attorney

NEW YORK — George Wolynetz, a New York attorney active in many Ukrainian American organizations, died here in a local hospital on Friday, June 5. He was 64.

Mr. Wolynetz practiced law in New York City, at first as a partner with John O. Flis and Walter Stec, and later independently. He handled the cases of many Ukrainian residents of New York.

He was born November 17, 1922, in Brooklyn.

He was active for many years in the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Metropolitan New York, as well as St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church. He was also active in the Ukrainian National Home of New York, serving as the home's legal adviser and as president of its board of directors.

He was also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 130.

Mr. Wolynetz was most recently a member of the Committee for the Commemoration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Surviving are his wife, Lubow; sons, George Thomas and Wolodymyr Griffith; brother, Wolodymyr, with his wife Maria and son James; as well as other relatives.

The funeral liturgy was held Tuesday, June 8, at St. George Church; burial was at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y.

In his message of condolences, New York Mayor Edward I. Koch noted:

"Through his many years as vice-president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York and through the city government liaison work he contributed on behalf of the Ukrainian American community, George improved the quality of life for all New Yorkers. His leadership was a gift to us all."

Demjanjuk trial to resume in Israel; Horn testifies accused resembles "Ivan"

JERUSALEM — The trial of John Demjanjuk is set to resume here on Monday, June 22, and the prosecution is expected to conclude its case in two to three more weeks. The prosecution expects to call four or five more witnesses, reported the Jerusalem Post.

The trial will then go into a summer recess, but the length of that recess has not yet been decided. The judges favor a two-week break, while the defense would like a four- to six-week recess.

According to the Jerusalem Post, when the defense begins its presentation, the first to take the stand, by law, will be the accused himself, Mr. Demjanjuk.

In other developments, Otto Horn, described by the Jerusalem Post as "a major prosecution witness," testified in a West Berlin courtroom on Tuesday, June 9.

West German Judge Hans-Juergen Mueller presided over the hearing, which was attended by the three Israeli judges hearing the case, Dov Levin, Zvi Tal and Dalia Dorner.

The Jerusalem Post reported that Mr. Horn testified that post-war photos of Mr. Demjanjuk resemble the Ivan he knew from Nazi camps. The witness was an SS guard at the Treblinka death camp and knew Ivan personally.

Only three journalists were allowed to be present at the hearing — correspondents of two Israeli newspapers, Yediot Aharonot and the Jerusalem Post, and a reporter for the London Sunday Times. Others were not admitted, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. Horn testified that Ivan had helped a German SS officer, Fritz Schmidt, operate the gas chamber at Treblinka. He described Ivan as between 1.75 and 1.80 meters tall (5 feet 10 inches — 6 feet), about 23 years of age, with a round face and dark blond hair. He said he had never spoken to Ivan, and that he

did see Ivan even after the August 2, 1943, prisoners' revolt, during which some sources say Ivan was killed.

Mr. Horn also said he first identified Mr. Demjanjuk from a photo submitted to him by U.S. investigators in 1979.

"They showed me eight photos and I pointed out the one that resembled Ivan. Half an hour later they showed me other photos and I pointed out another one," he testified.

That afternoon, Mark O'Connor chief defense attorney began his cross-examination of the 83-year-old Mr. Horn. The questioning continued the next day with Mr. O'Connor subjecting the witness to seven and a half hours of grilling that challenged his credibility in general and specific points in his testimony, reported the Jerusalem Post.

The defense succeeded in having Judge Mueller admit into evidence the document Mr. Horn had signed at the U.S. Consulate in Berlin in 1983. Although the document's contents were not revealed, The Jerusalem Post reported that it had learned it contained a retraction of the witness's 1979 identification of Mr. Demjanjuk as Ivan of Treblinka.

Mr. O'Connor also succeeded in getting Mr. Horn to admit that he had signed the 1983 document without reading it.

Mr. O'Connor also questioned the witness at length about the manner in which U.S. Justice Department officials had shown him two sets of eight photographs in 1980. Mr. Horn had made no identification from the first set, which showed men in civilian clothes, but he picked out Mr. Demjanjuk from the second set showing men in military uniforms. Mr. Horn also stated that he noted a resemblance between Mr. Demjanjuk and Ivan, but that he was not sure it was the same person.

The Berlin hearings were to wind up on Tuesday, June 16.

Credit unions hold conference

by Tamara Denysenko

PITTSBURGH — Fifty-eight representatives and guests from 22 Ukrainian credit unions attended a conference here sponsored by the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association on May 29-31.

The session, hosted by the Ukrainian

Self-reliance of Western Pennsylvania Federal Credit Union and organized by Dmytro Hryhorchuk, executive director of the UNCUA, addressed several important issues facing the Ukrainian credit union movement: increasing membership growth, promoting credit union services, making sound investment decisions and generating loan activity.

The Ukrainian credit unions' financial condition from January 1 to December 31, 1986, was evaluated and presented by Walter Hupaliwskyj, chairman of the board of the UNCUA, and Bohdan Andrushkiw, the UNCUA financial officer.

Their analysis indicated that the 30 Ukrainian credit unions in the United States have assets of \$475,410,000, an increase of 26.1 percent over 1985. Even though loan activity increased an average of 44.7 percent to \$272,949,000, this constitutes only 57.4 percent of total assets. On the average, 15 credit unions have less than 50 percent of their assets in loans.

The second session, moderated by Orest Glut, board member of the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York, addressed the issues of improving loan activities in general and consumer loans in particular, and how to maximize the investment potential of credit union assets. Panel participants included Olha Zaverucha, general manager of the So-Use Credit Union Limited, Toronto; Ulana Hrynewych, office manager of the Self-Reliance

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Mt. Stalin renamed

TORONTO — The last topographic feature in Canada named after Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, a mountain in the interior of British Columbia, has been renamed after a British Columbian guide from the Peace River district. Mt. Stalin will henceforth be known as Mt. Peck.

Members of Canada's Ukrainian and other East European organizations and individuals whose lobbying resulted in the renaming of Stalin Township in Ontario as Hansen Township last year, responded favorably to Premier Vander Zalm's decision.

Speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission, John B. Gregorovich said:

"We are all delighted to learn that no place in Canada will henceforth honor a Soviet mass murder whose regime was responsible, in 1932-33 alone, for the death of millions of Ukrainians. Having

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA supports Educational Council's goals

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Members of the Educational Council visited the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association here on April 22 to discuss the state of Ukrainian-language schools with the executive board of the organization.

Council head Eugene Fedorenko, Ihor Huryn, Lina Andrienko Danchuk and Atanas Kobryn met with UNA Supreme President John Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Svoboda editor-in-chief Zenon Snylyk to discuss

findings and concerns raised by the council.

Dr. Fedorenko stated that for the past several years, the number of Ukrainian schools has remained constant. The council has in its system some 30 local schools of Ukrainian studies and over 300 teachers. Not all the schools are on the same academic level, Dr. Fedorenko noted. Some 65 percent graduate students, while the rest have been in existence less than 12 years. He stated that the lower grades have begun

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Fraternalism promoted at festival



The UNA's fraternal activities and insurance offerings were spotlighted at the 13th annual Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., on June 13 via an informative display. Seen above: Andre J. Worobec (far right), fraternal activities coordinator, and Michael Stecyna, (left) field agent, provide festival-goers with information about the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization. Also helping promote the UNA, but missing from the photo, was Nicholas Boyko, regional sales director for New York/New Jersey.



Members of the Educational Council during their meeting with UNA officials. Seated (from left) are: Ulana Diachuk, Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, John O. Flis and Lina Andrienko Danchuk; standing: Dr. Ihor Huryn, Walter Sochan and Atanas Kobryn.

UNA district committee meetings

Passaic

PASSAIC, N.J. — The annual meeting of the Passaic UNA District was held here on Saturday, March 7 at the Ukrainian Center. John Chomko, chairman of the district committee opened the meeting and welcomed all present, including Ukrainian National Association Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

A new district board was elected. Its members are: John Blycha, honorary chairman; Mr. Chomko, chairman; Hryhory Klymenko, vice-chairman; Mr. Marushchak, secretary; Mr. Kotliar, treasurer; Wasyl Harkay, organizing director. The members-at-large are: Myroslaw Jaworsky, Michael Tyzhbir, Anna Makarenko and Wolodymyr Diachuk.

The auditing committee members are: Paul Wojniw, Barbara Tyzhbir and Wolodymyr Oliarnyk.

The meeting was chaired by Julian Kotliar, and Wasyl Marushchak served as secretary.

Mr. Kotliar welcomed all present and read the agenda for the meeting, which was approved. Mr. Marushchak read the minutes from the previous annual meeting, and they were accepted without any changes.

Mr. Chomko detailed the work of the district committee for the past year. With the help of other members of the district, a bus trip was organized to Soyuzivka for Father's Day. The committee also participated in other events, including the 25th anniversary of the Self-Reliance Credit Union and the

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The Insurance Corner

by H.P. Floyd
National Sales Director

Security for two-earner families

Both spouses now work outside the home in more than 60 percent of families. Working wives and mothers are contributing an ever-increasing share of family incomes. Yet statistics show that family protection insurance owned by working women is still only a fraction of what is needed. Working women need billions more insurance coverage — for the same reasons their husbands do.

How large a portion of insurance coverage should each working spouse — whether husband or wife — carry? The portion of total family coverage for a working spouse should be same as the spouse's contribution to the family's total net income.

• EXAMPLE 1: Dr. and Mrs. Hawryluk have three children, age 17, 15 and 13. Dr. Hawryluk's after-tax income is \$90,000. Mrs. Hawryluk, a management consultant, nets \$45,000. Dr. Hawryluk presently owns \$100,000 of life insurance; Mrs. Hawryluk owns \$20,000. Should anything happen to the Hawryluks, they want life insurance to give their three children \$60,000 each for a college education.

LIFE INSURANCE REQUIREMENT: The Hawryluks need total life insurance of \$180,000. Since Mrs. Hawryluk earns one-third of the family's total income, \$60,000 should be on her life; the remaining \$120,000 should cover Dr. Hawryluk. So Mrs. Hawryluk needs \$40,000 more life insurance and her husband needs an extra \$20,000.

• EXAMPLE 2: Mr. and Mrs. Serna have two children, age 8 and 6. Mr. Serna works part-time as a consultant. Mrs. Serna, an executive, has a net income of \$48,000 and Mr. Serna takes home \$12,000. If the Sernas die, they want enough life insurance to provide each of their children with \$500 a month for 15 years. Mrs. Serna has \$80,000 of insurance coverage and Mr. Serna has \$10,000.

LIFE INSURANCE REQUIREMENT: The Sernas need \$140,000 of insurance. Mr. Serna should have 20 percent of that coverage, or \$28,000. \$18,000 more than he has now. The other \$112,000 of coverage should be on Mrs. Serna. So she needs to buy another \$32,000.

If a working couple is designating minor children as beneficiaries of their policies, they may want to seek legal guidance to see that their plans will be carried out.

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Learning from other fraternal societies

Today, fraternal societies in North America, about 200 in number, with a membership of about 10 million persons of various ethnic and religious backgrounds, spend about \$250 million a year on fraternal activities, hold over half a million events, perform about 7 million acts of fraternal service and spent about 27 million hours doing it. Included are charitable, educational patriotic and religious works for mankind, their country, their community as well as for their members. Of course, most of the financing comes from selling fraternal insurance.

The UNA is an active part of this fraternal movement by acting for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community at large. Our organization belongs to the National Fraternal Congress of America as well as state congresses, including the New York Fraternal Congress. I would like to elaborate on the various talks during its annual meeting held on April 24-25 at the La Guardia Marriott in Queens and share with you those ideas which were impressed upon us.

Attending every meeting were the

UNA's fraternal activities coordinator, Henry P. Floyd, our national sales director, and our insurance salesmen, Nicholas Boyko and Michael Stecyna.

This meeting was a first in that it was organized jointly by fraternal organizations and fraternal insurance counselors, which are separate organizations in themselves. Implicit in this fact is the interdependence of insurance sales and fraternal work in today's fraternal organizations, and a need for their close cooperation.

There were two sessions, Friday and Saturday. The Friday talks centered on topics related to insurance promotion and membership recruitment, public relations, community involvement, a subject of great concern in U.S. and Canada — child abuse, and youth and the fraternal spirit. The Saturday talks, centered on the tax legislation of 1986, marketing fraternal insurance for the 1980s and the 1990s, and "defensive" vs. "offensive" selling techniques.

What did we learn from the talks? We saw public relations defined as a

(Continued on page 13)

N.J. official thanks UNA

Below is the full text of a letter sent to The Ukrainian Weekly from New Jersey Secretary of State Jane Burgio.

I wish to express my appreciations to the Ukrainian National Association for hosting on May 6 the regular meeting of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council. This was the second time in recent years our council has had the opportunity to enjoy your hospitality and the beautiful facilities of national headquarters.

I commend the New Jersey Ukrainian-American community for the friendliness, resourcefulness and dedication.

Jane Burgio
Secretary of State

Reactions to commentaries on the Demjanjuk trial

A response to Skorupska, Boshyk

by James P. McDonald

After reading the three-part series on "The Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem: a look at another aspect" by Marta Skorupska, a response is called for.

Although Ms. Skorupska is a fluent and talented writer, some of her comments are very disturbing and can only be regarded as harmful to John Demjanjuk's life and the conduct of this bizarre case.

She sees one of the key issues in this trial as "the systematic defamation by the Israeli court of Ukrainians as a national group." Wow! The implication is obvious. Throw the little fish Demjanjuk to the Russian and Israeli sharks, but, by no means, allow the holy name of Ukraine to be sullied. What is one little sacrifice among friends?

It is not infinitely more worthy to forget the adjective "Ukrainian" Demjanjuk and, instead, regard him as "human being" Demjanjuk, made in the image of God? But the blase brush-off of "if he is guilty, punish him"; if he is innocent, she can only rely on her faith in the "inherent justice of the Israeli judiciary" — another wow! Was I sitting in the same courtroom as Ms. Skorupska?

The justice of the Israeli judiciary has been amply demonstrated by the chief judge's unrelenting assault on the defense attorney; his constant interfering in the cross-examination procedure; his unbelievable acceptance of "evidence" from the dead, where cross-examination is impossible; accepting testimony from over-wrought, half-blind witnesses who "identify" Mr. Demjanjuk from a distance of 20 yards; his toleration of pandemonium and shouted threats in the courtroom; his permitting an ex-KGB undercover man, who had been placed in Mr. Demjanjuk's cell with the avowed purpose of attempting to entrap him, to testify as an "honorable" witness; his permission for thousands of children to be brought to the trial for brain-washing purposes;

and, worst of all, we have the court refusal of the judge to permit comparisons of the phoney I.D. cards on which the case rests, and which would prove to be forgeries. Would you like more examples of this exquisite justice? Our writer declares that Demjanjuk "is entitled to a full and adequate defense" ... and that if he is without funds, Israel must "provide him with the most competent defense possible," and he has "an inalienable right to a full and adequate defense," in the event that "his attorney is not defending his client's interests effectively." And, of course, throw in a shot to befuddle and confuse "those who are collecting funds for Mr. Demjanjuk's defense."

Now, let us consider the defense attorney, Mark O'Connor.

As an acquaintance and close observer of Mr. O'Connor, I feel qualified to make some observations. For starters, he was a late entry in the Demjanjuk case. Another lawyer, through incompetence, had seriously damaged the case during the denaturalization and deportation phases when O'Connor was brought in at the extradition stage. A more conservative lawyer probably would have thrown up his hands at this challenge. Not Mr. O'Connor! He threw his law practice to the winds just so that he could concentrate on saving the life of John Demjanjuk. He has almost literally forsaken his family and family life to save an innocent man. And it is known that this involvement has subjected his family to threats.

Mr. O'Connor has practically lived in airplanes. He flew to Cleveland numerous times when Mr. Demjanjuk was on trial in that city. He has flown to New York, to Washington to visit offices such as the Soviet Embassy, FBI headquarters, Congressional offices, etc. And he has flown many times between Israel, Germany and the U.S., which eventually can be a life threatening practice.

With reference to the strange Israeli

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A rebuttal to Onyschuk account

by Alexander Epstein

I have read a report by Bohdan S. Onyschuk on the "Questions of Fairness and Due Process" regarding the trial in Israel of one John Demjanjuk, and must say that I was dismayed by the tenor of his report and the many inaccuracies contained therein to sustain his arguments. I feel duty bound to write this critique because I have first-hand knowledge of the issues raised in Bohdan's "report," as I accompanied him, Yury Boshyk, Andrew Ogaranko and Danylo Struk to Israel. I was asked to do so due to my long association with the Ukrainian community and the entree to Israel which I could facilitate.

While in Israel, our group maintained a very close and open relationship, and at breakfasts and dinners we would discuss the frictions that beset Jewish-Ukrainian relations, and how best to bring about much-needed improvement. Of course, the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk with its potential ramifications was the focal point. Although we all had some misgivings about certain elements of this trial, we were in complete agreement as to the fairness of the trial, and the scrupulousness of the chief judge, Dov Levin, who was astutely and unhesitatingly helpful in compensating for Mark O'Connor's seeming incompetence.

Also noteworthy was the diverse points of view about the trial as expressed by the press and the public at large. We all concurred that in Israel the prevailing view was that an individual was on trial, and we saw no justification for the perception purveyed in the Ukrainian media, that the Ukrainian nation was on trial. Our views (including Bohdan's) were clearly expressed to the media, and even to James Bartleman, the Canadian ambassador to Israel, with whom we met the day before we left Israel.

Why Mr. Onyschuk's report is at variance to what he was saying in Israel

I cannot fathom. Perhaps there were factors in Canada that caused him to alter the position he held while in Israel. In any event, it is a man's right to change his opinion, but what I do question is the deviation from the facts.

Firstly, contrary to the assertion of Mr. Onyschuk, the defense in the Eichmann trial was not paid for by Israel. We were told this by Dennis Goldman of the State Attorney's Office. Because of Mr. Onyschuk's allegation I have made further inquiry of the Israeli authorities and have learned that some money was contributed toward Eichmann's defense, just as some money was paid toward the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk. In Israel as in Canada, when an accused chooses not to go through the public defender system, the state will not provide financial assistance. It is a fact that Mr. Demjanjuk has had a heavy financial burden placed on him, he has had to endure a prolonged series of court appearances and appeals in the United States, yet the American authorities contributed nothing to the cost of his defense. Does this fact make the United States less democratic than Israel?

Every individual who has been prosecuted by the OSI has either paid his own legal costs or had the free services of a pro bono attorney. There has been no case where an accused has not been represented by an attorney. Mr. Demjanjuk could have called on the services of a pro bono attorney but he preferred to engage his own lawyer who, of course, has to be paid. In any event, substantial monies have been raised. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, according to a column by Myron Kuropas, had raised over \$243,000 (The Ukrainian Weekly, January 25, 1987). The John Demjanjuk Family Fund no doubt has also raised considerable funds. I was advised that even Jewish people have contributed to this fund.

There is no basis to castigate

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Nazi hunting in the U.S.: the perspective of the Office of Special Investigations

The following excerpts from a speech was given by Neal Sher before a Jewish women's luncheon at the Greater Washington Metropolitan Jewish Community Center in Rockville, Md. on April 29, over a week after Karl Linnas was deported to the Soviet Union. Mr. Linnas was accused by OSI of being a commandant of a concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia.

Mr. Sher is the director of the Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice Nazi-hunting unit, which was set up in 1979 to find ex-Nazis living in the U.S., to denaturalize them of their citizenship and then to deport them.

This speech was transcribed word for word in its entirety by a Weekly correspondent. Mr. Sher's views, comments and language were left in their original form. We publish these excerpts in an effort to educate the public about the OSI's position and public statements by its spokespersons.

Part II

...we do get questions from well-meaning, honorable people about our work. I am not talking about those, no matter how they shape their questions, and no matter how nicely they package their views, who really want to put us out of business, and believe me, they are out there. They're out there. I'm not

talking about those people. But we're asked, "Why after 40 years? What's the point? These people are now totally guiltless. We see no evidence they are involved in the neo-Nazi movement or the KKK or something like that. I would hope that no one in this audience would ask or even think that question."

They are reasonable questions asked by those who are interested in what happened, and never had any exposure. People simply have to learn about it. And my answer is very simple. Simple, yet complicated at the same time.

The first thing I say is yes, the people we're going after don't present present-day threats. Although some of their supporters do, I felt I sort of lost a bout not too long ago, and I've had to unlist my phone number. I didn't like doing it, but it became a necessity.

These people are not hardened criminals since they've lived in the United States. They've led very uneventful lives, intentionally doing nothing to call attention to themselves, which might call attention to their past.

But this is a country with a very proud tradition. And it's a tradition of being built on the blood and the sweat of immigrants. And all you have to do is think back to last July 4, to that great celebration for the Statue of Liberty, which we put on, and, during that event, that weeklong event, we brought home to the world how proud and justifiably

proud we are of that heritage. No one doubts that.

And I'm sure in the audience today there are Holocaust survivors. And I guarantee those of you who are, and those, who like myself, who were born in the United States, who clearly take for granted all of the rights of citizenship. We take it for granted. Let's face it. Let's be honest, there's no more patriotism, there's no more thankful, there's no more loyal an American citizen, than a Holocaust survivor.

Because people such as a Holocaust survivor fled persecution, and came here to start a new life to enjoy the principles and the values that we enjoy that so many Americans died for. That piece of paper which says that they are a naturalized American citizen, means an awful lot for them.

And when we go after a Karl Linnas, an Ivan Demjanjuk, and a Vladimir Sokolov, who used to teach at a small university in New Haven, named Yale, a teacher of Russian history, who during World War II, was a Nazi propagandist spewing out some of the most disgusting anti-Semitic, anti-American, anti-ally propaganda imaginable. We stripped from him, as we did, within the last two years, that piece of paper, we're sending a strong message. We're saying, "We know that in the United States you haven't led a bad life, and we know you're not a present-day threat, a

physical threat. But what you did some 40 odd years ago is just so contrary to everything this country, our Constitution, and for what our people stand for, that you simply are not fit to breathe the same air that we breathe and you're not fit to claim the rights of United States citizens." That's very important.

We have kicked out of the United States 14 Nazi persecutors, and there will be more. I guarantee it. I've been at the airport with many of them including the infamous Valerian Trifa, a Rumanian priest, who's now dead, but who was deported. Although Rudolf was a rocket scientist who went back to Germany, and others, I've seen them board a plane leaving the United States for the last time, and believe me, well that's not pure justice, in fact I think in these cases pure justice is an impossibility. But they left the United States in complete and utter disgrace and everybody who knew they were leaving had to learn that they had left, knew that they were leaving in disgrace. The United States was saying to them, you're not fit to carry that piece of paper that says you're a United States citizen.

To the extent there are in the United States people who engaged in Nazi crimes, and Nazi persecutions and to the extent that they attained U.S. citizenship, it cheapens downright all of

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

On Father's Day

"I feel elated on Father's Day. I have a child, a good child, too. I have, I think for some time before and after this day, a greater sense of responsibility. I'm a little more aware what family life is about, which tends to get lost in the daily routine. It means a greater sense of togetherness. The immediate comes to light. I feel it's the family you can really count on and I know if I have to turn to somebody for help, I would turn to my wife and child, and it's a good feeling."

Father's Day has always been the type of holiday that has been celebrated, but quietly. Certainly, it has not gotten as much, well, media attention as Mother's Day has, but it has remained important nonetheless. We can't tell you exactly when Father's Day began, or who thought of it, but we can tell you that it remains close to the heart of many. We asked many people, fathers, wives, sons, daughters who work at the offices of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda how they perceive Father's Day. So, this year, in tribute to all those fathers who have given so much to their families, we share their thoughts with you:

To finish the thoughts of the father we quoted at the beginning of this editorial: "It's important to have this holiday. It probably makes wives and children a little more aware that the man in the house is not only the breadwinner, but a human being who is closest to them. I also think at times, well, maybe because I lost my father when I was young, somehow I get to think of a lot of people who lost their fathers at a young age. I kind of empathize with them. They had an important aspect of their lives lost. It's different for those who have fathers. They have missed quite a few things in life because they were young. They've missed a very, very important, and very enjoyable element in their lives. That's about the size of it."

Another father, with two daughters, who emigrated to this country after World War II said: "I do have a special feeling. You have something, you have kids and a family. I have feelings toward my family that I didn't go wrong and at the same time, I'm proud of my kids. I worked hard to give them something. We're a very close family. And I think they are feeling grateful."

A father with one daughter and two grandsons stated: "You give a lot of time to your kids and grandkids. You think about their future, keeping them in the Ukrainian community. I personally think especially on this day, you become closer to your family in a special way because your blood is in them. You know that even when you will die, a part of you will live on."

A woman who emigrated from the Soviet Union several years ago commented on how her husband and family have seen Father's Day: "It's new for us, we never celebrated it before. We used to have a Mother's Day, but it was called Women's Day, in the USSR. But Father's Day we never had. It was strange at first. But we started celebrating. It's still somewhat strange now. But I see it like Women's Day. I see them as equal. In my opinion, I would put them on the same level. Fathers deserve it, even if women may participate more to take care of the family. But it is for making the man feel equal in the family business, not just that he's bringing money home. My kids bring presents to him. We don't have a party to celebrate. But even what to buy for him makes the kids think of their father. They know what he likes to have. He never takes care of himself the way he takes care of us. That's why all of us want to take care of him. The father or grandfather in my mind, they really deserve to have this kind of holiday. It has to be. If there's a Mother's Day, there has to be a Father's Day. You buy gifts for him because you love, you respect. He gave all our kids everything that he could give."

And how do sons and daughter's see Father's Day? Said one daughter: "It's sort of the same thing as Mother's Day. It's sort of equal opportunity. It sort of makes you think about him more. I would hope I think about him during the year, too. It's an important holiday. I think about all the years my father sacrificed for us. I would like to one day possibly add up all the hours he spent driving us kids around. And he still sacrifices a lot. He always thought of his kids first, that's what I mean by sacrifice. You can't possibly make that up to anyone. It was his choice to be a father and I'm grateful. I don't think showing him in one day is enough. On a daily basis I'll be showing him the respect that he deserves. He set a good example of how to be not only with our family, but with people in general."

And finally, said one son: "It's not really a holiday, but just a day to recognize the work of a father who came to this country without money in his pocket, only the clothes on his back, and put me through school. To let him know that I appreciate it and that there will always be a special bond between a father and a son that sometimes many don't understand and even a father and a son don't understand. That one day is there to let him know he was appreciated. That's all. It's just a tribute, an honor. My father will never show his true feelings on Father's Day. But seeing both his sons, one with his wife, together with his family is the best gift he could have — that one aspect of having his family together and the knowledge that his name and his heritage will go on."

Happy Father's Day!

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"Po yakomu": the language sanction

Scene I

A 9-year-old comes bounding out of a Ukrainian heritage school class happily chattering in English to one of his school mates. His teacher overhears him.

"Po yakomu?" (In what language?) the teacher asks sternly. The implication is clear. The child has committed an egregious error. He was speaking English in a Ukrainian American setting.

Scene II

A Ukrainian meeting. A 25 year-old professional stands up to speak. Barely able to speak Ukrainian, she speaks in English.

"Po yakomu?" someone asks. Embarrassed, she sits down. When the meeting is over she vows never to return.

Scene III

UNA Supreme Auditor Bohdan Futey is addressing a session of the UNA Supreme Assembly. He speaks in English, a language he has used inter-

changeably with Ukrainian ever since his election to the Supreme Assembly. UNA Supreme Auditor Bohdan Futey is addressing a session of the UNA Supreme Assembly. He speaks in English, a language he has used inter-

Ukraine in the 19th century and degraded by the Polish government of Ukraine in the 20th century — it is understandable why the language sanction is so fiercely defended, especially when we realize that Russification is still the order of the day in Soviet Ukraine. In Ukraine today the Ukrainian language remains the fount of the Ukrainian national identity.

But what about the United States? How important is the Ukrainian language to the continued existence of our community in North America? Is the language sanction truly a bulwark against assimilation? Some language dissidents think not.

Demanding that all Ukrainian American meetings be conducted exclusively in the Ukrainian language, these dissidents argue, discourages many capable language-disabled youth from participating in Ukrainian organizational life. After all, they point out, Jewish Americans don't all speak Hebrew but their community is still vital and influential.

Some cynics even suggest that certain Ukrainian leaders really don't want younger people around in order to

Ukrainian Americans who endorse the Ukrainian language sanction believe the Ukrainian language is the sine qua non of Ukrainianism. If you speak Ukrainian, you can call yourself a Ukrainian. If you don't, you can't.

changeably with Ukrainian ever since his election to the Supreme Assembly.

Newly elected Supreme Advisor Askold Lozynskyj appears shocked. "Po yakomu, Bohdane," he asks. Mr. Futey switches to Ukrainian in mid-sentence.

"Po yakomu" is a sanction. It has one purpose. The Ukrainian language must be preserved and to be preserved it must be used exclusively in any and all Ukrainian American settings. For some, this is a sacred principle.

Ukrainian Americans who endorse the Ukrainian sanction believe the Ukrainian language is the sine qua non of Ukrainianism. If you speak Ukrainian, you can call yourself a Ukrainian. If you don't, you can't.

Such sentiments have ideological roots dating back to the 19th century. "Has a nationality anything dearer than the speech of its fathers?" asked German philosopher Johann G. Herder. "In its speech resides its whole thought domain, its tradition, history, religion and basis of life, all of its heart and soul."

Sanction supporters believe the Ukrainian language is a powerful weapon against national amalgamation. Even if a political state is lost, Herder argued, "the nation remains intact, provided it maintains its distinctive linguistic traditions."

In the words of Irish patriot Thomas Davies, "a people without a language of its own is only half a nation. A nation should guard its language more than its territories — 'tis a surer barrier, a more important frontier than fortress or river."

Remembering Ukraine's tragic history — Ukrainian literary works were banned by the tsarist government of

protect their power base. "Many Ukrainian leaders never learned to speak English well — even after 40 years in America — and they don't want to be at a disadvantage when someone else is speaking English in a Ukrainian setting," one disillusioned young dissident told me.

Other young people believe that unless the language sanction is abolished, our establishment organizations will continue to decline. "It's ridiculous to demand Ukrainian language purity when more and more of our population is second and third generation," another dissident told me.

Statistics appear to be on the side of the dissidents. According to the 1980 census, only 16 percent of the Ukrainian American population speaks Ukrainian at home. By 1990, that percentage could be even less.

Ukrainian-non-Ukrainian marriages are on the increase, hitting 90 percent in some parishes. Can we afford to insist, as some communities still do, that all divine liturgies be celebrated exclusively in Ukrainian?

These are thorny issues but they can be resolved through compromise. The future of our community is not dependent on how well we speak Ukrainian but on how broad we want our community to be. Our emphasis should be on inclusion, not exclusion. All Ukrainian Americans, both the language-eloquent and the language-disadvantaged, should be able to find a place among us. Both languages should be legitimate in a Ukrainian American setting.

Just think. If more of our establishment leaders perfected their English, perhaps they would be more adept at defending our community against defama-

For Father's Day: recollections of Tato

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

My father, Vasyl, died almost nine years ago. The day after my sister's wedding, he suffered a severe heart attack, spent two months in a coma, and died without regaining consciousness on November 1, 1978. For some reason, Father's Day is the hardest day in the year for me, more painful than the day of his death, or his birthday.

Tato lived a life similar to that of thousands of Ukrainian men of his generation (born right before and during the first world war). He was born and grew up in the Boyko region. His mother died when he was very young, and the stereotypical evil stepmother came into his life. He finished the schooling available under Polish rule to the children of the village (selo). The family was strongly aware of its national and cultural ideals, and participated in the organized life of the selo.

During World War II, my father was one of the 2.5 million young Ukrainians taken as forced laborers to Germany. He was lucky. Instead of a munitions factory or a mine, which were prime targets for Allied bombs, my father wound up in dairy. There he met my mother, who was a forced laborer on a nearby farm. It was told that there were even those who volunteered for work in Germany because "Hitler promised us a free Ukraine..."

From what I remember of my parents' reminiscences, in the human turmoil during the middle and end of the war in Germany, the Ukrainian slave laborers did not just do their forced jobs for the Reich. A Ukrainian anti-Nazi underground was very active. The one incident I do remember my parents retelling, was when my mother stole (yes, stole) her brother and other Ukrainian political prisoners out of a jail carved into the rock of the Alps (that's another story). Without everyday clothes, identity papers, and a knowledge of the German language, they were as good as dead. The people in my father's underground group forged identification documents for the escapees, who could then move about the country, even go back home. I remember being told long ago, "If I had stopped to think what I was doing — and the danger involved — never would I have survived." For most transgressions, it was execution on the spot, or the lager (concentration camp).

I suppose in today's anti-Ukrainian climate the Ukrainian slave laborers in Germany are next on the list of our diligent Nazi hunters. After all, they did work for the Reich (what difference does it make whether it was voluntary or not?), then they even forged documents, stole and spied (what difference does it make if it was against the Nazis, a crime is a crime — even during war — no?).

During that war, my parents suffered through the death of their first-born. Lesia, the older sister I never knew, died of pneumonia at 14 months. There was no medical care for the untermenschen (subhumans, i.e., the Slavs). My mother was convinced it was the travel on cold military trains, their windows shattered, which contributed to the baby's death. Now, I'm afraid to ask for more details, because those memories may devastate an already fragile parent.

After the war there was no going home. It's hard to imagine the inner turmoil of these idealistic young adults, torn between family and home, and the reality of the foreign political system now ruling that home. For the members of the nationalist underground, going home meant Siberia or immediate death. After what they saw of the forced repatriation in the DP camps, their choice was made for them. Those from western Ukraine could prove they were Polish citizens. The others, from eastern Ukraine (under Russian rule) lied. What irony — desperate people felt grateful for having been under the heel of one cruel foreigner instead of another!

Once in the United States, my father worked. Hard. Not knowing the language, he had little choice of jobs. His first, in a mattress factory, left his hands cut and bleeding. Then, there was the truck manufacturing company, and the factory where they made the brass horses with clocks mounted into their stomachs. Along with his day job, and my mother's night job cleaning offices, my parents were janitors of their building in Jersey City. Is there any DP family whose parents were not janitors of an apartment building in 1948-1949-1950?

In spite of the drudgery and exhaustion of work, Ukrainian life was not forgotten, with the family participating in church and organizations. Soon I was receiving my own "Miy Pryiatel" (My Friend), a children's magazine published in Winnipeg and edited by Father Semen Izyk, a survivor of the death camps.

After all these years, a scene from my childhood stands out. In our

apartment on Grand Street, in Jersey City, my father is lying on the couch, quietly weeping, in his hands a letter written in purple ink. Mama is pacing the rooms, also crying. The letter was from home. After Stalin's death in 1953, separated families could write to each other again. Only now did my parents learn of the deaths in their families right after the war — my father's father, and my mother's mother and brother.

Tato was a quiet man. He didn't express it to us much, but we knew he loved us and was devoted to his family. But I knew that above family, above everything, his whole being was devoted to his Ukraine. Helonged for home, he prayed for Ukraine's freedom, he lived for his homeland.

The only way he could practically express his devotion was to belong to the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine. Tato always attended meetings, served on the executive, went carolling to raise funds. I wonder if the top brass fully appreciated what the rank and file did. He was one of the footsoldiers, who worked because he believed in The Cause. A long time ago he had pledged himself to Ukraine, and had sworn to obey the organization. He believed, and obeyed. I hurt him deeply once when, during a discussion, I reminded him that during the war Ukrainians fought amongst themselves and, maybe, for the greater good, they shouldn't have. To him, his cause was right. It was for the good of the nation. No discussion.

Ukraina and his family there were always in his thoughts. When the parish in Newark voted to change the calendar, and celebrate Christmas on December 25, Tato went along unwillingly. And on January 7 he quietly went to church again, because then he would be celebrating with everyone back home. The understanding pastor held services for the fiercely stubborn people like my father.

Tato was so anti-Communist that he even objected to the red color of my coat. When we talk about the immigrants after World War II who still kept their emotional suitcases ready, my father was one of them. Rationally, he knew there wouldn't be a change soon in the Soviet political situation. But deep in his heart, he hoped against hope. He wanted so much to believe that one day he would go home.

When Mama traveled back in the early 1970s to see her family after 30-some years, Tato would not go along. There was no way he was going to give "them" (i.e., the Russians) any of his money. And yet I know how he longed to touch his Ukrainian soil. Tato was very proud of my defense of Ukraine in my writing. I didn't know this until after his death, when a friend of his told me how he always bragged about my latest letter to the editor. I knew then, that in spite of all my normal childish and teenage transgressions, I did OK in my father's eyes.

About those eyes. Tato was a handsome man, with thick black hair and bushy eyebrows over very large, very blue eyes. My sister and I inherited his big eyes, as did all our children. You can tell those Paszczak eyes a mile away.

As most immigrants, Tato was a devoted American citizen. He always voted — Republican, of course — because they were anti-Communists. In a sad way, I'm relieved that he's not here today to endure what his friends and compatriots are going through. He would have felt betrayed, totally devastated by Ronald Reagan, the Republicans, and the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI). Tato knew what he worked for and against during the war. And now the country that welcomed him is betraying all Ukrainians because of a lie. His heart and soul could not have taken it.

Maybe Tato died from happiness. At the wedding reception he told a friend that this was the happiest day of his life, because now both his daughters were married to good Ukrainians. To him that meant everything. He was surrounded by friends, including a wartime and DP camp buddy whom he hadn't seen in decades, who had come all the way from California. After the collapse, there was hope at first that he would come out of the coma. Then slowly the realization sank in that he would not. We had the time to accept this. At least he was not in pain.

To me, Tato's funeral was something I floated through. We were in a daze. I remember the funeral director asking if we wanted flowers from the family. Thinking that he meant another wreath, we decided instead to donate the money to the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) veterans. And so, through a misunderstanding, there were no flowers on his coffin. I still regret that. But Tato would have understood. I'm glad he's resting at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook. At least there all our people are united, no matter what political stripe or religion.

In our post-funeral thank-you announcement I wrote: "Sleep peacefully. Tato. May the hospitable American soil take the place of that Ukrainian earth, which you loved above all."

Nazi hunting...

(Continued from page 5)

us. There's a lot of symbolism there, there's no question. There's no question, by enforcing the American laws, as we have been doing, and as we've been doing very aggressively, in fact that's why we're under such criticism.

If we weren't effective, no one would care. Our opponents would say all right, let them play these games and in the long run nothing would happen. They thought that Karl Linnas would be able to spend the rest of his life in the United States, and snub his nose at us. Karl Linnas will never know what the American sentiment is against him because he'll never learn it as he's in that jail in Estonia, where he of course belongs. He'll never know it. You know what the

courts said about him. And yet defiantly he says, "kidnapped."

Arthur Rudolf sits in his apartment in Hamburg, Germany, and says that OSI engaged in Gestapo tactics. These are individuals. Bohdan Koziy, who is in Costa Rica, awaiting extradition to the Soviet Union, who put a gun to the head of a 4-year-old girl, and blew out her brains as she fled to her grandmother for her life.

They defiantly claim that they were framed by the KGB. They have shown not the slightest sense of remorse. I have no doubt that they and others like them would do it all over again. I have no doubt, none whatsoever. And I think the bottom line, of why the United States is so vigorously enforcing this law and has been booting out Nazi criminals, and will continue to do so is

very simple. The U.S. is doing it because it is the right thing to do, and the world recognizes that. Look at the editorials that have come out already today and I guarantee you, will continue to come out regarding Kurt Waldheim.

I think there has been in the last eight or nine years not just due to OSI, OSI is part of it, due to a lot of factors, to a reawakening, to understanding what happened in those dark years known as the Holocaust. OSI is prosecuting these individuals under American law, under American standards. It is not just saying that individuals here or individuals there have no right being here but when they are building records that are going to be in our courtrooms and in our books, forever, and that's going to be a very important legacy of ours,

I want you to know, as members of

the Jewish community here, that we appreciate very much that support which we have from you, and that you're also aware it's not just support of the Jewish community. We will have, received letters from veterans groups, from the Polish community, and others. We appreciate it. These are very difficult cases. They're very emotional cases, very frustrating at times. It gets to be like a roller coaster. But OSI is dedicated. We have staff that are superb. We have some of the best historians in the world.

And I can pledge to you that we are going to continue to be vigilant. We're going to continue to pursue these cases. You'll be reading about them, I am sure. We are dedicated and committed to this work. We know time is against us, but we're not going to stop now.

Ukrainian Festival U.S.A.: a photographic report on the 13th

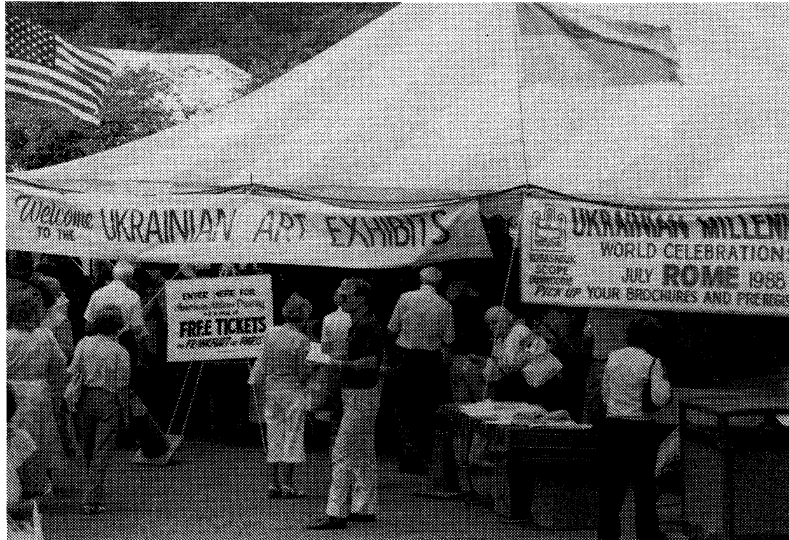
The 13th annual Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. drew 14,000 people to the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J. on June 13. The day provided a variety of things to see, and do, and eat — including sports competitions, performances, exhibits and plenty of food. On these two pages: a photo report on the festivities by Roma Hadzewycz.



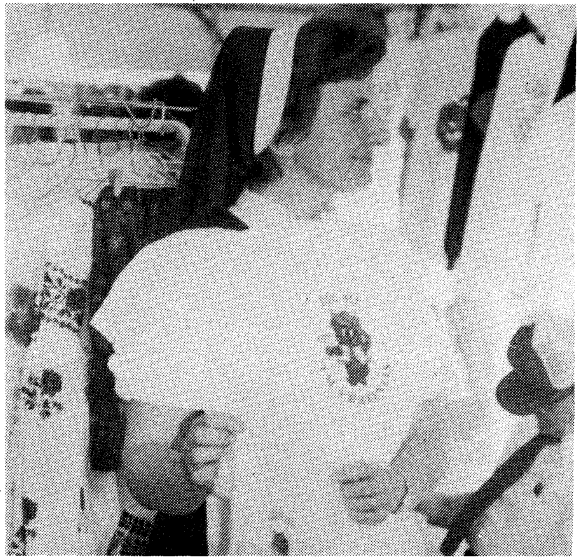
The festival's program on the plaza featured Ukrainian music and folk dancing. Seen above is singing duo Darka Konopada and Slavko Halatyn.



Musician and composer Peter Ostroushko, known for his work on the national syndicated radio show "A Prairie Home Companion," performed on the mandolin with guitar accompanist Daithi Sproule.



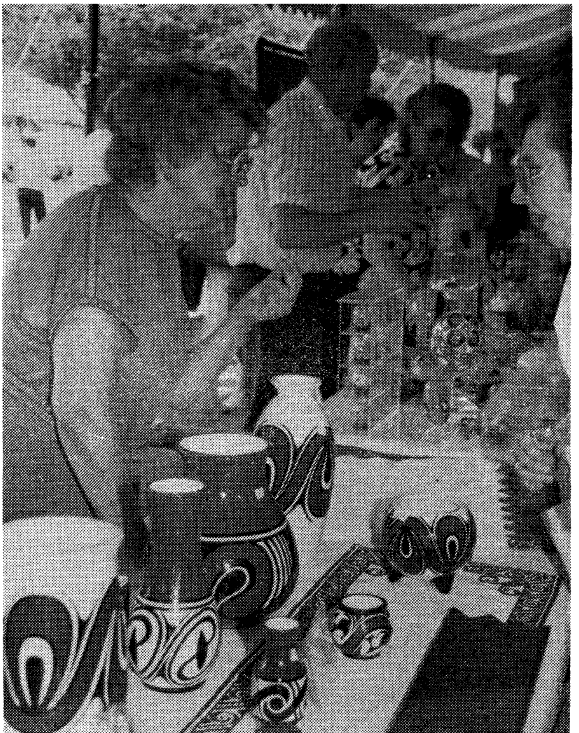
Ukrainian folk and fine arts, t-shirts, jewelry, books, information, and more, were available in several huge tents set up on the center grounds.



Many Ukrainian t-shirts were for sale. This one says "Hug me, I'm Ukrainian."



Artist Frank Wysochanski, seen above with his paintings and sculptures, was one of the exhibitors.



Trypillian Ukrainian ceramics by Motria Yaniuik were available for purchase.

annual celebration of Ukrainianism



The Syzokryli Character Dance Association of New York, choreographed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, performed several distinctive numbers. Above, a scene from "Fight for Freedom," a ballet dedicated to the victims of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine; below, "Wedding Dance."



Cabaret singer Alex Holub, formerly of Ukraine, now a New Jerseyan, made his debut this year at the festival.



Ukrainian-style figurines made of dough were among the many other novelties looked over by festival-goers.



A trio of female singers — Nadine Zwetkow, Claudia Melnyk, Lydia Ruditch — from the Cheremshyna Ensemble of Montreal enchanted the audience with Ukrainian melodies. The ensemble's fourth member is Mark Bednarczyk.

Ukrainian Sports Federation holds North American volleyball championships

by Andre J. Worobec

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Plast Chornomorts and Lviv Cleveland captured the men's and women's titles, respectively, at the 30th annual volleyball championships of the Ukrainian Sports Federation (USF) of the United States and Canada held May 30 here at Columbia High School. This year's tournament was co-sponsored by the Chornomorska Sitch Sports Club of Newark, N.J.

A team representing the Ukrainian Culture Center of Warren, a Detroit suburb, won the junior boys' championship.

Sixteen teams of men, women and junior boys from across North America competed for trophies and medals funded by the Ukrainian National Association as part of its continuing fraternal activities program. UNA Branch 214, also known as the Chornomorska Sitch Society because its members are drawn from the ranks of the Sitch sports club, was instrumental in securing Home Office support of the tourney.

In the men's division, the second-place winner was the Tryzub Philadelphia team; third place went to Plast Buffalo.

Among women, SUM-A (Ukrainian Youth Association of America) Cleveland took second, while Ukraina Toronto took third.

Plast Passaic and Plast Newark took second and third places, respectively, in the junior boys' division.

Ukrainian athletes representing seven different youth and sport organizations from at least nine cities in U.S. and Canada participated. In all, 166 athletes competed in three divisions.

The tournament took the form of a round robin in the qualifying round with each team playing other teams in its division twice. The four teams with the best won-and-lost record received first to fourth place standings for the semi-final round. (Ties in standings were resolved by teams playing an additional game.)

Following is the breakdown of team records for the round robin qualifying round.

Men's division:

1. Plast Chornomorts	8:0
2. Tryzub Philadelphia	6:2
3. Ukraina Toronto	4:4
4. Plast Buffalo	3:5
5. Plast Chervona Kalyna	0:8

Women's division:

1. Lviv Cleveland	10:0
2. Chornomorska Sitch Newark	6:4
3. SUM-A Cleveland	6:4
4. Ukraina Toronto	4:6
5. Tryzub Philadelphia	4:6
6. Plast Spartanky	0:10

Junior boys' division:

1. Ukrainian Culture Center Warren	7:1
2. Plast Passaic	5:3
3. Plast Newark	5:3
4. SUM-A Yonkers	3:5
5. Chornomorska Sitch Newark	1:7

The semifinals pitted the first and fourth, and second and third place teams against each other in the three divisions. Winners of the best-of-three matches proceeded to the finals, while a consolation game decided the third-place finishers.

In the men's division final, Plast Chornomorts defeated Plast Buffalo in two straight games, 15-8, 15-9.

The women's team of Lviv Cleveland won over Ukraina Toronto in two games, 15-5, 15-1.

In the junior boys' division, the Ukrainian Culture Center of Warren beat Plast Passaic, 15-12, 15-13.

Based on tournament officers' and referees' ballots, the most valuable players were selected for the men's and women's divisions. Also, men's and women's all-star teams were selected to represent the Ukrainian Sports Federation, should the opportunity arise, in international competition.

Team and individual trophies were presented later that evening at a banquet held at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J. The master of ceremonies at the banquet was Myron Stebel-sky, president of Chornomorska Sitch. Present at the banquet were: Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda; Orest Lesiuk, USF volleyball branch; Eugene Chyzowych, tournament director; Alexander Napora, tournament secretary; Omelan Twardowsky, tournament organizer and Chornomorska Sitch sports director; Andre Worobec, UNA fraternal activities coordinator; and other guests.

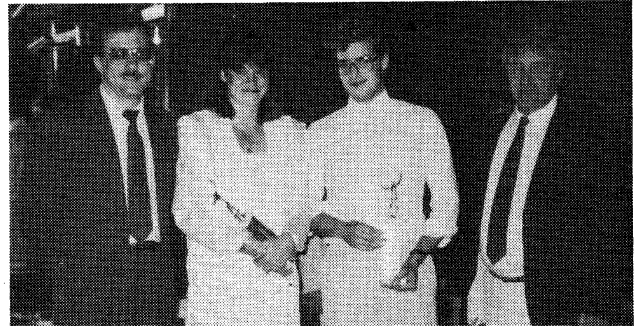
Messrs. Snylyk, Chyzowych, Napora and Lesiuk presented trophies to captains of the first, second and third place teams in each division.

MVPs Paul Hunczak of Plast Chornomorts and Ulana Kohutiak of Lviv Cleveland were awarded individual trophies.

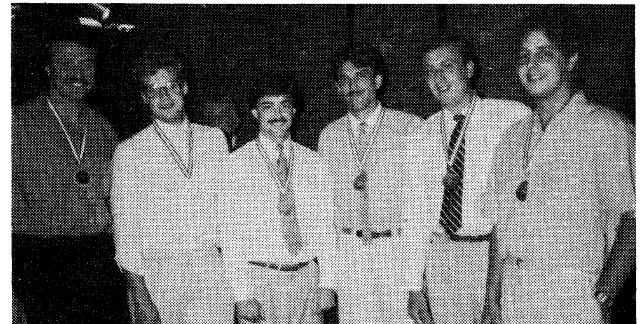
The following received medals for being chosen as the tournament's all-stars: men's division — Mr. Hunczak, Nestor Paslawsky and Bohdan Nowakowski of Plast Chornomorts; Bohdan Zawadowych, Andrew Fedun and George Kuritza of Tryzub; women's division — Ms. Kohutiak, Areta Golembiowska and Katrusia Olenchuk of Lviv Cleveland; Irka Darmochwal and Olya Manning of SUM-A Cleveland and Maria Orel of Chornomorska Sitch Newark.

The tournament committee consisted of Messrs. Twardowsky, Napora, Lesiuk and Chyzowych, as well as George Tarasiuk, assistant director; and Christine Prociuk, buffet committee chairperson.

Two referees from the United States Volleyball Association and volunteer referees Alexander Popovych, Roman Hentish, Myron Domaradz and Mr. Lesiuk officiated at the tournament.



Tournament MVPs Ulana Kohutiak and Paul Hunczak receive trophies from Orest Lesiuk (left), USF volleyball director, and Eugene Chyzowych (right), tournament director.



Men's all-stars: Bohdan Nowakowski, Paul Hunczak, George Kuritza, Bohdan Zawadowych, Nestor Paslawsky and Andrew Fedun.



Women's all-stars: Areta Golembiowska, Maria Orel, Ulana Kohutiak, Katrusia Olenchuk and Olya Manning. (Irka Darmochwal is missing from the photo.)



The junior boys' champs — the team of the Ukrainian Culture Center of Warren, Mich.

UNA Supreme...

(Continued from page 1)

clave, and voted on the committees' recommendations and resolutions.

On Thursday evening, June 11, Supreme Assembly members and guests attended the traditional banquet. The master of ceremonies, Mr. Kuropas, honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, conducted the affair in his characteristic, humorous manner.

During the banquet, John Hewryk, supreme director for Canada, was once again feted on the occasion of his 70th birthday as all present sang "Mnohaya Lita" and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, offered a brief testimonial.

On the final day of the annual session, the Supreme Assembly approved several proposals put forth by its members.

The assembly approved a resolution proposed by Supreme Auditor Nestor Olesnycky that the annual meeting be shortened from five days to three days in the interest of saving time and money.

In accordance with an amendment to the UNA by-laws, the UNA's Canadian Representation was constituted, and it was decided that the Supreme Executive Committee is to prepare and affirm rules of conduct for the Canadian Representation. It was decided to continue the search for an appropriate building to house the UNA's Canadian Representation, and the guidelines governing the purchase of such real estate were simplified, enabling the UNA to act more quickly once a desirable building is found.

Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw's proposal that the Supreme Executive Committee purchase 535 copies of the National Geographic issue containing articles on Ukraine and the Chernobyl nuclear accident and then mail these to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives was also approved.

Likewise approved was Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala's recommendation that The Ukrainian Weekly be sent gratis to all U.S. senators and congresspersons.

Mr. Hewryk added to this proposal that Canada's federal and provincial members of parliament who are supportive of Ukrainian issues should also receive complimentary subscriptions to The Weekly. This proposal, too, was approved.

(The texts of all resolutions and recommendations approved by the UNA Supreme Assembly will appear in future issues of The Ukrainian Weekly.)

The annual meeting came to a close just before noon. Supreme Vice-President Kuropas, who was chairing the session, thanked the Soyuzivka management for its hospitality. Supreme President John O. Flis then thanked all participants of the annual meeting for their diligent efforts and decisions that will enable the UNA to move ahead into the future.

The meeting was adjourned by Mr. Flis after all present sang the Ukrainian National anthem.

SUSTA...

(Continued from page 1)

Orest Sowirka.

The national congress reaffirmed its position as the official representation of Ukrainian American students and passed the following resolutions to direct SUSTA in the upcoming year.

- 1. SUSTA shall promote the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people for a free Ukraine.

- 2. Realizing the importance of the upcoming Millennium celebration, SUSTA shall: a). compile a list of speakers and/or other resources for the reference of member-club; b). encourage member-clubs to be active in their local Millennium committees. SUSTA shall continue to support the efforts of all existing Millennium committees.

- 3. SUSTA shall encourage member-clubs to launch informational campaigns, particularly against perceived defamation of the Ukrainian name in history.

- 4. SUSTA shall select a Ukrainian political prisoner and shall direct efforts to secure his freedom. Member-clubs will be encouraged to lobby in support of this prisoner.

- 5. SUSTA shall coordinate a Ukrainian Awareness Week on member university campuses. (This week shall be held concurrently throughout the nation.)

- 6. SUSTA shall investigate the possibility of sponsoring practical workshops in media relations, lobbying and leadership skills, in cooperation with other Ukrainian institutions. This shall be done under the initiative of the educational director.

- 7. Whereas 1988 will mark the 35th anniversary of SUSTA, the federation shall investigate the possibility of publishing a commemorative book on that occasion. It shall be dedicated to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

- 8. Whereas the SUSTA Constitution is incomplete, the executive board will ensure that by-laws to the Constitution shall be written and submitted for consideration for the forthcoming congress, by the date of the 1987 Presidents' Conference.

- 9. The executive board of SUSTA shall vote upon the membership of existing clubs which have expressed an interest in joining SUSTA.

- 10. SUSTA shall make it mandatory for each university/college club or other member-organization to submit at least one article and photograph to SUSTA's newsletter, Prism.

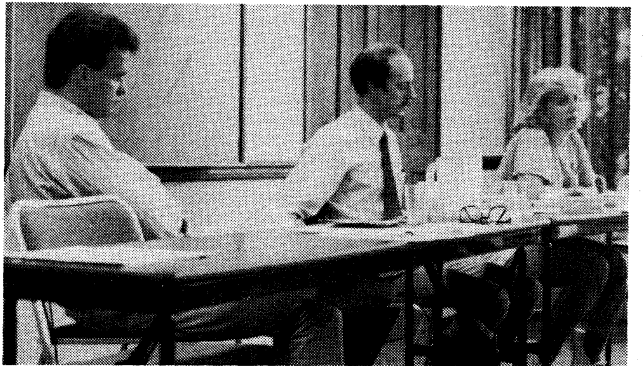
- 11. SUSTA shall computerize its mailing list.

It was decided at the congress that SUSTA's main responsibility is an informational campaign aimed at informing the American people of the upcoming Ukrainian — not Russian — Millennium, combatting slander of the Ukrainian name, and increasing the American public's awareness of the plight of Ukrainians in Ukraine.

Mr. Futey, the outgoing SUSTA president, opened the Saturday morning plenary session. The reading of the minutes from the 1986 national congress and annual reports by the executive board members filled out the



The delegates take a break from the deliberations. Second from right is the new SUSTA president, Taras Szmagala Jr.



Panelists (from left) Myron Wasyluk, Orest Deychakiwsky and Katya Chumachenko.

morning session.

The afternoon began with reports by the representatives of 24 student clubs. These reports revealed that the college campus is an excellent forum to promote Ukrainian national, cultural and religious issues, and the student clubs realized great success in their endeavors to inform fellow college students.

Afterwards, a panel discussion was held on "Promoting Ukrainian Issues on College Campuses." The panelists were Myron Wasyluk (Ukrainian National Information Service), Orest Deychakiwsky (U.S. Helsinki Commission) and Katya Chumachenko (State Department). Ms. Kozak was the moderator.

Mr. Wasyluk began the discussion by stressing the issue of human rights with respect to Ukrainian dissidents. Mr. Deychakiwsky continued the discussion by appealing to SUSTA to center its attention on Ukrainian dissidents, the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, and the importance of having a U.S. Consulate in Kiev. He also advised how to conduct letter-writing campaigns, as well as lobbying efforts in Washington. Ms. Chumachenko discussed possible activities for Ukrainian clubs on college campuses, and the

different approaches and styles to be used in such informational and political activities.

On Saturday evening, all the delegates attended a banquet fund-raiser. The main speaker was Roman Popadiuk, assistant press secretary for foreign affairs at the White House.

Afterwards, Mr. Futey presented plaques to former SUSTA presidents, and introduced Mykola Bojchuk, the owner of the Holiday Inn where the congress was being held. Mr. Bojchuk was greeted with thunderous applause in appreciation for all his help in making the congress successful.

The banquet failed as a fund-raising event, however. Except for a handful of guests, the only persons present were the delegates. Students expressed disappointment that at a time when SUSTA was just getting back on its feet, support was needed, but was not there.

SUSTA spokespersons said they hoped this would change and they appealed to the Ukrainian American community for moral and financial support.

For SUSTA information, please contact: Taras Szmagala, 1215 Wertland St. — Apt. B-43, Charlottesville, Va. 22903; (804) 295-8350 or (216) 526-6161 (summer telephone number).

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A response...

(Continued from page 5)

court hours, 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. and then 4 - 7 p.m. Mr. O'Connor and two legal associates review the current day's activity and discuss the next day's anticipated operations in the same building. After a long drive back to their hotel, these men eventually have their dinner at 10 or 11 p.m. and then it's time for bed. No relaxation or recreation to get their minds off the trial. Should there be a spare minute, they are harassed for interviews by the press or people who want to get involved in the trial. How do you evaluate the stress, tension and anxiety that are part and parcel of this case? A lesser man would have a nervous breakdown. I cannot comprehend how Mr. O'Connor has been able to cope with people who appear to be allies, but who are really saboteurs intent on mischief. How do you deal with the snipers who continually cry, "Forget about Demjanjuk, and just worry about the good name of Ukrainians." "Balderdash!

Regarding the question of competence, I have a simple answer. If I were in a desperate, life-threatening situation and had a choice of the world's leading lawyers, my first selection would be Mark James O'Connor of Buffalo.

I have a suggestion for Ms. Skorupsky and company as to how they could really be patriotic and productive.

First, they could make an analysis of the real culprits in the so-called war criminals cases (of almost half a century ago) and devise an action campaign to put these conspirators out of business. The OSI (Office of Special Investigations of the Justice Department), an organization that has given lessons on how to subvert and circumvent the intent of our Constitution during its 200th anniversary, is the principal malefactor. How is their approximately \$3 million per year budget at the expense of U.S. taxpayers justified? Does the sordid killing of aged East European refugees by proxy justify their obscene lust for vengeance? By what right do these evil-doers follow a case from beginning to end — even after the "legalities" have been completed in the U.S. — to the point where they operate a branch office in Tel Aviv? Will the OSI, with U.S. taxpayers' money, also construct a gallows in the Holy City of Jerusalem and provide the rope to gleefully dispatch its intended victims? By what happenstance did the OSI secure the services of a U.S. judge who himself was under a federal grand jury investigation for two years, and yet was permitted to hold the life of Mr. Demjanjuk in his hands? Was this

purely an accident? What galls me the most is the close and affectionate, self-admitted collaboration between the OSI and the Russian KGB in cozy Moscow.

The classic example for a study of this dirty little organization is the Frank Walus case. One can anticipate the standard OSI response, "Oops, sorry, we made a mistake." But not until after an unspeakable disaster has overtaken the victim.

Should Ms. Skorupsky want to pursue the matter further, she might check the laid-back Russian initiative and participation in this game of chess. The matter of the phoney I.D. cards is really intriguing. There was never one like it. Yet, Armand Hammer, Russia's gift to the free world, was able to fly the so-called original directly from the Moscow forgery works to the Israel playhouse. Why is Valeri Kubanov, former first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, not brought to Jerusalem where he can repeat before witnesses his frank admission about the falsity of the card? Why is the motive for Russian involvement in these "war criminals" cases not thoroughly examined by Ms. Skorupsky?

I think that the glorious country of Ukraine needs no defending by myself, especially not from the noisy slander of elements who seek to profit from futile attempts to make Ukraine a scapegoat nation. If the OSI-KGB conspiracy has accomplished anything at all, it at least has made me revere the people of Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic states.

I wish Ms. Skorupsky well and I sincerely hope that she will do her homework and try to understand that a nation (Ukraine) is only as important as its most humble citizen (John Demjanjuk). By vigorously defending John, caged like a wild beast, she may very well be instrumental in saving the lives of many more Ukrainians.

Alas, Dr. Yury Boshyk seems to have joined the small but heavily outspoken elitist club that seeks to damage Mr. Demjanjuk in the so-called interest of sanctifying the name of Ukraine and bettering Ukrainian-Jewish relations. One must be keenly disappointed during a radio interview (reported on by Ms. Skorupsky).

Having been asked for "some impressions of the defense led by the American lawyer Mark O'Connor," Dr. Boshyk eagerly jumps into a morass of his own making. Mr. O'Connor is "oddly miscast as a defense counsel," he charges, in carefully culled words. "It seems," as he qualifies his next two charges, "that he has a lack of historical preparation, either by design or, perhaps, by lack of attention to detail."

This is a truly incredible and outlandish accusation. Although I, myself, have attended five universities, fought in World War II, and worked for three years in the DP camps of Germany, my own "historical preparation" is infinitesimal compared to that of Mr. O'Connor. A former U.S. Army Intelligence captain, he has a voluminous library on Ukrainian, Central and East European history; he has diligently and thoroughly researched the famous cases and trials of history, especially the modern epoch of the so-called Nazi hunters; his acute knowledge of specifics pertaining to the Demjanjuk trial, such as the concentration camp area, POW camps, retreat of the Nazi armies, movement of the Vlasov army, Operation Keelhaul and the identities of the principal players, is simply breath-taking. Mr. O'Connor has for years worked closely with the Ukrainian communities of western New York, Cleveland and elsewhere; he has been a very close friend of Captive Nations groups. He has stood up and fought for Ukrainians on every possible occasion, even when others faltered in discouragement.

Although the Ukrainian famine, the Medvid case, the Harvard University workshops, the Chernobyl disaster and the planned Kiev Consulate are all important facts of the Ukrainian consciousness, Mr. O'Connor is one of very few people who recognize the vital importance of the Demjanjuk case within the context of how the world perceives the people of Ukraine and the Ukrainians of North America. It would be the disgrace of all time if Ukrainians fail to support Mr. O'Connor, and are content simply to whine and complain of Russia's maltreatment of them. The crack about "lack of attention to detail" is crass and unworthy of Dr. Boshyk, especially in view of his very short "good-will, fact-finding tour."

Mr. O'Connor "tends (another cheap, qualifying word) to misunderstand the nature of the Israeli courts he seems to be trying to ingratiate himself a little too much to the trial, and he in fact does not make pointed questions in his cross-examination..." Did Mr. Boshyk not see the judge pounce on Mr. O'Connor every time that he opens his mouth, thereby acting as a prosecutor rather than a neutral judge? This is not only distracting when done constantly, but effectively breaks one's train of thought and disrupts the psychological techniques of a defense attorney.

And then, regrettably for a historian, Dr. Boshyk goes way overboard, making a mysterious charge of "ideological commitment that Mr. O'Connor and the defense has to 'larger' issues — the fact that a lot of these people who are associated with Mr. O'Connor — we really have to question the credibility of the defense's motives here as well." My, my, I had always thought that the sole motive of a defense attorney was to protect his client's life, property and well-being. I am utterly baffled by the introduction of the question of ideology. Is Dr. Boshyk referring to the communism vs. fascism conflict of World War II days or our presence in the Persian Gulf? I am further shocked that Dr. Boshyk, does not identify Mr. O'Connor's "assistant," nor does he offer any proof that this "assistant" is "closely associated" with a magazine of which he disapproves. The canard implying that someone on Mr. O'Connor's staff might possibly be "anti-Semitic" is a distraction known as hitting below the belt, and it should be beneath Dr. Boshyk's dignity to revert to this base tactic. In spite of these elaborate smoke-screens, we must always remember that the crux of this case is Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence and the perverted use of a forged I.D. card in the attempt to find

him guilty.

Sadly, Dr. Boshyk then goes on to issue a call to those interested in this case that "they should reconsider and make a more sober judgment when it comes to their donations."

I agree. For those who are able to understand that Mr. Demjanjuk is indeed the symbol of the Ukrainian nation and that he is being unfairly abused to make him instead a symbol of the Holocaust, I would urge and plead that you double, triple and quadruple your donations to the defense.

To digress slightly, I note that Dr. Boshyk is an apologist for the Israelis when they persist in using the adjective Ukrainian to denote Ukrainian guards, Ukrainian SS, Ukrainian collaborators, etc., when what is intended is really all nationalities allied with the Nazis. To defend the term "Ukrainian" in this defamatory manner "solely as a form of shorthand" is utterly incomprehensible and unacceptable to me. I am astounded that Dr. Boshyk as a historian can accept this verbal garbage in the light of what has happened to other ethnic groups throughout the course of history. History has shown that foul words and labels always grease the way for physical violence and terrorism.

I must commend Bohdan S. Onyschuk, the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society for their insight and definition of what is really going on in the Jerusalem courtroom. Mr. Onyschuk perceives the reality of this drama, and he appreciates the torture being perpetrated over the course of months and years on Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Chaikino...

(Continued from page 2)

longer exploited amounted to 32 million metric tons a year.

Examining a typical Donetske coal association the Krasnoarmeï earlier in 1987, the Ukrainian coal journal, Ugol Ukrainy, stated that of the six mines in the association, three were brought into operation before the October 1917 Revolution, two in 1953-1958, and one (easily the most productive today) in 1974. But although these problems are well known, Ukrainian Coal Ministry officials are nevertheless under pressure to maintain output, despite the increasingly dangerous mining conditions.

In February, for example, a Ukrainian newspaper commented that the republican coal industry was working "unevenly" and that 13 coal-producing associations were "in arrears" to the tune of 364,000 tons of fuel. In mid-March, it was reported that 98 Ukrainian enterprises had fallen behind the plan for coal output in 1987, and that a meeting had taken place between all-union and Ukrainian coal officials to discuss the situation.

Generally, Soviet authorities have emphasized that the heart of the problem is the failure to produce machinery sophisticated enough to extract coal in the difficult geological conditions. Thus far, there is little evidence of any calls to shut down coal mines at which the dangers of methane gas leakages are high.

In light of the above, the apparent reluctance of the government commission to attribute the causes of the Chaikino accident to human error are somewhat surprising. On the other hand, it is unlikely that the final report of the accident will maintain that the accident was solely a result of the geological deterioration of the Donetske-Makiyivka mining area. Such a conclusion would imperil the future of an industry that is already struggling to keep its predominantly young work-force in place.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund

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Learning...

(Continued from page 4)

process of changing public attitudes and arousing the interest of individuals in order to earn a public understanding. Good PR is essential whenever any fraternal event is planned, carried out and reported on. Florence Hallum of the Independent Order of Foresters, recounted how her organization had launched a successful campaign to make people aware of child abuse as well as raise funds to prevent child abuse from occurring.

Thomas Smith of the Knights of Columbus stressed the necessity of realistic planning when launching a new membership recruitment campaign. It is essential, he said, to concentrate on quality persons, who would become successful recruiters themselves. Volunteer recruiters are often motivated by the mere personal satisfaction of having acquired a new member for the organization. The need for personal contact was emphasized by this exchange with the new member. "What made you join our organization?" Answer: "I was asked."

The evening talk by James Carroll, also of the Knights of Columbus, offered an insight into the Knights' successful youth program. I plan to elaborate on it in a separate article.

The Saturday talks were conducted specifically by fraternal insurance counselors (a professional designation bestowed on fraternal insurance salesmen upon completion of specialized training). The audience was made aware of changes in the way the public perceives its financial and insurance needs. We are currently dealing with people who grew up in relative economic security. There is more need for financial

planning advice, a need for expertise on the part of insurance salesmen in this field and improvement in fraternal (caring) benefits. There is more emphasis on tailoring the client's insurance needs to his lifestyle as opposed to merely providing life insurance benefits to survivors upon the breadwinner's death.

As to "defensive" and "offensive" selling techniques, we were impressed with the role service, or a favor, to the client plays in selling. When the salesman does a favor for a potential client (anyone can be a potential client) he creates a favorable situation that leads to sales. This sales technique was described as "offensive," as opposed to "defensive," where the salesman waits for a phone call and quotes the premium over the phone.

The overriding point impressed upon us during the Saturday talks was that fraternal organizations must professionalize their insurance sales staffs. The UNA is much aware of this. It has taken steps to professionalize its staff, as evidenced by the hiring of Messrs. Floyd and Boyko, both FICs, Mr. Stecyra, Ronald Lowry and Steven Bohacz, and by advertising for additional professional insurance salesmen.

What works in your branch? Have you overcome problems related to fraternal activity or lack of it? Please, let us know. We invite you to forward your comments to The Fraternal Corner and share your ideas and experiences with us.

REMINDER: Send your nominations (along with a summary of the candidate's activities) for the UNA Fraternalist of the Year Award. The deadline for receipt of nominations is June 30. Send them to: Fraternal Activities Coordinator.

Passaic

(Continued from page 4)

35th anniversary of the local of SUM-A.

Mr. Chomko also read greetings from former Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, in which he wished the committee further success in its endeavors and called on the district to sign up many new UNA members.

Mr. Chomko closed his report with the statement that everyone should be proud that the Passaic District won second place in 1986 organizing campaign.

Mr. Marunchak then gave the secretary's report, and Mr. Blycha, stated that as of the meeting, \$1,050.07 was in the group's treasury.

The head of the auditing committee, Mr. Wojniw proposed that a vote of confidence be given to the outgoing executive board.

Mrs. Diachuk was then asked to address the gathering. She first spoke about the UNA and its future plans:

new, as well as its support of Ukrainian affairs. She also introduced two new employees of the UNA, Andre Worobec, fraternal activities coordinator, Michael Stecyra, insurance salesman for the New Jersey area. Ms. Diachuk asked the district members to become involved and raise funds for the national Millennium committee.

Mr. Worobec then addressed those present. He expressed his enthusiasm in working for the good of the UNA and its members, and called for cooperation for UNA member in the field. Cooperation is the only way problems will be resolved, he stated.

Mr. Stecyra asked that all branch secretaries stay in touch with him, and he will help them get new members. The new members will be signed up in their districts, and the secretaries will receive full credit for this, he said.

Mr. Kotliar then thanked Mrs. Diachuk, Mr. Worobec and Mr. Stecyra for their comments. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Chomko asked all those present to stay for refreshments, which were prepared by Anastasia Chomko and Barbara Tyzhbir.

New Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

know anything all day; no one nowhere said anything. Well, there was a fire. But about radiation, that there was radiation released, nothing was said."

The AP reported that those who described the evacuation a day later agreed with the Soviet government's version that there was no panic as residents boarded buses.

Mr. Shcherbak noted that Pripyat workers who knew of the dangers of radiation wrote to authorities before their families were evacuated and wanted to know why people had not

been told to keep their children indoors. "They answered us, 'It's none of your business. The decision will be made in Moscow,'" was the answer.

Mr. Shcherbak stated that evacuation in other villages was dragged out for eight days and was critical of Ukrainian officials for not visiting the site of the accident until May 2.

Officials in Moscow recognized the dangers of the accident much quicker than those in Ukraine, Mr. Shcherbak noted.

More than 200 people were treated for radiation sickness and officials have stated that no more illnesses traceable to the accident have been found since.

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A rebuttal...

(Continued from page 5)

the American government or the Israeli government for not paying Mr. Demjanjuk's legal costs — if he were impoverished the public defender system would have been available to him. It is noteworthy that two of Israel's top criminal lawyers, one a former judge of the Supreme Court, the other the author of a leading textbook on Israeli criminal law, have volunteered their services as public defenders, to assist the defense. These offers were declined by Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Onyschuk faults the court for refusing Mr. O'Connor's motion to restrict the trial to the issue of identity, for Mr. O'Connor was prepared for purposes of shortening the trial to concede that there was a Holocaust, that Treblinka was a death camp and that there was a guard at the camp with the sobriquet "Ivan the Terrible." Since the court rejected this motion, Mr. Onyschuk suggests this was done solely for historical and educational purposes. This is not the case, and the reasoning was explained to us (Bohdan included) by Prof. Shimon Shetret, one of Israel's outstanding criminologists.

There are many difficulties surrounding the issue of identification. The lapse of more than 40 years, the thorough efforts by the Nazis to destroy the evidence — of the over 800,000 Jews who were brought to Treblinka less than a hundred survived, and of those, only a handful are able to bear witness today — therefore, whatever evidence is available must be presented in its historical and physical context for it to be properly understood.

The Trawniki identification card would have less evidentiary value if the background of why Trawniki came into being was not before the court. The philosophy and ideology that led to the Holocaust is necessary to explain the Wansee Conference. The Wansee Conference is necessary to explain the implementation of organized extermination and its veil of secrecy. The extermination processes have to be understood to explain the necessity for the recruitment and training of special guards to man the extermination camps. All this background material is necessary to establish the full nature of Trawniki, who ran the camp, who was recruited for the camp and even the ethnicity of those whom the Nazis recruited for the camp.

Since a cardinal piece of evidence against the accused is the Trawniki card, all evidence relating to the full significance and authenticity of the card is crucial to the outcome of the trial. Similarly, the physical layout and social structure at Treblinka, its prevailing atmosphere, are all necessary to under-

stand under what circumstances the survivors could have made observations of "Ivan the Terrible" his physical appearance, his ethnicity, and his conduct. Since it is most implausible that any of Ivan's fellow guards will testify, it is most important that as much light be focused on the circumstances surrounding the basic issues as is possible.

That the judges rejected the motion to limit the evidence is reasonable. And most important, contrary to the assertion of Mr. Onyschuk that the trial would be unduly prolonged, the inclusion of historical background took only the first five days of the trial. Interestingly, on the second day of the trial, after the court rejected Mr. O'Connor's motion, the court directed the prosecution to limit as much as possible the presentation of the facts which are not in question.

I agree with Mr. Onyschuk that it was injudicious for the prime minister or members of his Cabinet to attend the trial, but how can he claim that his indiscretion would be intolerable in Canada or in the United States? This is not a jury trial, this is a trial by three judges in a country whose judicial system is well-known for its independence from governmental pressures. It has not hesitated to go for the government's jugular when governmental officials have not complied with the law. Mr. Shamir's statement to school children praising the witness Elijah Rosenberg for his emotional strength and fortitude in no way reflects on the integrity or reliability of Mr. Rosenberg, and in no way can it have any influence on the trial. To my mind it was improper to comment on any aspect of the trial, but Mr. Shamir's remarks have to be regarded as a gratuitous expression of empathy for the deep anguish which Mr. Rosenberg had to suffer in reliving his experiences at Treblinka, and in bearing up to the cross-examination.

In Israel, courtrooms are quite small, having a capacity of about 20 seats. Because of the large number of journalists and interested observers, a regular courtroom was obviously inadequate. A much larger facility was sought and the only one available was an unused theatre. As it turned out, even the theatre is not large enough to accommodate those who wish to attend. Since the trial deals with one of the most unfathomable events in history, it is obvious that interest in this trial is widespread. (Special accommodations have also been arranged in Lyons for the Barbie trial.) Not only are Israelis drawn by the trial, but visitors as well, Jew and Gentile, for this trial is by its nature a piece of history — the accused before the court is charged with being one of

the main accessories to the Nazi program of mass extermination. Because of the intense interest in the trial some Israeli teachers arrange to have students bused to the courtroom to attend the trial, an understandable process bearing in mind the direct connection between the Holocaust and the state of Israel. Students being students, some will misbehave in the courtroom; when they do so it is disturbing, but this does not adversely affect the legal process nor the trial's outcome. A parallel situation exists in the United States and Canada where Roman Catholic students are brought in to observe abortion-related trials.

As Mr. Demjanjuk is being tried under Israeli law, it is natural for the proceedings to follow that law, which includes a special statute titled "Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law." This statute was employed in the Eichmann trial and in the trials of Jewish collaborators. This statute, as Mr. Onyschuk correctly cites, provides for the admission of evidence which may deviate from the normal rules of evidence. Because of this law, the court decided to admit as evidence the depositions made years ago, of witnesses who have since died. Normally this evidence would be inadmissible as there is no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses, but since this particular statute allows the court (if it so decides) to admit this quality of evidence, once such evidence has been admitted there can be no question that its value and strength have much less weight than would be the case otherwise. This unique provision to deviate from the normal rules of evidence was introduced long before Mr. Demjanjuk's trial; it was enacted to compensate for the fact that the perpetrators of war crimes were in hiding all over the world, and it was necessary to preserve and make available whatever scant evidence was obtainable in the event that a war criminal were apprehended and brought before the Israeli courts after the death of the witness.

It is noteworthy that the court has been even-handed in the application of this unique law. At this very same trial the judges declined to accept transcripts of evidence of three witnesses taken in the USSR — used in the trial of a German Treblinka guard — even though this evidence included cross-examinations by the attorney for the defense. This evidence was admissible in the West German trial but the Israeli court rejected the prosecutor's attempt to present this evidence in the Demjanjuk trial. In any event, this particular statute is derived from Section 19 of The International Military Court Charter of London which determined the procedures by which Nazi war criminals were to be tried at Nuremberg. (So much for Mr. Onyschuk's avowal that this type of evidence would never be permitted in a British or American court.)

Although Mr. Onyschuk agrees that the practice of placing undercover

police officers in prison is acceptable in some Western jurisdictions, he describes the placement of the policeman Aryeh Kaplan into the prison under the guise of a prison guard to be a "perfidious trick." As it is common practice in Canada and the United States to place undercover policemen in prisons, particularly where an accused is charged with a capital offense such as murder, why is it not a "perfidious trick" when this is done by Canadian or American prosecutors? Since the undercover policeman is not acting as a policeman but merely as a guard, there can be no question of duress or promise of favor to induce an accused to make a statement. Any statements that Mr. Demjanjuk would have made would have been unquestionably voluntary. Mr. Onyschuk's allegation that the prosecution infringed on Mr. Demjanjuk's right to remain silent and to have counsel present is profoundly mistaken. Mr. Demjanjuk had every right to be silent: that he spoke to Mr. Kaplan was his choice, not his obligation.

The most troubling feature of Mr. Onyschuk's "report" is that it is not a report at all — it is a condemnation. The report's obvious conclusion is that this trial is outrageously unfair. I challenge him or anyone else to find one positive statement in his "report" that would indicate any fairness about the trial. Unfortunately, the "report" will undermine the good will that we set out to accomplish and did accomplish in Israel. Any one unfamiliar with the trial proceedings upon reading the "report" is bound to feel hostility to Israel because it is portrayed as conducting a grossly unfair trial. Yet all the other members of our group believed and still believe the trial to be essentially fair. Roman Kupchinsky, president of Prolog Research, who was at the trial much longer than we were, has stated publicly that the trial is fair. Even Mark O'Connor, Demjanjuk's lawyer, who has been there throughout the trial, has consistently stated, even as recently as the evening of April 27 last, on Eyewitness News televised from Buffalo, that the trial is fair.

It appears that Mr. Onyschuk is not disposed to see that Mr. Demjanjuk is getting a fair trial: This inclination is consistent with the abuse leveled at the American judicial system for its prosecution of war criminals. His statement "How Israel judges Demjanjuk so the world will judge Israel and the Holocaust itself" has more than a little moxie.

We all know the harm caused by Sol Littman's reckless charges: I must say the Mr. Onyschuk "report" is written in the same vein — selective, distorted, exaggerated and malicious. Since I have publicly charged Mr. Littman with sowing hate and poison, I feel entitled to castigate Mr. Onyschuk for delivering a grievous blow to truth, fairness and the prospect of improving Jewish-Ukrainian relations in the near future.



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Famine survivors...

(Continued from page 3)

describing depopulated villages, physical and mental effects of the famine, and the efforts of the Soviet regime to force Ukrainian farmers to join collective farms.

Although the famine occurred more than 50 years ago, those who testified provided clear and graphic pictures of the effects of Stalin's ruthless policies. Several of the victims remembered being forcibly evicted from their homes and watching the authorities take away food and even implements used in food production and preparation.

Others recalled the eerie silence of villages where dogs, cats, birds and all types of livestock had been devoured by a starving populace. Several described deserted "ghost villages" from which everyone who could still walk had fled to cities to seek food while those who remained lay dead and swollen in the streets.

Credit unions...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainian FCU, Chicago; and Spiro Donas, vice-president, Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc., New York.

The following session dealt with the critical issue of inadequate membership growth and how to promote credit union services. The benefits of belonging to a Ukrainian credit union membership seem to be a well-kept secret, since according to census figures and credit union statistics, less than 8 percent of the Ukrainian American population, or about 60,000, belong to Ukrainian credit unions.

To improve the situation Alan R. Zielke, marketing manager of the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society gave a presentation on developing marketing strategy, communication techniques and the benefits of word-of-mouth and member testimonial promotion.

Tamara Denysenko, gave a brief overview of the newly established UNCUA quarterly insert in the Ukrainian National Association's daily newspaper, Svoboda called "Kooperatyvna Trybuna." Its main purpose is to educate the public about cooperative banking, acquaint non-members with the activities of Ukrainian credit unions and to encourage them to join one in their community.

Concluding the working sessions was the showing of excerpts from a Ukrainian documentary film "Ukraine in Flames" produced by Yaroslav Kulynych and a banquet attended by members of the Pittsburgh Ukrainian community. The master-of-ceremonies and host of the event was Sydir Tymiak, president of the Pittsburgh credit union.

Ratushinskaya...

(Continued from page 3)

Ms. Ratushinskaya was tried in April 1983 on charges of illegally circulating underground poetry critical of Soviet history. She received the maximum sentence of seven years' labor camp and five years' internal exile.

The 33-year-old poet was released last October and was permitted to emigrate with her husband, Mr. Geraschenko, who has given testimony very critical of Soviet handling of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine before the U.S. Helsinki Commission.

Ms. Ratushinskaya stated before leaving Kiev, the couple's former residence, that she hoped to keep her Soviet citizenship.

The couple has decided to reside in the United States.

Olga Samilenko Tsvetkov, Famine Commission staffer, provided simultaneous translation for those witnesses who preferred to testify in Ukrainian.

Reporters and photographers from two Philadelphia newspapers were present and were issued a press kit which included copies of survivors' testimonies and a curriculum guide prepared by Dr. Myron Kuropas and funded by the Ukrainian National Association. Articles about the hearing appeared in the June 6 edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Philadelphia Daily News.

A luncheon reception at the Quality Inn followed the hearing and was attended by members of the Ukrainian community, Commissioners Mazurkevich and Volker, Dr. Rosen, Frank Dougherty of the Daily News, Dr. James Mace (commission staff director), Ms. Samilenko Tsvetkov, several of the witnesses, and members of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee. Greg Hawkins, aide to Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) was also present.

Mt. Stalin...

(Continued from page 3)

Stalin commemorated in Canada was an affront to the millions of victims of the Soviet regime. Premier Vander Zalm's government is to be congratulated.

Mt. Peck is a 2,750-meter peak in British Columbia's northern Rocky Mountains.

"Don Peck was a true northerner and skilled outdoorsman who is fondly remembered in the Peace River area and made significant contributions to conservation and community life," said Environment and Parks Minister Bruce Strachan in making the announcement of the name change.

"It is fitting that a mountain overlooking the Tuchodi Lakes area, which he knew so intimately, should commemorate the life of a British Columbian who exemplified the pioneer values that have been so important to the making of our country and our province," the minister said.

UNA supports...

(Continued from page 4)

to grow and this has created the need for new teachers and the realization that younger people must be trained as Ukrainian teachers.

Mr. Flis underscored the UNA's interest in the schools and pledged financial support, especially in training qualified teachers. Mr. Sochan and Ms. Diachuk expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. Flis stressed that this summer the third annual Ukrainian teachers' seminar will be held at the UNA estate Soyuzivka and all are welcome to attend. The Educational Council members noted they were appreciative of the UNA's support of this and other endeavors.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 28

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branches 11 and 19 are holding a picnic at the Ukrainian National Home, 477 Jeremiah Ave., Hamilton Township, starting at 1 p.m. Admission is \$2 per person. All proceeds from the picnic will be donated to the Nashe Zhyttia (Our Life) Press Fund. For information call Valentyna Dzhylyk, (609) 883-6321.

NEWARK, N.J.: The board of the Regional Branch of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in Newark, N.J., invites the public to a celebration of Cardinal Myroslaw Lubachivsky's 73rd birthday, which will take place immediately following the 12:30 p.m. divine liturgy at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sanford Avenue. For more information call Wasył Pasiczniak, (201) 538-2899.

Manor offers courses

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Walk-in registration for summer credit courses at Manor Junior College will take place June 25 from 5 to 9 p.m. in the MJC Continuing Education Office in the Academic Building of the Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue campus. Evening Summer Session III classes will be held July 2 through August 13, Tuesday and Thursday from either 6:20 to 9:30 p.m. or 6:20 to 8:30 p.m.

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27 towns...

(Continued from page 1)

"Conditions there are safe, but the social services are not ready yet. These people are coming back of their own volition. It's their home."

The correspondents, traveling together on a trip organized and controlled by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, also visited the new village of Tavria, constructed last year to house 205 families evacuated from the "Path of Communism" collective farm 17 miles from the accident site, reported AP.

AP said that many of the evacuees said they were satisfied with their new home but would prefer to live in the towns and villages where they grew up and raised their children.

Some 135,000 people were reportedly evacuated from northern Ukraine and southern Byelorussia after the Chernobyl disaster, according to official figures. Mr. Fursov said 91,000 of them were from the Kiev region.

Lithuanians to mark 600th anniversary of Christianity

by Joseph G. Simanis

WASHINGTON — Lithuanians in Washington and elsewhere have planned a number of events during 1987 to mark the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of their country.

A commemorative mass will be held on Sunday, June 28, at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at noon. Archbishop James A. Hickey will act as principal celebrant and homilist.

Mass will be sung in Lithuanian by the Ciurlionis Choir of Cleveland. Musical accompaniment will be provided by several players of the "kanklys," an ancient Lithuanian musical instrument, akin to the zither.

Jubilee masses will be held on the same day in Rome and Vilnius, the capital of Soviet-occupied Lithuania. The Rome liturgy will be led by Pope John Paul II, who will also beatify Lithuania's Archbishop George Matulaitis, probably best known for his clandestine but successful efforts to revive the Marian Order of priests in the face of tsarist suppression of Catholic religious orders at the turn of the century.

Local representatives of the Marian Order will participate in the Washington ceremonies which also will honor the memory of Archbishop Matulaitis.

The mass in Washington will be followed by a jubilee convocation at the auditorium of the Ukrainian Catholic

Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road.

The celebration in Vilnius is of particular significance since it is being held at the site of the origins of the Lithuanian Church; but it will be held in virtual isolation from the rest of the world. Soviet authorities have formally rejected the idea of visits by the pope and other churchmen at this time. Even visits by tourists have been banned in Lithuania during the month of June.

On Saturday June 27, the Ciurlionis Folk Ensemble will present a concert of Lithuanian song and dance at 7 p.m. in the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine auditorium. Jonas Zukas will give an organ recital on Friday, June 26, at 7:30 p.m. in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Delaware...

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"in this case by its misleading statements of fact. The defendants knew and publicly admitted before the broadcast that it was prejudiced in its ethnic reference. Defendants acted willfully and with actual malice. The prejudicial acts detailed ... were so pervasive and complete that they could only have resulted from concerted and intentional malice."

In addition to airing "Escape from Sobibor," CBS distributed 750,000 copies of the script to school children across the United States and encouraged teachers to read them aloud in class and even act out the scenes. The suit asserts that CBS and Chrysler "thereby attempted to impress their bias upon the young school children and prejudice them against persons of Ukrainian heritage." The suit asserts that the two companies in airing the program "acted for the specific purpose and with deliberate intent of attacking" the Delaware chapter, Ukrainian Congress Committee, Inc., "and other persons of Ukrainian heritage, causing them extreme emotional harm and mental anguish, ruining their dignity and reputation, and effecting pecuniary harm."

The suit also claims that the CBS script deviates from the book "Escape from Sobibor" by Richard Rashke, on which the television movie is based. The information presented in the movie is "at odds with historical authorities. For example, defendants' repeated statements of alleged fact that all the guards at the Sobibor camp were 'Ukrainian' is inconsistent with the Rashke book, where at least some of the Sobibor guards were identified as 'Volksdeutscher' (ethnic Germans). The 'Volksdeutscher' by definition are not considered to be Ukrainians." CBS and Chrysler "intentionally or recklessly ignored these facts, and never made any reasonable investigation to determine the true national origin or the ethnic background of the guards or to historically confirm references to 'Ukrainian guards.'" The suit states that the show failed to mention that one quarter of those in the Red Army who fought the Germans during World War II were Ukrainians and "concealed the fact that 7 million Ukrainians died in World War II, most fighting the Nazis."

The suit asks the court to assess damages that would be paid into a non-profit trust fund administered by the Delaware Chapter, Ukrainian Congress Committee, Inc., in order to alleviate and remedy the prejudice caused by

CBS and Chrysler.

"We would not have filed this suit if we did not intend to win," George Pazuniak, who is representing the Delaware Chapter, UCC, along with attorney Olha Rybakoff, told The Ukrainian Weekly. "This is an interesting civil rights case...that raises constitutional issues regarding how broadcasts operate under federal license over public airwaves."

The suit came about as a reaction to the Delaware Ukrainian community's "outrage" over the incomplete and misleading portrayal of Ukrainians in the film, the associated script, and the distribution of the 750,000 scripts to American school children. The lawsuit was discussed at a town meeting. "The action has the full support of other Ukrainian organizations," Mr. Pazuniak stated.

In regard to the question of malice, Mr. Pazuniak stated "if one looks at the evidence, and particularly to the script, and the script, for the Delaware chapter, was much more outrageous than even the film" there is, for example, a disproportionate number of references to Ukrainians than Germans. In the CBS script, references to "Ukrainian guards" were made nearly 100 times, while references to Germans were made only four times.

"The dichotomy in references to Ukrainians, Germans and Russians in the script is highly indicative of some very clear decision made by somebody at CBS and Chrysler to highlight the unfortunate collaboration between some Ukrainians and Nazis during World War II, while concealing and ignoring the suffering Ukraine suffered in the hands of the Nazis and millions of Ukrainians who fought against the Nazis. This is still misrepresentation. It's only half-truth," he said.

While Mr. Rashke was careful to point out that some guards at Sobibor were identified as "Volksdeutscher" in his book, CBS made no reasonable investigation into the origin or ethnic background of the guards or to confirm the reference to "Ukrainian guards," Mr. Pazuniak.

"They (CBS) didn't talk to any Ukrainian historians as far as we know," Mr. Pazuniak continued. Such actions make it seem that allegations of ethnic prejudice are true, Mr. Pazuniak added.

This suit is a civil rights action, he said. "We expect other ethnic and civil rights groups will support the plaintiff in this case because this time, it was Ukrainians, but the next time CBS or another broadcaster can choose to discriminate against and prejudice another minority group."

Chrysler was unable to comment on the lawsuit as the attorney handling the case for the company, Dave King, is on vacation. CBS spokesmen did not return several calls made to that organization.

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