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Ukrainian party leadership criticized at Central Committee plenum in Kiev

by Roman Solchanyk

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party that met on January 22 and 23 to discuss the Ukrainian Politburo's report on restructuring in the republic witnessed the most wide-ranging criticism of the top party leadership to date. Pravda's correspondents in Kiev noted that "such principled and constructive criticism as was heard here at this plenum has never before been leveled at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and its members and candidate members."

Among others, the new first secretary of the Lviv Oblast Party Committee, Yakiv Pohrebniak, referred specifically to Ukrainian Communist Party leader Volodymyr Shcherbytsky in the context of the need for "a reorientation of the work style" of the Ukrainian Politburo and Secretariat.

Emphasizing the important role and great responsibility of the Central Committee and its Politburo, Mr.

Pohrebniak stated that the Secretariat, headed by Mr. Shcherbytsky, should "concentrate more clearly on monitoring functions" and the Politburo on "analytical work and a deeper analysis of the republic's developmental prospects."

Mr. Pohrebniak also urged that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers be given more responsibility in dealing

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Demjanjuk defense concludes summation; Chumak compares case to Dreyfus affair

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly from UNCHAIN observer

JERUSALEM — The yearlong Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk ended on Thursday, February 18, with a stormy court session that included anti-Ukrainian shouts from the courtroom audience, a heated exchange between the prosecution and the defense, and with Demjanjuk family members calling prosecutor Michael Shaked a liar.

The three-judge panel that heard the case is expected to take more than a month to review all the evidence before rendering its verdict.

The defense concluded its two-week summation with Yoram Sheftel arguing that there isn't sufficient evidence to find the defendant — accused of being the notorious Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" — guilty, and Paul Chumak comparing the case to the Dreyfus affair.

Mr. Sheftel began his third day of summations on Thursday, February 11, by stating that the police investigators questioning witnesses in the Demjanjuk case had not adhered to established procedures.

He then went on to cite two other Nazi war crimes cases, those of Frank Walus and Feodor Fedorenko.

Referring to a statement by prosecutor Michael Shaked that experts are unnecessary in the Demjanjuk trial because there are witnesses who recognized Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the

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Canada and Soviet Union sign accord on war crimes evidence

OTTAWA — A Memorandum of Understanding with the USSR was tabled on February 10 in the House of Commons by Ray Hnatyshyn, minister of justice and attorney general of Canada. This agreement will enable the Department of Justice to gather evidence in the Soviet Union for use in legal proceedings in Canada against individuals charged with war crimes

and crimes against humanity, an official news release stated.

However, the document refers only to Nazi war criminals.

This is the first Memorandum of Understanding to be concluded with a foreign country; it was signed on December 30, 1987, in Moscow. Agreements with the Netherlands and Israel

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Steve J. Sherman

"O Lord of Heaven and of Earth," sings tenor Vyacheslav Polozov.

Gala concert of Ukrainian music marks Millennium

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — How does one celebrate 1,000 years of Christianity, commemorate a Millennium of one nation's Christian tradition, which is as rich as its fertile soil, as grand as its skies, as inspiring as its landscapes? What is worthy of such a jubilee?

"Religious Music of Ukraine," a concert dedicated to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, which combined the genius of Ukrainian composers with the talents of internationally renowned opera singers under the direction of acclaimed conductor William Noll, was a laudable venture to celebrate this anniversary. Sponsored by the Mazepa Foundation, in association with the National Millennium Committee and the Ukrainian National Association, the concert was presented on Sunday evening, February 14, at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall, here in New York City.

The almost three-hour-long concert, which was attended by a full house of more than 2,700 people, Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, celebrated the spirituality of the past rich Christian culture through such compositions as Dmytro Bortniansky's Sacred Choral Concerto No. VI — "Glory to God in the highest," and Sacred Choral Concerto No. XXXII — "Tell me, O Lord,

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

National ferment in Moldavia

by Bohdan Nahaylo

PART I

For some time now there have been indications in the Soviet press that Moldavia is experiencing problems in the area of national relations. Now, two Soviet publications have provided additional evidence confirming that nationalism in Moldavia, a phenomenon that for long was glossed over, is indeed a headache for the authorities. The examples given by these publications — *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Istoria SSR* — include instances of ethnic brawls, nationalist agitation among students and the apparent failure of the Moldavian authorities to placate nationally minded intellectuals with modest concessions on the language question.

This article will trace the various signs of national ferment in Moldavia that have appeared in the Soviet Russian-language press during the last year.

Some background

Before proceeding further, some basic information about Moldavia should be introduced. The smallest of the constituent republics of the USSR, it is situated in the extreme south-west of the Soviet Union. The Moldavian SSR came into existence in 1940 after the USSR annexed Bessarabia from Rumania in accordance with the secret provisions of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of August 1939.

The Soviet Union claims that there is a separate Moldavian nation and language, and has imposed the use of a Cyrillic script in the republic; in fact, the Moldavian language is a regional dialect of Rumanian. The republic's population is around 4.2 million, of whom 63.9 percent, or some 2.7 million, are Moldavians, around 14.25 percent or 600,000 are Ukrainians, and around 13 percent, or approximately 510,000 are Russians. Other minorities include the Gagauz, Bulgarians and Jews.

First indications of trouble

The first signs of the recent trouble with nationalism in Moldavia were provided in February 1987 in a speech made by the first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party (MCP), Semen Grossu, at a congress of the Moldavian Komsomol.

Speaking two months after the ethnic riots in Alma-Ata, he warned that some young Moldavians, "through political immaturity, a lack of experience and an inability to understand the laws governing the development of nations and national relations, are succumbing to hostile propaganda and slipping into a position of nationalism."

Mr. Grossu also expressed concern that "sectarian elements" and "clericalists" were increasing their activities, adding that this demanded "a significant strengthening of atheistic work."

Alma-Ata-like incidents

A better idea of the nature and scale of the problems was given by Mr. Grossu's deputy, Viktor Smirnov, in his address on May 30, 1987, to a plenum of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Komsomol. He stated that although the nationalities question in the Soviet Union has been solved, "problems of national relations exist, and as it turns out, are rather acute."

They involve "localism, tendencies towards self-isolation and a mood of national conceit...even incidents similar to what happened in Alma-Ata." Mr. Smirnov stressed that such "deviations and deformations" were also present in Moldavia and one could not turn a blind eye to them.

The Moldavian Party second secretary went on to say that young people were especially susceptible to nationalism. He revealed that in some Moldavian vocational schools relations between people of different nationalities had become so hostile, that brawls had broken out. Some young people had begun claiming that the authorities are conducting a policy of Russification in the republic and were criticizing the party's cadres policy.

In one instance, two young students had broken into a village school, destroyed its Moldavian state emblem and tore down the Moldavian flag. Young people were also being "targeted" with some success by religious organizations operating both at home and abroad. Mr. Smirnov claimed that, on top of this, young Moldavians were showing themselves vulnerable to the "moral AIDS" being spread by the West, namely the influence of Western pop culture.

Mr. Smirnov also made it quite clear that the problem of nationalism extends beyond young people. He explained that some representatives of the various nationalities living in Moldavia see in "the natural process of the internationalization of culture and the intermixing of the population" a threat to their national survival.

There was talk of "the need to struggle against 'Russification,'" and to defend the native culture against foreign influences. Some people were still harping on the "Bessarabian" theme, that is, insisting that the Moldavians are in fact Rumanians whose territory was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union under the false pretext that they constitute a separate Moldavian nation.

Here it should be added, that from the way in which the 175th anniversary of the annexation of Bessarabia by Russia was handled last year in the Soviet press, it is evident that the "Bessarabian question" remains a sensitive one.

Mr. Smirnov indicated that there were calls for a more honest account of the Stalin era in Moldavia. There were those, he said, especially among representatives of the intelligentsia, who had begun to raise issues connected with what had happened during the first years of Moldavia's existence: they were asserting that the Soviet authorities had "dealt cruelly with the population," deported innocent people to Siberia and brought hunger to a region that had once been a breadbasket.

It is worth noting that in February 1987, *Okhtabr* published a short story describing some of the injustices suffered by Moldavians who were deported after the second world war, while on June 25, 1987, *Sovetskaya Moldaviya* published an article seeking to justify the harshness with which collectivization was carried out in Moldavia in the late 1940s in terms of the need to crush the class enemy, that is, the Moldavian kulaks.

The language question

Although it would require a study of publications in Moldavian to get the full

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Estonian nationalists expelled for forming opposition party

NEW YORK — Vello Vaartnou, 36, and Eke-Part Nomm, 22, were expelled from Soviet-occupied Estonia and arrived in Sweden on February 13. The Soviets accused them of promoting anarchy and of having complicity in planning demonstrations for Estonian Independence Day, February 24.

Messrs. Vaartnou and Nomm are two of the 16 Estonian nationalists who created the first openly declared opposition party to the Communist Party since 1920. The proposals made by the Estonian National Independence Party have spread like wildfire in Estonia and were introduced in the West by a story in *The New York Times*. A photograph of Messrs. Vaartnou, Nomm, and co-founder Arvi Orula accompanied the February 10 article.

Former political prisoner Erik Udum has applied to Tallinn city authorities for a permit to hold a demonstration in Viru Park at 7 p.m. on February 24. It is clear that demonstrations and commemorations of the 70th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Estonia will take place throughout Estonia with or without official permission, noted the New York-based Estonian American National Council (EANC).

Based on reports emerging from Estonia, tensions are extremely high, especially since the Soviets are inciting ethnic hatred and rivalries through provocative Russian-language publications. There are also reports of worsening food shortages. Ration cards for

meat, meat products and coffee have been issued.

February 2, the anniversary of the 1920 peace treaty between the USSR and Estonia, saw several large demonstrations with speeches and the singing of patriotic songs in Tartu even though the authorities tried to block and to co-opt the nationalist events by staging their own "official" commemoration.

Two groups, numbering 700 and 200 people each, met at two separate locations on Toome Hill, another 1,000 Estonians showed up in town hall square, and 1,000 more were forced by militia in riot gear to attend the "official" ceremony in an auditorium instead of being permitted to gather in front of the old court house.

Streets were blocked by parked buses and trucks, temporary barricades and signs were in place and the hundreds of militia called up had been issued shields and gas masks. The militia were also accompanied by dogs, which severely bit several dozen people who did not disperse quickly enough.

The violence of the methods used by the militia has only succeeded in inflaming existing tensions further, resulting in open criticism even in the press, according to the EANC. A number of persons were arrested and many others questioned and released. Forcible entry and search has taken place at the homes of known dissidents and former prisoners of conscience. Beatings and military draft are also used to repress activists.

Rights activists, officials lock horns at meeting with Western delegation

MOSCOW — Representatives of official and unofficial human rights groups confronted each other here on January 27 during an unprecedented meeting between a newly formed Soviet rights commission and a Western rights delegation, reported the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Reuters* late last month.

The meeting was between the recently established Soviet Commission for International Cooperation on Humanitarian Problems and Human Rights and a 19-member delegation from the Vienna-based international Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, on a weeklong visit to the Soviet capital for high-level talks on human rights.

Fifty dissident activists reportedly attended the five-hour open meeting,

which was occupied by short speeches that began on a positive note but ended in confrontation as soon as the Western delegates asked permission for Lev Timofeyev of Press Club Glasnost to speak.

While Mr. Timofeyev, a former political prisoner, represented an unofficial group attempting to test the limits of glasnost and perestroika, Fyodor Burlatsky, a writer, political commentator and reputed longtime advocate of liberalization, was present as head of the new Soviet commission.

During the meeting, one of the Western delegates, who hailed from eight countries, stated that by Helsinki Federation estimates, 329 prisoners of conscience had been released last year,

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A historic document: program of Estonian National Independence Party

Below is the full text of the proposal for the creation of the Estonian National Independence Party (translation provided by the Estonian American National Council). We publish it here in view of the historic nature of this opposition party formed to represent the interests of the Estonian people, whose country was illegally incorporated into the USSR in 1940.

The Communist Party of Estonia has not succeeded in representing the interests of the Estonian people for nearly 50 years. Estonians are currently becoming a minority in Estonia; and the state of the economy, education, culture and natural environment have reached a point which endangers the very existence of the Estonian people.

For this reason, there has arisen an objective need for an alternative group to represent the interests of the Estonian people. We propose the creation of the Estonian National Independence Party, whose basic goal would be the restoration of freedom and independence to the nation state of Estonia.

If Estonian national independence had endured, all our vitally important and even minimally important problems would have been solved at Toompea, not in the Kremlin. Neither deportations, forced collectivization, the sending of Estonians to war in Afghanistan, nor the threat of phosphoric mining would have been possible. A nation can best represent and defend its own interests only when it is independent.

Until the independence of the Estonian nation state is regained, the Estonian National Independence Party will defend the interests of the Estonian people in the present political situation, acting as a national opposition party to the Communist Party of Estonia.

We find it necessary to include the following goals in the program of the Estonian National Independence Party.

I. The restoration of historic truth.

1. The disclosure and public availability of authentic materials concerning:
 - a. the creation of the independent Republic of Estonia and the period of independent statehood (the history of the War of Independence, the Peace Treaty of Tartu, national culture, national heroes, etc.); the years 1939-40 and the liquidation of independence; the war years; the attempts in 1944 to restore Estonian independence.
 - b. the illegal acts of repression carried out against the Estonian people since 1940 (terror, imprisonment, deportations, collectivization, etc.)

II. The struggle for the predominance and increased influence of the nationality indigenous to the nation state of Estonia.

1. The restoration of the prominence of the Estonian language in everyday life and official business — the adoption of the Estonian language as the official language of Estonia.
2. The enactment of a citizenship law for the ESSR (citizenship may be granted automatically to all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Estonia prior to August 6, 1940, and to their descendants; also in certain specified instances to individuals who can speak and write the Estonian language).
3. ESSR citizenship must guarantee to the citizens of the ESSR certain precedence above other individuals.

Only individuals with ESSR citizenship may work within the machinery of the state (the government and other organs of power). Only individuals with ESSR citizenship will have the right to vote.

4. The obstruction of the large influx of migrants, and the provision for the indigenous Estonian nationality to remain a significant majority in their homeland.

III. The struggle against the destruction of the natural environment of Estonia.

1. The struggle against ruinous mining and the unreasonable wasting of natural resources, pollution of the air as well as underground and surface waters, and destruction of farmlands.

IV. Economy

1. The reorganization of the inflexible planned economy into a free-market economy.
2. The transition of Estonia to full financial and economic autonomy.
3. The search for opportunities to develop industries with promising long-term outlook for the 21st century.
4. The halting of extensive exploitation (an end to the artificial expansion of industry; and an effort to liquidate currently existing economic anomalies, for which raw materials as well as labor are imported); the development of intensive exploitation.
5. The creation of a sensible system of industry and agriculture (after first becoming acquainted with the know-how of highly developed industrial and agricultural countries), which would guarantee an increase in the standard of living, a wage for the worker, and goods for the consumer.
6. The creation of opportunities for free enterprise (including the restoration of the right to own a farm, along with giving the land for use in perpetuity), the repeal of restrictions on the activity and expansion of private enterprise.
7. The creation of normalized trade relations (on a national as well as private level) between Estonia and foreign nations.

V. Human rights

1. The guarantee of all rights set forth in international agreements (The U.N. Universal Declaration on Human Rights; the International Pact on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Lands and Peoples, etc.) both constitutionally and legislatively, and the unquestionable compliance therewith (the freedom of thought, conscience and religion; the right of assembly and association; the right to freedom of opinion and the free expression of those opinions, the right to leave and return to one's homeland, etc.).
2. The creation of humanly decent living conditions in prisons and places of detention. Detention and punishment must not involve the infliction of physical suffering and debasement of human dignity. Citizens of the ESSR found guilty by the courts shall serve their sentences in Estonia.

VI. Culture and education

1. The improvement of primary and higher education to a level which guarantees a real education consistent with current world standards.

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Canada...

(Continued from page 1)
will be tabled in the near future.

The Memorandum of Understanding provides for:

- the taking of evidence by commission, at the instance of the Crown or the accused;
- the opportunity for departmental historians and lawyers to work in the countries along with their justice officials and archivists;
- conformity to both Canadian rules of evidence and procedure and the foreign government's sovereignty and legal requirements for taking evidence;
- the six conditions recommended by the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry for taking evidence abroad. (They are: the protection of reputations through confidentiality; the use of independent interpreters; access to original documents where relevant; access to witnesses' previous statements; freedom of examination of witnesses in agreement with Canadian rules of evidence; and the videotaping of

such examination.)

"The additional safeguard of the six conditions recommended by Mr. Justice Deschenes in addition to obtaining evidence in accordance with Canadian procedures should guarantee fairness and justice to all concerned," said Mr. Hnatyshyn.

Amendments to the Criminal Code which came into force on September 16, 1987, allow for the trial within Canada of individuals accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity in modern as well as in past conflicts.

The Ukrainian Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee told The Ukrainian Weekly that the UCC's Civil Liberties Commission was to meet on February 17 to discuss what steps to take — especially as regards the fact that the Memorandum of Understanding deals only with Nazi war criminals, although legislation providing for prosecution of war criminals in Canada is not limited to Nazi war criminals or to crimes committed during World War II.

Memorandum of Mutual Understanding

Memorandum of Mutual Understanding between the Department of Justice of Canada and the Procurator General's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Department of Justice of Canada and the Procurator General's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the spirit of reciprocity, cooperation and mutual interest in prosecuting Nazi War Criminals have agreed as follows:

1. The Department of Justice of Canada requests the assistance of the Procurator General's office of the USSR and the Procurator General's office of the USSR agrees to assist the Department of Justice of Canada in taking legal action in relation to persons who committed War Crimes and/or Crimes Against Humanity in connection with the activities of Nazi Germany in the years of the second world war.

2. The Department of Justice of Canada will supply through diplomatic channels to the Procurator General's office of the USSR on a confidential basis the names and other details of persons suspected of War Crimes and/or Crimes Against Humanity who are resident in Canada. The Procurator General's office of the USSR shall receive and keep such information confidential and shall not release any such information to the press, either in the USSR or elsewhere, or to any other country or person without the prior approval of the Department of Justice of Canada until the conclusion of the trial.

3. The Procurator General's office of the USSR agrees to cause investigations to be made in the USSR with a view to ascertaining:

- a) the names and addresses of witnesses;
 - b) documentary evidence available in court records, archives and other institutions in the USSR relevant to the inquiries being made.
4. The Procurator General's office of the USSR agrees to provide the Department of Justice of Canada with the names and addresses of material witnesses and with documentary evidence, relevant to specific cases.

5. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will permit historians-experts employed by the Department of Justice of Canada to enter the

USSR and work together with historians-experts from the USSR on specific cases.

6. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will provide historians-experts from the Department of Justice of Canada with original archival documents (historical, legal and other material) in connection with the investigation of specific cases of Nazi criminals.

7. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will permit Crown counsel and historians-experts from the Department of Justice of Canada to visit the places where the crimes occurred and take photographs of these places and things which might be used as evidence.

8. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will enable Crown counsel from the Department of Justice of Canada to freely pose questions to witnesses and to do so in the presence of historians-experts from Canada.

9. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will provide Crown counsel from the Department of Justice of Canada in advance of questioning of witnesses with all statements and other evidence previously given by the witnesses which are in the possession of the Procurator General's office of the USSR.

10. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will permit Canadian Crown Counsel to obtain statements signed by the witnesses and other depositions of witnesses.

11. The Procurator General's office of the USSR will furnish to the Department of Justice of Canada copies of original documents in its possession certified in a form acceptable to a Canadian Court.

12. When a Canadian Court makes a request to obtain evidence in the USSR:

- a) the Procurator General's office of the USSR will do everything possible to provide such evidence;
- b) Canadian representatives will obtain evidence in accordance with Canadian rules of evidence inasmuch as the legitimate rights and interests of Soviet witnesses are not violated;
- c) on the Canadian side the person presiding at such hearings will be a representative of the Canadian Court;
- d) at the taking of evidence interpreters chosen by the Canadian

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OSI chief promises vigorous pursuit of alleged war criminals in U.S.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The Office of Special Investigations is now examining the records of over 600 individuals in the U.S. in search of World War II criminals, according to Neal Sher, its current director at the U.S. Justice Department.

And he promised an audience at the Ner Tamid Congregation in Chicago, on January 25, that his office would continue the vigorous pursuit and deportation of those it deems to have committed atrocities. He said he considered 1987 especially successful with six deportations and another seven cases instituted.

Many, he predicted, will be deported and others will simply leave the country not wanting to fight the procedure: "After they get that letter from OSI (some) will just leave. Adios. Good riddance. That's OK, too," he commented.

Assuring his audience that deportation is appropriate and not an insignificant punishment, the OSI director said that the deportee is humiliated and exposed as a criminal by the American judicial system — the most equitable, anywhere.

"Those out there all over the country," he went on to say, "who have reason to fear us, ... (that) have reason to be afraid of getting that letter — because they more than anyone else know what they did during the war — they know we're out there.

"And they know that as every day goes by, we're getting a little closer and many of them we will catch up to. They'll be notified that we have some questions. Maybe they'll have some answer. And maybe they won't."

Earlier in the lecture, Mr. Sher discussed the role of government in the issue of deporting suspected war criminals, arguing that since America is the haven for the oppressed it must not also be a refuge for the oppressor.

He said that the presence in the U.S. of war criminals cannot be ignored, and claimed that there were many in Chicago who would fall under that category.

The director of the OSI reviewed the various cases which ended in deportation. The first person he discussed was the former Croatian leader Andrija

Artukovic. Calling Mr. Artukovic "the highest ranking, most culpable Nazi criminal known to have entered this country," Mr. Sher expressed sorrow that young people in the Croatian community saw him as a hero.

Refusing to discuss the evidence in the Demjanjuk case, which is now being tried in Jerusalem, he nevertheless said that despite newspaper accounts, John Demjanjuk, the retired Cleveland auto-worker accused of war crimes, is receiving the fairest of trials.

"Newspaper accounts ... simply have absolutely no bearing with the truth," he contended. "We're in communication with the lawyers there; we know what's going on. And I can assure you he is getting the fairest of trials, and is getting the ultimate amount of due process."

Depicting the late Karl Linnas as "the chief of a Nazi-created concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia," he stated that the entire Jewish community of Estonia which had not fled the country was wiped out under Nazi rule there.

Insisting that the evidence received from the Soviet Union about Mr. Linnas was fully tested and verified by American forensic experts, he felt the case against the man was proved.

So, any mitigating factors in Mr. Linnas' situation he found irrelevant. Mr. Sher felt that justice was served in sending Mr. Linnas to the USSR despite the fact that the Soviets had already tried him in absentia.

The director did not, however, address the question of the legitimacy of the Soviet trial, in which the verdict and sentence were reported in a Soviet newspaper several days before the court proceedings had begun.

Mr. Linnas' deportation was not without political fallout, either. Saying that there was a lot of pressure upon his office, Mr. Sher credited Patrick Buchanan, the former White House communications director, with the orchestrated effort to keep Mr. Linnas in the United States.

Additionally, he said he felt it was tragic that some Balts continued to see Mr. Linnas as a martyr and a victim.

In addition to the well-publicized cases there were other, less known individuals whom the OSI has prosecuted.

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Californians raise funds for commission

SAN FRANCISCO — A broad initiative to raise funds for the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine is under way in California.

The commission's staff director, Dr. James Mace, and staff assistant, Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov, came to California and spoke at Ukrainian Independence Day observances in San Francisco on January 24, organized by the Northern California Branch of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

The UACC also included a direct mail fund-raising appeal on behalf of the commission in its mailing announcing the event. This mailing is being followed up with telephone calls. Similar fund-raising activities are under way in Southern California.

Because California has one of the largest and wealthiest Ukrainian communities in the United States, campaign organizers have set a goal of \$15,000 statewide.

As of January 29, contributions from

California totalled \$3,253. Unless contributors request anonymity, their names will be included in an appendix to the famine commission's official report to Congress.

While in California, Drs. Mace and Samilenko-Tsvetkov stayed at the home of Drs. Oleh and Nancy Weres. Dr. Oleh Weres is a public member of the famine commission. The Weres' reside in Sonoma, located in the California wine country approximately 40 miles northeast of San Francisco. Sonoma has recently established a sister-city relationship with Kaniv, Ukraine, where Taras Shevchenko is buried.

The Weres' organized a reception for Drs. Mace and Samilenko-Tsvetkov at their home on January 23, using the opportunity to educate the citizens of Sonoma and participants in the Sister Cities Project about modern Ukrainian history and the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.



Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov and Dr. James Mace during their visit to California.

Obituary

Steven Sawchuk, pediatrician Ukrainian activist, dead at 71

YARDLEY, Pa. — Dr. Steven Sawchuk, 71, a prominent Philadelphia pediatrician active in the Ukrainian community, died on January 9 here at his home.

He was born in Chicago, the son of the late Rt. Rev. Protopresbyter John and Pani-Matka Teckla Sawchuk. The Rt. Rev. Sawchuk was pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on North Fifth Street in Philadelphia for over 35 years.

Dr. Sawchuk completed all of his schooling in Philadelphia, graduating from Temple University School of Medicine in December 1943. He interned at Episcopal Hospital and underwent pediatric training at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia.

He practiced pediatrics in Philadelphia for six years and left his practice to accept a fellowship in maternal and child health sponsored by the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene in Baltimore.

He received his master's degree in public health in May of 1952. He entered the Public Health Services as a lieutenant commander and was assigned to the Indian Reservation of Rosebud, S.D., where he served for one year.

He briefly was employed by Smith,

Kline - Beckman, in Philadelphia, after which he was employed by the Baby Products Company of Johnson & Johnson, a worldwide pharmaceutical firm.

Dr. Sawchuk had been with the Baby Products Company for the past 22 years and held the position of director of medical services. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the Institute For Pediatric Service. He was a member of

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Dr. Steven Sawchuk

LaSalle hosts Millennium Forum

by Erast Pohorylo

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian literature course and "The Ukrainian Millennium Forum" at La Salle University were officially inaugurated on January 26. Fifteen students, six faculty members and several guests from the Ukrainian community of Philadelphia met at a luncheon presided over by the Mitred Archbishop Dr. John Bilanych, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

Dr. Miroslav Labunka of La Salle's history department spoke about the significance of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' in the history of Ukraine. Following the luncheon, Dr. Labunka gave an in-depth lecture about this historic event to the students of the class.

The course and lecture series, taught and coordinated by Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, are being offered in conjunction with the celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity; they are made possible by the generous

support of the Ukrainian community.

The course deals with Ukrainian literature, emphasizing the Christian themes and motifs inherent in it. It is designed to acquaint the students with the role and function of Christianity in the Slavic East, to offer a comprehensive view of Ukrainian culture and to examine the meaning of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Topics to be discussed range from, "The Lay of Ihor's Campaign" to Christian themes and motifs in Soviet Ukrainian literature. While Dr. Rudnytsky will lecture on most of the subjects himself, several guest lecturers have been scheduled. In addition to Dr. Labunka, these include: Bishop Robert Moskal, the Rev. Marian Procyk, Dr. Albert Kipa, the artist Marko Zubar, Dr. George Perfecky, Dr. Ihor Kunash and others.

La Salle's Millennium Forum is open to the public. Unless otherwise indicated, lectures are held each Tuesday, at 1:30 p.m. Olney Hall 305.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Detroit District holds annual meeting, elects Tatarsky

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

DETROIT — The Ukrainian National Association's Greater Detroit District Committee at its annual meeting on January 31 began to chart its course of activities for 1988.

Under the leadership of Roman Tatarsky, UNA supreme advisor, a series of major successes was reviewed for the delegates and guests who attended. Mr. Tatarsky named Detroit as one of the primary UNA centers in America and Canada.

He elaborated on the 31st UNA Convention, the Zhuravli Chorus from Poland, Chaika Chorus and Veselka dancers from Sydney, Australia, and Lemkovyna Ensemble, also from Poland. At all performances. Each group played to sell-out audiences.

For the Millennium Year, the UNA in Detroit will host the Barvinok Dance Ensemble from Brazil. A priority in 1988 will be to hold a seminar-conference for all branch secretaries and to determine strategies for enlistment of new members. Other items on the agenda included a UNA Day, general fraternal activities, and a wider participation by UNA officers in community affairs so as to foster UNA membership growth.



Detroit area UNA'ers at the annual meeting of the UNA's Detroit District Committee with UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan (seated, second from left).

Thirty-five delegates and guests attended the annual meeting of the District Committee. Twenty-eight representatives from branches 82, 94, 146, 174, 175, 183, and 292 were in attendance. Despite repeated efforts by the district secretary, 13 branches failed to take part in the conclave.

At this time, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan was introduced to the

delegation. After the order of business was adopted and the presence of a quorum was established, Dr. Alexander Serafyn, as chairman, Stella Fedyk, as vice-chairman, and Roman Lazarchuk, as secretary, were selected to serve on the presidium. A period of silence was observed in memory of deceased members. Mr. Lazarchuk read the minutes of the 1987 annual meeting written by the late Stefan Zubal.

As retiring district chairman, Mr. Tatarsky elaborated on his role in UNA activities during his tenure and highlighted general projects. Other officers detailed their respective reports. Noteworthy was treasurer Yaroslav Baziuk's report which disclosed a sum of more than \$4,500 in the Detroit district's coffers.

Mr. Sochan was called to the podium where he addressed the delegation on issues concerning the state of the UNA. He pointed out the alarming but continuous reduction of membership over the past two decades and showed concern by similar patterns in other fraternal, schools, churches, etc.

"This, however," said Mr. Sochan, "does not mean we are not looking for better and newer strategies, actions, and methods for more positive results." "Our financial position," he continued, "has never been better, with current earnings approximating \$2.5 million dollars per year. Our real estate and other properties have become more and more affluent."

Mr. Sochan was especially precise about the services which have been delivered to the Ukrainian community

— publications, books, literary works, issuance of pertinent periodicals to U.S. Senators and Congressmen, expansion of activities for younger people not only at Soyuzivka but wherever the need arises, widely acclaimed scholarships, sponsorship of Ukrainian cultural groups from other continents, direct supportive services for Ukrainian disidents, generous financial assistance to the U.S. Commission on the Ukrainian Famine and so on.

In the foregoing evaluation of benefits, Mr. Sochan underscored one fact. He applauded the many UNA centers and workers in the field. His concluding remarks were penetrating when he said, "You are needed. Service is important and builds our fraternal... and we ask you to continue this work. Ukraine needs us more than ever during this crucial period — and we promise to support you in this endeavor."

After a vote of confidence was given to the retiring executive board, a new slate of officers was presented by Olha Maruszczak, nominations committee chairman.

The following persons were named: Mr. Tatarsky, president; Dr. Alexander Serafyn, executive vice-president; Irene Pryjma, vice-president; Roman Lazarchuk, general secretary; Yaroslav Baziuk, treasurer; Wasyl Papiz, publicity director; Stephen M. Wichar Sr., public relations; Zenon Wasylkevych and Romana Dyhdalo, coordinators of special events; Dr. Atanas Slusachuk, Petro Zaluha and Dmytro Koshylovsky, members-at-large; Stella Fedyk, (Continued on page 14)

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Happy birthday, Batko Soyuz

"Do you know, what happened on February 22?"

"Washington's Birthday," I answered somewhat puzzled by this question.

"You're half right. But the event is something more meaningful to all the members of the UNA. Let's go back to that day 94 years ago, to Shamokin, Pa."

That day, which occurred 94 years ago, is recorded in the March 1, 1894, issue of Svoboda as a very solemn occasion. Reports about the meeting were titled "Sovershyshasia," (from Church Slavonic), — "It has been accomplished" — alluding to Christ's crucifixion as having completed the salvation of mankind. The religious tone of the announcement was continued with quotations from Shevchenko.

The historic meeting was described as follows.

The meeting begins at 9 a.m.

Delegates from Ukrainian brotherhoods and patriotic Ukrainians assemble in church.

Divine liturgy is celebrated to the singing of choir, which is described as moving, such that tears flow from the eyes of many of those present.

The meeting begins in a hall, after singing of the hymn to the Holy Spirit, "Tsariu Nebesny" and eloquent words from the Rev. Polansky, who explains the aims and goals of this new Ukrainian National Association and what

benefits would flow from it to all Ukrainians in America.

Then follows the election of the Supreme Officers, Supreme Assembly, and the Supreme Auditing Committee.

The seal of the UNA is approved.

Resolutions are passed:

- that each member receive a certificate and a copy of the UNA constitution;

- that each member pay initial dues of 50 percents and subsequently 50 cents monthly.

The meeting is concluded on a high note, where the entire Ukrainian community is urged to join the UNA in massive numbers. The rest is history.

Let's take these same words from Shevchenko used on that day and listen to them (translated from Ukrainian):

And a miracle occurred,
the dead have come to life,
and opened their eyes!

Brother embraced brother,
saying to him — words of silent love!

These words contain the real spirit of fraternalism and ideas which were imprinted on the founders of a new fraternal organization. Let us revive that spirit today and rejoice.

February 22 is the Ukrainian National Association's founders day, the 94th anniversary of its establishment.

Happy birthday Batko Soyuz, Happy birthday UNA.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-89

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. Applicants are judged on the basis of financial need, scholastic record and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than APRIL 1, 1988.

For application form write to:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The UNA's day

"... to promote unity, social intercourse and social relations and to diffuse principles of benevolence and charity among Ukrainians and their descendants residing within the United States and its possessions and within the Dominion of Canada, to secure their moral and mental development, to educate and instruct them in the principles of free government, American institutions and laws, and for those purposes to open, organize and maintain schools, libraries and other educational facilities, to arrange and provide for their entertainment and amusement, to publish and circulate among them literary and educational publications and newspapers in their own and in the English languages, and to provide and maintain an old-age home for its members... and to provide recreational, sport, cultural and vacation facilities for its members, their families and children."

The quotation cited above is from the Charter of the Ukrainian National Association. It describes the lofty goals of this fraternal benefit association founded 94 years ago, on February 22, 1984, in the humble town of Shamokin, Pa.

More briefly, however, the UNA's purpose can be summarized as lending a helping hand to one's brother.

During the 94 years of its existence, the UNA has grown in size — that is, in the number of its members and the value of its assets — and, in turn, its fraternal programs have expanded. Thus, while the UNA's fraternal activity at the time of its founding consisted of providing money for the burial of deceased members, today, that fraternal activity encompasses many spheres of service.

The UNA has supported countless Ukrainian causes, from the erection of a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington to the creation of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, to publishing Dr. Robert Conquest's study of Soviet collectivization and the resultant Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine titled "The Harvest of Sorrow."

Most recently, the UNA donated \$30,000 to the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine (the UNA was a prime mover behind efforts to establish this U.S. government body) and decided to contribute \$150,000 to the Harvard Project on the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'.

The UNA also is a patron of Ukrainian fine and folk arts. It has staged many cultural presentations, including Ukrainian operas and a concert of symphonic music, and it has sponsored the U.S. tours of a number of ensembles, including the Zhuravli men's chorus and the Lemkovyna folkloric ensemble, both from Poland. This year, the UNA is a sponsor of the U.S. tour of a Ukrainian dance troupe from Brazil — Barvinok.

As regards charitable activity, the UNA has always been there when help was needed, whether it was an earthquake in Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, where many Ukrainians live, or a flood in Johnstown, Pa. The UNA also continues to support Ukrainian cultural community life in Poland.

It is in the realm of publications, perhaps, that the UNA is best known. Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, Veselka, numerous books, the annual UNA Almanac — all these are published by the UNA.

Nor has the UNA neglected sports activity. The UNA is a top promoter of sports among Ukrainians: national golf and bowling tournaments, swim meets and tennis championships, and countless local athletic events have been held thanks to the UNA.

Special attention is given by the UNA to youth activities such as summer camps, and cultural and educational programs. And, just last year alone, the UNA allocated over \$115,000 to scholarships for youths attending colleges and universities throughout North America.

For seniors, the UNA offers housing at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, as well as the opportunity to join the Association of UNA Seniors.

There are just so many other examples of UNA fraternal activity that we could cite. But, certainly, the ones listed above are enough to prove a point: the UNA is there to serve its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian nation.

That is why, February 22, the anniversary of the UNA's founding in 1894, is an event worth noting. And that is why we hope the UNA thrives for many, many years to come.

Mnohaya Lita, UNA!



A VIEW FROM CANADA

Sharing the Olympic flame

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

There are a few Manitobans who will be watching the Olympics with special interest — not because their relatives or friends are competing, but because they already are part of the Winter Olympics 1988. Each is one of the 6,520 Canadians who submitted approximately 6.7 million applications to "share the flame" and carry the Olympic torch on its way to Calgary.

The torch relay for the XV Olympic Winter Games was the idea of Thomas Eason, project implementation manager for Petro-Canada Inc. He wanted as many Canadians as possible to feel a part of the Olympics. Petro-Canada, a Crown-owned oil company, became the sponsor and organizer of the torch relay at a cost of \$5.5 million.

Canadians were invited to submit their names for a draw, with close to 7,000 to be selected to carry the torch for one kilometer. The flame, lit from the sun at Mount Olympus in Greece, and flown to St. John's, Newfoundland, would travel 18,000 kilometers and 88 days throughout Canada, reaching Calgary on February 13. Even the organizers at Petro-Canada were astounded at the response. Around 6.7 million Canadians applied for the chance to run with the flame through a Canadian winter, which included routes through each province and the two territories. People actually wanted to carry the Olympic torch through the Yukon Territory and the North West Territories, including Inuvik, 200 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle! Applicants were aware that in the remote areas the flame would travel by snowmobile and dogsled. Also, 7,056 kilometers would be traveled by aircraft and ship across large stretches of water.

Applicants understood that they were responsible for transportation to and from their one kilometer run. They could select a particular day and general location to run. No fee or purchase was required to enter, but the applications had to be deposited at the Petro-Canada gas stations. Those who were selected would receive an Olympic Torch Relay track suit, specially designed for the run, and limited in number to the runners and designated Petro-Canada support staff.

The youngest runner who actually ran was a 4-year-old boy, although one eight months pregnant woman participated, as did a mother with her 4-month-old daughter strapped to her chest in a Snuggli. The oldest runner, who walked quickly through the streets of Edmonton was a 101-year-old resident of a Calgary nursing home.

The torch itself was designed to resemble the Calgary Tower, where the Olympic flame will burn during the games. The official torch run brochure states that the prime concern in designing the Olympic torch was ensuring that the flame would not go out, especially when it was to be carried in temperatures down to -40 degrees centigrade [Fahrenheit and Centigrade meet at -40], and winds up to 60 kilometers per hour. Three different fuel mixes were blended to accommodate various weather conditions. The torch weighs 3½ lb., is 23½ inches long, and is made of Canadian maple and aluminum.

One hopeful, Amanda Hyworren, 18, of Winnipeg, submitted 16,280 applications, and was lucky. Luckier still was the man who submitted just one application — and was also picked.

Many Ukrainians entered their names for the chance to be part of the Olympics through the torch relay, and many throughout Canada were fortunate in the draw. From the list of runners through Manitoba, 21 names are obviously Ukrainian: Kowalchuk, Leschshyn, Broda, Maksymyk, Warwaruk, Senick, Seniuk, Shiyak, Staska, Wasylenko, Melnyk, Pistawka, Drobot, Grabowsky, Stecky and others.

Among those who braved the Manitoba winter to run with the torch are three Ukrainians from Winnipeg. Lorne Ferley, the principal of the George the Fifth School in Norwood, Man., carried the flame near Portage and Main, the main intersection of the city. He is descended from a Ukrainian family who settled in Teulon, Man., reported the Ukrainian Voice.

Sixteen-year-old Zdan Shulakewych had sent in 400 applications to Petro-Canada, and one of these was picked in the draw. He ran on January 15, at 8:10 a.m., right before the torch reached Winnipeg before St. Anne's Road at the Trans-Canada Highway. Zdan said that there were people lining the road already at 5 a.m., including children who had arrived on schoolbuses. By the time his kilometer run began, there were enormous crowds along the road. Even though it was -17 degrees C, he was warm in his official red-and-white tracksuit.

Zdan is now in grade 11, and intends to go on to university to major in science. He is a member of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, and the Tyrsa Youth Choir. The torch relay is not Zdan's only contact with sports. He is very active in volleyball and basketball. In 1989 in Saskatoon, he will be part of the Manitoba provincial team competing in volleyball at the Canada Summer Games.

Zdan wanted to run in the torch relay because he thought it would be a good experience, he'd be a part of the Olympics, and — the tracksuit made a great outfit. His expectations came true. Zdan found the run "fantastic!"

At 4 p.m. on the same day, Adriana Narozniak, 29, carried the torch from the City Hall in Portage la Prairie, a town 90 kilometers west of Winnipeg. She was amazed at the great number of people waiting so long to see the torch pass. In her limited-edition tracksuit, she wasn't even too cold. Adriana had sent in only 13 applications for January 14, and 13 for the 15th, which was day 60 of the torch relay. She found that the hardest part was holding up the torch for the kilometer. The torch weighs 3½ pounds, but when just filled up with fuel, can weigh much more.

Adriana is articling as a chartered accountant in Winnipeg. She has a bachelor of science, and an honors bachelor of commerce from the University of Manitoba. She is active in the SUM and TUSM Ukrainian youth organizations. She has a free moment from her studies, she enjoys swimming, aerobics and traveling. She had never run before as a sport, but now, after the relay, has started running every day.

Adriana found the experience wonderful, exciting, unreal. It was a real highlight, she was elated at the run and the participation and — she has the special red and white tracksuit as a memento.

The suits are now collectors' items, with runners being offered thousands of

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kuropas response to William Wolf

Dear Editor:

William J. Wolf's response to my column on forgiveness ("A Christian Act on the Eve of the Millennium" December 20, 1987) is a welcome opportunity to further clarify my perception of this important topic.

Mr. Wolf writes that "Jewish thought includes a rich tradition of compassion and charity towards one's fellow man." I never questioned that. On the contrary, I acknowledged Jewish charity by citing the Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics: "exhortations of kindness toward ones' fellow man are frequent in Hebrew scriptures but there seems to be little or no reflection on the exigency which arises when one has been wronged by his neighbor and seeks forgiveness..." The same source further states that neither the Jewish narratives which mention charity as a virtue, "nor the abundant exhortations to kindness and compassion which we find in the prophets specifically enjoin the duty of forgiveness." Compassion and charity are wonderful virtues, but they cannot be equated with forgiveness.

Mr. Wolf suggests that differences between Ukrainians and Jews should be de-emphasized. I don't agree. Having been involved with the Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue for the past 19 years, I can tell you that we've tried that approach and it hasn't worked. It is precisely because Ukrainians assumed certain similarities existed between our two groups (or were reticent to discuss differences in order not to jeopardize "the peace process") that relations between Ukrainians and Jews deteriorated so quickly once we became caught up with issues of grave significance. Ukrainians and Jews got along swimmingly, as long as we worked in the relatively safe domestic policy arena. Things fell apart when the discussion turned to Ukrainian nationalism, the captive nations, and the Office of Special Investigations. If Jews and Ukrainians are ever to truly understand each other, leaders in both communities must be willing to openly discuss similarities and differences.

Mr. Wolf writes that "Jewish and Ukrainian history teaches us that only the Russians have benefitted when our group have been at odds." Here he's preaching to the converted. Mr. Wolf needs to convince members of his Jewish community, his Jewish organizations, and his Jewish friends. Why is it, one might well ask Mr. Wolf, that so many Ukrainians and Ukrainian organizations (the UAJC, Selfreliance, AHRU, UNA, SUMA, SUSTA) have supported his Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations with people and money while many Jewish groups have remained indifferent, even antagonistic?

I've always believed that Ukrainians and Jews have more to gain from cooperation than from derision. Cooperation, however, must be based on mutual charity, compassion, and forgiveness among equal partners willing to risk, to learn, to understand and to communicate without rancor. That Ukrainians and Jews in America haven't even come close to that kind of relationship after so many years of trying is tragic for both groups.

Myron B. Kuropas
DeKalb, Ill.

Shcherbytsky's disinformation

Dear Editor:

Your January 10 issue reported on a propaganda speech by the first Secretary of Ukraine, one Volodymyr Shcherbytsky. His speech contained several gross historical errors that demand correction.

He blamed the famine in part, on an "unforeseen drought." A study of rainfall records, kept by the Soviets themselves for 1932-33, show those years to have been unusually good in terms of rainfall.

He also claims that the Communists tried to help the Ukrainians as much as possible. In fact, this "help" took the form of orders to board up the windows on trains so that no one could toss food to the starving people who lined the tracks crying for bread. As well, police and military were used to arrest or shoot the starving who came to the cities in search of food.

All of this aforementioned "help" was, of course, in addition to the original forced confiscation of all food from rural Ukraine, so that there would be precisely nothing to eat.

Shcherbytsky also attempts to cover up the famine's real nature as genocide, by blaming "misguidance" and "distortions." Now that the Soviets can no longer continue to deny the famine's existence, they try to candy-coat this rotten rat in their closet.

Their attempt to blame the famine on natural causes and human "error" is worse than any outright denial, in that it whitewashes one of the greatest criminal atrocities of history.

Lubomyr Melnyk
Vancouver

More on act by Lubachivsky

Dear Editor:

Allow me to respond to some of the criticism of Myron Kuropas' defense of Cardinal Lubachivsky's alleged faux pas. Firstly, one must be able to distinguish between Soviets and Russians. Granted, in some situations the difference is almost academic. Nevertheless, Christians (if not political leaders) are obliged to insist on the distinction. In one of the letters it is suggested that Cardinal Lubachivsky's gesture will create the impression "that all is well and good between the Ukrainians and Soviets" (my emphasis on Soviets).

The Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church nowhere calls for reconciliation with bolshevism. (In fact, anyone really familiar with the cardinal's writings knows all too well how often he condemns Soviet communism.)

Cardinal Lubachivsky does imply, however, that all Russians — and even the Moscow Patriarchate — need not a priori be evil. Any true Christian should be able to appreciate this point. If not, then why should we be surprised the next time someone refers to all Ukrainians as "pogromists, fascists" etc. etc. Certainly Patriarch Josyf Slipyj expressed his opposition to collective guilt when in 1980 he actually wished the Moscow Patriarchate "spiritual growth" and stated that he was willing in theory to "recognize the rights of the Moscow Patriarchate."

But the most controversial part of Cardinal Lubachivsky's appeal to the Russian Church and nation is his

implicit avowal of guilt vis-a-vis these two groups. One of the previous letters justifiably asks, "What did the Ukrainian nation do to the Russian nation?" Saying to the Russians, "forgive us as we forgive you" initially does seem ludicrous.

And yet it is this aspect of Patriarch Myroslav Ivan's gesture which is the most evangelical and radically Christian, for it unequivocally manifests the "folly of the cross" (1 Cor. 1:19-25) of which St. Paul speaks so eloquently. This Christlike folly lies in the fact that although politically and historically it is ridiculous to draw attention to any wrongs which Ukrainians may have inflicted upon Russians (simply because the ratio would probably amount to 1 million to one) simple logic, nevertheless, dictates that throughout history there must have been incidents of innocent Russians being despised by Ukrainians only because of the former's nationality.

Again, I repeat, politically Cardinal Lubachivsky's act is inopportune because it can be used as "ammunition" by an adversary who already possesses overbearing "arsenals." But need I point out that the cardinal is not a politician. And he should not be required to behave like a publicist, who of necessity ignores the intricacies of history as well as the divine perspective thereof.

The Sermon on the Mount suggests a morality for persons who have nothing to lose, simply because they have already lost their very lives in the baptismal font. Patriarch Myroslav Ivan is behaving according to this latter morality when he is willing to go the extra mile, give his enemy his cloak as well as his coat, and actually make himself vulnerable to those who would take advantage of him (Matthew 5:40-42).

The previous reference to baptism brings me to my final point. I believe that in 100 years any Christian historian writing about the Millennium of Ukraine's Baptism will consider the most outstanding event of 1988 to be not any of the concerts, not any of the publications, not any of the festivals, but rather a gesture which reflected sheer, unadulterated Christian altruism — that is, the gesture of Cardinal Lubachivsky towards a nation and Church that are certainly our biggest "debtors." Those who find this gesture offensive should remember that Christianity will always be offensive, simply because it is not of this world. The gods who are of this world — Perun, Dazhboh, Veles, no doubt politically would give us much more "mileage." But in 1988 we celebrate the rejection of these gods.

Of course, the Church need not necessarily be allowed to impose a political strategy on the Ukrainian nation. But a fortiori Ukrainian cardinals should not be forced to accept the moral strategies of Ukrainian politicians.

In conclusion, I must say that anyone who appreciates the absolute uniqueness of the Millennium year and understands this uniqueness from a Christian perspective will not be surprised by actions and gestures that express boundless love, gratuitous forgiveness and divine folly. He will not be surprised because these are precisely the fundamental aspects of Christian baptism, a rite grounded in the dying of God's own Son. From a Christian perspective Ukraine will always be a great nation because she has always borne within her the "dying of Christ" (II Cor. 4:10) thereby "midwifing" divine life into this world.

In fact those in our community interested in a real "propaganda coup" would exploit Cardinal Lubachivsky's gesture in order to highlight Ukraine's life-creating mission, a mission so different from the death-creating acts of Ukraine's various imperialist neighbors.

The Rev. Peter Galadza
Notre Dame, Ind.

What is the stand of our bishops?

Dear Editor:

Congratulations for printing Ksenia Antypiv's and George Primak's letters in the February 7 issue. Ms. Antypiv expressed best the reaction of God-loving and God-fearing Ukrainian Christians relative to Cardinal Lubachivsky's "appeal for reconciliation with the Russian people and the Muscovite Patriarchate." And Mr. Primak hit the nail on the head when he wrote: "The Russians (especially Kremlin bosses) must be laughing like hell etc. etc."

During this greatest and most sacred of all events — our Ukrainian Millennium — all of us Ukrainians scattered throughout the free world, and especially our brothers and sisters in Kiev, Lviv, and throughout the vast expanses of our fatherland look to our spiritual leaders to demonstrate brotherly love and Ukrainian solidarity — which Russians fear — in declaring to the entire world "who we are, whose children" ... of which blood.

Relative to the "deafening silence" ... Would the Servant of God, the venerable and holy, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky keep silent? And how about our great patriot and modern martyr, the saintly, venerable Patriarch Josyf Slipyj? Would his lips be sealed if he were alive?

The Ukrainian people who have suffered (and died) deserve to know not only from the Sobor of Ukrainian bishops, but from each individual exarch, what their stand is on vital questions which concern all Ukrainians in the entire world.

The Rev. Nestor Hodowany-Stone
Alpine, Calif.

ACTION ITEM

The Smithsonian Institution is our country's national museum established "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge." As such it is deeply involved in public education. This spring, its Resident Associate Program in Washington is offering an eight-week course titled "The Living Spirit: 1,000 Years of the Russian Church" on Tuesday evenings from April 19 through June 7. The lead lecture deals with "The Christian Church in Russia: 988-1918. Letters of comment and correction should be sent to: Ms. Janet W. Solinger, director, The Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, 1100 Jefferson Drive SW, Washington, D.C. 20560.

submitted by the Ukrainian American Community Network
of the Commonwealth of Virginia

FOR YOUR INFORMATION: Letters to the Village Voice

Following are the texts of letters to the editor published by the Village Voice in response to "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust." The first three letters appeared in the February 2 issue of the newspaper, while the fourth appeared on February 9. We reprint them here for the information of our readers.

Dear Editor:

Jeff Coplon's "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust" [January 12] contains so much error and absurdity that I waive his — let us say misleading — account of my life and writings. But he speaks of my scholarly reputation as moribund because of my recent "The Harvest of Sorrow," which was reviewed gratefully well by academics and laymen, in periodicals left and right. He has scraped up some exceptions. Five of these are hardly the admired Sovietologists he claims, arousing embarrassment even in their sympathizers and hilarity elsewhere. These anti-Stalinists say what I recount didn't happen. Moshe Lewin is another matter. He is a distinguished, if eccentric, scholar. He says not so much that it didn't happen as that I shouldn't write about it: odd for a scholar.

That Stalin's moves included a special assault on the Ukraine has been doubted by those who have not seen the evidence. Reviewing my book, Peter Wiles, professor of Russian Social and Economic Studies at the London School of Economics, and Geoffrey Hosking, head of the London School of Slavonic Studies both say they had been skepti-

cal, but now feel I have proved the matter.

Why the misattribution of some photographs (if they are misattributed) should be thought to refute the testimony of vast numbers of eyewitnesses is inexplicable. The same general picture is presented by foreign workers and party activists, by journalists and peasants. Even in Moscow, one can now read of 10 million peasant casualties, of the famine being "artificial," of the special blow at the Ukraine. As to figures, the leading Soviet scholar in the field, V.P. Danilov, gives a Soviet population deficit for 1930-1937 of 15 to 16 million. (I was not able to use this originally, but it is in my paperback edition.) But perhaps the clearest summing up of the whole Stalin policy was made by Vasily Grossman, the Soviet Union's leading writer on the Jewish Holocaust: "The decree required that the peasants of the Ukraine, the Don, and the Kuban be put to death by starvation, be put to death along with their little children."

Grossman (whose own mother was gassed at Treblinka) gives a moving account of Ukrainian sufferings, and makes the comparison with the Holocaust as an inhuman crime. Of course the Holocaust was unique. But it is disgraceful to say that finding high figures for the Ukrainian dead means denigrating the Holocaust.

And this left-right stuff is nonsense. My views on the Stalinist era are those of Stephen Cohen and Roy Medvedev, of the Italian Communists and many in Moscow. A Serbo-Croatian edition of

"The Harvest of Sorrow" is due out in Belgrade shortly. But what I enjoyed most in Coplon's piece was his charge that I and others "red-baited" New York Timesman Walter Duranty. Duranty wasn't a red at all, just a self-serving liar; what's more, he admitted this, giving the death toll of the famine whose existence he had denied as seven to eight million, and possibly as high as 10 million. I think liars should be baited. Dupes, too, perhaps less harshly.

Robert Conquest
Stanford, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Let the quote attributed to me by Jeff Coplon in "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust" leave an erroneous impression with any of your readers, please permit me to state for the record my view that the fact that a famine of tragic magnitude took place in the Ukraine during the early 1930s cannot seriously be questioned. Nor can there be any doubt that it took an enormous toll in innocent human life or that the regime of Josef Stalin must bear the lion's share of the blame.

Eli M. Rosenbaum
Washington

Dear Editor:

The thesis of Jeff Coplon's "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust" seems to be that those who observed or wrote about the Ukrainian famine were Nazi collaborators or fascists. Among such "Nazis" he might have mentioned Harry Lang, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; the Mennonite Central Committee; and Christian Science Monitor Moscow correspondent William Henry Chamberlain.

In my own work, I have had the cooperation of individuals and institutions that even a Coplon would be hard-pressed to portray as closet Nazis. They include the Institute of the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide, in Jerusalem (which has published some of my work on the famine); the American Jewish Committee, whose representative testified in favor of creating a Commission on the Ukraine Famine; the Hartford branch of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (which prepared a teachers' guide not unlike New York's); and the Institute for the Study of Genocide, founded by Simon Wiesenthal, where Coplon could have gone to a November 13 conference at which I discussed my work.

While no responsible scholar of genocide should tolerate any attempt to equate the Ukrainian famine and the Holocaust, neither should they attempt to diminish the significance of what Stalin did to the Ukrainians.

Coplon claims that so-called "feminologists" reject Soviet sources in favor of "unverifiable emigre accounts." Untrue. It is precisely the Soviet sources which are most useful in tracing the policies which caused and responded to the famine. They show that by late 1931, Soviet agriculture was exhausted by the forcible procurement of produce. Molotov responded by declaring that a drought had crippled agriculture in the Volga Basin, and limited aid was mobilized. In July 1932, the central authorities were warned of impending famine in the Ukraine. Stalin responded in October by intensifying grain seizures. In January 1933, Stalin took direct control of the Ukrainian party in order to break any manifestation of political and cultural self-assertion.

The reason there is controversy on the issue of how many people Stalin killed is because in 1937 Stalin had his census officials shot for not finding enough people. Lastly, Coplon accuses the Reaganites of exploiting the famine by backing the creation of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Actually, the legislation creating it was introduced by two New Jersey Democrats, Senator Bill Bradley and Congressman Jim Florio, and the administration initially opposed it.

James E. Mace
Staff Director
Commission on the Ukraine Famine
Washington

Dear Editor:

In comparison with the rest of Jeff Coplon's "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust" [January 12], the misrepresentation he makes that relate to me are positively benign; nevertheless, they are there. Despite Coplon's assertion, I had nothing to do with the New York Department of Education's decision to include an excerpt from my book in its current curriculum guide on the Nazi Holocaust. Nor did I have anything at all to do with developing the third volume of that series, the one containing the expanded treatment of the Ukrainian famine, because I had resigned earlier from the advisory board (although the Department of Education never took the trouble to remove my name from the roster) in protest over the Department's decision to delete the original 17-page section on the famine from the first volume. And I told Mr. Coplon all of that when he interviewed me by phone; but then, what is the big deal about veracity when one is in the hunt for much bigger game — exposing the great Ukrainian menace!

I have furthermore, never in my life been a "point man" for "Ukrainian nationalists" or anyone else. Nor am I, in contrast to what Coplon thinks of many Ukrainian-Americans, an "emigre" or the son of a former member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, as my parents happen to have been opponents of the OUN from the outset, and my grandparents were socialists.

But being a critic of OUN-style nationalism does not give one a license to lie at will, unless, of course, one has one's own hidden agenda. My uncle was an inmate at Auschwitz because he was an OUN member. Both parents of a childhood friend were likewise inmates at Auschwitz because they were members of the OUN. Two brothers of the OUN's leader, Stepan Bandera, died as inmates at Auschwitz, while Bandera and his top cohorts spent the war at Sachsenhausen. Yet Coplon makes the incredible allegation that the OUN "pulled the triggers at Babi Yar and Sobibor," and "ran the gas chambers at Treblinka."

But perhaps not even that is quite as striking as Coplon's venomous hatred of all that is Ukrainian. What the Jew is to the anti-Semite, the Ukrainian is to Coplon and his ilk. His lies are not simply lies; they are the work of a provocateur who means to cause great mischief, such as when he floats the scurrilous allegation that any of those of us who tried to bring the story of the famine to light have anything to do with the crazies who deny that the Nazi Holocaust took place.

Bohdan Vitvitsky
Maplewood, N.J.

FOR THE RECORD: N.Y. Times response

Reprinted below is the full text of a letter written by John P. Hewko of Arlington, Va., to Max Frankel, executive editor of The New York Times, regarding the newspaper's treatment of the Great Famine of 1932-33. Below Mr. Hewko's letter is a photoreproduction of Mr. Frankel's letter, with his succinct reply: "Thank you for your opinion."

Dear Mr. Frankel:

I was shocked and dismayed to read in The Ukrainian Weekly (December 20, 1987) that you apparently regard as something that "doesn't seem to qualify as news" Dr. James Mace's assertion that The New York Times and its correspondent in the Soviet Union, Mr. Walter Duranty, may have been less than truthful in their reporting of the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33. If it is not newsworthy that Mr. Duranty, the recipient of one of journalism's most prestigious awards, and The New York Times, arguably one of the leading newspapers in the world, may have been consciously covering up one of the greatest genocides in the history of mankind, then I don't know what is.

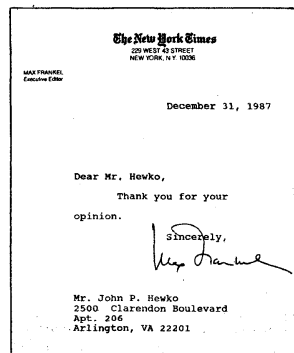
As someone who has spent five of the last 10 years studying and working in African, European and South American countries where freedom and human rights are less than cherished, I have come to learn through personal experience the absolute necessity for a free and unbridled press. A free press, however, must be held to the same ethical and professional standards that it, as the self-proclaimed "watchdog of the people," demands of those individuals and institutions that it writes about.

Your callous comment (assuming your secretary accurately conveyed your opinion to The Ukrainian Weekly) was a slap in the face not only to the 6 million Ukrainians who perished in the

famine and their descendants living in this country, but to the families of the victims of the Jewish, Armenian and Cambodian holocausts, all of whom are desperately attempting to combat the "out of sight, out of mind" philosophy that your response seems to favor. After all, as has been repeated countless times by your publication and others, it is only by keeping the memory of the Jewish and other holocausts from disappearing that we can ensure that similar tragedies will not be repeated again.

The New York Times would do a great deal to uphold its honor and integrity as a journalistic institution by openly facing up to any mistakes it may have committed in the past. Although the Great Ukrainian Famine may be an event that "belongs in history books," The Times owes it to its readership and to itself to set the record straight. A step in the right direction would be to call for Mr. Duranty to be posthumously stripped of his Pulitzer Prize.

Yours sincerely,
John P. Hewko



Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1988

New Jersey



Assemblyman Robert D. Franks (left), one of the sponsors of a New Jersey General Assembly resolution marking the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, is seen above with (from left) Speaker Chuck Hardwick, Andrew Keybida of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, and Juhon Simonson, director of the Office of Ethnic Affairs of the New Jersey State Department.

TRENTON, N.J. — New Jersey General Assembly on Monday, February 8, passed a resolution honoring the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine and the 70th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. The resolution was sponsored by Assemblymen Robert D. Franks, Arthur R. Albohn, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen and Assemblywoman Mauren Ogden.

Assembly Speaker Chuck Hardwick recognized the assembly resolution and requested Virginia E. Haines, assembly clerk, to read the resolution before the house. Assemblyman Thomas Deverin was then recognized and he summarized the harassment, subjugation, religious persecution, liquidation and systematic starvation which the Ukrainian people have endured for 70 years under Soviet domination.

Assemblywoman Ogden then stated that despite these intolerable conditions which the people have suffered, the Ukrainians continue to gain inspiration and strength in their continued struggle to free their native land from oppressive alien rule.

Assemblywoman Ogden then transmitted the resolution to Andrew Keybida, a member of the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council representing the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Keybida thanked her and stated: "We, Americans of Ukrainian descent, are grateful for the overwhelming support of today's resolution. By the grace of God, we now stand on the threshold of celebrating a Millennium when St. Vladimir (Volodymyr) the Great, accepted Christianity from Byzantium in the capital of ancient and modern Ukraine, Kiev, where the inhabitants received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism in the waters of the Dnieper River.

"In surveying the 1,000 year-old history of Christian Ukraine, we are filled with pride when we look at the path which it has taken under the guidance of Jesus Christ. We are proud of our Ukrainian nation which, having accepted Christianity, deeply rooted it in its soul, and embellished it with opulent contributions from its spiritual treasury, thus creating its unique Ukrainian character.

"Despite Russian Communist subjugation and oppression, the Ukrainian community stands before the world unified in the spirit of Jesus Christ. We are proud, honored and humbled that this Assembly has approved this document proclaiming 1988 as the year for commemorating the Millennium."

Erie County, N.Y.

by John P. Dowzycky

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Newly elected Erie County (Buffalo) Executive Dennis T. Gorski was the keynote speaker at the annual commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day at the City of Buffalo Common Council chambers on January 24.

The program was opened by Dasha Procyk, head of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who turned over the festivities to attorney Andrew Diakun. The presentation of the colors was conducted by Commander Michael Liskiewicz, while the pledge of allegiance was led by Lt. Col. Myroslav Malaniak.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Marian Struc, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo, Mychajlo Petryshyn played taps honoring the fallen.

The Erie County and City of Buffalo proclamations of Ukrainian Independence Day were read by Nadia Iliwskyj. Dorothy U. Dowzycky, senior

executive assistant to County Executive Gorski, read the New York State proclamation of 1988 as the year of the Millennium of Christianity of Russia-Ukraine, as signed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo.

County Executive Gorski, delivered the English-language address, pledging to "work for the freedom of all peoples, including Ukrainians."

Myron Barabash, secretary General of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, delivered the address in Ukrainian, detailing the period of Ukrainian independence.

A recitation honoring the fallen was done by Ulana Moroz and Natalie Papisz, and authored by Ulana Krawchenko. The program was concluded by a medley or Ukrainian folk songs by the SUM-A choir, directed by Christyna Moroz, and a violin and flute duet by Gregory and Donna Docenko.

The Rev. Struc gave the benediction, which was followed by the Ukrainian national anthem.

Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON — The 70th anniversary of the Fourth Universal, which proclaimed Ukrainian independence from Russian rule in 1918, was commemorated at a Capitol Hill reception on January 27, in the Rayburn House Office Building.

Some 200 guests gathered for the annual reception sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America along with the U.S. Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine. Leading the program was UCCA Vice-President George Nesterczuk, who introduced representatives from the White House and the Washington mayor's office who read greetings from President Ronald Reagan and Mayor Marion Barry.

The president's statement said, in part:

"I join you in commemoration of the heroism and countless sacrifices of the Ukrainian people in the face of Communist oppression. In this Millennial Year, the Soviets continue to persecute those who speak in defense of their God-given human rights and religious freedoms. Members of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches continue to be harassed and denied access to religious literature. Soviet treatment of prisoners of conscience such as Ivan

Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko and Hanna Mykhailenko typifies the harsh treatment and long terms of imprisonment accorded Ukrainians who strive for basic liberties and national self-determination. Russification of Ukraine continues to affect family, Church, and education in an attempt to eradicate national consciousness and traditional values."

Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), the Ad Hoc Committee's senior member and co-chairman, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee and paid tribute to those Ukrainians still in prison, who are not able to speak freely and openly about their God-given human rights. Also addressing the gathering was Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.). Other members of Congress attending the reception included: Reps. Larry Coughlin (R-Pa.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), and George Wortley (R-N.Y.).

Making brief remarks on the occasion of the 70th anniversary was UCCA President Ignatius Billinsky who urged Congress to take a more active role in fighting Soviet Russian imperialism in the captive nations and throughout the world.

Texas



Texas Gov. William P. Clements signs the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day as representatives of Ukrainian communities from across the state gather around.

by Eugene A. Kuchta

HOUSTON — Representatives of Ukrainian American communities in Texas had the honor of visiting Gov. William P. Clements on January 6. Gov. Clements signed a proclamation declaring January 22, 1988, Ukrainian Independence Day in Texas.

The governor's conversation with those present included a review of his trip to Ukraine, part of an agricultural exchange program between the U.S. and the USSR.

The proclamation was sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian American Society of Texas (UAST) and the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston (UACCH).

On Saturday, January 23, the UACCH sponsored a commemorative Ukrainian Independence Day program. In what has become a tradition, the UACCH presented a speaker from the national level of the Ukrainian American community's activities, Myron Wasylyk of Washington.

Mr. Wasylyk gave the keynote address of the evening, speaking in detail about the Ukrainian National Information Service, of which he is director, and the ways in which the UNIS serves the Ukrainian cause in general and individual communities in particular.

The program also presented declamations by Nadia Dub, Luba Dub, Michael Puzyk and John Puzyk. Former Houstonians Walter Guzylyk and Cary M. Sheremet offered their thoughts on the significance of Ukrainian Independence Day for them as second-generation Ukrainian Americans.

Doing his usual smooth job as master of ceremonies, Michael Balahutrak brought the official program to an end by asking the Rev. Augustin Porodko of St. Piux X Ukrainian Catholic Church to lead the assembled in singing the Ukrainian Millennium Hymn.

For more than an hour after the program closed, people happily socialized and availed themselves of a light buffet of refreshments.

Gala concert...

(Continued from page 1)

when my end will come," as well as Artem Vedel's Sacred Choral Concerto No. II — "By the streams of Babylon."

The evening's performance also lamented the plight of the Ukrainian nation with the world premiere of Marian S. Kouzan's music set to Taras Shevchenko's "The Neophytes," which equates the Roman empire with tsarist Russia and the persecution of the early Christians to the repression of Ukrainians. The concert also featured opera stars soprano Gilda Cruz-Romo, mezzo-soprano Marta Senn, tenor Vyacheslav Polozov, bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky and bass Paul Plishka.

The music tribute opened with an introduction by Alex Trebek, the host of the game show "Jeopardy!" Of Ukrainian and French-Canadian parentage, Mr. Trebek amused the audience with his version of St. Volodymyr's acceptance of Christianity on Valentine's Day. He also told a few anecdotes about his Ukrainian relatives.

Then, the music started. The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, under the direction Mr. Noll, who is also the music conductor of the Choral Guild of Atlanta as well as the co-artistic director and principal conductor of the Atlanta Opera, set the mood for the majestic concert. Although they did not perform religious music of Ukraine, the orchestra resounded in its rendition of Mykola Lysenko's overture from "Taras Bulba." Orchestrated by Lev Revutsky and Borys Lyatoshynsky, the piece alternated heroic and lyrical themes and concluded with the Ukrainian folk song "Zasvystaly Kozachenky."

The Choral Guild of Atlanta, a choir of 120 voices, which for months prepared for this performance, their first-ever singing in the Ukrainian language, debuted with Bortniansky's Sacred Choral Concerto No. VI. Traditionally sung after the reading of the Gospel on Christmas Day, this concerto exalts the birth of Christ — "Today the angels sing to the infant born divinely worthy praise: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men — good will."

Founded in 1939, the Choral Guild of Atlanta ranks among the most distinguished choruses of the United States, reaching hundreds of thousands of listeners each year through performances, broadcasts and recordings. It is dedicated to excellence in the performance of choral and choral-orchestral repertoire, with particular emphasis on unusual repertoire not available in other sources. The Choral Guild is the only Southern chorus to have made debuts in Carnegie Hall (1980) the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. (1982) and in Lincoln Center (1982).

Their second selection, Bortniansky's Sacred Choral Concerto No. XXXII, titled "Tell me, O Lord, when will my end come," is set to selected verses from Psalm 38 (39). It is one of the last concertos of Bortniansky's 35 sacred choral works written over a 25-year period and set almost entirely to texts from the Book of Psalms with a few based on New Testament or liturgical passages. The works are composed as large choral cycles of contrasting movements and dramatic juxtapositions of musical images, and as the composer Louis-Hector Berlioz noted, show Bortniansky's "rare skill in the grouping of vocal masses, a miraculous sense of nuance and resonant harmony."

Reviewing the evening performance, in the New Jersey Star-Ledger, Stefan Janis commented: "Where have the

works of Dmytro Bortniansky been hiding? The a cappella Sacred Choral Concertos were simply wonderful and composed in the best Slavic taste." Of course, without the unparalleled singing excellence of the Choral Guild of Atlanta, which presented tones of such sweetness and fortitude under Noll's masterful direction, their richness might have been lost."

The evening's third musical selection performed by the Atlanta chorus, was Artem Vedel's Sacred Choral Concerto No. II, "By the Streams of Babylon," from Psalm 136/137. Of this number, Mr. Janis wrote: "Already moving by virtue of its musical depth, the adagio sounded otherworldly as the chorus relished each and every one of its tones, feasting us on rich overtones."

Excerpts from Bortniansky's opera "Le Falcon" (The Falcon) introduced three of the evening's five soloists: Mr. Polozov, a native of Ukraine, and winner of the Fifth International Madame Butterfly competition who arrived in the United States in mid-1986, sang Federic's aria, which tells of the man's unrequited love for Elvira. The soprano, Miss Cruz-Romo, a native of Mexico, who has sung leading roles on the world's greatest stages, including La Scala, the Metropolitan Opera, Rome Opera, the Vienna State Opera, Covent Garden, Paris Opera, Teatro Lico in Barcelona and Bellas Artes in Mexico City, performed Elvira's aria from the Bortniansky opera, which is based on a French libretto and tells the medieval tale of Federic and his falcon. Both the tenor and soprano arias were translated from the French into Ukrainian by Mr. Dobriansky. Miss Senn, who is of Colombian heritage, and who began her international career by winning competitions in Paris and Baltimore, sang Jeanette's aria from the same opera. Her character, the mischievous servant, sings, in French, about the two young lovers, Federic and Elvira.

The closing selection from this opera, a duet by Federic and Elvira, portrayed by Madame Cruz-Romo and Mr. Polozov, ends happily, as Elvira agrees to marry Federic.

Mr. Plishka performed Lysenko's "The Days Pass By" based on the poem by Taras Shevchenko, written in exile in 1845, which is a passionate cry for freedom. Maestro Lysenko who himself was persecuted for protesting the suppression of Ukrainian culture, by tsarist Russia, championed the cause of Shevchenko and based many of his compositions on texts written by the national bard of Ukraine. Mr. Plishka, who is also of Ukrainian heritage, is currently celebrating his 20th year: with New York's Metropolitan Opera; he was recently inducted to the Hall of Fame for Great American Opera Singers.

The last selection of the first part of the concert drew a standing ovation as Mr. Polozov, with the Choral Guild of Atlanta, sang "O Lord of Heaven and of Earth," from the opera "Zaporozhzhets za Dunayem" (Kozak beyond the Danube). Semen Hulak Artemovsky's work ends with the fervent prayer by the Ukrainian Kozaks in exile who ask God for a speedy return to their homeland: "To Thee, Our Father, are we pleading/In tears, we're earnestly beseeching/Bring us to our homeland's fertile shore!"

After the 10-minute intermission, the audience witnessed the world premiere of Maestro Kouzan's "The Neophytes," based on the 1857 poetic masterpiece by Shevchenko. The musical work, commissioned by Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn, hierarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in France, in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, consists of an overture, prologue, and 14 parts for soloists, chorus and orchestra.

The story is about a young Roman, Alcides, who turns to Christianity upon hearing Apostle Peter preach. He is imprisoned by Nero and sentenced to hard labor. His pagan mother prays to pagan gods, including the self-proclaimed deity Nero to save her son, who is to be thrown to the wild beasts in the Coliseum. The mother watches as her son's body is thrown in the Tiber and for the first time, she prays to one true God. Throughout the poem, Shevchenko uses the comparison of the Roman Empire to tsarist Russia, and the persecution of the early Christians with the repression of Ukrainians.

Mr. Kouzan, who was born in Ukraine, in 1925 and currently resides in Paris, has composed a wide range of contemporary music, among them, "The Strange World of Jacques Hnizdovsky," which premiered at the 1979 Strasbourg Festival.

Mr. Noll, commenting on the composition, said that the piece, which is scored for chorus, soloists, narrator, percussion, winds, brass, and strings, "underlines the spiritual nature of the text, which emphasizes the ethereal and mystical quality of the score." He characterized the oratorio as "very 20th century and very Slavic in expression."

All of the evening's performers, the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra and the Choral Guild of Atlanta under the direction of Maestro Noll, joined the soloists, Mmes. Cruz-Romo, Senn and Messrs. Polozov, Plishka and Dobriansky (who has been with the Metropolitan Opera since 1969 and has performed more than 50 roles in 900 performances) in the debut of this work. Reviewing this composition in The New York Times, on Tuesday, February 16, Bernard Holland wrote: "There are dramatic recitations, solo numbers and choral commentary. One feels a kind of cinematic melodrama in Mr. Kouzan's piece, augmented by his liberal borrowings from the styles of Honegger, Orff and Penderecki. It was appropriately stirring music for the occasion but divorced from it, pretty tame stuff."

The concert ended with a standing ovation from the house and the performers were greeted with bouquets of flowers.

Among the dignitaries attending the "Religious Music of Ukraine" concert were Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Bishops Basil Losten of Stamford, Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio, Michael Hrynchyshyn of France, Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Pastor Volodymyr Doma shovetz of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship. Also attending was the Greek Orthodox Bishop Philotheos, a representative of patriarch of Constantinople, Demetrios. Scores of Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox priests, Baptist ministers, and nuns were present. Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) also attended the gala event.

Prominent Ukrainian organizations were represented, including the Ukrainian National Association, (UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk) the Harvard Millennium Project, with its chairman Dr. Stepan Woroch and Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute head Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, as well as representatives of the National Millennium Committee, Drs. Yuriy Starosolsky and George Soltys.

More than 20 busloads of Ukrainians arrived from as far south as Washington and as far north as Stamford, Conn. Concert-goers included guests from Edmonton, Toronto and Ottawa, Rochester, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

The concert will be repeated in Atlanta on February 28, at 3:30 p.m. in the city's Druid Hills Methodist Church. Mr. Noll, commenting on the program, said that he is "very proud to be part of an international celebration of significance not only to Americans of Ukrainian heritage but to Christian believers of all denominations."



Paul Plishka sings "The Days Pass By."



William Noll, music director and conductor of the Choral Guild of Atlanta, possesses the magic touch.

Demjanjuk defense...

(Continued from page 1)

Terrible," Mr. Sheftel said the same could have been said about the case of Mr. Walus, an American who was completely exonerated. In that case, nine of 12 survivors said Mr. Walus was an SS guard at Kielce and Czestochowa. Later it was revealed that Mr. Walus, in fact, was too short to have been in the SS, moreover, he was a Pole, not a German.

Finally several German women farmers were found who testified that Mr. Walus had in fact worked for them during the war, and this assertion was supported by documents that showed the women had even paid for Mr. Walus's medical insurance. Charges against Mr. Walus were ultimately dropped.

Mr. Sheftel said there were two things to be learned from the Walus case: suspect identification must be done under exacting conditions, almost as if in a laboratory, and must be double-checked; if there are contradictions or inaccuracies, testimony must be rejected.

In the Fedorenko case, continued

OSI chief...

(Continued from page 4)

Among these is a local Chicago man by the name of Martin Bartsch, who is a German from Rumania. Citing camp records found in the U.S. National Archives, the so-called "Unnatural Death Book" from Mounthausen, Mr. Sher identified Mr. Bartsch as the SS guard that shot a Jewish teenager at the camp.

Mr. Sher quoted Mr. Bartsch as saying that he killed the boy, but that the youngster had been a "common criminal."

In a separate interview Mr. Bartsch's daughter, Ann Bresnen, was asked to respond to Mr. Sher's statements. She maintained that her father was only 16 years old himself and under strict orders to shoot any escaping prisoners. Any dereliction in carrying out this order by a camp guard could and did result in the immediate execution of the guard by the commanding officer.

According to his daughter, Mr. Bartsch insisted that though he had to shoot the young prisoner, he killed no other prisoners.

Mr. Sher saw the situation from a different point of view. Such guards were not "small fry" for him. For the victims and their families, such people were the Holocaust, he said.

Citing the case of Bohdan Kozij, the OSI director said that Mr. Kozij was a Ukrainian policeman. Such people were "up to their eyeballs in the persecution of the Jews in the ghettos throughout the Ukraine and in the murders," he stated. And he also accused Mr. Kozij of having shot a 4-year-old girl and then murdering her family.

"The Holocaust incarnate was Bohdan Kozij," he passionately asserted. "Does anybody have the audacity to claim that Bohdan Kozij was small fry? There are some who claim it — that is blasphemous!"

Kurt Waldheim is not considered a small fish, nor innocent by the OSI. Mr. Waldheim, the Austrian president, is forbidden to enter the U.S. because of allegations that he helped deport Greek partisans and Jews to various death camps.

Mr. Sher dismissed as inconsequential the international commission of historians that met in Vienna to discuss the Austrian leader's role in the war.

"United States law is determined by the Justice Department," he countered. "And it does not make one iota of

Mr. Sheftel, the court first hearing the case rejected the witnesses as "actors" and said they were not capable of testifying 30 years later. And these witnesses, Mr. Sheftel stressed, used the very same photo albums prepared by the Office of Special Investigations that were used in Israel in the Demjanjuk case.

Next, Mr. Sheftel concentrated on the leading questions asked of witnesses by investigators Miriam Radiwker, Martin Kolar and Alex Ish-Shalom, as well as a series of contradictions and cover-ups. Thus, Mr. Sheftel pointed to the fact that Mrs. Radiwker had not even adhered to OSI guidelines when questioning witnesses. For example, OSI guidelines state that in addition to a photo of the suspect, there are to be photos of three persons similar to the suspect; Mrs. Radiwker violated this rule.

Mr. Sheftel also reported that it was learned that Otto Horn, a German medic at Treblinka, had never identified Mr. Demjanjuk from photos. In Bernard Dougherty's report of November 20, 1979, of the OSI's questioning of Mr. Horn, it is stated that the witness did not recognize Mr. Demjanjuk, and that the witness stated that "Ivan" only

difference whether they say he's a war criminal or they say he is innocent. It makes no difference to me or to my office because our report is rock solid. In fact, Secretary of State (George) Schultz, and (Attorney General Edwin) Meese, were quoted in meetings with other officials as saying that the case against Waldheim, under our law is overwhelming. And believe me, it is."

Concluding his talk, he stated that though there are many reasons to go after war criminals, the most important one is that "it is the right thing to do."

During the question and answer period, Mr. Sher said that though there is no way of knowing for sure how many Nazis fled to the U.S., nevertheless he guessed that the number was in the thousands.

The director then claimed that the OSI had virtually exonerated Frank Walus of Chicago, who had been accused of killing and torturing Jews. Other sources, namely the publication Chicago Lawyer, contend that it was not the OSI that had vindicated Mr. Walus, but the appearance of several credible witnesses who substantiated the whereabouts of the accused during World War II.

A suggestion to use criminal proceedings over civil suits to prosecute suspected war criminals was vehemently rejected by Mr. Sher. At one point he accused anyone proposing such a move of having a hidden agenda.

"Those who are now making the claim that we should prosecute them (accused war criminals) criminally did so only when they saw we meant business in the Linnas case. And they were Johnny-come-lately, and they know it. And the whole effort, I believe, is a very subtle attempt to try to derail us." Saying that the procedure of debating, passing and then challenging such a law would take years, he felt "the OSI would be out of business," in the meantime.

Moreover, special rules or limited due process procedures were also dismissed out of hand. "Special rules are not imposed because they're Nazis. That's the way it is," Mr. Sher said.

On cooperation with other governments, he admitted that his office did work with both Eastern and Western Europe, as well as Canada and Australia where the OSI is helping set up similar offices. "We live through the assistance of other governments," he elaborated. "Of course, that's where evidence is and that's where witnesses are."

worked on the machinery, but did not kill or abuse people. Mr. Horn also said that "Ivan" was tall, with short black hair and a round face.

The OSI, Mr. Sheftel continued, changed this report twice in 1986 — on October 20 and December 4 — in response to requests by Investigator Shalom. The wording of Mr. Horn's testimony was altered.

Mr. Sheftel went on to accuse the OSI of covering up documents important to the defense, including a list of 20 Treblinka survivors who could not identify Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible." He said the OSI does not want to release this list, which it obtained from the World Jewish Congress. Mr. Sheftel pointed out that since 1985 the defense has been suing the OSI to obtain this and other documents.

At the end of his summation that day, Mr. Sheftel noted that the prosecution, in fact, had never established whether "Ivan of Treblinka" is dead or alive.

He concluded by stating that, in view of all the contradictions, inaccuracies, fabrications and cover-ups, the procedures used in identifying the defendants as the notorious "Ivan" are worthless. Furthermore, the defendant should be released because, not only are there doubts in this case, but there isn't sufficient proof that the defendant is "Ivan the Terrible."

On Monday, February 15, Mr. Sheftel resumed his summation. That day he focused on the so-called Trawniki ID card.

He began by pointing out that Israeli officials had issued an indictment of Mr. Demjanjuk even before they had this document and without even having assurances from the Soviet Union that the card would be made available.

Moreover, the Israeli defense counsel stated, the three other ID cards received via Dr. Armand Hammer arrived much later, thus, the defense did not have the opportunity to question prosecution experts based on this development. "We would have posed different questions in light of those new documents," Mr. Sheftel stated.

He then cited the letter written by prosecutor Yona Blattman to the Soviet procuracy to point out that the prosecution itself had stipulated several conditions that had to be met and additional evidence required in order to authenticate the Trawniki ID. They were: information about the defendant's assertion that he was in Rivne and Cholm; original documents from the Vinnytsia oblast; a series of similar ID cards, especially those numbered 1383 to 1392 and 1394 to 1403 (the card alleged to be Mr. Demjanjuk's is numbered 1393); copies of documents on Mr. Fedorenko; the source of the Trawniki ID; an explanation for the fact that the card lists service at Okzow and Sobibor, but not at Treblinka; another document issued to Mr. Demjanjuk; and the reason for the defendant's transfer to Okzow and Sobibor.

Mr. Sheftel then emphasized that none of these requirements was satisfied, thus, even under the conditions stipulated by the prosecution, the ID card must be considered a fake.

In addition, he cited a letter by Soviet Procurator Roman Rudenko to then OSI chief Allan A. Ryan Jr. in which the Soviet official wrote that Mr. Demjanjuk was in Sobibor until October 1943, not at Treblinka. This conflicts with the prosecution's contention that Mr. Demjanjuk was at Treblinka from a time no later than the beginning of October 1942 at least until September 1943 and that he had served for a short time, sometime around March 27, 1943, at Sobibor.

Mr. Sheftel reiterated the testimony of defense experts Dr. Julius Grant and

Nikolai Tolstoy, as well as the statement by Kurt Streibel that he never saw a document like the Trawniki ID card.

Finally he turned to the judges, asking that they help the defense in obtaining documents about Alfred Billitz, who the defense says is the real "Ivan the Terrible," from the Berlin Document Center controlled by the Americans. Mr. Sheftel charged that because of OSI pressure the center would not release those documents to the defense.

The next day, Tuesday, February 16, Mr. Sheftel defended his client's alibi on the basis of testimony by historian Count Tolstoy, as well as his memory lapse which was explained by psychologist expert Dr. Willem Wagenaar.

He also focused on misstatements of fact by prosecution experts, including historians Shmuel Spector, Matityahu Maizel and Shmuel Krakowski.

Mr. Sheftel recounted Mr. Demjanjuk's testimony about his life, beginning with the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine through his activity during World War II, including service in the Russian Liberation Army (RLA) commanded by Gen. Andrei Vlasov. At one point, he quoted from the memoirs of Gen. Pavlo Shandruk that members of the Ukrainian Division were sometimes transferred to the RLA. This was the case with Mr. Demjanjuk, said his attorney. He then reminded the judges that the defendant had a blood group tattoo — this is proof that he served in a fighting unit (Waffen SS), not in any other capacity.

Mr. Sheftel spoke also about the interrogation — during the course of eight months — of his client without the benefit of a translator, as well as the constant threats of investigators and the planting of a Russian-speaking policeman who posed as a guard at Ayalon Prison.

Mr. Chumak, the defendant's Ukrainian Canadian attorney, took over the summation on Wednesday, February 17, to argue why the charges against Mr. Demjanjuk have not been proven "beyond reasonable doubt."

One by one, Mr. Chumak attacked the charges against his client, beginning his presentation with the words of Ivan Dziuba about the Nazi massacre at Babyn Yar, a ravine near Kiev, Ukraine: There are tragedies that cannot be described in words, but when one is silent about them, injustice prevails.

He then addressed the court and asked that Mr. Demjanjuk be found not guilty because the evidence presented by the prosecution does not prove his client guilty beyond reasonable doubt. He noted that the testimony of Treblinka survivors has put pressure on the judges to find the defendant guilty, but he added that the court must be aware that witnesses' testimony often led to incorrect conclusions and wrong verdicts. He said that neither the survivors' testimony nor the Trawniki documents were persuasive, thus, doubt will always remain in the minds of those who have followed the proceedings. He stressed that suspicion alone can never lead to a guilty verdict.

He then focused his remarks on KGB operations directed against Ukrainians, including the dissemination of slanderous allegations that the Ukrainian nationalist movement was Fascist, and he pointed out that in the USSR the KGB works against Jews as well. Furthermore, Soviet officials are interested in using a trial such as Mr. Demjanjuk's to create enmity between the Jewish and Ukrainian nations. He also noted that the Soviets pursue ordinary people because they know that if they wanted to frame prominent Ukrainian activists they would never succeed.

(Continued on page 12)

Ukrainian immigration exhibit in Pennsy

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — An exhibit highlighting Ukrainian immigration to the United States opened here at the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Museum on February 16. The exhibit "To Preserve A Heritage," is sponsored by the society and the Ukrainian American community of North-east Pennsylvania in celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The exhibit was developed by The Ukrainian Museum of New York and includes photographs of local significance. The exhibit portrays the multifaceted cultural, religious and economic contributions of Ukrainians to American society.

Utilizing photographs and text, the exhibit traces the development of the Ukrainian American community from a scattered immigrant group to an organized religious and economic force. The society exhibit will also include various artifacts from local churches and cultural organizations such as iconography, embroidery and other fine folk crafts.

In addition to the exhibit, the society will sponsor a lecture and concert open to the public on Sunday, February 21, at 2 p.m. in St. Stephen's auditorium. Dr. Joseph Krawczeniuk of King's College will present a talk on Ukrainian immigration followed by a brief concert sung by the Sheptytsky Choir of the Scranton Ukrainian Catholic Deanery. Following the program and reception, the museum will be open from 3 to 5 p.m. for public viewing of the exhibit.

Both the program and the museum are open to the public free of charge. The museum, located at 69 S. Franklin St., to the rear of the Osterhout Library, is open Tuesday through Friday, noon to 4 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The exhibit will run through March 12. For further information, contact Paula Duda, museum curator, (717) 822-1727.

Demjanjuk defense...

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Chumak reminded the court that Avraham Shifrin had testified how important it is to be extremely careful with Soviet-supplied documents because they could be a provocation. He then said, who knows, 10 years from now a KGB official might defect and tell the truth about the falsified documents in the Demjanjuk case. At this point presiding Judge Dov Levin protested, saying that such remarks create pressure on the judges and he would like the judges to act not out of fear but with cold objectivity.

Mr. Chumak continued his summation by stressing that there is an unseen factor in this trial: KGB and Soviet involvement in a conspiracy to find his client guilty. He cited as an example the Soviet-supplied Trawniki ID card which has yet to be proven genuine. In addition, there isn't a single witness who testified that Mr. Demjanjuk was at the Sobibor death camp although the Trawniki ID card places him there. This may be due to the fact that this would prove his client was never at Treblinka, Mr. Chumak said. It is impossible to state that Mr. Demjanjuk was simultaneously "Ivan of Treblinka" and "Ivan of Sobibor" — thus, the Trawniki ID card can be taken as proof that the prosecution has the wrong man.

Mr. Chumak then went on to mention the possibility that Soviet archives contain documents helpful to the defense, but no one was allowed to see those archives. The same goes for the archives in Poland, which were off limits to the defense, though the defense did manage to establish that there is no file on Mr. Demjanjuk in these documents. As regards the archives at the Berlin Document Center, these, too, were not accessible to the defense. Thus, the Demjanjuk defense was deprived of the opportunity to mount as strong a defense as possible.

The defense attorney proceeded to accuse the prosecution of injustice, since it had access to the 1945 testimony of Elijah Rosenberg in which this Treblinka survivor stated that "Ivan"

had been killed during a prisoners' revolt in August 1943, but did not make this known. If the defense had had this document earlier it would have conducted its cross-examination differently, he stated. He emphasized that the prosecution's duty is not only to provide witnesses who support the charges against the defendant, but also those who support the defense; this, however, was not the case at this trial as certain materials were kept from the defense.

Then, Mr. Chumak concluded that the Demjanjuk case could be compared to the Dreyfus affair, a scandal of doctored evidence and official bias against Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew and a French general staff officer convicted of treason in the 1890s. This comparison caused Judge Levin to insist that the defense attorney withdraw the statement, since the Dreyfus case holds particular significance for Jews.

Mr. Chumak did not withdraw the statement, but said he would speak the next day about the Israeli trial of his client, while today he had centered his remarks on Soviet complicity in the case. He stated that the defense was grateful that the case was being heard in Israel and not in the Soviet Union. Judges Levin and Dalia Dorner then stated that Mr. Chumak was, thus, threatening the court and the judges did not wish to issue their decision in this case under pressure or threats.

Judge Levin then stated that the court will draw the appropriate conclusions from Mr. Chumak's remarks if he does not withdraw them, and, as a result, Mr. Chumak asked that he be allowed until the next day to consider his statement.

On the final day of the defense's summation, Thursday, February 18, Mr. Chumak addressed the court concerning his comparison of the Demjanjuk case to the Dreyfus affair. He did not withdraw his statement, but explained: Yesterday, I innocently referred to the Dreyfus case, and I hope that you did not take this as a criticism directed at this Israeli court; if someone understood this in a different way, I apologize. I had in mind only the KGB conspiracy and anti-Ukrainian campaign, and nothing else. That is why I hope that the judges' verdict will be well-thought out and that John Demjanjuk will be released since there are doubts about his guilt. The judges' decision must stand the test of time so in the future it could be said that the truth won in Jerusalem and John Demjanjuk was exonerated according to the law.

Next to speak was attorney John Gill who argued why the defendant should be released.

After his presentation, several persons in the audience began to shout anti-Ukrainian statements, calling all Ukrainians criminals who butchered women and children. Shouts were also directed against the Israeli defense attorney, Mr. Sheftel, asking how he, a Jew, could defend such a criminal. One person demanded the right to speak about how Jews were butchered in western Ukraine. Despite such out-

bursts, the police waited until after these persons had finished yelling before removing them from the courtroom. After the recess, these persons were allowed to return to the courtroom.

As the session resumed, prosecutor Michael Shaked asked to speak in order to respond to the accusations made by Mr. Chumak against the prosecution.

Judge Levin turned to Mr. Chumak and asked him what he thought of this proposal. The defense counsel answered that both the prosecution and defense had finished their summations. If Mr. Shaked is allowed to speak, the defense will require a chance to reply.

After a brief consultation, Judge Levin permitted Mr. Shaked to address the court. He then proceeded to describe how honest and cooperative the prosecution had been, providing the defense with all the materials gathered during the past eight years.

Mr. Sheftel wanted to respond to this, but Judge Levin would not allow it, since he said the judges were aware of how the prosecution had assisted the defense.

Mr. Sheftel succeeded in making a statement, however, and he said that he understood that the judge had permitted Mr. Shaked to speak regarding the 20 witnesses and 1945 testimony by Mr. Rosenberg which the defense says was withheld from it.

Judge Levin allowed Mr. Shaked to continue speaking. Mr. Shaked said that the prosecution had indeed given the defense the testimonies of the aforementioned 20 witnesses, but that the defense did not use this information because it contained nothing useful for the defendant.

At this moment, John Demjanjuk Jr. arose and demonstratively left the courtroom. His sister, Irene Nishnic, also got up and yelled to Mr. Shaked, "You're a liar," and left the room. The defendant's wife, Vera, followed suit, shouting "Liar, you have no shame. You have no heart, no feelings," and walked out.

Mr. Shaked continued. He said that Ed Nishnic, the defendant's son-in-law had received materials that contain information the defense does not like and that is why the defense is silent. As regards Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Shaked said that the prosecution does not know what happened to the 1945 document, and does not know where to look for it.

Mr. Sheftel attempted to respond, but the judge interrupted him. He then shouted that the defense had not received the testimonies of the 20 witnesses mentioned.

Thus ended this last session of the Demjanjuk trial. The judges will now review all the evidence presented, and must announce when they will render their verdict 10 days before that court session.

Afterwards, John Demjanjuk Jr. spoke to reporters, saying that the prosecution had begun this trial with lies and had ended it with lies. He also said that the family would continue working to prove John Demjanjuk's innocence.



У безмежному смутку повідомляємо Рідних, Приятелів і Знайомих, що в неділю, 14-го лютого 1988 р. відійшла від нас у Вічність, після довгої недуги, на 77-му році життя наша Найдорожча ДРУЖИНА, МАМА, БАБЦЯ І СЕСТРА

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

A historic...

(Continued from page 3)

2. The establishment of an educational system which conforms to the special character of Estonian culture and nationality.

3. The creation of opportunities and incentives for the unrestricted advancement of Estonian culture (the release of culture from current ideological restraints; free foreign cultural exchange; unrestricted opportunities for education in a foreign country; free access to the achievements of Estonian emigre culture).

4. The creation of new youth organizations.

5. The granting of cultural autonomy to minority nationalities (Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Jews, Finns, Germans, etc.; their right to establish native language schools, cultural organizations, etc.).

VII. Health, social insurance and social welfare.

1. The assurance of high-quality and effective medical care. Opportunities for private practice and private clinics for doctors.

2. The abolition of social injustice regarding invalids and pensioners, the guarantee of adequate income for them.

3. The creation of decent living conditions; an end to the production of misanthropic living environments (city districts consisting of oppressive buildings constructed of large prefabricated blocks).

VIII. Armed forces

1. Citizens of the ESSR will serve their military duty on Estonian soil and in the Estonian language.

2. Individuals whose conscience does not permit them to bear arms shall be given the opportunity for alternative service.

IX. Legislation and legal order

1. The development of an election process which guarantees the essential option of choice between several candidates (mandatory debates between candidates).

2. The Constitution and laws of the ESSR must not necessarily emulate those of the union, but rather must

reflect Estonian cultural tradition, and be adapted to local conditions and requirements; and their authorship must be left to the jurisdiction of the legislative organs of the ESSR. All rights set forth in the Constitution must have legislative backing.

3. The endeavor to have the provisions set forth in this proposal reflected in the Constitution and other legislation of the ESSR.

X. International representation.

1. The pursuit of representation for Estonia in the United Nations Organization.

2. The restoration of Estonian representation in the International Olympic Committee, and Estonian diplomatic legations in larger foreign states.

XI. The declaration of February 24, the anniversary of the establishment of the independent Republic of Estonia, a national holiday.

We ask all who are concerned about the fate of Estonia and the Estonian people, and all who feel an inner responsibility to improve the quality of life in Estonia, to support our proposal.

We hereby submit these irreducible national demands to public debate.

The text of this proposal, complete with names and addresses of the signatories, has been sent to the mass media of the ESSR for publication and broadcast, and the Council of Ministers of the ESSR has been informed of its content.

Signed by: Vello Vaartnou, Tallinn, Gagarini 12-3; Eke-Part Nomm, Tallinn, Sakala, 10-3a; Arvi Orula, Tallinn, Oismae tee 25-31, tel. 599-189; Eve Parnaste, Tallinn, Koidu 66-2; Heiki Ahonen, Tallinn, Puhma 5; Erik Udum, Paide raj., Albu k/n, Lehtmeisa kula (postal address: Paide raj., Janeda sjk.); Urmas Inno, Harju raj., Aegviidu sjk., Nelijarve; Karin Inno, Harju raj., Aegviidu sjk., Nelijarve; Endel Ratas, Paide raj., Albu k/n, Lehtmeisa kula (postal address: Paide raj., Janeda sjk.); Mati Kiirend, Tallinn, Tatari 3-6; Kalju Matik, Tallinn, Tahetorni 33; Rein Arjukese, Paide raj., Albu sjk., Simisal; Mati Vilu, Voru, Pikk 12-2; Ains Saar, Voru, Kreutzwaldi 58b-4; Ain Saart, Tartu t. 28a-10; Arvo Pesti, Tallinn, Kadaka pst. 58.

Steven Sawchuk...

(Continued from page 4)

the American Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, Central Jersey Pediatric Society, Middlesex County Medical Society of New Jersey, International Childbirth Education Association, National Association for the Education of Young Children, Society for Research in Child Development, Society for Behavioral Pediatrics and Diplomat of the American Board of Pediatrics.

He was also honored by being inducted into the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The college is the oldest medical organization in the United States. It was established over 200 years ago and was organized by several outstanding physicians of that era, one of whom was Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was an active member of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of Philadelphia for the past 55 years. He served as a trustee of the church committee for several terms, was a member of the cathedral's Alexander Koshetz Choir and had been its choir director for five years.

He had also been an active member of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. since its inception, and served two one-year terms as president. He had also held several other offices in the league, most recently, that of chairman of the Millennium Committee.

Dr. Sawchuk was a delegate to several of the Church Sobors, had been elected to the past three Consistories of the Diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., South Bound Brook, N.J., served as treasurer for three years and was a member of the Metropolitan Council. Additionally, he had also been treasurer of the board of trustees of St. Sophia's Seminary of the

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. for five years.

He was also instrumental in organizing a male Cossack Chorus at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia. He directed the Cossack Chorus for about four years. The chorus participated in the 1938 New York World's Fair.

Dr. Sawchuk was honored by being chosen by the American Board of Pediatrics to speak at the United States-China Pediatric Conference held in April 1985 in Beijing, China.

He was also a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 422, for 54 years.

The panakhyda, held at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia, was served by Bishop Antony, the Very Rev. Paul Hrynshyn, the Very Rev. Nestor Kowal, the Very Rev. Frank Estocin, the Very Rev. Mychajlo Borysenko, Consistory president, the Rev. Maxim Hancher and seminarians Paul Yagnisz and Elisej Ferenc.

The archpastoral funeral service was served by Metropolitan Mstyslav, the Very Rev. Estocin, the Very Rev. Kowal, the Very Rev. Taras Chubenko, the Rev. Gerald Ozlanski and seminarian Jury Hiltajczuk.

Contributions in Dr. Sawchuk's memory may be made to the Lynn Sawchuk — Sharon Kuzbyt Scholarship Fund or All Saints Camp, in care of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 6729 N. Fifth St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19126.

Surviving are his wife, Olga (nee Klapko), two sons, Steven Michael and James John; daughter-in-law, Alexis Ann; two grandchildren, Alexandra Lynn and Steven Thomas.

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Memorandum...

(Continued from page 3)

- representatives shall be present;
- e) the procedure of taking evidence will be translated into the English or French languages as requested by the Canadian representatives;
- f) transcripts of such hearings including the questions and the answers of the witnesses, the objections by the parties and all discussions will be kept by a stenographer chosen by the Canadian representatives;
- g) such hearings will be recorded on videotape by the Canadian representatives;
- h) the Procurator General's office of the USSR will make available witnesses to testify and will provide documents, records and other relevant materials;
- i) the Department of Justice of Canada agrees to pay all expenses related to inviting witnesses to testify.

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Detroit District...

(Continued from page 5)

Olha Maruszczak and Joseph Postalowsky, auditing committee.

The entire slate was elected by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Koshylyowsky took this opportunity to introduce the youngest UNA secretary in Metropolitan Detroit, John O. Czuchrak of Branch 183.

Mr. Tatarsky concluded the meeting with notes of appreciation to Mr. Sochan and all delegates who attended the deliberations. He then invited all participants to continue informal discussions over dinner and refreshments.

Sharing...

(Continued from page 6)

dollars per outfit. How many are willing to part with this very special souvenir of the 1988 Winter Olympics is another story.

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National ferment...

(Continued from page 2)

measure of the language issue in Moldavia, it is clear enough from the Russian-language press that this has become a considerable problem. The very frequency with which articles have appeared denying that a policy of Russification is being carried out is in itself indicative. Last spring the authorities finally acknowledged that some of the complaints about the status of the Moldavian language were justified, for at the end of May a joint party and government decree was issued granting modest concessions aimed at improving the situation.

Alarm bells ring

In the autumn it became even more evident that nationalist and religious ferment in Moldavia was worrying the authorities because this was, in effect, the main problem that was discussed at a meeting of Moldavian Party activists held in Kishinev on September 29.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Grossu criticized the unsatisfactory level of "internationalist and patriotic education" in the republic, adding that some of the shortcomings and "mistakes" resembled those that had existed in Kazakhstan before the events in Alma-Ata. Partly this was due to the fact that Moldavian ideological workers had failed "to learn how to neutralize the influence from the ideological sabotage of the class enemy" from the West, and partly because some party members had an "incorrect understanding of various aspects of the principles of the nationalities policy of the CPSU" (Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

Mr. Grossu went on to mention the existence of conflicts between members of different nationalities in some work places, "open displays of nationalism and the desire to emigrate" as well as the "activation" of religious sects in the republic's capital — Kishinev, "manifestations of apolitical, nationalistic, extremist" attitudes among students at a number of institutes of higher education and problems with some of the numerous "informal" associations that had sprung up. Party members, he insisted, would have to react more resolutely "to any manifestations of nationalism, Zionism and anti-Semitism, parochialism or parasitism."

Another speaker, G. M. Volkov, the head of the Moldavian KGB dwelt on the threat emanating from the "subversive activity" of Moldavia's "enemies" in the West, who allegedly view nationalism and religion as a "Trojan horse" with which to undermine socialism from within.

Significantly, a somewhat different approach to the problems in the sphere of national relations in Moldavia was sounded at the meeting by the first secretary of the board of the Moldavian Writers' Union (MWU), I. K. Chobanu. Showing rather more candor, he sought to pinpoint some of the reasons behind the difficulties. Speaking four months after the authorities in Moldavia had announced certain limited concessions on the language question, he left no doubt that this issue was still far from resolved.

He complained, for instance, that in the republic's medical and agricultural institutes not one subject is taught in Moldavian. In Tirasopol, where 25,000 Moldavians live, there is not a single Moldavian school, and the authorities reply that this is because the Moldavians constitute only 12 percent of the city's population.

Something else surfaced at the meeting that provided an insight into the state of relations between the Moldavian Party leadership and the republic's nationally minded intelligentsia. Mr. Grossu revealed in his address that the bureau of the Central Committee of the MCP had criticized "serious lapses and mistakes" in the work of the editors of the Moldavian literary weekly *Literatura Shi Arta*, and mentioned by name the chief editor, N. T. Dabizha.

According to Mr. Grossu, the weekly had published material on historical and literary themes that were "superficial" and "immature." Furthermore, it had not been devoting sufficient attention to such things as the "friendship of nations," the "significance of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance" between the republics, "the drawing together and mutual enrichment of the socialist nations and nationalities," and the problems associated with ensuring that the inhabitants of Moldavia know Russian as well as their native language. In other words, the weekly appears to have allowed "national" elements to overshadow "internationalist" ones.

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at 215 East 6th Street, New York, N.Y.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. Opening and verification of the quorum
2. Reading and approval (or correction) of the minutes of the last meeting
3. Report of the Board of Directors
4. Report of the Treasurer
5. Report of the Credit Committee
6. Report of the Supervisory Committee
7. Discussion
8. Election of three members of the Board of Directors.
9. New business other than election
10. Adjournment

Only members are entitled to vote. The passbook will serve as a proof of membership. Each member required to bring the passbook with him (her). In case of a joint account — the first person is entitled to vote.

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Rights activists...

(Continued from page 2)

while 360 remain in incarceration. Thirteen of those are Helsinki monitors, the speaker said. Others added critical comments about the human rights situations in their own countries to their criticisms of limitations on emigration and political and religious liberty in the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Krutogolov, a constitutional lawyer and member of the new Soviet commission, attempted to bring to terms the traditional differences between Western and Soviet interpretations of human rights.

Traditionally, said Mr. Krutogolov, the Soviets have stressed the social and economic aspects, "and blatantly exaggerated them." The West, alternatively, emphasized individual and political rights, with similar exaggeration. Ordinary Soviet citizens, however, have a different perspective, said Mr. Krutogolov, and cares only that local police do not enter homes without permission and that they have a fair chance of getting better housing.

"Soviet legislation has fallen behind international norms, including those laid down by the Helsinki Final Act," he said. The central question is not about

good laws, but "to guarantee their implementation."

"The main issue is not Gorbachev, but the local policemen," he later told Monitor Moscow correspondent Paul Quinn-Judge. "Human rights hasn't entered our blood," he reportedly added. "It has in France, it has to some degree in the U.S.A."

Sparks began to fly during the meeting, however, when Mr. Timofeyev — by request of the Helsinki Federation delegation — addressed the participants.

The official Soviet representatives expressed anger at the way the proposal for an address by Mr. Timofeyev was sprung on them before the Western news media. "You can start now," said Mr. Burlatsky sarcastically. "The television cameras are on you."

"We came here with friendly sentiments, to discuss public institutions for monitoring and guaranteeing human rights," Mr. Timofeyev was quoted as having said.

Mr. Burlatsky at first objected to the dissident speaking on the grounds that he was not listed as an official delegate and no advance notice had been given.

"We do not consider this the appropriate time or place to get acquainted with Press Club Glasnost," Mr. Burlat-

sky was quoted by Reuters as saying. The commission chairman eventually gave in "as a gesture of glasnost" after shouts and heckling threatened to disrupt the session.

After the meeting, Mr. Timofeyev told reporters that he was disappointed by the officials' treatment of his group and called for greater efforts at cooperation between official and unofficial groups.

"We feel that priority should be given to gaining a common concept of certain well-known words, such as freedom, rights and love, which at present have widely differing interpretations," he stressed.

The former political prisoner expressed regret that Mr. Burlatsky had

not responded to an invitation to attend an unofficial seminar on human rights organized by Press Club Glasnost in December. But Mr. Timofeyev did voice praise for General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's "reasonable policies, which have allowed a broadening of independent movements."

Mr. Timofeyev handed over to the official commission a list of 200 political prisoners in the Soviet Union, "many of whom were imprisoned for saying no more than you, professors, are saying today. The only difference is the time."

The dissident's list was the same as the one handed to Mr. Gorbachev last month by Soviet Nobel physicist and human rights leader Andrei Sakharov.

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TORONTO, Ontario — SATURDAY, MARCH 5 (2 performances)
4:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. West Toronto Secondary School
330 Landsdown Avenue — College Street

HAMILTON, Ontario — SUNDAY, MARCH 6 at 7:00 P.M.
Sir John A. MacDonald Auditorium York & Bay St.

SUDBURY, Ontario — TUESDAY, MARCH 8 at 7:00 P.M.
Sudbury Secondary High School, McKensley St.

OSHAWA, Ontario — THURSDAY, MARCH 10 at 7:00 P.M.
St. George's Ukrainian Heritage Center, 38 Jackson Avenue

U.S.A.

CHICAGO, Illinois — SATURDAY, MARCH 12 at 4:00 P.M.
Chopin School Auditorium, Rice St. & Western

DETROIT, Michigan — SUNDAY, MARCH 13 at 4:00 P.M.
Fitzgerald Public School, 23200 Ryan Rd., WARREN

CLEVELAND, Ohio — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16

WASHINGTON, D.C. — FRIDAY, MARCH 18

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — SATURDAY, MARCH 19 at 6:00 P.M.
Northeast H.S. Auditorium, Cottman & Algon Sts.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — SUNDAY, MARCH 20 at 6:00 P.M.
Julia Richman H.S., 317 East 67th St. (2nd Ave.)

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — TUESDAY, MARCH 22 at 7:30 P.M.
Soyuzivka — UNA Estate — Foordmore Road

UNION, New Jersey — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23 at 7:30 P.M.
Kean College, Wilkins Theater, Morris & Conant Ave.

TICKET PRICE & OTHER INFORMATION WILL FOLLOW

February 25

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Student Association of Case Western Reserve University will sponsor the second of its series, "Perspectives in the Soviet Union," on "Human Rights, Gorbachev and the Helsinki Process," featuring as guest speaker, Orest Deychakiwsky, professional staff member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission and U.S. delegation to the Vienna CSCE review meeting, at 7 p.m. in the Spartan Room, Thwing Center, 3rd floor, 11111 Euclid Ave. Admission is free. For more information call Chrystyna Nebesh, (216) 886-6112.

February 26

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center Inc. will host an exhibit of hand-painted silks and reverse-painted glass by Victoria C. Varvari beginning with a reception at 8 p.m. at 4315 Melrose Ave. The artist will be in attendance. The exhibit will run through March 6. Exhibit hours will be noon to 5 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday through Friday. For more information call Daria Chaikovsky, (213) 668-0172.

February 27

TRENTON, N.J.: Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a cocktail fundraiser for the Rider College Conference on the Ukrainian Famine at 7 p.m. in Ukrainian Cultural Center, 477 Jeremiah Ave. A \$20 donation is requested. For information call Olha Faraoniv, (609) 882-9419.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 26-28

EDMONTON: Sofia Skrypnik presents an exhibit of works by Ivan Ostafijchuk, a newly arrived artist from Lviv, Ukraine, beginning with a reception at 7:30 p.m. in the Cromdale School Gallery EISA, 11240-79 St. The introduction will be made by Prof. Yar Slavutych. Gallery hours are: 7:30-9:30 p.m. on Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and 2-6 p.m. on Sunday. For information call (403) 474-8445.

March 3

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Student Association of Case Western Reserve University will sponsor the final lecture of its series, "Perspectives in the Soviet Union," on "Voice of America and Radio Liberty: The Soviet Citizen's Window to the West," featuring, as guest speaker, Marta Zielyk, Washington correspondent for Radio Liberty, at 7 p.m. on the 3rd floor of Thwing Center, 11111 Euclid Ave. Admission is free. For more information call Chrystyna Nebesh, (216) 886-6112.

March 5-6

SACRAMENTO, Calif.: Ukrainians have been selected as this year's honored nation at the annual Camelia Festival. As grand marshal, Dr. Mykola Stepanenko, professor emeritus of Slavic at Central Michi-

gan University, will lead the Camelia Parade, which begins at 13th and L streets at 10 a.m. on March 5. Vera Zlidenny of Cerritos will serve as the "Maid of Ukraine." Following the parade, at 3-8 p.m., and again on March 6 at 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., the Camelia and International Exhibits will feature Ukraine, with folk art exhibits and performances by the Vesna Ukrainian Dancers and Andrew Kytasty on the bandura. For information on Ukrainian participation in the festival call the Ukrainian Christianity Millennium Jubilee Committee of California, (916) 482-0356.

March 6

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.: Rider College with the support of the Ukrainian Community Committee representing all Ukrainian organizations in the Trenton area will sponsor a Conference on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33, 3-5 p.m. The program, open to the public, will include a presentation by Dr. James E. Mace of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, panel discussions by social scientists and historians, testimony by famine survivors and witnesses, showing of the film "Harvest of Despair," readings from B. Boychuk's play "Hunger," and selections from L. Melnyk's "Concert-Requiem" for violin and piano. Many schools of Ukrainian studies are organizing buses for their students (over 14 years of age) and parents. The program will be in English only.

For information call the Rider College Holocaust Center, (609) 896-5345 or 896-5343.

March 7

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.: Rider College will host a Conference on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 for high school students and teachers, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. There is no charge for attending, but pre-registration is mandatory. The program will include a workshop for teachers with Dr. Myron Kuropas, a presentation by Dr. James E. Mace, panel discussions and testimony of survivors and witnesses, a screening of "Harvest of Despair" and other performances. For information call the Rider College Holocaust Center, (609) 896-5345 or 896-5343. Financial contributions can be made to: Ukrainian Holocaust Program at Rider, Self Reliance Credit Union, 981 1/2 Broad St. S., Trenton, N.J. 08611.

CORRECTION

Due to a paste-up error, one line was omitted from a Preview of Events item describing the February 21 program in Passaic, N.J., at the Ukrainian Center honoring Princess Olha of Ukraine. The correct information on the program is as follows: The program will include a dissertation by Maria Vozhakiwsky, a women's vocal quartet directed by Zirka Bereza, poetry reading by Ivanna Kononiw and a fashion show featuring historical costumes provided by UNWLA Branch 64. For information, call Musia Moczula-Jacens, (201) 779-0459.

Ukrainian party...

(Continued from page 1)

with economic problems in the republic and that the oblast party organizations be more closely linked with, and receive more support from, the center. The initiation of such changes, he pointed out, "depends to a considerable extent on V.V. Shcherbysky, first secretary of the Central Committee."

Mr. Pohrebniak, it should be noted, has had firsthand experience of the functioning of the Politburo and Secretariat. For more than 15 years, between 1971 and 1987, he served as a Central Committee secretary in Kiev. In March 1987, he was transferred to his present post in Lviv to replace Viktor Dobrik, who had been sacked in connection with scandals involving the muzzling of journalists. In the process, Mr. Pohrebniak lost his seat in the Secretariat, although he remains a candidate member of the Politburo. This arrangement was presumably not entirely to Mr. Pohrebniak's liking, which may well explain his reference to Mr. Shcherbysky by name.

Specific criticisms of the Politburo and Secretariat were made by several other speakers as well. Oleksiy Smoliannykov, first secretary of the Sevastopol City Party Committee, complained that the Secretariat had still not improved its monitoring of the implementation of party decisions.

"One gets the impression," he said, "that there is no integral plan for the Central Committee's work. Consequently, the shortcomings are identical year in and year out."

Vladyslav Mysnychenko, first secretary of the Kharkiv Oblast Party Committee, raised the seemingly insoluble problem of the mountains of paper that emanate from the center. In the past two years, he noted, the Oblast Committee

received 235 resolutions, 114 memoranda and work plans, and 82 joint resolutions of the party and government.

"A significant proportion of the blame for this," according to Mr. Mysnychenko, lies with Mr. Shcherbysky's deputy, Party Second Secretary Oleksiy Tytarenko, who is responsible for organizational-party work.

The first secretaries of the Kiev, Poltava, Cherkassy and Khmelnytskyi Oblast Party Committees and the Kiev City Party Committee expressed their concern over a more general but at the same time more serious problem — the failure of the Politburo to go far enough towards "renewing its style of leadership, which is not fully in line with restructuring's requirements." The five were joined in this criticism by a worker from the Zaporozhstal steel works. All referred specifically to "the first secretary of the Central Committee" — i.e., Mr. Shcherbysky.

Western observers will no doubt take special note of the fact that this group of critics included Fedir Morhun, the first secretary of the Poltava Oblast Party Committee. There has been some speculation that Mr. Morhun is Mikhail Gorbachev's choice to succeed Mr. Shcherbysky. In this connection, it will be remembered that in December 1987, Mr. Morhun was among those who were singled out by the Ukrainian Politburo in a resolution criticizing the work of the Poltava Party organization. According to the report that appeared in Radianska Ukraina, Mr. Morhun is said to devote too much of his time to agricultural affairs at the expense of organizational and party work.

In addition to Mr. Shcherbysky, a number of other top party leaders in Kiev were criticized at the plenum, including Central Committee Secretaries: Stanislav Hurenko, who is respon-

sible for the machine-building industry; Borys Kachura, who oversees heavy industry and construction; and Ivan Mozhovy, who is in charge of agriculture. Yuriy Kolomyiets, head of the State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and Yevhen Kachalovsky, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers with responsibility for consumer affairs, were also taken to task for shortcomings in their areas. Mr. Kolomyiets is a candidate and Mr. Kachalovsky a full member of the Politburo.

These latest developments will surely fuel further speculation about the fate of the Ukrainian Party chief, who will turn 70 in February. The possibility that he may be retired soon was raised once again when Pravda, on January 20, reported the results of the CPSU Party Control Committee investigation into a scandal in Odessa involving the frame-up of a local official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The affair had been reported earlier, in a full-page story in Literaturnaya Gazeta of December 2. What is more, on January 8, Pravda published an account of a CPSU Politburo session whose criticism of the work of the Kiev City Party Committee was seen as an indirect attack on Mr. Shcherbysky.

With regard to the Central Committee plenum in Kiev, it is important to bear in mind that the criticism of the Ukrainian Politburo and Secretariat and the republic's Party leader did not emanate from Pravda itself, in its capacity as the mouthpiece of the CPSU leadership in Moscow. Rather, the newspaper was reporting on developments at the plenum, which it does regularly.

It is interesting, however, not only that such criticism is being made, but that it is being publicized. If nothing else, this would seem to point to the

success of glasnost at the very top of the party hierarchy, which ought to be welcomed in Moscow.

It should be remembered, moreover, that Mr. Shcherbysky had indulged in a show of self-criticism at a Ukrainian Central Committee plenum in March 1987, referring to Second Secretary Tytarenko as sharing with him "the responsibility for falling behind," and that Mr. Shcherbysky's remarks were echoed at the time by Vasyl Kavun, first secretary of the Zhytomyr Oblast Party Committee, who criticized both Messrs. Shcherbysky and Tytarenko by name.

Western observers of the Kremlin scene have suggested that the Ukrainian party leader may be dropped from the Politburo in the course of the forthcoming party conference. In fact, this could happen earlier, at a plenum of the Central Committee in Moscow. In either case, at this late stage — given Mr. Shcherbysky's age and barring an obvious attack meant to discredit him as a party leader — it would be difficult to view such a development as a major victory for Mikhail Gorbachev.

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ANNUAL MEETING

The brotherhood of Sts. Peter & Paul, Branch 220, Ukrainian National Association will hold its Annual Meeting on Sunday, March 6, 1988 at 2:30 p.m. in the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church Hall, 4952 South Pavlina Street, Chicago, Illinois. All members of Branch 220 are urged to attend. — Genevieve M. Bledy, Secretary, Branch 220.