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USSR's anniversary amnesty may affect nearly 300 known political prisoners

MUNICH — The Soviet Union in mid-June declared an amnesty to mark the upcoming 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, which in one form or another should affect more than half of all known political prisoners, reported USSR News Brief based here.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on June 18 published a "decree concerning an amnesty in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," wrote the news service in its June 30 issue.

In accordance with the decree, the following categories of prisoners are to be released irrespective of the length of their terms:

- those "who took part in military actions" in defense of the motherland,
- those who have been awarded orders or medals,
- pregnant women and women with under-age children,
- men over 60 and women over 55 years of age (the age of retirement),
- and those classified as Group I and Group II disabled.

Women who have been sentenced to deprivation of liberty for up to five years and who have already served the first third of their sentence, or who have been given non-custodial sentences, will also be freed, stated the decree.

Men who have been sentenced to terms of up to three years are to be conditionally released with compulsory recruitment for labor.

Persons serving terms under Articles 64 ("betrayal of the motherland"), 70 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), 80 ("evading routine conscription for active military service"), and 83 ("illegally leaving the country") of the RSFSR Criminal Code (or their equivalents in the criminal codes of the union republics) are singled out in the decree as not eligible for release in the new amnesty. A number of dissidents,

however, who were serving sentences under Article 70 were freed this spring under two officials decrees that were issued by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in early February.

A number of articles of the Criminal Code, however, which were excluded from the previous amnesties on this occasion fall within the terms of the new amnesty. These are namely Articles 190-1 ("dissemination of deliberately false fabrications that slander the state"), 190-3 ("organization of, or active participation in group actions disrupting the public order"), 142 ("infringement of the laws on separation of the church from the state and of school from the church"), and 227 ("infringement upon the person and rights of citizens in the guise of performing religious rites").

Also not eligible for release are those political prisoners labelled "especially dangerous recidivists," those convicted more than twice for premeditated crimes, and those who were earlier convicted under articles of the Criminal Code which are excluded from the new amnesty.

Prisoners who are ineligible for release under the terms of the amnesty are to have the remaining part of sentence shortened:

- Those sentenced to corrective labor or conditionally sentenced to deprivation of liberty with compulsory recruitment for labor are to have the remainder of their sentence cut by half.
- Persons serving their sentence in corrective labor institutions will serve only half of the remaining term if they have been convicted not more than twice.
- Prisoners serving terms in corrective labor institutions who have more than two convictions will have the remainder of their sentence cut by one-third.

The latter two conditions apply only

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Walter Hawrylak, UNA supreme advisor, Rochester community activist, dead at 74

IRONDEQUOIT, N.Y. — Walter Hawrylak, a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association and a leader in the Rochester, N.Y., Ukrainian community, died on Saturday, July 25. The Irondequoit resident was 74.

Mr. Hawrylak was born January 22, 1913, in Rohatyn, Ukraine. He emigrated to the United States in 1939 and served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

He worked for 22 years for the postal service before retiring in 1977.

Mr. Hawrylak was manager and treasurer of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, an organization he helped establish in the 1950s.

He was also secretary of the Ukrainian Civic Center, a member of the John Onufryk Memorial Post No. 1590 of the American Legion, director of the New York State Credit Union League's Rochester District, as well as a member of other local community organizations.

Mr. Hawrylak was also an active UNA'er. He served as secretary of UNA Branch 316 for 31 years, was an 18-time member of the UNA Champions Club (a designation given to those who enroll at least 25 new members per year), and was elected a UNA supreme advisor in 1982 and re-elected in 1986.

Mr. Hawrylak was also chairman of

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Demjanjuk takes the stand as defense opens its case

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk took the stand on Monday, July 27, as the defense began presenting its case, and told a packed courtroom, "I am not the hangman you're after."

He stressed that he was never at Treblinka, or Sobibor, or Trawniki, and that he was not "Ivan the Terrible."

"Please believe me and don't try to put a rope around my neck for something someone else has done," he told the three-judge panel hearing the case.

Mr. Demjanjuk could be sentenced to death if convicted of being a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp known as "Ivan the Terrible."

During his first day of testimony, the former Cleveland autoworker also described his life in Soviet-occupied Ukraine. He said he came from a very poor family, so poor that he completed only four grades of school and this took nine years because he could not afford the proper clothes. He also said he was not accepted into the Soviet Army on his first summons because he did not own the required two sets of underwear.

Led by the questions of attorney John Gill, he described the horrors and suffering during the Soviet-orchestrated

famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine. "My relatives and I were forced to eat birds, mice, rats — even our pet cat," Mr. Demjanjuk said. "People were lying dead in their homes, in the streets. Bodies were bloated by the rays of the sun. No one took them to be buried."

After Mr. Demjanjuk was drafted into the Soviet Army, he said he served with an artillery unit until 1942 when wounded and captured by the Germans in Crimea. He spent most of the next 18 months in a prisoner of war camp near Kholm (Chelm), Poland.

The Nazis' treatment of the POWs was abusive, the defendant explained. "On the way to camp, many were shot. If anyone stepped out of line to pick anything that was edible, eight or 10 prisoners were mowed down with automatic weapons," he said. Prisoners had to sleep standing up because of overcrowding, and thousands starved to death.

From Kholm, Mr. Demjanjuk said he was taken to Graz, Austria, where he was assigned by the Nazis to a unit that fought the Red Army. There he was given a blood test and his blood type was tattooed under his arm.

Mr. Demjanjuk said he scratched out the tattoo soon after he learned that

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Chornobyl nuclear plant officials receive labor camp sentences

CHORNOBYL, Ukraine — The head of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, site of the world's worst nuclear accident, and two aides were each sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp, the maximum term possible.

Three other plant officials received lesser terms, reported Reuters on July 29.

The trial of the six plant officials was held in the town of Chornobyl, 11 miles southeast of the plant, from July 7 to 29. Foreign reporters were allowed to attend the opening and closing sessions only.

The three officials receiving the maximum sentences are: Viktor P. Bryukhanov, plant director, Nikolai Fomin, chief engineer, and Anatoly S. Dyatlov, the chief engineer's deputy.

They were found guilty of gross violation of safety regulations resulting in conditions that led to the explosion on April 25, 1986, that, according to Soviet sources, killed 31 persons and caused the evacuation of over 135,000 people.

Judge Raimond Brize, in his summation, criticized the evacuation of the plant's personnel and stated that the plant had been poorly run.

"There was an atmosphere of lack of control and lack of responsibility at the

plant," he said, noting that workers on duty played dominoes or cards and wrote letters.

Mr. Bryukhanov, the judge said, was guilty of abuse of power and was given a sentence of five years to run concurrently with the 10-year term.

Boris V. Rogozhin, shift chief at the No. 4 reactor on the night of the accident, received a sentence of five years for violating safety regulations, as well as a concurrent two-year term for negligence and unfaithful execution of duty.

Yuri A. Laushkin, a senior engineer, was sentenced to two years for negligence and unfaithful execution of duty, and Aleksander P. Kovalenko, over-all chief of the reactor, received three years for violating safety rules.

Messrs. Bryukhanov, Fomin and Dyatlov had accepted professional responsibility for the accident, but not criminal liability. The other three had pleaded not guilty.

A government spokesman was cited by Reuters as saying that three more trials were planned to determine who was responsible for technical failures in design and construction of the plant, for mistakes in evacuation and medical procedures, as well as security lapses after the accident.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Catastrophic language situation in major Ukrainian cities

by Roman Solchanyk

The long awaited report on the proceedings of the June 16 plenum of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, which was largely devoted to the language question, has finally been published in the current issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*. The most important — and most revealing — presentation was made by Dmytro Pavlychko, head of the newly established Commission for Ties between the Ukrainian Writers' Union and Educational Institutions, who, among other things, brought to light the catastrophic situation of Ukrainian-language schools in Ukraine's major urban centers in clear statistical terms.

Arguing that the Ukrainian language today is faced with a threat to its continued existence because of its neglect in the schools, Mr. Pavlychko sought to back up his claim by providing the participants at the plenum with a statistical breakdown of the number of Ukrainian, Russian and so-called mixed schools in the 25 oblast centers and in the republic's capital. Although conceding that his figures may not correspond exactly to those of the Ministry of Education in Kiev, Mr. Pavlychko maintained that whatever differences there may be hardly change the essence of the problem. And the problem, according to the writer, is that the number of Ukrainian-language schools in the cities is completely out of line with their national composition.

Concretely, Mr. Pavlychko pointed out that Ukrainian and so-called mixed Ukrainian-Russian schools account for 28 percent of the total, while schools with Russian as the language of instruction constitute 72 percent. The situation is even worse, he added, when one considers that the mixed schools are "as a rule, in practice, Russian schools" that are slated for official reorganization as such. Viewed from this perspective, Ukrainian schools amount to a grand total of 16 percent and the corresponding figure for Russian schools is 84 percent. These data are only for the oblast centers and the city of Kiev, although the situation "is

equally catastrophic" in other large cities. Mr. Pavlychko also reminded his listeners that the one, two or three Ukrainian schools in such places as Sumy, Odessa, Chernihiv, Zaporizhzhia and other cities — which taken together account for that 16 percent figure — are for the most part located on the rural outskirts of these centers but within their geographic boundaries.

Although he did not provide the corresponding figures for the ethnic make-up of these cities, he did point out that only one out of the 25 oblasts in Ukraine — i.e., Crimea, has a Russian majority. In all other oblast and oblast centers, said Mr. Pavlychko, Ukrainians form the majority. This majority may be slight in a place like the Donbas region, but it is by no means small "in all the other cities of the Dnieper and Black Sea regions, in Cherkassy, to say nothing about Chernihiv or Chernivtsi."

These are the results, said Mr. Pavlychko, of 27 years of Soviet school legislation that allows parents or guardians to determine in what language their children will be taught. Citing Oles Honchar to the effect that this law is "hypocritical and anti-democratic," Mr. Pavlychko predicted that if it is allowed to remain on the books Ukrainian schools will eventually disappear from the small towns and villages as well and, "regardless of how painful it is for me to say this, [the Ukrainian language] will probably survive only in Canada." Ostensibly taking under its protection all nations, argued Mr. Pavlychko, "this law functions in only one direction."

"The law, which is operative here, in essence precludes learning the native language. Indeed, the right to choose the school language for their children is only well-suited for making sure that language will not be the native language. This law is supported by a solid agitation base. No wonder that it is utilized, as it was officially meant to be, in the Bulgarian raions in the south of Ukraine and among our countrymen who live in the Kuban region, in Kazakhstan, in the Far East, and so on. And why? But it's absolutely clear —

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Schools according to the language of instruction in the 25 oblast centers of the Ukrainian SSR and the city of Kiev.

	Ukrainian	Russian	Mixed
Vinnitsia	10	21	0
Donetske	0	146	0
Voroshylivhrad	0	60	1
Dnipropetrovsk	9	125	6
Zhytomyr	14	16	1
Uzhhorod	12	5	2
Zaporizhzhia	1	95	5
Ivano-Frankivsk	18	6	2
Kirovohrad	4	17	11
Simferopol	0	33	0
Lviv	66	26	11
Mykolaiv	0	51	5
Odessa	3	90	7
Poltava	19	16	0
Rivne	15	9	0
Sumy	3	20	0
Ternopil	20	3	0
Kharkiv	2	156	3
Kherson	5	49	1
Khmelnitsky	9	17	2
Cherkassy	5	19	7
Chernivtsi	15	23	0
Chernihiv*	0	24	6
Kiev	34	152	88

* According to other sources, there are two Ukrainian-language schools in Chernihiv.

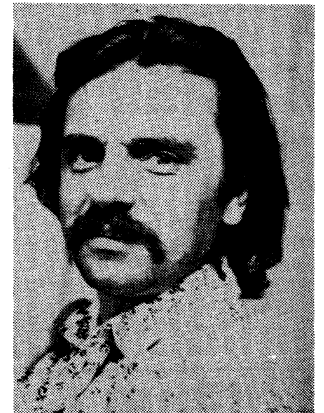
Horbal named honorary PEN member

TORONTO — The Canadian branch of the International PEN Club here recently selected imprisoned Ukrainian human-rights activist Mykola Horbal for honorary membership in recognition of his outstanding poetic work and courage in the face of persecution.

As a result of its decision, PEN International in Canada will begin to monitor the 45-year-old dissident's continued incarceration in the notorious special-regimen labor camp No. 36-1 at Perm, as they had monitored another Ukrainian dissident, Danylo Shumuk, now in Canada, after granting him honorary membership during his imprisonment.

Mr. Horbal, a Ukrainian Helsinki Group member, served his first sentence of five years' labor camp and two years' exile from 1971 to 1978 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

Although Mr. Horbal is a teacher and composer, after his release in 1978 he could find work only as a laborer in Kiev. After numerous unsuccessful attempts to gain permission to emigrate to the United States, Mr. Horbal joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in September 1979.



Mykola Horbal

The dissident, who is originally from Western Ukraine, was arrested once again, though on a fabricated charge of attempted rape, on October 23, 1979, and was sentenced to five years' strict-regimen labor camp. He was rearrested in camp in October 1984 and was sentenced for "anti-Soviet slander" to eight years' special-regimen labor camp and three years' exile as an "especially-dangerous recidivist."

Crimean Tatars demand rights

MOSCOW — Some 500 Crimean Tatars calling for restoration of their ancestral homeland mobilized last weekend for an unprecedented 24-hour protest near Red Square which culminated in a two-and-half-hour meeting with Soviet President Andrei Gromyko on July 27 to discuss their demands, reported Reuters on July 28.

In an apparent test of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's new glasnost policy, the Tatars staged a highly unusual 24-hour long demonstration, beginning at 7 p.m. on July 25, which unexpectedly courted no police retaliation, wrote Reuters.

Some 500 demonstrators, mostly young people, chanted, waved banners and demanded to return to the Crimean homeland, currently part of the Ukrainian SSR, from which they were expelled in 1944. During World War II, the Tatars were accused of collaborating with the Nazis and were thus deported en masse from the Crimean peninsula to the Ural Mountains and the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

During the demonstration the Tatars

demanding to see Mr. Gorbachev on the matter of a homeland, but were instead granted a visit with Mr. Gromyko on July 27.

During his meeting with a Tatar delegation, Mr. Gromyko reportedly outlined the composition of a top-level commission investigating their cause and requested that all 21 members of the delegation explain their problems, wrote Reuters.

Speaking to the Western press after their meeting with the Soviet leader, members of the delegation expressed dissatisfaction that Mr. Gromyko had offered no immediate concrete solutions, reported Reuters.

"We wanted concrete answers. We did not get any," the news service quoted Sabrie Seutova, a delegation member, as saying following the meeting.

Mr. Gromyko told the delegation that the commission needed an atmosphere of calm to study their problem and cautioned them that attempts to put pressure on the authorities would not serve in their interest.

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TASS announces execution of Fedorenko

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on July 27 announced the execution of Feodor S. Fedorenko, 80, the first suspected Nazi war criminal deported from the United States to the Soviet Union.

TASS, the official Soviet news agency said the death sentence handed down in 1986 by a Soviet court has been "carried out," but no details were given as to date or method. Execution in the Soviet Union is by firing squad.

Mr. Fedorenko lived in the United States for 35 years and was deported in 1984 after it was found that he had lied about his past when entering the U.S. Mr. Fedorenko took his battle to stay in the United States all the way to the Supreme Court, which declined to halt his deportation. As a result, the former factory worker from Waterbury, Conn., was deported to the USSR on December 21, 1984.

His trial in Symferopol, Crimea, was held June 10-19, 1986. TASS reported that Mr. Fedorenko had been found guilty of treason, voluntary transfer to the Nazi side during World War II and mass murder of foreign citizens.

Mr. Fedorenko had been drafted into the Soviet Army in 1941. He was captured by the Germans and while being held prisoner was selected for training as a camp guard.

At his trial, Mr. Fedorenko reportedly did not deny that he had worked at the Treblinka death camp as a guard, but he said he did not participate in any killings. He said he had been forced to work as a guard.

The Soviets charged that he had worked also at camps in Stuthoff and Belzec.

Since his return to the Soviet Union, Mr. Fedorenko had resided with his wife in the Crimea and remained there for a year until he was jailed.

He had visited the USSR and made contact with his family — his wife and two sons — during tourist trips in 1973 and 1976, and been questioned by Soviet authorities about his wartime activities.

Only one other former U.S. citizen has ever been deported to the Soviet Union. Karl Linnas of Long Island was deported earlier this year, but died on July 2 in a Leningrad hospital. He had been tried in absentia by a Soviet court, and the death sentence was announced

in the Soviet press even before the trial had begun.

In reaction to the execution of Mr. Fedorenko, the national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Abraham H. Foxman, said, "Justice was delayed but finally served."

Mr. Fedorenko's ordeal had begun in 1977 when the U.S. government moved to revoke his citizenship for allegedly failing to disclose his wartime activities. Mr. Fedorenko said he was a POW whose service as a camp guard was involuntary, and he said he did not reveal this service because he was never asked about it when entering the United States.

In 1978 the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida ruled in Mr. Fedorenko's favor, noting that he had not committed any atrocities while forced to serve as a guard.

Allan A. Ryan Jr. of the U.S. Solicitor General's Office, who later became head of the Office of Special Investigations, then recommended that the U.S. not appeal the decision. Mr. Ryan then wrote that Mr. Fedorenko was most likely innocent and could even be the victim of a frame-up by Treblinka survivors.

Mr. Ryan said later that he changed his mind about the case after re-reading the transcript.

The U.S. government did appeal, and in 1979 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th District reversed the lower court's decision and stripped Mr. Fedorenko of U.S. citizenship.

The case went to the Supreme Court which in 1981 upheld the appellate court decision. In a 7-2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the fact that Mr. Fedorenko's service as a guard had been involuntary and that he had not personally committed any atrocities was irrelevant in light of the fact that he did not disclose this activity when entering the U.S.

In 1983 a federal immigration judge ordered that the defendant be deported. Mr. Fedorenko appealed, but in 1984 his attorney withdrew the petition for review before the 3rd Circuit Court in Philadelphia. This cleared the way for the U.S. to deport him. He was arrested and jailed December 10, 1984. After several last-minute attempts to stop his deportation to the USSR, Mr. Fedorenko was put aboard a flight to the USSR.

Lautenberg consults with ethnics in preparation for East-bloc trip



Sen. Frank Lautenberg (second from right) with some of the Ukrainians who were part of an East European group that met with him. From left are: Marta Kozluk, Bohdan Vitvitsky, Andrew Sorokowski, Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Luta Gawa.

by Maria Demtschuk

NEWARK, N.J. — Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) met with members of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian communities at the Gateway Hilton Hotel here on Sunday, July 26, to hear their concerns in preparation for his upcoming trip to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Along with several members of his staff, Sen. Lautenberg, Archbishop Makaryk and correspondent J. Scott Orr from New Jersey's largest newspaper, The Star-Ledger, are scheduled to depart on August 26. The trip will include a three-day stay in Poland, three days in Rumania and one week in the Soviet Union where the group plans to visit Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Sen. Lautenberg told the group that his itinerary will take him to Moscow for talks on arms control and later to the Helsinki committee meetings. He said he plans to meet with dissidents where possible and with Church people in order to focus on human rights and religious persecution in the Soviet Union. It was for this reason that he called this group together so that he might gain a better perspective of the problems involved.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), gave an overview of the problems of religious persecution

and human-rights violations by the Soviets in Ukraine, including the harsh conditions in Perm Camp 36-1, also known as the "death camp." She spoke about the resolution currently pending in Congress dealing with the right of individuals to visit their families in the Soviet Union, the delays involved in the opening of the Kiev Consulate, the continued need to address the fall-out resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear accident and other issues.

She called on Andrew Sorokowski, who came for the occasion from Keston College in England, to highlight the plight of religious believers who profess their faith in the Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant and other faiths. He spoke about the importance of legalizing the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which is an unregistered Church. He asked the senator to inquire about the report that Pope John Paul II would travel to Kiev to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in 1988.

In a closed-door session with the senator prior to the group meeting, Mr. Sorokowski presented the senator with Keston College publications, a list of 73 Ukrainian religious prisoners and the status of underground churches in Ukraine and their adherents. He requested that the senator inquire of Soviet officials about revising some of the provisions of the Soviet Criminal Code which are unduly harsh. Although the senator had reservations about the

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Alberta UCC delegation meets with deputy prime minister

EDMONTON — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Alberta Provincial Council (UCC-APC), met with Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski in Vegreville on June 13.

Lydia Shulakewych, acting president of UCC-APC and president of the UCC, Edmonton Branch, led to the delegation consisting of Dr. Roman Petryshyn, a member of the UCC-APC, Bill Pidruchney, former director of the Alberta Securities Commission, who acted as an advisor to the delegation, Sonia Skibo, president of the UCC, Calgary Branch, and Marco Levitsky, executive director of the UCC-APC.

The objective of the meeting was to develop closer communications with the government and to inform the deputy prime minister of major cultural community development projects which are currently undertaken by the UCC-APC.

The areas highlighted were:

- The Ukrainian Resource Development Centre, a higher education level institution, based at Edmonton's

Grant MacEwan College, which will become the first center to teach applied Ukrainian arts in Canada.

- The Ukrainian Bilingual education program in the province of Alberta, which promotes Ukrainian language education and reinforces cultural heritage in the Catholic and public schools of Alberta.

- The dance and arts associations which have been established under the umbrella of the UCC-APC and are creating a permanent artists' and dance network in Alberta.

In addition, the delegation extended thanks to the Canadian government in general, and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark in particular for the recent reunification of Ukrainian human-rights activist Danylo Shumyk with his family in Canada.

The UCC-APC also advised the Deputy Prime Minister of its upcoming plans in conjunction with the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity,

Walter Hawrylak...

(Continued from page 1)

the Rochester District Committee and chairman of the Convention Committee for the 31st UNA Convention held in Rochester.

He enrolled a total of 600 UNA members during the years of his fraternal activity.

The funeral was held Tuesday, July 28, with liturgy at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Rochester and burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. In Mr. Hawrylak's memory, the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union was closed for the day.

Among those attending the funeral were UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who delivered a eulogy on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee and Supreme Assembly; John Oleksyn, president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Myron Babiuk, president of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union; and John Kuchmey of the Ukrainian Civic Center. Some 150

persons were present at the services.

Surviving are two daughters, Alesia Edwards of New York and Christine Schless of Rochester; a sister, Anna Rosolowska in Ukraine; and two grandchildren.

Mr. Hawrylak's wife, Mary, to whom he was married for 49 years, died last year.



Walter Hawrylak

Krawciw takes command of 3rd Infantry Division

WUERZBURG, West Germany — Maj. Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw became the 72nd officer to take command of the 3rd Infantry Division during a ceremony June 10 on the Leighton Barracks airstrip in Wuerzburg, West Germany.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw replaces George R. Stotser, who was promoted to lieutenant general during the ceremony. Lt. Gen. Stotser is scheduled to become the deputy commander, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army.

Representatives from every unit in the division, as well as members of the 12th German Panzer Division and the 5th French Armor Division lined the field by the airstrip in tribute to the commanders.

After the ceremony, a reception for Maj. Gen. Krawciw was held in the "Officers Club."

Maj. Gen. Krawciw returns to the Marne Division after working on special projects in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff. He is a former assistant division commander for maneuver and Schweinfurt, Germany, community commander.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw was born November 28, 1935, in Lviv, Ukraine. He was commissioned and awarded a bachelor of science degree in military science from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in 1959.

Since then, he has completed the Armor Officer Basic and Advanced

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Maj. Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw (left) accepts the 3rd Infantry Division colors from Lt. Gen. Andrew P. Chambers, VII Corps commander, thus taking command of the division on June 10.

Obituary

The Rev. Frank Lawryk, Johnson City pastor

by Katherine Junko

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y. — The Rt. Rev. Mitred Protopresbyter Frank T. Lawryk, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, died unexpectedly on Sunday, June 21, at his rectory. He was 74.

In addition to the parish family he lovingly served for 42 years, Father Lawryk is survived by his wife, Pani-Matka Julia Lawryk, one daughter, Marianne Lawryk of Houston, a sister, Pani-Matka Nusia Kist of Minneapolis, and several nieces and nephews.

Father Lawryk, a native of Chester, Pa., was the son of the late Theodore and Tatianna Mysyshyn Lawryk. He received his elementary and secondary education in the Chester Public Schools and went on to graduate from the West Indies Music Conservatory, Port au Prince, Haiti. He also studied music at George Washington University in Washington, and served with the U.S. Marine Corps for four years.

In December of 1937 he began his theological studies at St. Mary the Protectress Seminary in Philadelphia, under the late Archbishop John Theodorovich and other teachers. On February 27, 1944, he was ordained a deacon, and on March 25, 1945, was ordained into the priesthood by Archbishop John in St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Philadelphia.

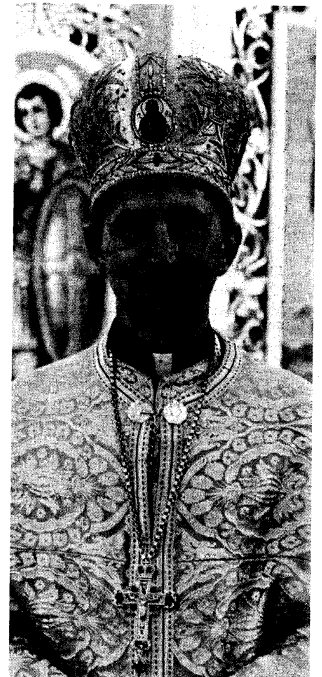
He served as assistant to the pastor of the cathedral, the Very Rev. John Sawchuk, until being assigned by Archbishop John to St. John's in Johnson City on August 1, 1945. He served the parish until his death.

When Father Lawryk arrived in Johnson City he found a young parish that had already had a number of priests. But he soon learned that there was much opportunity at St. John's, one that was well-matched to his characteristic patience, love and desire to serve Christ's Holy Church.

During his tenure the parish matured and prospered under his guidance. In 1953 additional property was purchased near the existing church and in 1954 a memorial center was built and dedicated to honor parish sons who served in World War II. Since that time, St. John's Memorial Center has hosted many church and community-related affairs and has provided a means to raise funds for the church through its catering facilities.

In 1964, plans were undertaken to begin construction of a new church on property adjacent to the Memorial Center. Built in the Byzantine style — crowned with three gold domes and the front facade a towering mosaic of the Baptism of St. John — the new St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church was dedicated by Metropolitan John, on August 31, 1969. In 1982 a new rectory was added behind the church.

Over the years Father Lawryk served as spiritual advisor to church organizations such as St. Mary's Sisterhood and senior and junior chapters of the Ukrainian Orthodox League. He took special interest in the young people of the parish, many of whom grew into adults that went on to serve the church in many capacities, inspired by his example of dedication. He was also an ardent supporter of preserving Ukrainian culture, and instituted classes in Ukrainian folk dance and pysanky, as well as conducted classes in the Ukrainian language and history. He taught church school classes and wrote and compiled books to educate both young and old about the liturgical and religious traditions of the church.



The Rt. Rev. Mitred Protopresbyter Frank T. Lawryk.

His musical talents were put to use in arranging Ukrainian religious and folk music for the church choir, and in taking on private students in piano. As the years went by, the parish he nurtured came to be known for his talents and the talents he was able to bring out in others — there were many invitations to demonstrate and lecture on the art of decorating pysanky and to perform Ukrainian folk dances. With these invitations came the opportunity to share a history of Ukraine, Ukrainians and their Church — soon to celebrate its 1,000th birthday — with others in the community. His personal commitment to meeting both the physical and spiritual needs of the sick spoke of his deep spirituality to many outside his parish.

In recognition of distinguished service, Metropolitan John presented Father Lawryk with a pectoral cross on September 4, 1955. In 1967 he was also given the award for zeal, the Politza, which signifies the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. In 1969 he was awarded the honor to wear the mitre and in 1974 he was given the title of protopresbyter, the highest ecclesiastical award for Orthodox priests, by Metropolitan Mstyslav. Father Lawryk was elected to the Metropolitan Council in 1967 and served that body from 1968 through 1971. He served on the Church Court from 1975 until his death.

In addition to his many ecclesiastical awards, Father Lawryk earned the love, admiration and respect of his parish family by his own example of humility and service. News of his death received prominent coverage in the local media, as did his funeral which was attended by over 500 mourners. Many parishioners who had moved out of the Johnson City area traveled from distant parts of the country to attend. Many members of the clergy attended. Among them were: Archbishop Constantine of Chicago and Bishop Antony of New York.

Burial was in St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Johnson City on June 25.

Clark, Shumuk to be special guests

EDMONTON — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Ukrainian human-rights activist Danylo Shumuk will be the special guests for this year's Ukrainian Day, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Alberta Provincial Council.

The event will take place Sunday, August 9, at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, located 50 kilometers east of Edmonton on Highway 16.

Also expected is Deputy Prime Minister Dan Mazankowski.

Mr. Shumuk, a 40-year victim of the Soviet gulag system was recently reunited with his family in Vernon, B.C., through the efforts of Mr. Clark.

This year's Michael Luchkovich

award for outstanding public service by a Ukrainian Canadian parliamentarian will be given to John Decore Sr.

Mr. Decore was Member of Parliament for Vegreville from 1949 to 1957 and served on the Alberta District Court and the Court of Queen's Bench from 1964 to 1984.

The entertainment portion of this year's Ukrainian Day will feature the Cheremosh Dancers, Montreal singer Lesia Wolanska, the Dunai dancers, the Trembita Musical Ensemble and the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Edmonton.

Master of ceremonies will be the former minister in the government of Alberta, Julian Kozziak.

The ecumenical service starts at 11 a.m. and the concert at 2 p.m.

Viewpoint: Collaborating with Communists to prosecute Nazis

by Michael Warder

CONCLUSION

The Soviet connection

In late January of 1980 the first director of the OSI, Walter Rochler, and his heir apparent, Mr. Ryan, went to Moscow to reach an agreement of cooperation with the Soviets. The Soviet connection was perceived as vital to the effort since the Soviets had captured much archival information, including staff rosters, and constitute the government of many citizens who witnessed the atrocities of the war.

Messrs. Rochler and Ryan met with Roman A. Rudenko, the procurator general of the Soviet Union, its chief legal officer and the key Soviet negotiator. Not insignificantly, he was also the chief Soviet prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials 34 years earlier. Alexander Solzhenitsyn has recalled his performance in Vorkuta in July of 1953. There, as procurator general, he was called in to handle a prison strike. Four months after the death of Stalin, Mr. Rudenko presided over the machine gunning of a whole prison yard full of men. Sixty-three prisoners died on the spot.)

Although Mr. Rudenko was the key official for the agreement, Aleksandr Rekunkov, then first deputy USSR procurator general (now Soviet procurator general) led the working session. Mr. Rekunkov has spent his public life in the Soviet judicial system, beginning as a provincial assistant procurator in 1945 in the Rostov area. He had spent the few weeks previous to the OSI meeting personally directing Andrei Sakharov's exile to Gorky. This initial meeting also followed by one month the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

This last point was, according to Mr. Ryan, on their minds. They wanted to make sure not to mention Afghanistan for fear that the Soviets would not provide documents and witnesses for their work. They did not wish to get involved in the side concerns of the State Department and the more general aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations. Mr. Ryan does not write of any concern he had about applying the standards of Nuremberg to the Soviet Union's aggressive war in Afghanistan. In any case, a cooperative agreement was struck. The precise details are not known because there has never appeared any written record of the agreement to which defense attorneys or the public might refer. Prior to this agreement the United States did not accept Soviet documents or testimony in the prosecution of war criminals.

Picking targets

How does the OSI pick its targets? Dr. Otto Korbach of the World Jewish Congress submitted to the INS 59 names in 1973. He had been clipping names and looking for many years. In 1975 Michael Hanusiak provided the INS with 73 names that he obtained from Soviet newspaper editors and archival sources while visiting the Soviet Union in 1974. Simon Wiesenthal and his organization have been very active in providing leads.

The Berlin Document Center has the

Michael Warder is executive vice-president of The Rockford Institute, a think-tank based in Rockford, Ill. This article was originally published in the May-June issue of Freedom at Issue. It is reprinted here with the permission of the author and Freedom at Issue.

names of 50,000 SS members. By cross-checking these names with immigration lists, the OSI developed leads for Germans. Of course, membership in the SS is not necessarily criminal and many war criminals were never even Nazis. Slavs, for instance, would not qualify as Aryans, let alone Nazis.

The Soviets kept agents in place during the war in the Baltic countries, Eastern Europe, Ukraine and other areas. When they reoccupied these territories, they immediately began to look for those locals who collaborated with the Nazis and especially those who fought against the Soviets. These persons, of course, were they very ones who most wanted to avoid repatriation to the Soviet Union. The Soviets now supply the OSI with investigative targets.

Soviet motives and methods

The Soviets' reasons for going after Nazi collaborators has little or nothing to do with the Holocaust. In fact, Stalin and his heirs have shown a rather consistent anti-Semitism. During the war, to gain Western support, Stalin formed the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee headed by Solomon Mikhoels. After the war, Stalin began to rant about "rootless cosmopolitans" and, from an opposite point of view, "bourgeois nationalists" when speaking of Jews. Mikhoels was thrown in front of a truck in 1948. As Raul Hilberg ("The Destruction of The European Jews") points out, the Soviets have shown scarcely any interest in Hitler's camps. Their initial list of war criminals at Nuremberg was almost exclusively relegated to military officers on the Eastern front and the administrators serving in the East.

Even in the 1960s, when the Soviets attempted to whip up popular sentiment against fascists, they were not interested in Hitler's treatment of the Jews. In their "International Conference on Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals" in March 1969, their objective was to foster a hatred for fascism, which always spills over to Germany and the U.S. Lucy S. Davidowicz ("The Holocaust and the Historians") has documented the final Soviet position: "In the late 1970s this unbelievable charge that the Jews themselves were responsible for the Holocaust was given ever wider circulation in the Soviet press and in Soviet scholarly literature." More recently, in 1985 the Association of Soviet Lawyers and the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee published the "White Book." It is, quite simply, a vicious piece of anti-Semitism.

More specifically, what indications do we have that the Soviets attempt to bring people to justice for past crimes rather than to use these war trials for political purposes? Much has been written and said under oath that the Soviets seek to discredit overseas Soviet emigres who, by and large, present negative information about the Soviet Union. Ladislav Bittman ("The KGB and Soviet Disinformation") former deputy director of the Czechoslovakia Disinformation Department, writes: "The real political refugees from Communist countries are permanent targets for retaliation by their governments. Active measures involve the whole spectrum of operations, beginning with rumors and forgeries and ending with kidnappings and assassinations."

Imants Lesinskis worked for the Latvian branch of the KGB from 1956 to 1978, when he defected. He testified in U.S. vs. Kungys (a denaturalization proceeding) that his career had been devoted to obtaining information about

Latvian emigres, sowing seeds of discord in the community and generally discrediting them abroad. Frederick Neznansky served for 25 years as a Soviet lawyer, including 15 years in the procurator's office of the USSR. He testified in the Kungys case about the 1962-1965 judicial and press campaign against former Nazi collaborators and how this Soviet campaign emphasized that the U.S. harbored Nazis. He also testified on the basis of personal knowledge that in cases involving politics, the testimony of witnesses was falsified to achieve convictions.

The February 25, 1983, issue of Izvestia documents the important role of the KGB in matters related to war criminals: "The Committee for State Security (KGB) paid great attention to the request from our editors to speak to them about that work, which is being carried on in searching out war criminals... Yes, in the search for war criminals, traitors to the Homeland, a third generation already participates... Entirely young people have taken on the fight against evil from the hands of their grandparents, they already belong to new times, but hatred towards the killers among them is still very sharp."

The Soviet effort to prosecute war criminals is not primarily to further justice. Instead, war criminals are equated as "traitors to the homeland," and the public is again warned against collaborating with the enemy, the West, especially the United States.

U.S. trials

The "Nazi" trials in the United States rarely involve Nazis. For the most part, these are "inferior" Slavs who collaborated with the "master" race. The proceedings involve civil law, not criminal law, since no war crimes have taken place in America. Nonetheless, targets are prosecuted by the criminal division of the Justice Department. Because they are civil proceedings, there is no trial by jury, and there is no right to counsel if the accused is too poor to pay. The prosecutors must show that a "fair preponderance of the evidence" points toward guilt, as opposed to the criminal standard of proof — "beyond a reasonable doubt" — a much more difficult standard to apply. The target of an investigation may be notified after the OSI has been building a case for years. At that point he must retain counsel at his own expense. Finding a good lawyer who can do battle with the OSI's 50-person team of lawyers, historians, investigators and staff is no small task. Many of the targets are older persons of modest means who have no idea that they have been the subject of investigations lasting several years.

A target may first learn that he is the object of an investigation from an OSI official. On that occasion he or she may unwittingly divulge possibly incriminating information. A person could be innocent and still give the prosecutor valuable information before retaining an attorney. He has no Miranda rights. There is no statute of limitations for lying on an immigration form — the offense that is charged — although civil crimes generally have a statute of limitations. These cases, it is clear, occupy a unique status: in some ways they are civil proceedings and in other ways criminal.

Soviet evidence

OSI advocates will publicly admit healthy skepticism about the products of Soviet justice. But they believe in the ability of the U.S. system to ferret out in

court false testimony or documentation. Then, too, Soviet evidence in denaturalization, deportation or extradition hearings is not the only evidence. There are survivors, witnesses and documents outside the Soviet orbit. OSI prosecutors do not use Soviet evidence unless it is vital to the case. Nonetheless, Soviet evidence is coming to play a larger and larger role.

OSI advocates often will say that there have been no known instances of perjured testimony or falsified, documents coming from the Soviet Union in OSI cases. It is important to recall the historical record at the Nuremberg trials in regard to the Nazi-Soviet pact and the Katyn massacre which showed Soviet willingness to falsify court records and to disallow clearly relevant documents and testimony. Paul Zumbakis ("Soviet Evidence in North American Courts") has represented several persons charged with war crimes and, not surprisingly, strongly disagrees with the idea of OSI infallibility.

An attorney for the defendant operates with severe limitations in attempting to prove that testimony is false or perjured. Soviet procurators control the circumstance under which testimony is given in the Soviet Union for use in American courts. In addition to the local procurator, Soviet officials from the national level are sometimes present. Interpreters are supplied by Intourist — which is known to employ KGB agents. Since the proceedings are videotaped by OSI, translations can't be too misleading or the judge will throw out the testimony. Nonetheless, a witness in the Kungys case was asked if he could recognize anyone from six photographs. Translated, his answer was: "No, I can't recognize. They all look so different." However, the Soviet translator failed to translate: "You can chop my head off — I don't know."

Soviet witnesses have usually done time in the gulag for alleged collaboration with Nazis. Soviet procurators first ask the witness questions and cover territory that appears in "protocols," summaries of previous testimony. Sometimes these protocols are available to OSI and defense, sometimes not. The questions of the procurator are often leading and assume the guilt of the accused.

Inquiries by defense attorneys into how many times a witness has met with Soviet authorities, or how many other times they have testified, are disallowed. An extract from a November 1981 deposition of another denaturalization proceeding, U.S. vs. Karlinkins, gives a feeling for how those depositions go. Counsel for the defense is Ivars Berzins and the witness is Evalds Mucenicks:

Q. [By Mr. Berzins] To what place in Germany, and how did you go.

The [Soviet] procurator: I think that is not a question to the point, since we are talking about the Madonna concentration camp and not about the later events. Please, other questions.

Q. When did you return to Latvia?
A. After a year.

Q. Could you give precisely the year and the month of your return?
A. Spring of 1943.

Q. What did you do afterwards?
A. [By witness] I think this question isn't relevant to the case either.

The procurator: Mr. Attorney, ir, please put other questions to the case...

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Constitution's Bicentennial

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish, Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

These 52 words introduce one of the most important documents in the world—the Constitution of the United States of America. This year, the 4,440-word document, written out on four sheets of parchment of vellum, celebrates its 200th birthday. Composed in the summer of 1787, the Constitution has experienced various amendments and judicial interpretations that have recast and reshaped it to meet the needs of an evolving nation.

"The U.S. Constitution represents the most successful and lasting attempt to organize the history of a people around deliberate and rational principles of just and social well-being," Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin told Time magazine recently. "It constitutes a victory of reason and will over tradition and inherited custom, introducing transcendental ideas in a very concise text with considerable flexibility."

Indeed, the Constitution gives us the structure of our government and, among other things, it guarantees the freedom of speech, press and assembly. It states that people have the right to a fair and speedy trial, they have the rights to elect their representatives to public office and, if the president of the United States breaks the law, he can be impeached by those representatives. In short, the Constitution calls for a democratic society that is representative of the people.

The document itself represents the hope of the founding fathers for a more just society—whether or not society has remained true to those beginning hopes can, and should, always be questioned.

But the Constitution is also somewhat of an enigma. Few documents have been as scrutinized or have evoked as much emotion as this one. Students in law schools around the country must study and know the Constitution, lawmakers use it (and sometimes not) as a guide, courts apply its rules. Its importance and relevance are debated—the ongoing Iran-Contra hearings are but one prominent indication of that. It acts as this society's guiding force. In the 200 years of its existence, despite a few amendments, it has remained virtually intact.

But it is not without its flaws: the Constitution allowed one of the most terrible of acts—ownership of slaves. And, according to Columbia University law professor Jack Greenberg, former director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Constitution also "gave the South a bonus for it." Article I, Section 3, in apportioning representatives for the House, stated that "three-fifths of all other persons" should be added to the "whole number of free persons."

The Constitution's sanctioning of slavery may well have resulted in some of the racial problems—and the other problems that go along with it—that face this country today.

The Constitution doesn't address other problems as well: genetic engineering, the right to die, and the right to life. And, of course, the Constitution doesn't address economic rights—the right to a job, food and shelter. In the words of Bernie Sanders, Socialist mayor of Burlington, Vt.: "The most obvious weakness of our Constitution is that the economic rights of our citizens are not adequately addressed. Freedom must mean more than the right to vote every four years for a candidate for president. Freedom must also mean the rights of a citizen to decent income, decent shelter, decent health care, decent educational opportunity and decent retirement benefits. One is not free sleeping out in the streets. One is not free eating cat food in order to survive."

But, putting aside the Constitution's strengths and weaknesses, one aspect of this document is very important, and that is the hope it represents, and has represented, for people of the world. Millions have flocked to the U.S. seeking the rights it guarantees. And, the Constitution has had an effect on other nations in terms of what they have striven for in their constitutions and how they have viewed democracy. Of the 170 countries that exist today, more than 160 have modeled their constitutions after that of the U.S., be it directly or indirectly. (This impact of the Constitution, however, has been more recent. More than three-quarters of the world's charters were adopted after World War II.)

Said Joseph Magnet, a law professor from the University of Ottawa in an interview with Time magazine, "America has been and remains the great constitutional laboratory for the entire world."

And yet, the Constitution has had an even deeper worldwide impact. According to Oscar Schachter, professor emeritus of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, (also in an interview with Time):

"The idea that individuals have rights against government is probably the most profound influence of the U.S. Constitution, the whole notion of human rights as a worldwide movement was grounded in part in the Constitution."

So, it is here, perhaps, where its greatest importance lies. The Constitution survives as something for us all to strive for, to live up to.

On this, its 200th anniversary, we salute the Constitution.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



They're gorgeous. And they can sing!

Look at them. They're gorgeous. And they can sing.

Oh yes, the Maksymowich Trio, three third-generation Miami-born sisters can sing, all right. In Ukrainian.

They've just produced their first album, "Zolota Khvyliya." It's not avant garde. Just good, old-fashioned classics like "Tykko, Tykko za Dunay" and "Oy Syvaya Zazylenka," happy songs like "Hory, Hory" and "Chaban," everyone's favorite sing-along "Byla Mene Maty" and nostalgic favorites like "Lebedi Materynstva" and "De Syniyi." Marvelous music, magnificent arrangements, superb performances.

Eat your heart out, Whitney Houston!

The oldest of the three sisters is Hanya. With a B.S. in mathematics from Florida International University, she is a teacher at American Senior High School in Miami. In 1984, she was voted Teacher of the Year at her high school. Hanya's hobbies include Ukrainian embroidery, playing the piano and creative writing.

Donna, the second oldest member of the trio, received a B.S. degree in psychology from the University of Miami in 1986. Planning on a career as a school psychologist, Donna is working towards an M.S. degree in psychology at Florida International University. She is a member of Ukrainian Catholic Youth for Christ and Youth for Ukrainian Culture Inc.

Karen just graduated with honors from Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. Majoring in humanities, Karen wrote lyrics for the famed Waa-Mu show, an annual musical production of the university, and performed in the theater. She was her high school salutatorian (maintaining a 4.0 average all four years) and received UNA student scholarships during all four years at Northwestern.

All three sisters began their performing careers early, becoming members of the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami when they reached the age of 3. Hanya and Donna now develop choreography for the group which has marched in the annual Orange Bowl parade and performed at Walt Disney's Epcot Center, the Palm Beach International Folk Festival, the 1984 Miss Universe Pageant, and numerous other local festivals, shows and fairs. Donna is now an instructor with the younger group of dancers (age 3-15) and co-instructor with the performing group (age 15-35).

All three sisters belong to UNA Branch 368, have worked and performed at Soyuzivka, and sing in the

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir.

Musical talent runs in the family. Their mother, Anna Stec Maksymowich, danced with Walter Bacad's dance group and sang in the New York City Metropolitan Choir for 11 years. Born in Elizabeth, N.J., she was active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYLNA) where she served as national recording secretary, national corresponding secretary and editor of Trend, the UYLNA English-language quarterly. Anna's mother, Anna Tynio, came to the United States in 1909, her father, Daniel, in 1911.

Papa Maksymowich (Taras) also is artistically endowed. A dancer in the 1930s with Vasile Avramenko, the famed Ukrainian dance master, Taras has been co-director of the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami for 37 years and the choir director of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary for 30 years.

The son of Nicholas and Anna Maksymowich, who moved to Florida from New York in 1941, young Taras made the All-State football team while in high school, served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and, after graduating from college, began his career as a teacher. Active in the union, he serves as vice-president of the United Teachers of Dade County, an American Federation of Teachers (AFT) affiliate.

Always active in the Ukrainian community — he began his career with the UYLNA in the 1940s — Taras is president of UNA Branch 368, president of the Ukrainian American Club of Miami, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Miami, treasurer of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation of America, and is a UNA supreme advisor.

Ukrainian song and dance have always been a great vehicle for keeping the younger generation close to the Ukrainian hearth because singing and dancing is fun and, if done well, rewarding and fulfilling as well. Taras and Anna Maksymowich acquired their love of Ukrainian culture from their parents and have now passed on that love to three lovely and talented daughters.

They deserve our love and support. Their album is available from Surma Book Store in New York City and Delta in Chicago, or from Trio Maksymowich, 1318 18th St., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139.

A great big "Mnohaya Lita" for the Maksymowichs of Miami. They have my vote for Ukrainian family of the year!



The Maksymowich Trio: third-generation Ukrainian Americans promoting the Ukrainian heritage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ironic attack
on Kuropas

Dear Editor.

Regarding Eli Rosenbaum's response of June 28 to Myron Kuropas' column, allow me to make the following points:

1) It is extremely ironic that Dr. Kuropas should be attacked for alleged anti-Semitism and damaging Ukrainian-Jewish relations when it was precisely he who for so many years bent over backwards to improve those relations. Dr. Kuropas was developing real and profound friendships in the Jewish community at a time when many other community activists, Ukrainian and Jewish alike, could hardly care less.

2) In light of this, what must be said is that true friends are those who can tell each other what they're really thinking. Some Ukrainian American activists unfortunately are so overwhelmed by the imposing stature of various Jewish organizations that they essentially cower when it comes to discussing controversial and delicate issues like the OSI and Nazi-hunting. Dr. Kuropas obviously felt secure enough in his sentiments of friendship towards the Jewish community to be able to express his feelings candidly.

3) I am not sure who Mr. Rosenbaum's "contacts" are in the Ukrainian community, but I suspect that many of them are not as interested in Ukrainian-Jewish reconciliation as they are in ingratiating themselves with persons and organizations of impressive capabilities. Also, the "silent majority" which allegedly disagrees with Dr. Kuropas may be silent, but it's certainly not a majority.

4) Finally, to get to the real issue: What Mr. Rosenbaum must finally understand is that for Ukrainians the KGB is the exact equivalent of the Gestapo. Anyone collaborating with that pernicious body for any purposes whatsoever will therefore have to contend with the outrage of the Ukrainian American community. Apparently, Mr. Rosenbaum is unwilling to concede that the KGB has a track record just as vile as the Gestapo, and therefore can find no fault with the OSI's modus operandi. Would that he, (to quote his own desiderata) were willing "to deal honestly and openly with the history of the second world war, in all of its facts, both villainous and heroic." He would come to realize that the Soviets who meet with OSI attorneys so cordially were allies of the Nazis between 1939 and 1941 and therefore under the Holtzmann amendment should be subject to prosecution for war crimes.

Mr. Rosenbaum, the Jewish Holocaust, no doubt one of the greatest tragedies in human history, ended in 1945. The travail of Ukraine, however, continues to this day and is being perpetrated precisely by the same people with whom OSI officials parley every day.

The Rev. Peter Galadza,
Former President
Ukrainian-American Justice Committee
Mishawaka, Ind.

Write letters to
Jewish papers

Dear Editor:

In his July 5 column Myron Kuropas writes "...no Jewish newspaper prints letters from Ukrainians." I recently had

a long letter printed in The Boston Jewish Times which explained that Archipenko was not a "great Russian artist" as they had called him, but a Ukrainian who was proud of his heritage.

How many Ukrainians have written to a Jewish paper or called the editor to point out inaccuracies? My larger point is this: Just as we are angered when our community's stances or motivations are misconstrued, so we should not assume ill will on the part of others. Certainly there are inveterate Ukrainophobes whose statements constitute racism. We will not change these people. However, if we hope to be understood, we must start with the presumption that there are people of good will who will listen. That means when we spot unfairness or want our perspective heard, we don't come out with both guns blazing, but that we write or call to explain why a statement is offensive to us.

One example: When Ukrainian-Americans in Boston held a fund-raiser for the Demjanjuk defense, the two local Jewish papers were notified. Their reporters noted in their articles that many Ukrainian-Americans believe that the trial is a case of mistaken identity and that the community is dismayed by the use of Soviet-provided evidence. Whether the reporters agree on these positions or not, their articles discussed the concerns of the Ukrainian community and the nature of the gathering. If we had not created the chance to express our concerns directly, letting the reporters see for themselves that there was nothing insidious in this meeting, they might have, from third-hand information, portrayed a very different meeting.

Sometimes our words will fall on deaf ears. But sometimes we will encounter surprise at our reasonableness, and be treated reasonably in return. These are the relationships we build on. Most Americans do not know Ukrainians first-hand. For some, we are a mythic beast. We cannot afford to close ranks and complain amongst ourselves. When we, as Ukrainian-Americans, calmly and with dignity articulate our concerns, we are our best PR.

Marta Baziuk
Cambridge, Mass.

Holowinsky's letter
missed the point

Dear Editor:

Ivan Holowinsky's severe criticism of Dr. Kuropas' column is unjustified, and borders on the ridiculous.

He claims as "indisputable scientific fact" that "any person is able to learn any language," or else is retarded or brain-damaged.

Nonsense.

Dr. Holowinsky totally missed the point Dr. Kuropas tried to make, namely, that Ukrainians should not be divided by language barriers and should be more tolerant and less critical of each other.

Religions and political factions had divided Ukrainians for entire centuries in the past. Let us not set up yet another barrier — especially now.

Dr. Kuropas quite correctly points to the Jews for analogy. Though they do not all speak Hebrew or Yiddish, theirs is a united front to be envied by many.

While the promotion of the Ukrainian language, its culture, and traditions is certainly a highly admirable and realistic goal, Ukrainians simply

cannot afford continued divisions within their own ranks. We do desperately need all the help we can get.

Thus, when a Russian, a Jew, or an American admits, "I am Ukrainian," (yet do not speak the language) they should not be criticized but rather lovingly accepted into the fold.

There is a very thin line separating constructive and destructive criticism. Among Ukrainians, critical discussions on religious, political or linguistic issues somehow tends to be ultimately destructive.

Indeed I have often witnessed native eastern and western Ukrainians criticizing each other in regard to language; castigating each other for using "Polonized" or "Russified" Ukrainian.

Similarly, Americans of Ukrainian descent who speak Ukrainian haltingly or with heavy accents are often criticized to the point where they stop using the language entirely out of embarrassment or intimidation.

Not everyone can be a perfectionist; and for some learning a language is more difficult than for others.

To constantly reproach, admonish, or badger our friends and our countrymen can often alienate rather than persuade. And we, Ukrainians, simply can't afford to alienate either our

friends nor our young people — especially today.

There are many who have lost their jobs and even careers for simply proudly acknowledging their Ukrainian heritage in English — here in America.

Who does Dr. Holowinsky think he is in calling such Ukrainian heroes "brain-damaged retards."?

Andrew M. Senkowsky
Van Etten, N.Y.

Thanks for
job well done

Dear Editor:

I wish to praise and thank the Cleveland Ukrainian community (especially Prof. George Kulchycky) for doing an outstanding job on NPR's "All Things Considered" (Saturday, May 2).

Some excellent points were brought up during the segment about Ukrainian-Jewish relations and their respective concerns surrounding the Demjanjuk trial aired on National Public Radio's popular evening news program.

Thanks for speaking out so well.

Olha Rudakevych
Philadelphia

Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy's statement
on Millennium of Christianity

The 1988 celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine has given impetus to the Russian (Muscovy) Orthodox Church, obviously with the blessings of the government of the USSR, to initiate an energetic and vocal campaign to convince the West that in 988 the Kievan ruler, Volodymyr the Great, baptized the Russians and that the Russian Orthodox Church is the sole, legitimate heir to Christ's Church which was born that year in this geographical territory. For this reason the Russian Church considers itself to have exclusive rights in commemorating this momentous jubilee and for some time has been actively making elaborate plans for its celebration.

The Russian Church hierarchy is being assisted financially by the atheistic Soviet regime and has published many handsome publications in several languages. It has not ignored the other mass media, including radio and television.

In light of this, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy in the United States officially states:

1. The propaganda issued by the Russian Orthodox Church has no basis in historical truth, and it is guilty of spreading false information concerning the history of Kievan-Rus', present-day Ukraine.

2. By disseminating such ideas, the Orthodox Church of Muscovy simply reiterates the imperialistic ideology of tsarist Russia from the viewpoint of communism in which there is no Ukraine, no Ukrainians and no Ukrainian Churches. It admits the existence of only Russia and the Russian Orthodox Church.

3. Such action on the part of the Russian Orthodox Church abets Russia to assume the history of the Ukrainian people and churches as well as their culture and their spiritual and artistic treasures as Russian.

4. We, the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States, strongly protest against such actions taken by the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in the atheistic USSR and state that Moscow, together with its Orthodox Church, possesses no right to claim as its own the historic event of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine by the Kievan ruler, Volodymyr the Great, for at that time neither Moscow nor Russia existed; nor can the Russian Orthodox Church, as a puppet of the atheistic Soviet regime, speak on behalf of Ukrainian Christians, the heirs of those, who in 988, accepted the Christian faith.

We pray to the Almighty Creator and to the Patroness of Ukraine, the Holy Mother of God, to assist our people and their churches to celebrate, with dignity in 1988, the monumental, holy and extraordinary Millennium in profound thanksgiving to God for the priceless gift of Christ's faith and His saving grace.

Given in Philadelphia, July 9, 1987

+ **Metropolitan Stephen**
Archbishop of Philadelphia

+ Basil Bishop of Stamford	+ Innocent Bishop of the Diocese of St. Nicholas in Chicago	+ Robert Bishop of the Diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma
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Detroit community honors St. Volodymyr with ecumenical moleben

DETROIT — Close to a thousand Ukrainians on Sunday, July 12, participated in a solemn moleben prayer service to St. Volodymyr the Great, baptizer of Kievan Rus-Ukraine. Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago celebrated the service together with a dozen Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox clergy at the Ukrainian Catholic Camp in Drayton Plains, Mich.

The Detroit Millennium Choir sang the responses under the direction of Prof. Kyrylo Cepeda.

Ukrainians are preparing to mark the thousandth year of their Christianity, which was officially proclaimed in Kiev by Prince Volodymyr (Vladymyr) the Great on July 1, 988, on the shores of the Dnieper River where thousands were baptized. Volodymyr underwent a deep spiritual conversion when he laid aside his pagan lifestyle and put on the "new man" of Christianity. He is described as the prince who sought a precious stone and found "the pearl of great price, Christ." He is officially titled as "equal to the apostles," because like the apostles who carried the gospel to all the lands of the world, St. Volodymyr brought the gospel to his own people in Kievan Rus', modern-day Ukraine.

After the gospel was read during the moleben, Bishop Lotocky, hierarch for Ukrainian Catholics in the Midwest and West, delivered a most powerful homily. "St. Vladymyr," he said, "chose to love Christ when he was baptized and began to practice his new-found faith. This love of his spilled over to his people



Priests of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches of Metropolitan Detroit joined Bishop Innocent Lotocky in celebrating an ecumenical moleben in honor of St. Volodymyr the Great on July 12 in Drayton Plains, Mich.

like a flame that spread throughout Ukraine."

Bishop Lotocky then said that on the eve of this great Millennium Ukrainians must keep in mind that we are not only concluding a thousand years of heroic Christian witness but "we are also on the threshold of a new age that will demand that we catch fire again with love for Christ."

"There are Communists who are challenging Christianity in the world. They are on fire with a diabolic plot to enslave the world. We, who have the

truth, must stand with Christ and use truth as our weapon and love as our burning fire to conquer the world and free it from enslavement to the devil," he said.

The bishop then asked everyone present to stand and repeat after him a prayer of commitment. The people repeated after the bishop, phrase after phrase:

"O Lord Jesus Christ, we love You and we promise, as members of the great 50 million nation, Ukraine, to give witness to You and Your truth and to

remain true to the baptismal commitment made for us by St. Vladymyr the Great a thousand years ago, and if need be we will give our lives for you to obtain the life of eternity that You promised to those who love You."

The prayer service concluded with the singing of the hymn "Bozhe Velyky — O Mighty God."

The committee which prepared the service was headed by Dr. Paul Dzul and Michael Smyk, co-chairmen of the Detroit Ukrainian Millennium Committee.

Harvard Library publishes first two Millennium editions

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The first two volumes of the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, part of Harvard's Millennium Project, have been published. Together these volumes contain almost all of the works of Meletij Smotryckyj, one of the outstanding figures of the cultural revival in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which took place in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

The son of the writer, philologist, and educator Herasym Smotryckyj, Meletij Smotryckyj was born in Podillia in approximately 1577 and was educated in Vilnius, Ostrih, Breslau, Leipzig and Nuremberg, among other cities.

Smotryckyj wrote numerous polemical, homiletic, philological and theological works that well illustrate the complexity of relations between Catholics, Protestants and Orthodox of his time.

Volume I, titled "The Collected Works of Meletij Smotryckyj," reproduces in 844 pages facsimiles of the original printed editions of 11 of his most important religious writings, beginning with the famous "Threnos" (1610) and concluding with "Exaethesis" (1629).

In these works, Smotryckyj expresses a deep concern for his people. He wrote of the need for works available in what was then known as Ruthenian (middle Ukrainian) for use in worship and devotion, and defended the dignity of both the Ruthenian language and Church Slavonic. He argued, for instance, for well-trained preachers and improved Ruthenian schools.

Volume II is a facsimile of the original printed edition of Smotryckyj's "Jevanhelije Ucytelnoje," or

"Homiliary Gospel" (1616). The title describes a genre common in his time which offered Gospel quotations with sermons on given passages. Smotryckyj viewed this work as a crucial requirement for the "spiritual good" of the Ukrainian nation.

In light of the fierce debate over the Union of Brest (1596), he saw the need for a work in the vernacular of his people to be read from the pulpit that would supplant reliance on similar Polish Catholic and Protestant works. The "Homiliary Gospel" is his translation into Ruthenian of a collection of sermons on the Gospels originally written in Church Slavonic. Smotryckyj also introduced revisions that allowed his work to compete more successfully with Polish texts.

Peter Mohyla reissued the "Homiliary Gospel" in 1637, making it one of the most widely used of Smotryckyj's works. This 568-page volume offers three different versions of the Preface written by Smotryckyj and 78 Gospel passages accompanying sermons organized according to the Church calendar.

Each volume in the Millennium series will include a scholarly introduction. The author of the introductions of the Smotryckyj volumes is David A. Frick, assistant professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Frick wrote his dissertation at Yale University on Smotryckyj and has published two related articles in Harvard Ukrainian Studies, the journal of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

In the December 1984 issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies he wrote, "In my opinion, Smotryckyj may be described as a 'Ruthenian patriot'...



Title page of the "Jevanhelije Ucytelnoje" (Homiliary Gospel).

It was of crucial importance to him that the Ruthenian nation be allowed to flourish, and the prime condition for this was that the nation be united..."

In his two introductions, Dr. Frick

provides biographical information, examines the significance of Smotryckyj's writings and establishes a list of Smotryckyj's works. Dr. Frick sets the works in their literary and religious contexts and discusses Smotryckyj's methods of translation and adaptation.

The Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature is the central part of the Harvard Project in Commemoration of the Millennium in Rus'-Ukraine sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University.

It encompasses literary activity in Ukraine from its beginning in the mid 11th century through the end of the 18th century, when the appearance of Ivan Kotliarevskyi's "Encyrida" inaugurated the use of the modern Ukrainian literary language.

Included are ecclesiastical and secular works written in a variety of languages, such as Church Slavonic, Old Rus', Ruthenian (Middle Ukrainian), Polish and Latin. This linguistic diversity reflects the cultural pluralism of Ukrainian intellectual life in the medieval and early modern periods.

The library consists of three parts.

(Continued on page 9)

Archival fellowship grants awarded

EDMONTON — Two scholars have been awarded grants by the Stephania Bukachevska-Pastushenko Archival Fellowship fund.

Dr. Patricia Grimsted of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, received a \$5,000 award to assist in the completion of her major study of the history of Ukrainian archives and manuscript collections and of record-keeping practices.

The other recipient is Dr. Yuri

Boshyk of Toronto. His project, a guide to the archival and manuscript collection of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVA) in New York, is being subsidized by a \$6,500 grant.

The awards were made by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies. The Bukachevska-Pastushenko Archival Fellowship fund exists to encourage the preservation and cataloguing of Ukrainian archives.

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chicagoland nearly complete

by Alex Poszewanyk

CHICAGO — In the little town of Bloomingdale, Ill., near Chicago, stands an impressive new Ukrainian Orthodox Church, built by St. Andrew's Parish.

Although the church was constructed using modern architecture and materials, its appearance is distinctly Ukrainian. The main entrance is similar to that of the great cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev. The roof is blue tile, and the gilded domes and crosses are in the style of the Kozak Baroque period.

The exterior of the church is now complete, and the interior work is in progress.

It may seem that construction of this church has proceeded very slowly, until one stops to consider that this \$2 million project was started by a parish consisting of 60 families. It's an amazing undertaking under these circumstances.

This will be the first Ukrainian Orthodox church in Chicagoland erected by post-war immigrants. The construction of St. Andrew's Church has attracted the support of many Ukrainians from other parishes, Orthodox and Catholic alike.

In addition to the many sizeable donations, the parish has obtained low-cost financing from the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, without which this entire project would have probably been impossible, because it is very hard to obtain a loan for church construction from a bank.

St. Andrew's Parish was established in 1970 in Downers Grove by Ukrainians living northwest of Chicago. In 1980 the parish purchased a 15-acre farm in Addison, now part of Bloomingdale. One of the existing buildings was converted into a temporary church. The new church building was started, and a cemetery was begun. This may eventually become a Ukrainian Orthodox Center and Memorial in the Midwest, similar to the one at South Bound Brook, N.J.



The new St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale, Ill. In the foreground are John Kozacky, chairman of the Parish Council, and Dr. Vasyl Truchly, chairman of the Building Committee.

It took time for the newly established St. Andrew's Parish to gain recognition in the Chicago area. Then the positive activities of the church were recognized, and attitudes slowly changed to acceptance and later admiration and support. Meanwhile, the parish grew from 60 to 130 families.

In its 17-year history, the parish has had several pastors. The most notable of them was Rev. Anatole Sytnyk. "This priest has both feet on the ground," some people said. In addition to his pastoral duties, the Rev. Sytnyk helped the architect develop the plans for the church, and worked alongside the other tradesmen. When the foundation had been poured and the walls began to "grow," Father Anatoly worked on his specialty—the domes.

The domes were raised and attached in the summer of 1986. A few weeks later, the Rev. Sytnyk left for California.

Now, work is being done on the specialty trades in the interior and the painting. The stained glass windows of Sviatoslav Makarenko are already beautifying the church.

The current pastor, the Rev. Sergij Holowko, explains that churches are usually built in the form of a cross, or a star, or a boat, symbolizing Noah's Ark, as is true of this church. The church will accommodate 350 persons, and 80 in the choir loft. The expansive concert hall below, with its impressive 20-foot ceilings, will seat 500. Dr. Vasyl Truchly, chairman of the Building Committee, explained.

The iconostasis from the existing church will be moved temporarily to the new church. The parish is in need of significant capital for completion of the project, purchase of necessary furnishings and fixtures, and iconography. All this will depend on the success of the fund-raising efforts planned by the parishioners: a carnival, a raffle and dances, and most of all the weekly sales of varenyky made by the hard-working women of the parish sisterhood. The final ingredient needed for successful completion of the project is the financial support of the whole Ukrainian community.

According to John Kozacky,

chairman of the Parish Council, the building committee has reduced its expenses by acting as its own contractor during the construction and by the parishioners doing much of the work themselves. He hopes that those Ukrainians who so far have not contributed towards this project will take note of the successful progress and will extend their generous assistance, so that this church will be completed by the scheduled dedication date of November

8.

This dedication is intended to begin the Millennium celebrations in the Chicago Orthodox community, just as St. Andrew the Apostle foreshadowed the arrival of Christianity in Ukraine.

The new St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale will stand as a fitting reminder for future descendants of the dedicated, creative spirit of Ukrainians living far from their homeland.

Bishops Losten and Moskal plan joint Millennium projects

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Bishops Basil H. Losten and Robert Moskal have announced that the Diocese of Stamford, Conn., and Diocese of St. Joseph in Parma, Ohio, will work jointly on several projects to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and have retained the services of Creamer Dickson Basford Public Relations to execute the campaign.

The projects include three gala recitals featuring performers of Ukrainian descent, a four-page editorial insert in USA Today and a national media coverage campaign. Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka and pianist Tom Hrynkiw have agreed to appear in the recitals. Additional performers will be announced in the coming weeks.

"It is important that we spread the message of the Millennium to all people in the United States with a unified and strong voice," said Bishop Losten. "I believe the programs Bishop Moskal and I are pursuing will help tell the story of the Ukrainian Millennium and the Ukrainian people."

Bishop Moskal added that "we are working for the common good of our people. We want them to be proud of their faith and their heritage and to work together to keep that faith alive and their church strong."

"We believe the Millennium observance to be extremely newsworthy," comments Sonya Hlutkowsky-Daragh, Creamer Dickson Basford Inc. account executive handling the projects.

"This is a campaign designed to accomplish three objectives: To tell the story of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity, via the news media; to tell the story of the Ukrainian people and to strengthen the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States."

Creamer Dickson Basford Inc. is a full-service public relations agency with offices in New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, Washington, Providence, R.I., and Hartford, Conn. Its clients include: Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), Stouffer's, Nestle Corporation, Pittsburgh Plate Glass (PPG) and McDonald's.

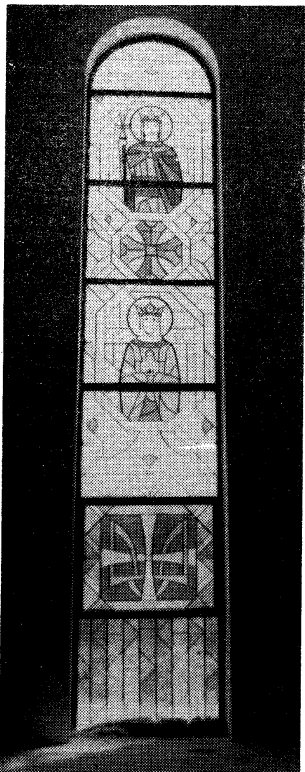
Harvard...

(Continued from page 8)

The Texts series publishes the original works in facsimile, allowing scholars access to exact reproductions of the originals, which are scattered in collections throughout the world.

The two other series are English Translations and Ukrainian Translations of the original works. Each volume begins with an introductory essay by a specialist. All of the works will be distributed through Harvard University Press, which guarantees them a place in all major libraries.

The volumes may be ordered for \$25 through the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's publication office, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.



A stained glass window by artist Sviatoslav Makarenko graces the church.

ART REVIEW

Two fascinating alternatives: joint exhibition of Rainey and Sochynsky

Below is the text of an address delivered at the opening of an exhibit of works by artists Romana Rainey and Ilona Sochynsky at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York. The exhibit was on view May 30 through June 7.

by Dr. Jaroslaw Leshko

It is appropriate to speak of today's opening as two separate and distinct exhibitions bringing into focus two visions which are, on many levels, diametrically opposite from one another.

Such is the creative impulse and so expansive is today's artistic license that two artists—one trained at Hunter College, the other at Rhode Island School of Design and Yale School of Art and Architecture—therefore more or less within the same cultural milieu—can produce oeuvres of such radically different sensibilities.

In Romana Rainey's work, we have an image of the world firmly grounded in the verities of nature and art. Both are strictly adhered to and the result is a fascinating fusion of nature observed and nature transformed. The critical juncture in the process is, ultimately, the artistic vision which manifests that transformation. For it is easier to copy nature than it is to transform it—to give it one's own imprimatur. Thus for any artist to develop a distinct artistic vocabulary or style is, on the one hand, a necessity which proves one's integrity and worth as an artist, and, on the other hand, it is an act of courage.

In the case of Ms. Rainey, we see an early and important commitment to the palette knife as an instrument of her art which would prove to be a key ingredient in forging her perception of reality. The palette knife is, in fact, an instrument which artists have used variously. More often than not, it is associated with a mode of execution quite different from that seen in the present exhibition. When in the 19th century Gustave Courbet utilized this method, it was to enhance the roughness of the surface of the canvas—to give the image a kind of expressive ruggedness and force which would only intensify his realist theories. For many others, the knife often has become a

Dr. Jaroslaw Leshko is professor of art history at Smith College in Northampton, Mass.

medium by which to put out commercial work easily and bountifully.

We immediately sense in the work of Ms. Rainey a significantly different utilization of this instrument. In her interpretation—be it of landscape, still-life or the human form, the palette knife becomes an instrument of deliberation through which a sequence of choices is made which coalesce into a reality that is predicated on a sensitive interplay of light and shade, color and form.

If we, for example, focus our attention on one of the more ambitious works by the artist, "The Staten Island Ferry," we see an image in which many of the above principles are vividly displayed.

In all of Ms. Rainey's works—be they landscapes, still-lives of figural studies, one senses a persistent process of making choices—choices which are governed by a sensibility that weds a strong sense of structure with a poetic, magical quality.

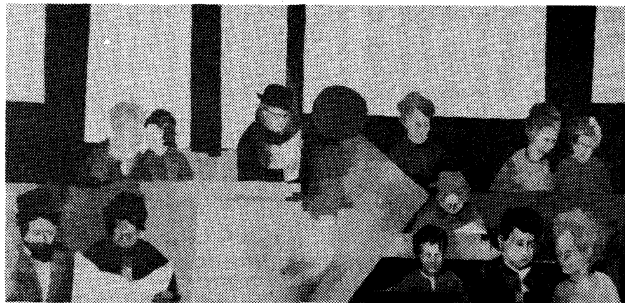
In stating this, it is significant to underscore the expressive range of this poesia. At times it is quiet and deeply lyrical—as in many of the small landscapes—in other cases the dominant concerns may be tilted toward more formal questions of structure, as in "The Staten Island Ferry," without, however, breaking the poetic spell of the image. In yet other instances, as in her painting, "The Thistle," the vibrancy and force of nature quite literally jumps off the canvas at the viewer.

The palette knife, then, in the hands of a fiercely individualistic, contemplative artistic temperament of Ms. Rainey is not a limitation—but instead an instrument which unravels countless possibilities.

When Robert Rauchenberg insisted that he wanted to work in the gap between art and life—he meant something quite specific.

Yet if we take Rauchenberg's words more broadly, the imagery produced by Ilona Sochynsky certainly reflects an analogous response to these two driving forces of art and life. Rarely can an artist, as Ms. Sochynsky does, engage and disengage the viewer from so many impulses which we recognize belong to myriad realities.

Whereas in Ms. Rainey's art the



"Staten Island Ferry" by Romana Rainey.

brings together a multiplicity of impulses: we see in it formal aspects of Cubism, the dream-like imagery of Surrealism, reference to the language of today's commercial world, at times also a reference to the sophisticated, sleek panache of Art Deco, the fragmentary montage-like language of the cinema, and in some recent canvases a looser brushstroke which reflects qualities of Neo-expressionism. In other words, in forging her artistic idiom—she has thought through seriously and carefully all of these, as well as other, possibilities. The impressive part of all this is how these elements have fused into a vision which is profoundly personal—both in its formal language and in its subject matter.

What comes through from Ms. Sochynsky's canvases is a commitment to her craft and a deep involvement in the investigation of self. She willingly reveals, indeed exposes, her dreams and nightmares in canvases which, even as they are private, carry within them a universal code of contemporary existence which we all recognize and respond to.

I was impressed by the technical ability of the artist, the ambition which exuded from the canvas and the willingness on the part of the artist to "plug in" to what was being done at the time. I remember thinking to myself—how will her art evolve—what direction will it take? Today's exhibition provides a partial answer—and I am again impressed—not only by the evident talent but also by an extraordinary growth of an inner vision which moves so eloquently and dramatically through almost every imaginable aspect of reality. The concept of the fragment, then, which was evident in the early work has remained—but it has now acquired a resonance and complexity.

The syntax of Ms. Sochynsky's art

Two artists, then, and two visions of reality—where one contemplates and structures from mosaic-like facets, the other investigates and reconstructs from scattered fragments of her imagination.

Two fascinating alternatives which I urge you to ponder.

ADVERTISING RATES SVOBODA UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

1 column/inch (1 inch by single column):

fraternal and community advertisements \$ 6.00
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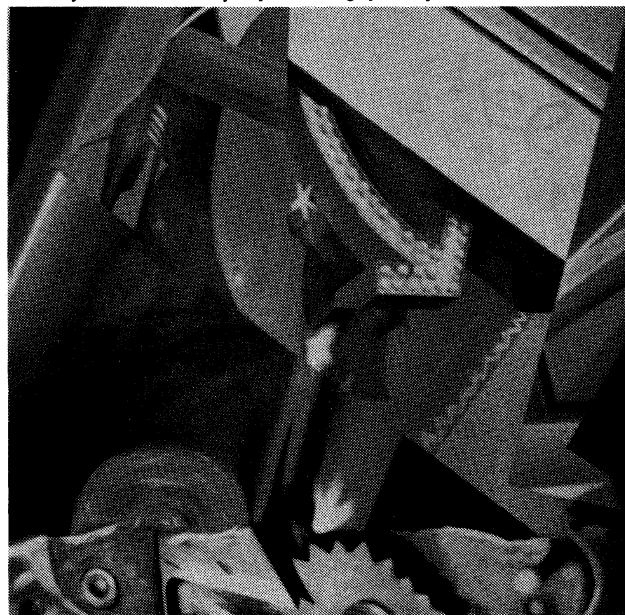
If the advertisement requires a photo reproduction there is an additional charge as follows:

single column \$ 8.00
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Deadlines for submitting advertisements:

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The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the Weekly issue in question.

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies.



"Carvel Ice Cream and Other Things" by Ilona Sochynsky.

PRESS REVIEW

Boston Jewish Times publishes commentaries on Demjanjuk case

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The editorial pages of The Boston Jewish Times acted as a forum for an exchange of opinions about the John Demjanjuk case between Alex Kuzma, a local community activist, and Allan A. Ryan, Jr., former director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Writing in response to an editorial by The Boston Jewish Times, which stated, in essence, that it is not Ukrainians who are on trial in Israel, but rather Mr. Demjanjuk as an individual, Mr. Kuzma stated in part:

"In a recent editorial, the staff of The Boston Jewish Times expressed dismay at the Ukrainian American community's reaction to the trial of accused war criminal John Demjanjuk. 'Why,' asked The Times, 'should people who were removed in time or space feel that charges against Demjanjuk are charges against them?' Like many Ukrainian Americans, I have been struggling with this very question. In my attempt to understand what the editors refer to as 'the contagious nature of guilt,' I have asked myself other, equally suggestive questions."

"Should I, the son of Ukrainian immigrants who were children at the time of World War II, feel guilty for the crimes of Ivan the Terrible? Should my grandparents, who sheltered a Jewish man in their home at great risk to their family, be tarred with the same brush as the Butcher of Treblinka? Can Ukrainian Americans come to the aid of someone they honestly believe to be innocent of any war crimes without arousing suspicion of complicity or sympathy with war criminals?"

"The editors claim not to have noticed any tendency to stereotype Ukrainians. Such a claim seems disingenuous to me. Have the editors never heard the phrase 'nation of bandits' or 'worse than the Nazis' in reference to Ukrainians as a people? Did they not notice what happened when the Ukrainian community asked to be included in last spring's Holocaust observances at the Massachusetts State House?"

Mr. Kuzma said he was not asking that the Massachusetts governor honor or forgive war criminals (like President Reagan did at the SS cemetery at Bitburg, he wrote), but, rather, that the "Ukrainian genocide of the 1930s" be on an equal footing with Armenian and Cambodian genocides.

"Essentially we were told that Ukrainians, as a people, were unfit to be represented, even though we lost 6 to 10 million people in Stalin's terror-famine of 1932-33. We were told that the victims of the famine could not be recognized because of war crimes committed 10 years after their deaths by some of their countrymen," Mr. Kuzma stated.

And, he continued: "There are other reasons why Ukrainian Americans are 'so exercised by the Demjanjuk case.' Demjanjuk is not the first, nor will he be the last Ukrainian to be deported from the United States on the basis of Soviet-supplied evidence. If an Israeli citizen were accused of war crimes and threatened with deportation on the strength of documents supplied by Soviet, Libyan and Iraqi authorities, I am sure that Jewish Americans would rally to his defense, no matter how maddening or seemingly conclusive such

evidence might be. Small wonder that Ukrainians who continue to be victims of frame-ups and persecution by their Russian neighbors feel compelled to defend one of their own."

Mr. Kuzma stated that Soviet evidence is unreliable and that the same anti-Semitic forces in the USSR that seek to discredit Jewish dissent by denouncing their Zionism are also trying to discredit Ukrainian dissidents as kulaks, reactionaries and Nazi sympathizers. He also said that evidence that is supplied by American investigators must also be challenged.

"The eyewitness testimony marshalled against several other reputed war criminals (Svitenko, Walus and Kungys) seemed to be just as compelling as that produced in the Demjanjuk case. Yet all three individuals were exonerated by subsequent investigations. (Unfortunately, Svitenko was hung in Poland before the exonerating evidence could be introduced.)" Mr. Kuzma stated.

Evidence has emerged from some Treblinka survivors that the real "Ivan the Terrible" may have been killed in an uprising at the camp at the end of the war note. Whether or not this is true remains to be seen, but Mr. Kuzma added that in the meantime "Ukrainian Americans have every right to presume that Demjanjuk is innocent."

Mr. Kuzma related the "fear and resentment" surrounding the Demjanjuk trial to that of the Rosenberg trial of the 1950s. And, even though the evidence against them was substantial, to this day "Americans debate the Rosenbergs' innocence. The debate over Demjanjuk's identity could be just as long-lived."

"Although The Boston Jewish Times is careful not to impute racist motives to those who would defend Demjanjuk, others have accused Ukrainians of anti-Semitism and Nazi sympathies for coming to his aid. In many respects, such accusations are just as prejudicial as the Red-baiting, the ethnic slurs and the unfair insinuations that Jewish-Americans endured when they insisted on a fair trial for the Rosenbergs. The visceral zeal with which many Ukrainians have jumped to Demjanjuk's defense may be ill-advised. Their assessment of his innocence may prove to be dead wrong. But it is unfair to assume that the Ukrainian response to this trial is motivated either by latent fascism or collective guilt, or ill will toward the Jewish people."

"Ukrainians have good reason to worry that Demjanjuk could be the victim of mistaken identity. There is always danger in war crimes trials that the magnitude of the charges will obscure the possibility (much less the presumption) of the defendant's innocence. Justice Stevens of the U.S. Supreme Court has described the psychological forces which come into play as a kind of 'hydraulic pressure' that tends to distort the judgement of fact-finders. A number of Israeli citizens, led by former Soviet political prisoner Yakiv Suslensky, are equally concerned that Demjanjuk not be wrongly convicted. They have mounted a worldwide effort to locate witnesses who might exonerate him, and to make sure that he receives a fair trial and a vigorous defense.

"If John Demjanjuk is truly Ivan the Terrible, then he deserves a fate worse

than death. The horrors perpetrated at Treblinka are impossible to overstate. But before we rush Demjanjuk to the gallows, it must be proven beyond all reasonable doubt that an innocent man is not being punished for the crimes of a monster."

In response to Mr. Kuzma's letter, Mr. Ryan responded that while he respected Mr. Kuzma's opinion, and that he raised questions worth considering, he also commented on the use of Soviet evidence and supposed Ukrainophobia. He wrote:

"Mr. Kuzma acknowledges two possibilities that are usually ignored by Demjanjuk's apologists but that I believe to be essential for a fair discussion: first, that Demjanjuk may indeed be guilty of the crimes charged, and second that those who believe him guilty are not thereby transformed into anti-Ukrainian bigots."

Mr. Ryan makes clear his belief that Mr. Demjanjuk is guilty but agreed that the Israeli prosecutor must establish the defendant's guilt, regardless of what an American court may have found previously.

"But in discussing the evidence and pointing the finger of suspicion to the Soviet Union, Mr. Kuzma overlooks a number of critical points. At the trial in Cleveland, five survivors of Treblinka, now living in Israel and Uruguay, made convincing identification of Demjanjuk. Demjanjuk himself admitted that he had perjured himself to get a visa, falsely claiming to have been a Polish farmer. Moreover, the alibi he offered at the trial—that he had really been a prisoner of war—was demolished by the prosecution's evidence that the POW camp where he claimed to have been held was liberated 10 months before he said he was released.

"One document—an identification record of Demjanjuk from the SS training camp at Trawniki—came to us from Soviet archives. But Mr. Kuzma's statement that 'Soviet evidence and criminal procedures are notoriously unreliable' misses the point. Soviet 'criminal procedures' had nothing to do with the Demjanjuk trial. And the Trawniki card was rigorously examined by document and handwriting experts for the government and the defense before it was offered into evidence. The original document was in the judge's custody during the trial, and the judge stated his verdict, quite accurately, that despite its ample opportunity to test it, the defense had offered no evidence whatever that the document was forged, altered or tampered with."

Mr. Ryan stated that Mr. Demjanjuk's defense attorneys are entitled to challenge the authenticity of the document, and he is sure that they will. But that doesn't change the fact that its validity has already been proven, he noted.

In discussing eyewitness identification, Mr. Ryan stated that it is possible that it is not infallible. To test the reliability of the Treblinka survivors, photos of Mr. Demjanjuk, among others, were shown to them. They were asked if they recognized anyone from the photos, and all survivors stated they did and pointed to Mr. Demjanjuk's picture, which had been taken from his 1951 visa. Mr. Ryan said he was satisfied that the witnesses' identification of the accused was accurate.

He continued: "I have no quarrel with Mr. Kuzma if he wishes to believe that Demjanjuk may be innocent despite this evidence, but I think it is important to acknowledge that it exists. The case

against Demjanjuk was not built solely on a piece of paper from the Soviet Union, and any defense of Demjanjuk, in the courtroom or in the press, that focuses on that document to the exclusion of the rest of the evidence cannot be persuasive to fair-minded people.

"But I think Mr. Kuzma's more important points go beyond the specific evidence against Demjanjuk himself. Why has the Ukrainian American community in this country jumped to Demjanjuk's defense with what Mr. Kuzma quite accurately calls 'visceral zeal'?"

"The wholesome concern that an innocent man not be wrongfully convicted has little to do with it. Believe me, Mr. Kuzma is the exception in acknowledging that Demjanjuk may be guilty. The shrill spokesmen for Ukrainian Americans have almost universally announced that he is not only innocent, but the victim of a Soviet frame-up that I and my colleagues in the Justice Department either participated in or were too dense or too naive to detect. Their minds are made up and they do not wish to deal with the facts of the Cleveland trial—which, at the very least, would lead any objective observer to recognize that he may be guilty. (The epitome of the objective observer, the federal judge who presided at Demjanjuk's trial, ruled that Demjanjuk's role at Treblinka had been proven by 'clear, convincing and unequivocal' evidence.)

"I think also that Mr. Kuzma's conclusion that Ukrainians are the victims of 'ethnic stereotypes and presumptions of guilt comparable to anti-Semitism is wrong, at least in the United States. Anti-Semitism had a sad and well-documented history in this country. I am not aware of any such systematic prejudice against Ukrainians. To some extent, of course, every ethnic group in this country has suffered discrimination, including my Irish ancestors. No amount of bigotry can be excused or defended, but I do not believe that Ukrainians have suffered any unusual, widespread or persistent prejudice and certainly nothing that would justify characterizing (as others have, though Mr. Kuzma does not) the trials of accused war criminals as persecution of Ukrainians."

Mr. Ryan stated that it is no answer to say that since he is not Ukrainian, he cannot appreciate the nature or extent of anti-Ukrainian sentiment. "I am quite capable of observing, at least in my own experience, evidence of prejudice that may exist among non-Ukrainians. Yet in the 35 years of my life before OSI (including the first 25 years of my life in Boston), I do not recall ever hearing a snide word against Ukrainians.

"I am in no position to deny that prejudice against Ukrainians has existed, and may still exist, in some quarters or among some individuals in this country. But I do believe it is not remotely widespread or virulent enough to justify the alarmist nature of most Ukrainian American responses to the Demjanjuk trial, and I think those who have professed such alarms realize that this is true."

Mr. Ryan continued that he was always mystified by claims by Ukrainian Americans that "the media" or "the public" had used OSI's trials of war criminals in the U.S. to smear the Ukrainian people.

"I see no evidence whatever of such a smear arising from Nazi trials or

(Continued on page 13)

Viewpoint...

(Continued from page 5)

Q. Have you discussed your adventures in the Madonna concentration camp of late?

The procurator: The question does not refer to the case. Please, about the Karklins case.

Q. Have you ever discussed the Karklins case with the former prisoners?
A. No.

The procurator: Overruled...

Q. How were you asked to today's deposition, over the phone or in written form?

The procurator: And the question is overruled.

Such heavy-handedness is alien to U.S. examination procedures. It is unfortunate that U.S. vs. Karklins was never completed. Mr. Karklins died before U.S. prosecutors would be confronted with the fact that several of their witnesses from the Madonna concentration camp had been reported dead in the Soviet press in the 1960s due to the alleged crimes of Karklins. Twenty years later, when witnesses were needed, some of those listed as corpses were apparently resurrected.

When the Soviets made the agreement with OSI, they told Mr. Ryan that witnesses would be made available. No Soviet witness has yet given testimony in a U.S. court. Getting a witness out of the coercive Soviet environment seems basic. For witnesses not to appear in court is exceptional, but with Soviet witnesses in OSI cases, it is the rule.

Soviet documents

Problems arise in using Soviet documents as a means of proof. Neither OSI nor defense attorneys have access to Soviet archives and they lack authority to subpoena information. They can only take what the Soviets provide.

The Soviets often forge documents.

In 1986 the U.S. State Department established an Office of Active Measures and Response Analysis precisely to deal with Soviet forged documents. The Soviets not only captured documents at the end of World War II, they captured paper, ink, printing presses, stamps and the materials used by local administrators to create documents. Given the Soviet track record and its commitment of resources, there is every reason to be suspicious of a selective use of documentation and the forging of documents.

Furthermore, the Soviets in many cases will simply not supply original documents. The case of John Demjanjuk illustrates limitations even when they do supply the originals. When the Demjanjuk case was first being put together, the OSI offered an alleged copy of the original personnel identification card of Mr. Demjanjuk while he was a guard at Treblinka in 1942. Since Mr. Demjanjuk said that he was being mistaken for another person, the card became the focus of intense scrutiny. Mr. Demjanjuk is 6'11" while the card lists him as 5'9" at age 22. In the middle of the trial in 1981 in Cleveland, the Soviets suddenly agreed to have the original card flown to Washington, to be tested by OSI and defense experts in the Soviet Embassy. The trial was interrupted, and OSI experts tested the document. The defense attorney had difficulty mobilizing an expert on such quick notice. The man he got to look at the document did not subject it to rigorous testing, and the trial then resumed. The original card was shown to the judge in court by a Soviet Embassy employee and then was sent back to Moscow. The OSI expert certified that it was a valid original, but he did not report in detail the specific results of his testing.

As a postscript, when Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel to stand trial on the substantive issue of his alleged behavior in Treblinka, the identification card was still in Moscow. In a dramatic move the Soviets granted the Israeli Foreign Ministry custody of the card during the trial on the condition that there be no testing of the document.

In June 1982 defense forensic experts in U.S. vs. Karklins pointed out on an identification card 25 indications of tampering — including erasures, disturbed paper fibers, different glues behind the photos, etc. Nonetheless, defense experts were not allowed to subject the ink and paper to more rigorous chemical analysis of pin-prick samples. We need to recognize that while a person may be expert at certifying the age and format of a document, he may not be an expert in the latest KGB techniques of forgery.

In U.S. criminal proceedings involving possible death sentences, the idea of not having original documents in the custody of the court and easily available for rigorous testing by defense is unimaginable. The Soviet position is that they want to keep the originals so as to be sure to preserve the historical record. That notion should be unacceptable in cases involving death sentences.

Extradition

In extradition hearings, defense

witnesses do not have the full opportunity to analyze and disprove evidence and testimony. The premise is that our judicial system is able to ascertain if the other country's case is reasonable, and, if it is, the accused then goes to trial in the foreign country. The substance of the legal issue is to be tried in the country seeking extradition. That is what happened in the hearing of 87-year-old Andrija Artukovic, former minister of the interior of Croatia at the time Hitler dominated Yugoslavia. There were factual impossibilities related to war crimes testimony, but lawyers for Mr. Artukovic could not attack the evidence because to do so would be to attack the credibility of a sovereign nation. Finally, in February 1986, he was sent to Yugoslavia to stand trial for war crimes because he used a false name to enter the U.S. to escape Tito's Communist regime. He was sentenced to death in May 1986.

There was also the case of Fyodor D. Fedorenko, born in Ukraine in 1907. He was extradited to the Soviet Union in December of 1984. He was given two hours' notice. Mr. Fedorenko was a Soviet soldier captured by the Germans in 1941 and was recruited from a POW camp to become a guard at Treblinka. His trial began on June 10, 1986, and on June 19 he received a death sentence. He is now presumed dead.

Finally there is the case of Karl Linnas. The issue in this case was whether or not Mr. Linnas lied when he entered the U.S. This crime is not a crime against humanity and for it Mr. Linnas may go to the Soviet Union to die. We can be quite certain of the death sentence. In a timing slip-up, the verdict of his trial was printed in the January 1962 issue of Socialist Legality a few weeks before the in absentia trial of Mr. Linnas.

What is to be done?

Given the questionable nature of Soviet evidence and testimony and given the other problems of OSI proceedings, it is clear that some changes should be made.

One possible alternative is for Congress to pass a law giving U.S. courts jurisdiction over war crimes if U.S. citizens are involved. It is true that the war crimes were not committed on U.S. soil. Nonetheless, these alleged criminals generally are U.S. citizens who have lived here for many years. The accused would clearly be forced to face the question of guilt or innocence, and then suffer the consequences. As it is now, defendants may be deported if a country will take them and may suffer no other consequence. Or they'll be extradited, most likely to Communist countries, where they will have little chance at justice.

If U.S. courts had jurisdiction, alleged criminals would be tried in a criminal proceeding with a right to jury trial and a right to counsel. Would such a law be ex post facto? It is true that such congressional law would be ex post facto in a sense, but it would be more of a technicality than a new definition of a crime. Those accused would have a better chance at justice. As it stands now, the U.S. attempts to try a person for illegal entry and leaves the substantive issues of establishing justice to the Soviets, other Communist countries of Israel. Acting on the basis of the suggested changes, the United States would be on record as squarely meeting its obligations to punish criminals, and would set a good example of how to assess their guilt.

Trying the substantive issue on U.S. soil would allow the defense the opportunity to challenge all evidence

according to U.S. standards. If the defense were to subpoena witnesses or documents and the Soviets were to fail to comply, the possibility of their manipulating the U.S. system of justice would be greatly reduced. Soviet witnesses and evidence, now used as tools in civil proceedings, would in most cases be ruled inadmissible on the substantive issues.

Another possibility would be for a U.S. judge, under the authority of the U.S. Embassy, to take the deposition of old or ill witnesses in the Soviet Union with no Soviet government officials present. This would free the witnesses from any fear that their testimony might be used against them by the Soviets. Testimony could be protected when presented in U.S. courts so as to hide the identity of the witness, comparable to a witness protection program. Such an atmosphere for deposition would lessen the corrupting influence of the Soviet system from insinuating itself into our system. In the case of a healthy witness able to travel, testimony could be disallowed unless the witness gave his testimony in a U.S. court.

Copies of documents should be ruled inadmissible. Originals should be in the custody of the courts with full access for testing. The track record of the Soviets in forging documents allows little choice in the matter. Also, defense should be allowed to question the Soviets as to how they came to possess documents. Furthermore, defendants should be notified in writing by OSI in advance of any interview so that they may retain counsel. If they lack funds, they should, like any other alleged criminal, have a right to competent counsel.

By passing the appropriate legislation and by adopting procedures consistent with our tradition of due process, we would preserve the integrity of our system. If the Soviets refuse to cooperate on our terms, we should be prepared to proceed without their evidence.

Soviet war crimes

Conspiracy to wage aggressive war, waging it, atrocious conduct in the waging of war, and crimes against humanity were the war crimes of Nuremberg. For these crimes it would be possible, probably, to mount as strong a case against the Soviets as against the Nazis. Surely the body count and international behavior is well documented. In the 1930s the Soviets starved between 5 million and 7 million Ukrainian peasants, executed millions in the purges, and also executed 400,000 returning World War II POWs. These acts cannot be overlooked. It was the premise of the International Tribunal that established the Nuremberg trials that any government, not just Hitler's, could not go beyond the pale in its actions toward its citizens. If the Soviets are guilty of war crimes, there are, nevertheless, compelling historical, political, legal and military reasons that the United States has not attempted to try government officials of the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, the Nuremberg trials continue to raise troubling questions for America and its allies, about how they should conduct relations with the Soviet Union.

The least the American government can do is to minimize tainted contact between our system of justice and the Soviet system. Unless great care and precautions are taken, collaborating with a government likely guilty of massive war crimes in order to try American citizens is an abomination. To compromise our American standards of justice is to undermine the bedrock of our political system.

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Boston Jewish...

(Continued from page 11)

anywhere else, and as far as I can tell, it is imaginary. I have met people who have told me "the Ukrainians were worse than the Nazis"—they are Jews who survived the massacres in the Ukrainian towns and villages. But this "prejudice"—assuming for the moment that it is not simply a statement of their own observations—is not shared by Americans as a whole, because few Americans of non-Ukrainian descent know much about the Ukraine or anything of its history, including the famine, the persecution of Ukrainians by Stalin, the invasion by the Germans, the Holocaust, or its present culture or society," Mr. Ryan commented.

He then stated that while the Justice Department has instituted criminal proceedings against Irish terrorists, this does not mean that the Irish community is being defamed, and "the Irish people, and Irish Americans do not leap to the barricades in alarm claiming that they do.

He then asked why the case is different with Ukrainians.

"Here is my answer. From 1941 to 1945 a substantial number of Ukrainians gave valuable assistance to the Germans in their persecution of Jews. Much of the persecution was carried out, ostensibly to advance the cause of Ukrainian nationalism, by those who sought a German victory to overthrow the Soviet oppressor. When the Justice Department focuses on the atrocities committed by some Ukrainians, Ukrainian nationalists accuse the Justice Department of attacking the nationalist movement itself. This is a highly inflammatory charge, since most Ukrainian Americans consider themselves Ukrainian nationalists—just as I would consider myself an Irish nationalist if the land and culture of my ancestors were under foreign rule."

Mr. Ryan stated he knew nationalism was something the OSI would run into, but itself it has never been the issue in any war crimes cases. "I don't care whether atrocities are motivated by nationalism, sadism, cowardice, retribution, personal gain or anything else. The question is whether the accused persecuted innocent people based on their race, religion, nationality or political belief. The accused's own nationality or political belief is irrelevant," Mr. Ryan noted.

He continued by saying that some Ukrainians who emigrated to the United States and knew of the persecution of Jews opposed any

investigation into such crimes. They have succeeded in enlisting support even among the younger generations of Ukrainians "who have no first-hand knowledge of the Nazi occupation, but who espouse the cause of a free and independent Ukraine. Since these younger people are, by definition, fervent opponents of the Soviet Union and are aware, like all of us, of the oppression of that regime, most of them are disposed to believe the wholly inaccurate charge that OSI prosecutions are inspired by, engineered by, or manipulated by the Soviet government.

"Furthermore, because the Ukrainian American community is a cohesive one, a small number of spokesmen can set the tone of the community's reaction and can present to the rest of the country a united front on this issue. The pressure against dissent from this position must be enormous; if my reading of The Ukrainian Weekly is any indication, there is no public dissent," he stated.

Mr. Ryan conceded that he may be inaccurate in his reading of the community, because he must look at the community as an outsider. He said he has offered to sit down either publicly or privately with representatives of the community for an exchange of views and a good faith discussion of issues that are important to everyone. Nothing has come of this so far, he stated.

"In the meantime, I can only reiterate what I have said many times before: that little light will fall on these issues if we condemn or defend nations of people, and if we do not acknowledge that there was both shameful collaboration and heroic resistance in every country occupied by the Nazis. Like the court that will try Demjanjuk in Jerusalem, the focus of the Office of Special Investigations and the American courts has been, will be and must be upon individuals. The editorial in The Boston Jewish Times made the point more eloquently: 'If Demjanjuk is found guilty, it will not be all Ukrainians who are guilty. If found innocent, not all Ukrainians will be exonerated.'

Krawciw...

(Continued from page 4)

Courses, the Naval School of Command and Staff, and the United States Army War College.

The Third Infantry Division was born at Camp Greene, N.C., in November 1917. Six months later, at midnight July 14, 1918, the division underwent its first combat test along the Marne River in France. Under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Dickman, the doughboys of the 3rd Division on this night withstood constant artillery bombardment on their positions. At first light there followed a tremendous ground assault. Allies on both flanks began to fall back under the pressure and the division came under attack from three sides. As the situation became desperate, the French Corps commander asked Gen. Dickman whether or not the 3rd Infantry Division could hold. Gen. Dickman's reply: "Nous resterons la" (We shall remain there.) became immortalized. The motto "Rock of the Marne" has remained the 3rd Infantry's to this day. The division earned the nickname "Marne Division" because of its gallant stand along the banks of the French river.

In less than a year, by the time the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, 16,000 men had been killed or wounded, and the division returned from Europe to the western United States known for its valor.

Twenty years later, with the world once again at war, the 3rd Infantry Division was one of only three Regular Army divisions in the United States. In November 1942, the division made the first American landing across the Atlantic, assaulting Fedala, French Morocco.

When World War II ended, the Marne Division had seen 531 days of combat and was the only U.S. division to fight on all West European fronts. The 3rd Infantry Division also had more Medal of Honor winners than any other American division. One of the 36 World War II medal winners was the legendary

Audie Murphy, the most decorated American soldier. During the second world war the 3rd Infantry Division soldiers also earned the nickname "Dogface Soldier," immortalized in the division song.

In 1946, the 3rd Infantry Division returned to the United States. In four short years the division was again back in combat, this time in Korea. After participating in eight major campaigns, the end of the war saw the Marne Division earn 11 more Medals of Honor, two more Presidential Unit Citations and a reputation for heroism.

After another stay in the United States, the 3rd Infantry Division was assigned its present role in the defense of NATO and arrived in Wuerzburg in April 1958. Since that date, Marnemen have continued to support the maintenance of peace in Western Europe.

The Marne Division and the German 12th Panzer Division today enjoy close links as a part of NATO. Interoperability training is paramount in sustaining combat readiness. A formal partnership bond between the 3rd Infantry Division and the 12th Panzer Division was officially declared in January 1971. There are now 19 battalion and company alignments with units of the 12th Panzer Division and 16 alignments with German units other than the 12th Panzer Division.

In July 1978, the partnership with the 5th French Division Blindée was officially declared. There are now 10 unit alignments with the French armored division, stationed in Landau, West Germany.

Subordinate units of the 3rd Infantry Division are located in Wuerzburg, Giebelstadt, Kitzingen, Wertheim, Aschaffenburg, Schweinfurt, Bad Kissingen and Bamberg.

The "Rock of the Marne" Division was the first U.S. forward-deployed division to complete the total transition to the M1 Abrams tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Units have been configured to the Army of Excellence structure making the 3rd Infantry Division the premier modernized force in Europe.

Crimean Tatars...

(Continued from page 2)

Interior Minister Alexander Vlasov and First Deputy State President Pyotr Demichev were also present at the meeting, Reuters said.

The commission, reportedly set up on July 9, consists of nine men, including four members of the ruling Communist Party Politburo, other than Mr. Gromyko, reported Reuters.

These commissioners were Alexander Yakovlev, Kremlin propaganda chief; Viktor Chebrikov, KGB chief; and Vitaly Vorotnikov, prime minister of the Russian SFSR.

The commission reportedly also includes Volodymyr Shcherbysky, party leader of Ukraine, the republic

into which the Crimea was absorbed in 1954.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported that the Crimean Tatars' problem would have to be solved in the interests of all peoples of the USSR, particularly with the Ukrainians and Russians who have moved into areas where the Tatars lived.

"We have the right to autonomy, we want what we had in 1944," said Ms. Seutova, a journalist from Uzbekistan. "I don't know how long demonstrations might last. Many people who came here (to Moscow for the protests) intend to carry on to the full solution of our problem," she was quoted as saying.

Reuters said, however, that official statements last week indicated that the return of the pre-war Autonomous Tatar Republic is out of the question.

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Lautenberg...

(Continued from page 3)

success of such a request he, nevertheless, said he believed a change in this direction was within the realm of possibility, given the desire of the USSR for improved relations and increased trade.

Marta Baziuk of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund noted that the conversion to Christianity took place in Kiev, Ukraine, and therefore the Millennium celebration should be held there rather than in Moscow where plans are being made for hosting international visitors, including a new

five-story hotel. She urged the senator to press for the celebration to be moved to Kiev in whole or in part, and to allow adherents of the banned Churches to participate.

The Rev. John Kulchycky stated that registered clergymen in the Soviet Union serve the interests of the system and not the faithful. He cited the attempts by the Moscow patriarch, while on a visit to the United States, to disorient Americans into believing that freedom of religion abounds in the Soviet Union while the preponderance of evidence shows the opposite to be true.

Roman Kupchinsky, president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey, informed the senator of a Soviet ecologist, deeply involved in the Chernobyl disaster, who is now dying of radiation; he asked the senator to visit him. He also spoke of the need to provide medical care and uncontaminated food to people in that area. The senator advised the group that he is chairman of the Superfund and Environmental Oversight Committee and therefore the Chernobyl tragedy is of special interest to him. He intends to meet with his Soviet counterpart on this issue.

Former Soviet political prisoner Nadia Svitlychna who is a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, advised the senator that the processes that take place in Soviet psychiatric prisons are different from the Soviet prison camps and vary in degrees of harshness. Prisoners of conscience note that, after the Chernobyl accident, oppression in Ukraine has increased. No one in Ukraine is allowed to discuss Chernobyl to the degree that this is allowed in Moscow. No medication or Geiger counters are allowed in the area. People are told that there is no contamination of food and that all is well.

She noted the harshness of

persecution against the Ukrainian Catholic Churches as well as a rise in cases of abuses against individuals and their families. She cited the case of Vasyl Stus who died in Perm Camp 36 due to medical neglect. To this date, his writings have not been returned to his family — nor has his body for a recent burial. The senator expressed a keen interest in Ms. Svitlychna's imprisonment and in her observations.

William Bahrey, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, concluded the Ukrainian presentation of the program by citing religious persecution among Evangelicals in Ukraine. He also presented the senator a copy of an open letter to the pope written by Ukrainian dissidents.

A delegation of six people from the Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, stressed that the United States still maintains diplomatic relations with these three countries and warned the senator not to be drawn into any actions on his trip that would lend credence to the present puppet governments.

Dr. Margers Pinna of the American Latvian Association asked that the current problems of religious persecution and Russification in the Baltic countries be put on his agenda. Members of the group advised the senator that religious freedom is a desired goal but is also a threat to the current regime because it gives the people a chance to organize.

USSR's anniversary...

(Continued from page 1)

to those prisoners who have served the first third of their sentence or more.

Both releases and shortened sentences will be granted upon the condition that the prisoner should not have "maliciously" violated the camp regimen. This does not apply to those in internal exile or for corrective labor, where the nation of "regime" does not apply.

USSR News Brief reported that the term "malicious violation of the regime" refers to any case in which all methods of punishment available under the law (solitary confinement etc.) have been used on the prisoner, but have not had the required effect on his behavior.

The newsletter wrote that the Soviet minister of justice explained that the

Vitaut Kippel of the Byelorussian American Association noted that due to the Chernobyl disaster, a camp between Chernobyl and Minsk was completely wiped out and there is no word of the whereabouts of the residents. This has caused dissent between Communist Party members, according to his sources.

The delegation that met with Sen. Lautenberg also included: Dr. Jack Stahos, director of Memorial of Lithuanian Radio, Knights of Lithuania; Loretta Stahos, New Jersey Ethnic Council, Knights of Lithuania; Barbara Rudzitis-Pinnic, Council of Latvian American Organizations of N.Y.; Jaak Roosaaere, vice-president for External Affairs, Estonian American National Council; Jules Veblaitis, Lithuanian American Community, District of N.J.; Bohdan Vitvitsky, Ukrainian American Bar Association; Daniel Marchishin, Dr. Luba Jowa, Walter Bodnar, William Kychun and Maria Demtschuk, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The senator told the group that this would be his second trip to Kiev. He said that he would try to cover all of the points discussed, but most likely will not know what appointments he will have until he arrives in the Soviet Union. He expressed his desire to meet publicly with the communities' representatives upon his return so that they might receive a first-hand report of his trip.

decision to shorten would be made by the administration of the corrective labor institution in conjunction with the supervisory commission of the Soviet of People's Deputies in the region in which the camp is located. Such a decision must also be sanctioned by the procurator.

An article detailing the June 8 decree was published in the Ukrainian language in the July 3 issue of Radianska Ukraina.

According to USSR News Brief, which is edited by former Soviet political prisoner Cronid Lubarsky, the decree went into force on its date of publication and is set to remain in force for six months.

The news service said that some 298 political prisoners should be affected by the new amnesty, including many Ukrainians.

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Catastrophic...

(Continued from page 2)

behind this law are the conditions of life, and these conditions are organized in such a way that the need for this or that national language already does not exist."

The responsibility for this sad state of affairs, maintained Mr. Pavlychko, does not lie with parents; nor are "the hands of Moscow" at fault, as some would have it. The culprit is "our republican apparatus" at all levels, "the overwhelming majority of which is composed of Ukrainians who have not been brought up on the culture of the international, but rather on indifference to the native language, on the illiterate Ukrainian-Russian jargon (surzhyk), and on the fear that love of the maternal language could be construed — and we've experienced this! — as a sign of nationalism."

Having outlined the problem, Mr. Pavlychko informed the assembled writers and party functionaries that his commission had forwarded a latter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR asking that the appropriate section of the Draft Statute on the Secondary General Education School be amended to that (1) the Ministry of Education and not parents determine the language of instruction in

schools in accordance with the national composition of the pupils and (2) the language, literature and history of the given republic be made obligatory subjects in schools with Russian as the language of instruction. The letter was signed by Yuriy Mushketyk, head of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, Borys Olynyk, and Mr. Pavlychko in agreement with the Presidium of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. Although no written response has yet been received, "this document has found support among those to whom it is addressed." Mr. Pavlychko also revealed that the Draft Statute is now being "reconstituted anew," which may explain why the All-Union Congress of Teachers, which presumably would have been called upon to ratify this document, has been postponed until early next year.

In the remainder of his speech, Mr. Pavlychko leveled severe criticism at various other aspects of the language situation in the republic. He said quite plainly that the only reason why higher educations in Ukraine is conducted almost entirely in Russian is because of several thousand foreign students in the republic. There are no fewer foreign students in Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia, argued Mr. Pavlychko, but it would be unthinkable for courses there to be conducted in languages other than the native. As an alternative, he suggested

that a separate university for foreign students be established in Ukraine. Pavlychko also raised the question of why Ukrainian has been dropped from the entrance exams to universities. He noted the clear trend to make Russian the dominant language in Ukrainian theaters. At present there are eight youth theaters in the republic — six Russian, one Ukrainian (in Lviv), and the dual-language Kiev Youth Theater. Plans are afoot, he said, to transform the latter into an exclusively Russian institution. The modus operandi is quite simple: pack the Kiev Theatrical Institute with Russian students who, upon graduation, will become actors in the Kiev Youth Theater.

In conclusion, Mr. Pavlychko posed the rhetorical question as to "what is needed for our language to be able to breathe expansively and peacefully." The answer, according to the writer, is a constitutional guarantee as in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan that would make Ukrainian the state language of the Ukrainian SSR.

"But this, obviously, would not be enough. In Lenin's words, 'it is necessary to introduce the strictest regula-

tions with regard to the utilization' of the Ukrainian language in our republic and, again in Lenin's words, 'here we need a detailed code' which should concretely detail those spheres of life where utilization of the Ukrainian language would be obligatory. Some might say that the articles of such a code would violate human rights; it is now fashionable to talk about human rights. But I feel that there is no greater right in the world as a people's right to life."

The issues raised in Mr. Pavlychko's speech and in those of his colleagues have been incorporated into a resolution that without undue exaggeration, cannot be seen in terms other than marking a turning point in the relationship between the Ukrainian intelligentsia and the party. Thus far the authorities in Kiev have at best responded coolly to the demands for change that have been voiced with increasing urgency during the past year. Indeed, one gets the clear impression that the two sides are now talking past each other. It must be remembered, however, that there is another participant, and a very important one, in this nexus, which is to be found in Moscow.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 7-9

WARREN, Mich.: In a salute to Michigan's Sesquicentennial, Ukrainians in the area will hold their first annual Sunflower Festival this weekend on the grounds of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Ryan Road, just south of Eleven Mile Road. The high-powered Kozak Dancers from Toronto will be the featured performers during two special performances in the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Sunday, August 9, at 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. For reserved section seats call (313) 893-1710, or (313) 759-2394. For more information call Diane I. Kurylo, (313) 757-1111.

August 8

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

Chamber trio of E. Lemneck on clarinet, L. Heffter on viola, and T. Hrynkiw on piano will perform works by Jeanjean, Kosenko, Mozart and Schumann during an 8 p.m. concert in the Grazhda on Route 23A here, as part of the summer concert series, sponsored by the Music and Art Center of Greene County, Inc. Series music director is Ihor Sonevsky. Tickets are \$5 per person; \$4 for senior citizens and members.

August 18

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: A free open house for adults who are thinking about returning to formal education will be sponsored by the Continuing Education Division at Manor Junior College at 7-9 p.m. To register call the office, (215) 884-2218.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of August 8-9



The Zoria Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble Zoria from New Britain, Conn., will perform during the 8:30 program in the Veselka pavilion at Soyuzivka on

Saturday, August 8.

The concert will be followed by a dance to the tunes of the Alex and Dorko orchestra at 10 p.m.

Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

such tattoos were given to SS guards. He still bears the scar.

Israeli defense attorney Yoram Sheftel opened his case with a 90-minute summation of the evidence he hoped to present. He said the defense would call Treblinka survivors, documents experts, former KGB agents, Polish witnesses who knew "Ivan of Treblinka" and historians.

He noted that although five witnesses had identified Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan," 29 others could not pick him out when shown photo spreads. "This means against five who identified John Demjanjuk in court, 29 didn't," Mr. Sheftel said. "What's more significant, five or 29?"

Mr. Sheftel went on to accuse the Office of Special Investigations, the U.S. Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, of "cynically and purposefully" withholding exculpatory information. He said the OSI had survivor testimony indicating that the real "Ivan" was a German named Alfred Billitz, and he recounted how the OSI had prevented three witnesses from Poland from traveling to Cleveland to testify for the defense.

Allan A. Ryan Jr., former head of the OSI, told reporters, "The allegation that we withheld information is simply not true... As far as I know, all that material was turned over to the defense in Cleveland."

The John Demjanjuk Defense Fund is currently pursuing a Freedom of Information Act suit against the OSI.

Mr. Ryan is attending the trial, as is Mark O'Connor, who was fired just last week as Mr. Demjanjuk's chief defense attorney.

Also present are Demjanjuk family members: the defendant's wife, Vera, who is expected to testify; his two daughters, Lydia Maday and Irene Nishnic, with her son, Eddie; and son, John Jr.

On Tuesday, July 28, Mr. Demjanjuk continued his testimony, and then was cross-examined by the prosecution.

When questioned about the photograph on the Trawniki identification card, Mr. Demjanjuk repeated that he was never at Trawniki and he added if it is his photo on the card, which he says is a forgery, it must have been taken when he was recruited

into the Red Army because that is the only time that his hair was so closely cropped.

He was asked by Mr. Gill whether he was "Ivan" and answered that he was not. When asked if he had ever killed anyone, Mr. Demjanjuk stated, "Never. I cannot even kill a chicken."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Demjanjuk admitted that he had lied in order to gain entry into the United States, but said he did so only to avoid forced repatriation to the USSR.

He said that when asked on the application form where he had spent the war years, he lied and wrote down the names of Sobibor and other cities in Poland and Germany. He said he did this at the urging of a United Nations refugee official in Germany.

"I wanted to hide from repatriation to the Soviet Union. I wanted to hide that I had been a Soviet soldier...and a POW." He stressed that if he had been returned to the USSR he would have been executed for treason.

The prosecution tried to discredit Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi by pointing out that although Mr. Demjanjuk said he was recruited in the spring of 1944 into the Vlasov Army that army was not created until November 1944. However, Russian military units of POWs initiated by Gen Andrei Vlasov, a lieutenant general captured by the Germans who agreed to fight the Soviet Communists, were already in existence in June 1943, though they were not yet known as the Vlasov Army, or the Russian Liberation Army. These units of Soviet POWs were officially established in November 1944 as the Russian Liberation Army.

On his third day on the witness stand, Wednesday, July 29, Mr. Demjanjuk insisted that it was very difficult for him to remember details of events that had occurred 40 years ago. He denied that he was lying and said that he was merely the victim of a failing memory.

"You think it's easy for me to recall those years while you pressure me with every question you put to me?" he asked. "Until I was arrested I didn't think of these things." That day the defendant was repeatedly confronted with differences between what he had said in the U.S. and was now saying at his trial.

The discrepancies focused on by the prosecution included the date he was captured and the type of work he

performed as a prisoner of war. In 1978 Mr. Demjanjuk told immigration authorities that he had been in a POW camp in Rivne (officials wrote this down as "Ruvno"), but said he had forgotten the name of the second camp, i.e. Kholm. Later he stated that he was in Kholm for 18 months.

While in Kholm Mr. Demjanjuk said he had done various jobs, including digging peat, working on railroads and building barracks. The prosecution tried to make much of the fact that Mr. Demjanjuk had not mentioned digging peat in 1984 testimony. Mr. Demjanjuk said he had simply forgotten that fact.

During the court session Mr. Demjanjuk revealed that his commander in the Russian Liberation Army, Dubovets, will testify on his behalf. He said this Byelorussian is a U.S. resident who had earlier been afraid to testify.

Cross-examination continued the next day, with the focal points being Mr. Demjanjuk's biography as he gave it in the United States and the Trawniki ID card.

One line of questioning pursued concerned Mr. Demjanjuk's fear of the KGB. Mr. Demjanjuk said he became afraid of the KGB after Tschermir Soobzokov, who was unsuccessfully prosecuted by the OSI, was killed. In fact, the Demjanjuk family was advised by the FBI to be especially careful after the Soobzokov bombing.

The prosecution, however, tried to establish that since Mr. Demjanjuk sent parcels and wrote letters to the USSR, and since his wife had visited there, he could not have been afraid of the KGB.

In another line of questioning the prosecution attempted to show that there were similarities between descriptions of the defendant on various documents and the person on the Trawniki ID, as well as that mistakes could be made in records of height since the defendant's height varied on several documents.

Attorney Michael Shaked then handed the ID card to Mr. Demjanjuk and asked him about the signature. Mr. Demjanjuk said it was not his.

The prosecutor then focused on the letter "ya" in Mr. Demjanjuk's surname and the question of whether the defendant used an apostrophe before that letter. Mr. Demjanjuk said he did does use the apostrophe. Then Mr. Shaked showed several of his signatures without

the apostrophe, and Mr. Demjanjuk added that when he is in a hurry he does not stop to insert the apostrophe.

Mr. Demjanjuk repeatedly stated that the ID card is a forgery.

On the last day of court sessions this week, present in the courtroom were 10 Israeli generals, as well as Jerome Brentar, the Cleveland travel agent who is actively involved in assisting the defense team.

Other developments

- UNCHAIN's observer at the trial, who is fluent in several languages including Hebrew and Ukrainian, has commented that the translations between those two languages are quite unsatisfactory. In fact, Mr. Gill made a motion that something be done to improve the quality of the translation. However, Judge Levin replied that all the sessions are being taped and that corrections can be made to the transcripts.

- A Ukrainian attorney from Toronto, Paul Chumak, will be added to the defense team. Mr. Chumak, who is a criminal prosecutor, was expected in Israel on Thursday, July 30, but was unable to book a flight. Mr. Chumak will work with the defense team as an adviser until he receives the necessary Israeli government and bar association approvals. Originally, the defense team was to be joined by John Broadley, a Washington attorney handling the Demjanjuk Defense Fund's suit against the OSI. However, Mr. Broadley's law firm voted against him taking on Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

- Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law Edward Nishnic, who heads the Demjanjuk family's defense fund, is continuing fund-raising. Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly that the defense is "in a crisis situation" and funds were down to \$2,000 as of the opening of the defense arguments.

- Archivist William Turchyn is in Europe conducting research for the defense. He is being assisted by Hans Rullman, a German journalist.

- Former defense attorney Mark O'Connor has told the press that he plans to settle in Israel and open a law office, and that his family would soon join him in Israel.

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