

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Chicago Ukrainians, Jews discuss mutual concerns, pressing issues

by Pamela DeFiglio

CHICAGO — Ukrainian and Jewish Americans should come together in a series of "sharing sessions" in order to overcome tensions that face both communities, a Jewish leader told Ukrainian Americans here in early April.

At an open meeting on April 1, sponsored by the newly reorganized Chicago chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), David G. Roth, national ethnic liaison of the American Jewish Committee, said that Ukrainians and Jews must tell each other about their backgrounds, histories and feelings in order to build trust between each other.

"We must come together and get to know each other by telling our stories," he said. "We must ask each other questions like, 'who am I?', 'how do I feel about myself?', 'what did my parents expect me?', 'how do you feel about you?', 'what do you expect of your children?'"

"Once we start telling each other these things, it becomes very hard to hurt each other," Mr. Roth noted.

Mr. Roth, whose testimony encouraging the formation of a U.S. commission on the Ukrainian famine was described as instrumental by Dr. Myron Kuropas, national ethnic liaison for AHRU and the panel moderator, acknowledged that if Ukrainian and Jewish Americans come together and immediately discuss political events, they will encounter conflict.

Thus, Mr. Roth stressed that when

the two groups first meet, they should get to know each other as people and discuss the many issues that are important to both of them — like human rights for Ukrainians, Jews and others in the USSR and elsewhere; the commission and the famine in Ukraine (1932-33) and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; education for their young people; social services for their elderly population, and the transmittal of their cultures to young people.

Once Ukrainian and Jewish Americans have a better understanding of how the other's history affected its behavior, and realize that they have issues in common, they will be better prepared to discuss the difficult issues, Mr. Roth maintained.

On one current issue that some see as problematic, the denaturalization hearings for those charged with entering the United States illegally by concealing wartime activity, Mr. Roth said, "we have a different view on the need for the trials, but we can share a common view on one thing. And this is, we can't stand by and allow an entire community to be victimized because of the sins of a few."

"Jewish Americans can understand Ukrainian Americans' fear of being blamed and scapegoated as a group," Mr. Roth said in an interview after the meeting.

"Likewise, I would hope Ukrainian Americans can understand this: historians now believe that, without relieving Hitler of essential responsibility for the Holocaust, it's clear that the West abandoned the Jews

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## Horbal gets 11-year term

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian human-rights activist Mykola Horbal has been sentenced to eight years in a labor camp to be followed by three years' internal exile after being convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" at a three-day trial April 8-10.

It was first believed that the 43-year-old dissident would be charged with "anti-Soviet slander." He was arrested last October in a labor camp in the Ukrainian city of Nikolayev just two days before he was to complete a five-year term for what dissident sources have said was a trumped-up charge of "attempted rape."

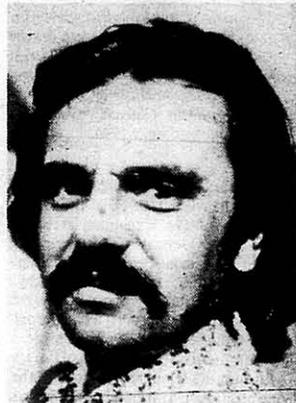
According to government sources in Washington, Mr. Horbal was tried in Nikolayev, where he had been in an investigative prison since his arrest. He could have been sentenced to 10 years' labor camp and five years' exile because he had previously been convicted under a political rather than criminal statute. In 1970, he was sentenced to seven years for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The sources also said that one factor raised by the prosecution at the trial was that some of Mr. Horbal's writings have been published in the West. Mr. Horbal is a musicologist and poet.

After his release from a labor camp in 1978, Mr. Horbal could not find work as a teacher or composer and was forced to take a job as an electrician in Kiev, where he took up residence with his wife and small child.

In 1979, after numerous attempts to gain permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union, Mr. Horbal joined the Kiev-based Ukrainian Helsinki Group, set up three years earlier to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Shortly thereafter, dissident sources say, the KGB staged a bizarre street scene



Mykola Horbal

during which Mr. Horbal was attacked and beaten after refusing the sexual advances of a woman who worked as a secretary at the Kievan office of Komsomol, the Communist youth league. Almost immediately after the incident began, a police car pulled up and Mr. Horbal was taken to the police station, where he was charged with attempted rape.

Found guilty, he was sentenced on January 24, 1980, to five years in a labor camp, where he was subjected to brutal treatment. In a statement that reached the West in September 1981, he said that he had never before experienced such suffering. He wrote there were moments when suicide seemed like the only way out.

Last November, Mr. Horbal's brother-in-law, Pavlo Stokotelnij, staged a 12-day hunger strike in front of the United Nations in New York to protest his re-arrest.

## Meshko said to be in poor health

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Exiled human-rights activist Oksana Meshko was hospitalized three times in 1984 for treatment of hypertension and continues to be in failing health, reported USSR News Brief.

The 80-year-old activist, who is scheduled to complete a five-year exile term in April 1986, suffers from diabetes and is blind in one eye. She lives in Ayán, a coastal village in the Khabarovsk Krai, a remote region on the eastern edge of the Soviet Union along the Sea of Okhotsk, northwest of Japan.

USSR News Brief did not say when Ms. Meshko was hospitalized or for how long.

Ms. Meshko was arrested on October

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Oksana Meshko



Dr. Myron Kuropas (right) presents AHRU award to David G. Roth as Nattalka Zavadowycz, president of AHRU's Chicago Chapter, looks on.



## Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine

The following excerpts are from Issue No. 7 of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, an underground publication which made its appearance in January 1984 but has only recently reached the West. Thus far, eight issues have made their way out of Ukraine. The Chronicle is published in samvydav form by the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, which was founded in 1982 to promote the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has been outlawed since 1946.

God and the truth are with us!

On May 8 [1984], a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Oleksiy Tykhy, was murdered in a Perm labor camp. [Reports indicate that Mr. Tykhy, who was suffering from cancer, died after stomach surgery.] His murder was planned and premeditated... What were Moscow officials counting on when they agreed to the murder of a Ukrainian human-rights activist? They had one aim — to intimidate, to show that they are not governed by any courts, by any trial proceedings...

Ukrainians! Oleksiy Tykhy and his friends never took up arms, did not call for the overthrow of the regime, but only pointed out to authorities the violations of citizens' rights and demanded that, whenever possible, these violations be corrected... The Communists don't need correction of their orders, their follies; they want to rule alone...

A similar threat now hangs over the head of Ukrainian Catholic Pavlo Kampov, who is serving his illegal term in Russia. Kampov is ill; he is almost blind and the camp authorities got orders to do all it takes to destroy Kampov. A KGB official told Yosyp Terelia in one conversation: "We'll destroy you one by one. They'll make some noise about it in the West, and it will end with that; we'll give them all they need, and those profiteers will go back on all their agreements..."

We only know of two blind Ukrainians that are imprisoned in Soviet concentration camps just for being Ukrainians, but there are many more, those nameless "zeks" known only to their tormentors...

• Long-time political prisoner Vasylyl Pidhorodecky, a former member of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was moved from prison to labor camp VL-315/30 in Lviv...

• Repressions against Christians in Ukraine have not quieted down. On April 14, a group of Pentecostals gathered for a prayer meeting at the home of I.M. Hetsko in the village of Kushnytsia in the Transcarpathian oblast. After a short time, the home was raided by a group consisting of local "atheists" and regional militia. The leaders were brutal and arrogant; the names of the faithful were taken down, all the Bibles and Christian literature were taken away

and the host was fined 50 karbovantsi. On May 5, the faithful gathered at the home of Yu. M. Palka, where a similar scenario was played out and a fine of 50 karbovantsi imposed. Regional authorities constantly persecute the Pentecostal community in Kushnytsia. Dmytro Yurevych Prodan, the village presbyter, was called to the regional procurator's office where regional procurator S. Braila officially warned him that he would be dragged to court if he did not stop "deceiving residents because everyone knows that there is no God... and we will not tolerate the spread of religious fanaticism in our region." On June 25 a "community" commission was formed which called Mr. Prodan in for a conversation and warned that force would be used if he did not renounce his faith. On July 3, an article appeared in Nove Zhyttia, the local newspaper, which must be read as a signal presaging legal prosecution...

• On the night of June 21, in the village of Pniatyn in the Lviv oblast, Peremyshlany region, a detachment of militia and KGB invaded the village — not unlike the Nazi punitive units of the past — surrounded the Catholic Church and destroyed it in the course of three hours. All the church articles were burned. This is how authorities paid back the villagers because the people did not want to accept a Moscow (Russian) priest... KGB detachments and special militia units assigned to fight "disorder" have for a long time behaved like occupiers in Ukraine! Nothing is sacred to these "servants of the people, faithful Leninists," they serve — through faith and righteousness for a piece of horsemeat sausage — the Moscow [Russian] occupiers by destroying their own faith, culture and language...

• On June 22, Vasylyl Kobryn, the chairman of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, was called in [by authorities] for a chat. The chat took place on Pidvalna Street in Lviv, where he was hosted by the chairman of the Church Council of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Reshetylo, and his assistant, Savchuk, and a third "co-worker" who did not give his name and who was clearly a KGB man. The authorities behaved with insolence — threats and blackmail. After a while, realizing that their threats were having no effect, Reshetylo asked Mr. Kobryn to sign a paper acknowledging that he had been forewarned about his human-rights activities in that any Catholic activities are considered "anti-Soviet" in the USSR. Kobryn did not sign the paper. Reshetylo revealed that this time the authorities will finish with the initiative group, noting that those who are with Rome are against us...

• Currently in Ukraine there are

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## Swedes want to question Terelia about Wallenberg

TORONTO — Swedish officials investigating the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, the heroic diplomat taken prisoner by the Red Army in 1945, want to talk to fugitive religious dissident Yosyp Terelia, who revealed in an underground journal that he may have information about the diplomat's fate.

According to an April 9 article by Maria Bohuslawsky in The Toronto Sun, Ingrid Garde Widemar of Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Association said in a telephone interview from Stockholm that her organization has been trying to substantiate Mr. Terelia's claim — made in an issue of the clandestine Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine — that Mr. Wallenberg died in a Soviet labor camp but that his driver may still be alive.

Mr. Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, is credited with saving about 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Germans during World War II.

He was arrested by Soviet troops after they captured Budapest in 1945. Twelve years later the Soviet said he had been arrested by mistake but had died of

a heart attack in prison in 1947. However, the Soviets never provided proof of his death and there have been persistent reports, some as late as the 1970s, that Mr. Wallenberg was sighted in Soviet labor camps. If alive, he would be 72.

Mr. Terelia, an activist in the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church and a former political prisoner, wrote a letter in the Chronicle, eight issues of which have reached the West, describing encounters with people who had met Mr. Wallenberg.

He wrote that Mr. Wallenberg and his driver were arrested on orders from the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, then a major general in the Red Army.

Speaking of Mr. Terelia's allegations, Mr. Widemar said: "We've investigated but we can't find out if there's any truth to it. We'd love to talk to him but it's quite impossible because he's in Russia."

Citing The Ukrainian Weekly, the article goes on to say that Mr. Terelia has been in hiding since last November shortly after authorities searched his home near Lviv in Ukraine.

## Uniate activist reported arrested

MUNICH — Vasylyl Kobryn, acting head of an underground group working for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was arrested late last year or early this year, according to information received by USSR News Brief here.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Kobryn, 47, was chairman of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, formed in 1982 by former political prisoner Yosyp Terelia, who is reportedly in hiding somewhere in the Soviet Union. Mr. Kobryn assumed the chairmanship in 1983 when Mr. Terelia was arrested and sentenced to one year in a labor camp for "parasitism."

Reports indicate that Mr. Kobryn was arrested in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv on an unknown charge.

In 1975, he was dismissed from his job at a television factory, where he worked as a technician, for speaking out in defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was merged with the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946 by an unsanctioned synod orchestrated by the Kremlin. Mr. Kobryn reportedly joined the underground Church in 1960.

For his activities with the Church, he was briefly interned in a psychiatric

hospital in 1979.

The initiative group publishes the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, an underground journal, eight issues of which have been smuggled to the West.

## Soviets launch Afghan offensive

NEW DELHI, India.— Soviet troops backed by surface-to-surface missiles, jets and heavy artillery staged their largest offensive against Afghan rebels this year, diplomats said on April 16.

According to United Press International, the offensive against a large group of Afghan insurgents in the Maidan Valley, about 25 miles west of the Afghan capital, Kabul, began April 9 or 10, the two Western diplomats said.

Foreign reporters are not routinely allowed to enter Afghanistan, where 115,000 Soviet troops backing the government of President Babrak Karmal have been battling the rebels since the Red Army invasion in December 1979.

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## Senator calls Soviets "hypocrites"

WASHINGTON — U.S. Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.), called the leaders of the Soviet Union "cold-blooded hypocrites" who talk of arms control at the same time they wage an unprecedented war of genocide in Afghanistan.

Sen. Humphrey's remarks on April 8 were sparked by news reports that the Soviet Union has denied a visa to a staff member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations because of a critical study of Soviet policy in Afghanistan. The staffer, John B. Ritch III, had prepared a report on the war between the Soviets and the Afghan freedom fighters. Mr. Ritch outlined recommendations of how the U.S. should help the freedom fighters.

Mr. Ritch had applied for the visa recently to be part of a congressional delegation visiting the Soviet Union. U.S. Sen. Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.), who was to be part of that delegation, announced on April 8 that he would not go to the Soviet Union because of the visa denial to Mr. Ritch.

Sen. Humphrey termed Sen. Rudman's decision as "wise and bold"

and said it would send a "strong signal to the Kremlin" that the Soviet terror in Afghanistan cannot be masked by the Soviet "soft-sell" on arms control.

"The denial of a visa to Mr. Ritch, coupled with today's grand statements by Mr. Gorbachev on arms control and a possible summit meeting, highlight in most graphic details the cold-blooded hypocrisy of the leadership of the Soviet Union," Sen. Humphrey said.

Sen. Humphrey, who chairs the Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan, said that the Soviets use famine, disease, mass execution, rape and terror in their effort to conquer Afghanistan. The "Nazi-like" tactics of the Soviet Union have resulted in more than 1 million Afghans killed and about 4 million refugees. The Afghan-Pakistan border now is home to about 3 million Afghan refugees. They represent their largest number of refugees in the world today.

Sen. Humphrey urged the Soviets to leave Afghanistan as a positive sign they are serious about reducing tensions in the world.

## Recommend Demjanjuk extradition

CLEVELAND — A U.S. federal judge on Monday, April 15, recommended the extradition of John Demjanjuk, a retired autoworker from Seven Hills, Ohio, to Israel, where he would stand trial for war crimes he allegedly committed in the course of purported service as a concentration camp guard in Treblinka, Poland.

The U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations and the government of Israel allege that Mr. Demjanjuk ran the gas chambers at the concentration camp and was known to the prisoners as "Ivan the Terrible" because of his sadistic behavior.

The final decision on whether to extradite Mr. Demjanjuk will be made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. U.S. District Judge Frank J. Battisti, who recommended extradition, ordered the immediate arrest of Mr. Demjanjuk, 64, who was taken to a county holding facility and was expected to be moved shortly thereafter to a federal prison. Mr.

Demjanjuk's attorney was expected to file a writ of habeas corpus.

The case marks the first time that Israel has attempted to gain custody of a denaturalized U.S. citizen for war crimes prosecution since the two countries signed an extradition treaty in 1963.

If Mr. Demjanjuk is extradited to Israel, he would be the second suspected war criminal to stand trial there. The first was Adolf Eichmann, who was hanged in 1962 after his conviction as an architect of Nazi Germany's mass murder of Jews during World War II.

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark J. O'Connor, said Israel has no justifiable claim to Mr. Demjanjuk and that he is not the war criminal Israel is seeking. Mr. Demjanjuk, who served in the Red Army, says he was captured by the Germans and was held as a prisoner of war.

Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship was revoked in 1981 when Judge Battisti (Continued on page 12)

## CSCE Digest: review of problems facing Soviet Ukrainian leadership

The following analysis of the recent visit to the United States by Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, appeared in the April 3 issue of the CSCE Digest, a publication of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The visit of a high-level Soviet parliamentary delegation in early March at the invitation of the House of Representatives marked the first time since 1973 that a Politburo member other than Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has visited Washington.

The delegation was headed by Soviet Politburo member Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, who is also Ukrainian first party secretary. Col. Gen. Nikolai Chervov is in charge of the military participation in arms control negotiations for the Soviet General Staff and a third member of the delegation, Boris Stukalin, heads the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee. In addition to being received by senators and received by senators and representatives, Mr. Shcherbytsky had followed by afternoon talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Shcherbytsky's visit provides an opportunity to review some of the problems confronting Ukraine and the Party leadership. As party chief of the largest non-Russian republic, Mr. Shcherbytsky holds a key regional power position. The Kremlin has long been aware of — and wary of — nationalist feeling among the 40 million Ukrainians. Mr. Shcherbytsky has presided over a relentless campaign against nationalists and other human-rights activists in Ukraine. In fact, there are about 4,000 Ukrainians among the estimated 10,000 Soviet prisoners of conscience.

Vitaly Fedorchuk, then Ukrainian KGB chief, reportedly boasted to his colleagues in April 1981: "A great task has been accomplished in the past year: the destruction of

Ukrainian nationalists. So as to avoid unnecessary international friction, most of them were sentenced for criminal offenses."

In late 1982, Mr. Fedorchuk was promoted to the post of Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs.

A major concern for many Ukrainians is the Russification of their culture — the use of Russian is often obligatory in universities and in government. For example, although 75 percent of the population of the Ukrainian republic is Ukrainian, only 25 percent of the books published there in 1982 were in the Ukrainian language. Many Ukrainian activists have openly criticized such Soviet policies.

In 1976, when the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was organized to monitor the Soviet human-rights record, it was treated with particular harshness. Today there are 19 Ukrainians among the 38 imprisoned Soviet Helsinki activists.

Tragically, in 1984 three of them, Oleksiy Tykhy, Valery Marchenko and Yuriy Lytvyn, died from maltreatment while imprisoned. On October 21, Ukrainian Monitor Mykola Horbal was arrested while in a labor camp for "anti-Soviet slander," days before his scheduled release.

Another well-known human-rights activist, Aleksei Nikitin, died in 1984 after many years in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. A mining engineer from the major Ukrainian coal-producing region of Donetsk, Mr. Nikitin was a veteran advocate of better working conditions for miners. In 1981 he guided two American journalists around Donetsk, showing them the bleak lives of many Soviet workers. He was arrested four days later.

Religion is another major concern for Ukrainians. Even the Soviets admit that unofficial religious groups flourish in Ukraine. Ironically, this is partly due to Soviet anti-religious policies. In the late 1940s, the Kremlin outlawed the Ukrainian

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## USIA director faces questions about reprimanding officer who criticized Soviets

WASHINGTON — United States Information Agency Director Charles Z. Wick has been directed to appear before a Senate subcommittee to explain why a program officer was reprimanded for questioning a Soviet Communist Party official about Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan, reported The Washington Times.

William Stetson, the USIA's program officer in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, received a letter of reprimand for questioning a visiting Soviet official about atrocities in Afghanistan.

The reprimand has prompted Mr. Stetson to seek employment "where people aren't afraid to speak up against the Soviets."

The incident occurred March 13 at a Heritage Foundation meeting with members of a Soviet delegation under a U.S.-Soviet exchange program. Following the session, Mr. Stetson — whose duties include monitoring Soviet-U.S. exchange programs — approached the leader of the delegation and presented him with articles from the Washington Times detailing Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan.

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) has asked Mr. Wick to appear before his Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs later this month to explain the reprimand.

Other senators, including Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), are reportedly concerned about the reprimand and the exchange program that funds the Soviet visits.

The letter was reportedly drafted by USIA general consul Tom Harvey and originally contained much stronger language than the final version. It was signed — and watered down — by Ronald Trowbridge, associate director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

It chided Mr. Stetson for engaging a Communist youth organization participant in "contentious conversation" about Afghanistan, which the letter went on to say was "extraneous to the agenda" and "detracted from the purpose the conference sought to promote."

Mr. Trowbridge went on to say that the purpose of an exchange visit "is not to bludgeon exchange participants with

criticisms of their own political system and with our perceptions of the transgression perpetrated by that system."

He added that Mr. Stetson's questioning of the Soviet visitor "reflects a lack of sensitivity to your own professional responsibilities and flawed judgement."

Mr. Trowbridge later told Mr. Stetson that the Soviets had lodged a complaint and that another complaint came from the Hill.

The Soviet visit was part of an exchange program — funded largely by the USIA — between the American Council of Young Political Leaders and the Communist Youth League. Exchanges were resumed last fall at the direction of Secretary of State George Shultz. "Communist operatives are the last people in the world we should be making exchanges with," Mr. Stetson said, adding that he does support cultural exchanges.

## Buchanan attacked for scoring OSI's methods

WASHINGTON — White House communications director Patrick Buchanan has come under attack for questioning the use of Soviet-supplied evidence by the Office of Special Investigations in its proceedings against citizens suspected of collaborating with the Germans during World War II.

Mr. Buchanan, a syndicated columnist before joining the Reagan administration, wrote two columns in 1983 in which he raised the issue of the OSI's use of evidence and videotaped testimony obtained with the aid of the Soviet procuracy against former citizens of Eastern Europe, the Baltics and Ukraine.

Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) described Mr. Buchanan's past criticism of the Office of Special Investigations as "absolutely outrageous."

The World Jewish Congress said Mr. Buchanan's appointment meant East European emigre groups that have vehemently protested the OSI's methods "will have a direct link to the White House."

# UNA to sponsor reception as thank-you to Congress

by Eugene Iwanciw

WASHINGTON — A congressional reception commemorating "100 years of Ukrainian Immigration to the United States" will be held on May 22 in the U.S. Senate. The reception is being sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and coordinated by the Ukrainian American Caucus (UAC).

## Thank-you to Congress

The purpose of the reception is to thank members of Congress for their support of the Ukrainian American community over the years and to increase their awareness of Ukrainian interests and concerns. It will also offer Ukrainian Americans an opportunity to meet with their elected representatives in a relaxed social setting.

## Congressional sponsors

The congressional sponsors of the reception are members of the Senate and House.

The Senate sponsors are: Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kans.), Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), Peter Domenici (R-N.M.), Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.).

The House sponsors are: Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.), Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.), Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Fernand St. Germain (D-R.I.), Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), James Florio (D-N.J.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio) and Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.).

All members of Congress, selected staff and individuals from the executive branch, including the White House and the Department of State, will be invited to the reception.

The reception will have a uniquely Ukrainian atmosphere with a selection of Ukrainian foods, music and costumes. Assisting the UNA and the UAC in organizing the evening are the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, The Washington Group and the Ukrainian Association of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

## Invitation by Hnizdovsky

The invitations feature an original woodcut print specially designed for the occasion by Jacques Hnizdovsky. The print depicts the first Ukrainian church in the United States, St. Michael's in Shenandoah, Pa. Originals of the print will be presented to the congressional sponsors of the reception with the remaining prints to be made available for sale to the public.

The UNWLA publication, "Ukrainians in America," will be presented to all members of Congress attending the reception. In addition, a brochure about Ukrainian Americans prepared by the Washington-based organizing committee and a booklet about Ukrainians published by the Ukrainian National Association of the Washington Metropolitan Area are being sent to all members of Congress.

## Ukrainian flavor

The reception itself will feature a selection of Ukrainian cuisine in addition to the standard hors d'oeuvres. Ukrainian music will be played in the background, and guests will be greeted by Ukrainian bandurists in the foyer of the reception room. Hosts and hostesses in traditional Ukrainian costumes will welcome congressional guests at the door and escort them into the reception.

Admission to the reception is by invitation only.

All Ukrainian Americans are urged to write or call their members of Congress encouraging them to attend the reception.

## For the record

### CBC Radio commentary on famine

Below is the text of a commentary submitted on a free-lance basis by Orysia Paszczak Tracz to CBC Information Radio of Winnipeg. The commentary was aired on Tuesday, morning March 19. Mrs. Tracz is a Ukrainian activist from Winnipeg.

The Jews are too emotionally involved in the Holocaust to speak objectively about it. It's too political an issue. It's too academic, too historical to dwell upon now, 40 years later. If it happened at all. We just can't mark every anniversary that comes along. We must present both sides of the story. We cannot preach rage or tolerate agitators who seek modern redress for past wrongs. But since they're really badgering us, let's give them one token story, one three-minute spot — both sides, of course — and maybe they'll go away.

If I were serious about what I just said, I would not leave this building in one piece. And what was left of me would be prosecuted for promoting hatred. But substitute Ukrainian for Jewish, genocide by famine for Holocaust, 40 years for 50 years, and you will have some indication of what the Ukrainian community had to endure from the media last year. The 50th anniversary of the genocide by famine of between 7 and 10 million Ukrainians, planned and executed by Soviet Russia, passed with barely a ripple in the general Canadian community. Not that the Ukrainians did not try to publicize it. They did, but at almost every turn they were ignored, barely tolerated, or just not believed. The whole idea is unbelievable — in the breadbasket of Europe up to 10 million starved to death because every crumb, every seed of anything edible was taken away forcibly, while food products from the same country were available across the border, and were being dumped on world markets.

There is a similarity between Zundel, Keegstra and the revisionists on one side [who deny that the Holocaust occurred], and the pro-Soviets who deny that the famine happened, on the other. We have two minute groups of radicals denying that two separate obscene crimes against humanity occurred. Both say: well, yes, some deaths may have occurred but, if they did, it wasn't deliberate, and certainly not on the scale everyone says it did. But while Zundel and Keegstra were treated in the media as the dangerous kooks they are, the pro-Soviet revisionists were treated with respect, given equal time, and it was the Ukrainians who were treated like kooks.

The outrage of the Auschwitz survivors is understandable — they had to prove in court that what they had lived through did happen and was the truth. The Canadian community and the media shared that outrage in editorials and commentary. Last year, there was the outrage of that community for the survivors of the Ukrainian genocide? They were disbelieved, not in a court of law, but in the court of public opinion. In general, the media chose to ignore the whole thing.

There is a difference. Nazi Germany was defeated. The present German government admitted the guilt of its predecessor, and is still paying reparations to the victims. But history is written by the victors. The Soviet Union, as an ally, was a victor. It has denied all along that the calculated famine happened. There should be a Nuremberg trial for those Soviet Russians who murdered up to 10 million Ukrainians by starvation, and it's time the Canadian media started reporting facts on Ukraine truthfully and objectively.

This is Orysia Tracz for Information Radio.

## IN THE PRESS

### Chicago Tribune: critique of Ryan

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An article by UNA Supreme Vice-President Myron Kuropas' criticizing Allan A. Ryan Jr. and his book, "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America," appeared in the March 23 issue of the Chicago Tribune in its "Voice of the People" section.

Dr. Kuropas wrote the article, headlined "A Ukrainian reply to book on Nazis in U.S.," in response to claims made by Mr. Ryan while he, a former director of the Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations, was in Chicago promoting the book.

Dr. Kuropas wrote: "According to Ryan, most 'Nazis' settled in America as a result of the 'brazenly discriminatory' Displaced Persons Act of 1948 which," Ryan argues, "was written to exclude as many concentration camp survivors as possible and to include as many Baltic and Ukrainian and ethnic German refugees as it could get away with."

"As an American of Ukrainian descent," he continued "I am incensed by Ryan's repeated attempts to paint all Ukrainians with the brush of anti-

Semitism." He went on to explain that Ukrainian auxiliary police which collaborated with the Nazis was no different from auxiliary police in other Nazi-occupied countries and that once "Ukrainians learned of Hitler's true aims in the Ukraine... they quickly turned against the Nazis and organized a resistance movement that was on a par with any underground group then operating in Europe."

The Tribune chose to omit the next few sentences of Dr. Kuropas' original article and concluded with a suggestion that the OSI's credibility be checked.

"We have to be convinced that the OSI, which uses KGB-supplied witnesses and evidential material extensively, is not on a witch hunt perpetrated by Soviet-initiated disinformation for no other purpose than to discredit and defame one of America's strongest anti-Communist communities," he wrote.

The following is the section omitted by the Tribune: "Conservatively estimated to be a force of 40,000 by the Germans themselves, the Ukrainian partisan army (UPA) was second only to the celebrated French underground which never had more than 45,000 fighters prior to the June 1944 invasion of Europe.

"Ukraine suffered grievously under Nazi rule because Ukrainians were Slavs and according to Hitlerite doctrine, Slavs were untermenschen who were to be exploited and then eliminated. Some 1.5 million Ukrainians were shipped to Germany as slave laborers during the war and additional 3.9 million (including .9 millions Jews) were civilian victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

### Problems of Communism: famine casualties

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The March-April issue of Problems of Communism, published by the United States Information Agency in Washington, carries a criticism of Dr. James E. Mace's 1983 article "Famine and Nationalism in Soviet Ukraine" and a response. According to Dr. S. G. Wheatcroft of the University of Birmingham in England, Dr. Mace's attempt to link the famine to Stalin's reversal of Soviet nationality policy in Ukraine has contributed to the deterioration of the standard of discussion of the man-made famine. According to Dr. Wheatcroft, Dr.

Mace's estimate of the number of Ukrainians who perished is overstated by about half, and his attempt to attribute major historical importance to the famine is exaggerated.

Dr. Mace responded in a rather technical survey of the known demographic data in order to show that his own earlier estimate of 5 to 7 million Ukrainian dead is undoubtedly an understatement. By using the most conservative demographic assumptions, it is possible to obtain an "irreducible minimum" estimate of 5.5 million Ukrainian famine victims, but this estimate is certainly itself too low because it intentionally discounts factors which cannot be quantified on the basis of presently available data but which must have been significant, factors such as the number of aged individuals who would likely have perished from natural causes in the years 1934-39 but died instead because of the famine in 1933 and an intentional overstatement of factors which would tend to minimize mortality estimates, such as the reclassification of Kuban Cossacks from Ukrainian to Russian for the purposes of Soviet census-taking.

More importantly, Dr. Mace

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## BOOK REVIEW

## New Haven parish's jubilee book

by Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla

*St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of New Haven: 75th Jubilee. Written and compiled by Members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Parish, New Haven, Conn. St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1984. 240 pp.*

The impulse behind this interesting and important publication is truly historical. Its aim is to inform the reader about the Ukrainians in New Haven, beginning with their pioneering days. It deals with the ways they have perceived and acted toward each other and toward the world they lived in. Social, moral and religious values are depicted in most of the articles, and the book accurately portrays the ethnic, national, and religious activities of the people.

The editors have appropriately selected as a motto for the book a deeply thoughtful passage from the *Kievan Chronicles* of 1076 which reads: "When at night you look at the sky and the beauty of the stars, pray to God, the

*Wolodymyr T. Zyla is a professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Texas Tech University of Lubbock.*

wise craftsman. In the morning, in the light of the day, bow down before your Creator who gave you this day to lengthen your life." This passage has long inspired the Ukrainians of New Haven and led them through difficulties and tears from one success to another.

Today, on the occasion of the 75th jubilee of their church, they want to share their experience with others and provide some refreshing insights from their lives by dedicating this work "to past, present and future generations who did and will contribute to the support, perpetuation and growth of St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church in New Haven, Connecticut."

The most factual article in the book is by Mary Burbela Hazzey on the history of the church and the community. She shows much of the real life, much of the close relationship between hard work and the success which Ukrainian settlers sometimes achieved: "A man could break his heart looking for employment — but one never saw a Ukrainian in a soup line or in a give-away program. They never applied for city aid or begged for help. They might lend each other money or food, but the poverty of their pocketbooks was a family affair" (p. 36). On the contrary, they worked,

suffered, and endured while realizing that the aim of their effort was to become instrumental in life.

Ultimately heavy stress is laid on freedom in the United States. Mrs. Burbela writes: "Intrinsic to the participation in Ukrainian spiritual and cultural activities is the knowledge that their pursuit is the right of all citizens of this country. Perhaps Ukrainians, more than many other Americans, appreciate and respect the freedom of the United States to which they are absolutely loyal" (p. 49).

There is a flexible approach to the work's historical emphasis, and contributors have been able also to concentrate on events from the inner spirit which dominated the community in the light of its relations to tradition and the requirements of the new life in America. A good example is Mykhajlo Bojko's article "Ukrainians in New Haven." In which he stresses the ecumenical efforts of the Ukrainian community that, as early as 1914-16, helped the Greek Orthodox people in finding a church and offered to assist them in other ways.

The book covers all facets of Ukrainian life. There is an article on Banduryst, a singing and acting group which had a glorious history in the community. It performed not only for Ukrainians but at international festivals throughout Connecticut. Its performance had a great impact on many people and helped to preserve historical traditions. A word should be said about the Veselka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, which has carried since 1962 the banner of excellence in dancing. Not of lesser importance are the women's organizations. To be mentioned also is "Ridna Shkola" (the native school) which was always very close to the heart of the community. In fact, if it were necessary to single out one among the many contributions to this volume, the article on the "Ridna Shkola" would provide a good example of analytic and synthetic effort.

The Ukrainians of New Haven from

their beginnings looked to involve themselves deeply in the municipality — hard though this was. With a new generation educated in America, however, the language barrier began to disappear and greater cross-cultural ex-

changes began broadening the views of the New Haven community at large with respect to ethnicity. People began adapting to new perspectives of ethnic contributions. An important organizational step was the establishment of a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in 1949. The UCCA added stature to Ukrainian organizational life. It worked closely with the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and with other organizations, many of which are its members.

The book as a whole consists of five sections: the commemorative section, the historical section, the jubilee, the photo album, the memorials and greetings. It is published in English and in Ukrainian. Its photographs, many in color, are of high quality. Unfortunately the accompanying descriptions are sometimes confusing, especially when a page includes several photographs. The photo album would have gained much by numbering each individual picture and by giving a more detailed description in each case. Very useful for the general reader are the short informative articles on "Our Patron: St. Michael the Archangel," "The Iconostas," "The Name Rus'-Ukraine and Her People," "Ukrainian-American," "Facts about Ukraine" (accompanied by a map of Ukraine), and "Ukrainian Customs."

The binding is handsomely done with a color picture of St. Michael mounted on the hard cover. The book's strength lies in a good and balanced setting of the material, and particularly in its stress on the religious and national nature of the 75th jubilee. Ultimately it draws attention to how much one can do in order to establish himself successfully

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## BOOK NOTES

## Encyclopedia's first volume, gazetteer

*Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. I (A-F), edited by Volodymyr Kubijovic. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. 952 pp. \$115.*

According to the preface to the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* written by Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovic, the first volume is part of an updated and translated version of the 10-volume alphabetically arranged *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva*, a work that was initiated in post-war Munich over 35 years ago by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the oldest Ukrainian scholarly association. Over 100 scholars from around the world have participated in the preparation of the encyclopedia which records virtually every aspect of Ukrainian culture and history.

The approximately 2,800 subject entries in the first volume of the English-language encyclopedia, according to Prof. Kubijovic, can be divided into several groups, which in and to themselves seem hardly significant, but do, nevertheless reveal the wide scope of information that, when completed, the encyclopedia will offer.

The first group includes entries on Ukrainian history, natural history, language, literature, art, theater, music, law and religion. A second group includes surveys of various scholarly disciplines, such as astronomy, chemistry, anthropology, archeology, botany and economic studies. A third group includes articles on Ukrainian cities and geographical-political regions and are accompanied by maps. A fourth group is made up of entries on Ukraine's relations with other countries, contacts between Ukrainians and other nations, countries and cities to which Ukrainians have emigrated, and, finally minorities in Ukraine. The last group he cites consists of brief

entries on individuals, geographic locations, historical, political, juridical and economic periods, events and institutions, periodicals and publications, and associations and organizations. In most cases, longer entries include bibliographies.

The first volume is illustrated with over 450 photographs, 83 maps and five color plates (art, Byzantine art, ceramics, Easter eggs, embroidery). Explanatory notes include information on systems of translation, transliteration, abbreviation and the use of acronyms.

Accompanying Volume I is a 30-page book containing geographical names alphabetically arranged, as well as a color map of Ukraine. The gazetteer offers information on the number of Ukrainians within the border of the Soviet Union and in the diaspora, and information on the history of Ukraine's territorial changes. The information is accompanied by seven easy-to-read tables.

Prof. Kubijovic is the editor of the gazetteer, which was compiled by himself and Arkadii Zhukovsky. Prof. Kubijovic is the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe and the author of numerous works on Ukraine.

Work on the encyclopedia, which is being prepared under the auspices of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, began in 1978.

When completed, the four-volume encyclopedia will contain close to 20,000 entries.

A brochure on Volume I, which costs \$115, may be obtained by writing to the University of Toronto Press, Marketing Department, 63A St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A6.

## NEW RELEASE

## Koshetz Choir's new recording

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Olexander Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg, under the direction of Walter Klymkiw, recently announced the release of a new album featuring Ukrainian choral music from the 17th and 18th centuries. Titled "Let God Arise," the album includes works by Borjiansky, Honcharov, Vedel, Dehtiarev, Dyletsky and Skrypnyk.

The choir was conceived in the mid 1940s as a result of the influences of the world-renowned Ukrainian conductor, Olexander Koshetz, on students attending Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Summer Courses in Winnipeg. Early conductors of the choir were Pavlo Macenko and Tetiana Koshetz. Its main objective is the maintenance and development of the Ukrainian choral tradition.

Since releasing a Christmas album in late 1983, the choir has performed at the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada in Toronto, and in Winnipeg for the Canadian Choral Association Convention Concert, at a 40th anniversary concert for the choir's namesake and three times with the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra under



the direction of Erich Kunzel.

Mr. Klymkiw became interested in choral music during Mr. Koshetz's summer courses and has conducted the choir since 1951. A teacher by profession, he is now working on collecting all available archives on Koshetz.

Record and tapes of the album will be available at all Ukrainian gift and book stores. To order directly, send \$10 to: Yevshan Corp., Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Quebec H2A 3L9.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Martyred churchmen

This month, Ukrainians in general — and Ukrainian Catholics in particular — are marking a bleak chapter in the persecution of religion in Ukraine. It was on April 11, 1945, that the KGB resumed in earnest its pogrom against the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a ruthless campaign that began when Soviet troops invaded western Ukraine in 1939 as part of Moscow's agreement with Nazi Germany. On that April day 40 years ago, Soviet police arrested Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj, Bishop Nicetas Budka and Bishop Mykola Charnetsky in Lviv, as well as Bishops Hryhoriy Chomysyn and Ivan Liatyshevsky in Stanislav. Later that year, on September 21, Bishop Josaphat Kotsylovsky was arrested in Peremyshl. Just over a year later, on May 26, 1946, the auxiliary bishop of Peremyshyl, the Rev. Hryhoriy Lakota, was also taken into custody. Other bishops and clergymen were also arrested.

Some of the arrested bishops died in prison, while others were tried in Kiev in May 1946 and sentenced to long terms. Several bishops perished in prison or in exile, and two died shortly after they were released. Only Metropolitan Slipyj survived.

The events of that fateful April four decades ago triggered the official liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church the following year at the infamous Lviv sobor of March 8-10, 1946. The sobor, which was non-canonical and illegal because it was convened by a non-canonical group, proclaimed the end of the Union of Brest in 1596, a break with the Vatican and a "reunion" with the Russian Orthodox Church.

Today, if reports from Ukraine are to be believed, the Church the Kremlin tried to destroy four decades ago with the mass arrest of its hierarchs is enjoying a marked resurgence in Ukraine. Although it has tenaciously existed underground since the Lviv sobor, there are signs that the Catacomb Church has found new vigor. Perhaps bolstered by the election of a Polish pope, Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine have been emboldened to demand, as one group has done, that the government restore legal status to the Church. Although the group — the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church — has been severely persecuted by the regime, its founder, Yosyp Terelia, is believed to be in hiding, where he has been publishing the underground Herald. The initiative group was also responsible for another underground journal, the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, eight issues of which have been distributed in the West.

Despite this renewed activity, the Church and its believers continue to be the targets of official repression and persecution. Churches continue to be razed, carolers beaten, parishes routed, underground clergymen arrested and imprisoned. The campaign to eradicate the Church manifested so dramatically in the mass arrests of 40 years ago goes on unabated. The combined forces of the Soviet atheist propaganda apparatus, the KGB and the militia have been unable to absterge religious faith from the souls of Ukrainian Catholic believers.

As we mark the somber anniversary of the mass arrests of our martyred churchmen, we must resolve that we, as a community, will continue to speak out against the persecution of all our Ukrainian Churches by the Soviet government. One way to do this is to notify our representatives in Washington that we fully expect that the issue of religious persecution in Ukraine will receive a prominent place on the U.S. and NATO agenda at the upcoming experts meeting on human rights to be held in Ottawa in May. We insist that the Soviet Union be forcefully and candidly reminded of its commitments under the Helsinki agreement and a host of other international agreements it has signed.

## Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editors

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## New book based on Soviet disinformation

Sooner or later, I suppose, it was inevitable that a book like "American Swastika: The Shocking Story of Nazi Collaborators in Our Midst from 1933 to the Present Day" (Doubleday, 1985) had to be published. Without it, the current KGB-inspired defamation campaign against Ukrainian Americans would not have been complete.

Authored by Charles Higham, a biographer of Hollywood personalities who admits having "received extensive help for this book from the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies," "American Swastika" is a rather clumsy piece of Soviet disinformation that reveals little that is new. On the contrary, Mr. Higham's book is essentially a rewrite, an updated version of old canards pushed by American Stalinists during the 1940s.

Most of what Higham writes about Ukrainian Americans first appeared in *The Hour*, a now defunct Communist-inspired Popular Front periodical edited by Albert E. Kahn, and a 1942 book titled "Sabotage! The Secret War Against America," written by Kahn and Michael Sayers.

In 1946 Messrs. Kahn and Sayers also authored "The Great Conspiracy: The Secret War Against Soviet Russia," an unabashed defense of Stalin and his policies. "Perhaps Stalin's greatest historic achievement for the unity and power of the Soviet People," one reads in their book, "was his matchless work as Commissar of Nationalities. His policies have largely wiped out racial, religious, national and class animosities, and given to diverse Soviet groups a unity and harmony to fight and die in defense of Leningrad, Stalingrad and the Russian Land." As might be expected from authors with that perspective, all efforts by Ukrainian nationalists for an independent Ukraine are described as German or Fascist-inspired. So much for the credentials of Mr. Higham's primary source.

Mr. Higham also lists certain FBI files, suggesting that they corroborate all of his allegations regarding Ukrainian Americans. This is simply not true. My review of FBI files for the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), the United Hetman Organization (UHO), the Ukrainian National Association and certain Ukrainian American leaders investigated by the FBI as a result of Communist accusations during the 1930s and 1940s clearly indicate that none of the allegations presented by Mr. Higham as "fact" were ever substantiated. Following an extended and exhaustive investigation, all three organizations and individuals associated with them were formally exonerated in a letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

It is not possible in this brief review to address each of the countless exaggerations, distortions and half-truths disseminated by Mr. Higham and his publisher. For purposes of brevity, therefore, I have selected and rebutted only the most obvious and outrageous.

Mr. Higham writes that the Ukrainian National Organization based at 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J., (he

means the Ukrainian National Association) had a membership of 40,000 in 1940 "all operating under former leaders of the White Guard, a terrorist Czarist organization that committed acts of violence, murder, and despoliation in Poland and the Balkans."

As anyone even vaguely familiar with Ukrainians and the UNA knows, the fraternal organization was never led by former "tsarists" because almost from its inception the UNA had been anti-Russian, anti tsarist, and anti-Bolshevik. Nor was the UNA ever involved with the "White Guard."

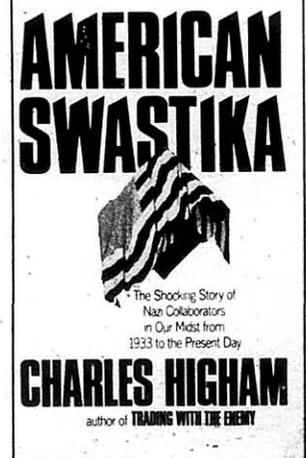
"In the late 1930s," Mr. Higham writes, "terrorist leaders of the ODWU, including leaders of the German army specializing in espionage operations, arrived in the United States and were granted residency when many Jews had difficulty in squeezing through the needle's eye of the State Department Visa Division."

It was members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), not ODWU, who visited the United States. ODWU was an exclusively American organization and there was no reason for them to "visit" their own home. No OUN members were in the German Army at this time and none of them were granted residency. Few Ukrainians were allowed to immigrate to the United States during this period because, like most Jews, they were from Eastern Europe, an area which had been awarded substantially lower U.S. immigration quotas than northern and western Europe. Mr. Higham's distortion of this fact, however, fits in well with the Allan A. Ryan Jr. thesis (see "Quiet Neighbors") that Ukrainian war criminals were always given preferential treatment over Jews.

"By 1940, following a series of clandestine meetings across the nation," writes Mr. Higham, "the leader of the ODWU in the United States was Monsignor Ivan Buchko" who, according to Higham, had been kicked out of Uruguay and Argentina for "his activities on behalf of the Nazis."

The fact of the matter is that Msgr. Buchko was never the leader of ODWU

(Continued on page 15)



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Demjanjuk's lawyer answers Ryan

Dear Editor:

Having returned home briefly from the court battle in Cincinnati, Ohio, to restore John Demjanjuk's citizenship, I happened to glance at a letter written to *The Weekly* on March 31 by former U.S. government worker Allan Ryan. In his letter Mr. Ryan attempts to rehash and justify the pseudo-historical, dialectical hate-mongering contained in his book.

His now standardized scapegoating and stereotyping of those freedom fighters who participated in the national independence movements waged against Soviet-inspired genocide and ethnocide during World War II, is getting a little worn around the edges. This letter, like Mr. Ryan's book, could just as easily have been written by Michael Hanusiak, Charles Allen or a growing host of other "Nazi historians" in this country and in Canada who support Moscow's 40-year-old "struggle against fascism and anti-Sovietism."

In his column Myron B. Kuropas easily dug up the corrupt dialectical roots of Mr. Ryan's dark game with his marvelously disciplined, intellectual refutation, following the lead of Prof. Taras Hunczak's article. Dr. Kuropas concluded that Mr. Ryan's letter insults the Ukrainian community, and so it does — but the insult should be viewed as a valuable one. Valuable in that it lays bare the grim psychological warfare now being waged in order to chill the hearts and check the courage of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians in the struggle to preserve their proud culture, traditions and history.

As proof of my thesis, every reader is urged to analyze his or her own emotional response to the infection of Mr. Ryan's carefully chosen words. What psychological seeds were sown by the linguistic patterns of this sycophant? After reading Mr. Ryan's article, did the reader experience lingering feelings of confusion and doubt about the credibility of the "Nazi hunt," perhaps a measure of anxiety and fear?

If so, Mr. Ryan's disinformation exercise was successful. Even crude dialecticians like Mr. Ryan know that emotion, not intellect, is the force that moves us to right action or causes us to react out of fear and do nothing; the latter response being Mr. Ryan's desired goal in this case.

A critical stage has now been reached in the struggle of our time, the struggle to rid the United States justice system of the legacy of Mr. Ryan's 1980 OSI/Soviet "marriage in Moscow." Unfortunately, without community support, Mr. Ryan's OSI legatees will win this battle by default.

It is indeed ironic that the letter to *The Weekly* recounts fondly the speech given in 1982 to Ukrainian lawyers who were then counseled by Mr. Ryan to stand aside and not to "give sanctuary" to those Ukrainians who Mr. Ryan and the Soviet procurator deemed to be "guilty of bloodshed" as "Nazi collaborators." That same psychological message is now effectively being delivered to the Ukrainian community by the second generation of "Nazi" inquisitors in Canada. Hopefully, the result will not be the same.

Mr. Ryan's recent psychological attack on the Ukrainian community, however centers on his defamatory

accusations about John Demjanjuk, an innocent man who was never charged with, much less convicted of, any crime as Mr. Ryan well knows. This purveyor of the big lie is now working feverishly to spread it through every media source available to him.

Court records prove that Mr. Demjanjuk was captured and interned as a Red Army prisoner of war by the Germans following the battle of Kerch in the Crimea. A boy barely out of his teens, he was later transported to POW camps established by the Nazis at Rivne in western Ukraine and Kholm. It is also a historical fact that hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian prisoners perished as a result of the inhuman conditions in these camps.

Late in the war, Mr. Demjanjuk was removed from the Kholm POW death camp, a starving pathetic figure, and conscripted into personal guard service for Gen. Pavlo Shandruk, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian National Army. These facts Mr. Ryan does not contest. What he fantasizes is the incredible charge that the German SS high command decided to give this "untermenschen" ethnic Ukrainian boy temporary command of its extermination program at Treblinka for an eight-month period, during which time he personally murdered 900,000 human beings. Apart from Mr. Ryan's fantasy, no record of this monumental charge exists in any of the vast war record archives maintained in the free world or the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact this fantasy, which has turned into a nightmare for John Demjanjuk, is the laughing stock of every legitimate Nazi war criminal research specialist in the world.

The self-serving comment in his letter to *The Weekly* that he apologized to another "Nazi who never was," Frank Walus, was a chilling statement by the OSI's former chief witch hunter. It will be remembered that my client, Mr. Walus, was also accused by the U.S. "Nazi hunters" of being a high-ranking SS "butcher." His citizenship was revoked after a horrendous show trial similar to John Demjanjuk's ordeal in court. In reality, Frank Walus was a skinny Polish teenager who was himself held captive on a German farm. The truth in this case came out only through a vigorous defense and the outrage of the West German government, which insisted that the case was a gross fraud. Frank Walus's citizenship was eventually restored by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Ryan thereafter made a statement that there was "insufficient evidence" to try Walus, not that he was innocent of the charges. This man's life was destroyed in one of the greatest travesties of justice in U.S. history — and Mr. Ryan writes that he apologized? Visions of Stalin and Krushchev apologizing for the 1932-33 "hidden holocaust" in Ukraine immediately come to mind.

It is interesting to note in this regard that in John Demjanjuk's deportation hearing, OSI representatives actually referred to Stalin's infamous forced famine in Ukraine as an "irrelevant economic problem of the Soviet government." It is now apparent that the psychological holocaust caused by the OSI/Moscow "co-prosecution" of innocent American citizens will live long after the misdeeds of these lawless bureaucrats slip into the memory hole.

The simple reality is that the battle for the honor of free Ukraine is being waged today in Cincinnati. With striking similarity to the Walus case, the defense is attempting to present the

overwhelming evidence of the KGB lies and fraud in this case to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, in order to restore John Demjanjuk's citizenship. However, powerful psychological pressure is being brought to bear upon the Ukrainian community, especially upon its leadership, to stop or stall support for the Demjanjuk family at this critical stage in the proceeding. That pressure in large measure has been successful. Vicious disinformation about Mr. Demjanjuk and his defense is now pouring into the Ukrainian community from curious sources. Many Ukrainians who could support this cause have stood aside or merely paid polite lip service to it or worse, St. Vladimir's Orthodox Church, John Demjanjuk's parish, and a handful of authentic Ukrainian freedom fighters from Cleveland have accepted the greatest part of the burden in the economic war being waged by the OSI in this case. These precious few are answering the call for all free Ukrainians and for all Americans in the historic struggle to preserve our free society.

In closing, I am reminded of the prophetic words of the immortal Ukrainian poet-painter Taras Shevchenko, who identified closely with the American Revolution when he refused to stand aside in the desperate attempt of his beloved Ukraine to gain independence from Moscow. Taras Shevchenko also saw clearly the potential menace from within when he wrote: "...yet, never'll be the same for me/Should my Ukraine be lulled to sleep/By wily foe and then — in grief,/All plundered, robbed — aroused in flames.../God — No! It won't be all the same!"

Mark J. O'Connor  
Cincinnati

Mr. O'Connor is John Demjanjuk's attorney.

## Shukhevych's fate cited by Shifrin

Dear Editor:

Congressman Frank Guarini (D-N.J.) and Matthew Rinaldo (R-N.J.) are asking their colleagues to sign a letter to Communist Party Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev appealing for the release from exile and emigration to the United States of Yuriy Shukhevych.

Yuriy Shukhevych turned 52 on March 28. He is blind and in ill health. First arrested in 1948 at age 14, he has been in Soviet prisons, labor camps and internal exile almost continuously since then.

Following is a letter written about Shukhevych by Avraam Shifrin from Jerusalem on May 1, 1972.

"People! You who live in cozy apartments, who eat three meals a day. You who don't know the terrors of arrest and the distress for those who are left behind — family and children. You who express your indignation about the persecution of Manolis Glesos and Angela Davis.

"I want to shout to your faces: where is your conscience? Once again arrests are being conducted in the USSR, once again people are being thrown into jails, and yet you remain silent. Your governments want 'friendly relations' with criminals who tyrannize over their own people. 'We do not get involved in internal affairs.' How convenient! Let them oppress and murder the Czechs,

Hungarians, Ukrainians, Jews and dozens of other nations — your conscience sleeps. Yet, all the Glesos and Davises can shout and you hear them: the press and TV are at their beck and call.

"Meanwhile, in the USSR, my friend, Yuriy Shukhevych has just been arrested and he can't shout — they've sealed his lips.

"I sat with Yuriy in the same concentration camp, and he had been there for 20 years. And now he has been arrested again. And the persecution of his family, again his children without bread.

"The sole 'crime' of the Ukrainian, Yuriy Shukhevych, consists in the fact that he is the son of Gen. Shukhevych, who courageously fought against the enslavement of the Ukrainians. The sole 'crime' of Yuriy consists in the fact that he loves his country — and in Ukraine one cannot be Ukrainian. And so, after 20 years of prison, Yuriy is once again in jail.

"He is silent. You won't hear him. But I, a Jew who is proud of being a nationalist, appeal to you, citizens of the free world: Help Yuriy Shukhevych! Demand that the Soviet authorities let him go!"

Irene Shukhevych Strokon  
Livermore, Calif.

## Kiev consulate needed by U.S.

Dear Editor:

It was with great interest that I read your article of March 31 titled "Ukrainians, State Department officials discuss president's report on rights." Of particular interest was that, according to State Department officials, information contained in the semiannual report to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) had come from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The blame for the dearth of information concerning human-rights abuses in Ukraine in the President's 17th Semiannual Report to the CSCE was placed on the fact that the U.S. government has no direct contact with Ukraine and, therefore, it is more difficult to obtain information regarding oppression of Ukrainian human- and national-rights activists.

This is all the more reason that the government of the United States should open a consulate in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. How can the State Department possibly give a balanced picture of the Soviet Union while ignoring the largest of the non-Russian republics? The State Department should rectify this situation by pressing President Ronald Reagan's administration to expedite the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev. And let us not forget that it is the responsibility of the Ukrainian community in the United States to pressure the State Department to take immediate action of rectify this deplorable state of affairs.

According to Amnesty International (AI), anyone can get information from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Letters to the State Department are not promptly answered, but if you can get a member of Congress to write to the State Department, there is a rule that they must answer within a short time — a week or less. Many AI adoption groups have gotten their Congressional representatives to write to the State

(Continued on page 13)

# Washington captures title at Plast basketball tournament

by Oleh Danylyuk and Walter Shevchuk

BAYONNE, N.J. — Orden Khrestonostiv, a Plast fraternity, held its annual basketball tournament for Plast youths on Sunday, March 31, at Bayonne High School. Seven teams, composed of 12-to 18-year-old members of Plast, competed.

In the exciting final game, the Washington Plast branch's team defeated a team from New York City by one basket, with a final score of 17-15.

Oleh Zaputowycz, leader of the New York, New Jersey and Delaware chapter of Orden Khrestonostiv, greeted the teams and opened the tournament at 10 a.m. with a prayer and the customary Plast greeting. After thanking the counselors for organizing the teams, the parents for providing transportation, the Bayonne Department of Education for the use of its facilities, and the sponsors — Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of Jersey City, N.J., and the Ukrainian National Association — the tournament got under way.

Teams from Cleveland, Newark and Passaic, N.J., and two teams from Philadelphia competed in addition to the teams from New York and

Washington. The tournament had a round robin format, and each game lasted a total of 16 minutes split into two halves.

At the end of round robin competition, Cleveland was awarded an uncontested third place with its record of four wins, two losses. New York and Washington were tied with 5-1 records. Washington's loss came at the hands of New York City, while New York's loss came courtesy of the Cleveland team.

This set the stage for the championship game between the New York City and Washington teams. Several missed opportunities in the final minute gave Washington the win, 17-15. Danylo Bazarko, of the Washington team was named most valuable player. He was the over-all high scorer in the tournament and his leadership and encouragement were crucial to Washington's victory.

This was the ninth annual Plast basketball tournament organized by the local Orden Khrestonostiv chapter. It is the only regularly scheduled basketball tournament held for Ukrainian youth in the United States. With seven competing teams, the 1985 tournament had the largest turnout to date.



Oleh Danylyuk

Danylo Bazarko (No. 34) of Washington controls play in the game against Passaic.

## Ukrainian Oiler makes headlines

Weather: Sunny High -1C Low -1C

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Edmonton, Thursday, March 7, 1985 25 CENTS 44 Pages

**LAST-DITCH OFFER MAY AVERT STRIKE**  
CUPW's 'final' proposal studied by Canada Post: Page 4

**APPLE A DAY KEEPS THIS OILER AT PLAY**

City poll shows support against abortion PAGE 7

Alberta remains unbeaten PAGES 16-19

Pipeline explosion PAGE 10

**Krushelnyski get straight A's with these kids**

Mike Krushelnyski, a forward on the Edmonton Oilers hockey team, has been making headlines both on and off the ice ever since he was traded to the Oilers by the Boston Bruins. His scoring talents have been the subject of many a sports story, and recently his appearances at Edmonton community functions, too, have been covered by the media. Seen above is a reproduction of the front page of The Edmonton Sun's March 7 issue, which featured a full-color photograph of Mike and his wife, Areta, during a visit to St. Martin Elementary School, where they met with students enrolled in the Ukrainian bilingual program, which boasts an enrollment of 196 students in kindergarten through grade 6. Mike is a former member of the Peter Marunchak Ukrainian dance ensemble of Montreal. Areta (nee Rakoczy) is probably familiar to readers of The Weekly as a former champion of tennis tournaments at the Ukrainian National Association's resort, Soyuzivka. She is also a former Miss Soyuzivka. The Krushelnyskis were married at Soyuzivka in June of last year.



The tournament champions from Washington.



The New York City team, second-place finisher.

# Philadelphia educational/cultural center celebrates anniversary, mortgage burning

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian community here celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center with a mortgage-burning ceremony, a musical program and a banquet on February 23.

Some 350 people gathered at a 6:30 p.m. cocktail party in the library of the center to watch the unveiling of several bronze plaques engraved with the names of those who contributed most toward the paying of the mortgage, including the president of the center's board of directors, Alexander Chernyk, the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association, the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union and the George and Rosalia Lysniak Foundation, each of which donated at least \$10,000; some 20 names of \$5,000 donors; and 200 which contributed at least \$1,000. The plaques will be on permanent display in the center's hallways.

After the brief ceremony, guests retired to the center's auditorium, where they were treated to a musical program presented by pianist Irene Pelech-Zwarych, soprano Marta Kulchycky-Andriuk and piano accompanist Roksolana Harasymovych, violinist Adrian Bryttan and tenor Bohdan Chaplinsky.

Following the 45-minute program, and an invocation offered by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the banquet began. Master of ceremonies Albert Kipa greeted the guests and introduced Dr. Chernyk and representatives of the organizations that made the \$10,000 contributions, all of whom were seated at the head table.

### Last mortgage payment

Dr. Chernyk then rose to the podium to thank all those present for their support and presented the last mortgage payment in the form of a check to Christine Kulchytsky, chairman of the fund-raising committee who then handed the check to Marta Shepyrykevych, president of the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association, which granted the \$370,000 mortgage. Ms. Shepyrykevych then gave the mortgage to members of the committee who burned the roll of paper and offered a champagne toast.

State Rep. John Fox (R) then presented a congratulatory

proclamation from the state of Pennsylvania.

### \$20,000 pledge

Oleh Chernyk, son of Dr. Chernyk, then made a \$20,000 pledge on behalf of his family to the center's building expansion fund, prompting pledges from guests which virtually doubled the Chernyk family's contribution. Groundbreaking for expansion of the cultural center's quarters will be held June 1.

A benediction offered by the Rev. Frank Estocin of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia closed the ceremonies.

The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, a non-profit organization founded in 1980, is located in a former school on seven acres of land not far from Manor Junior College and other Ukrainian community centers. It currently houses the headquarters of over 30 youth, educational, scholarly and professional organizations, and a library holding some 6,000 volumes and 155 periodicals.



The much-awaited moment of the burning of the mortgage of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia: (from left) Dr. Alexander Chernyk, president, Dr. Albert Kipa, master of ceremonies, Orysia Hewka, chairperson of the fifth anniversary banquet committee.



The board of directors of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Alexander Chernyk, president, is in the center.



On stage after the concert segment of the fifth anniversary banquet are the performing artists: (from left) Irene Pelech-Zwarych, pianist; Marta Kulchycky-Andriuk, soprano; Roksolana Harasymovych, piano accompaniment; featured artist Adrian Bryttan, violin; Bohdan Chaplinsky, tenor.



Oleh Chernyk presents a \$20,000 pledge on behalf of the Chernyk family for the expansion campaign of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. His father, the president of the UECC, is in the background.

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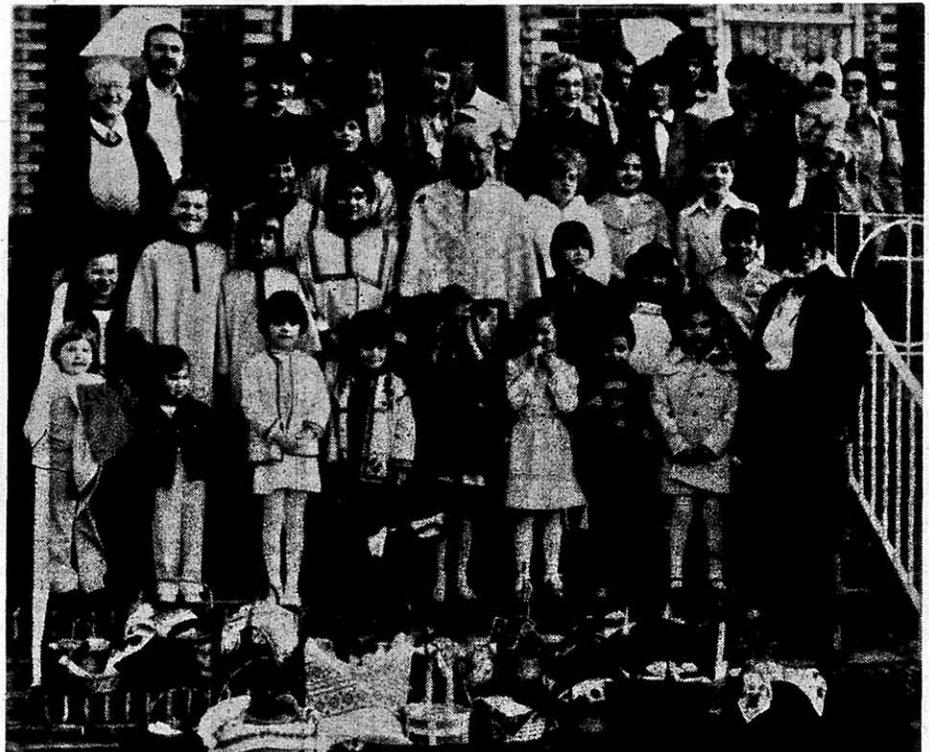
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For information contact the UNA main office:

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## Children's Easter baskets blessed in New Jersey



Children, their families and some parishioners of St. Wolodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church, in Marlboro, N.J., after the blessing of the Easter food baskets by Msgr. Anthony Borsia. The young parishioners are encouraged to learn and preserve the Ukrainian tradition by preparing their own baskets.

## Chicago Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 1)

during World War II. Other things and other people were always more important than saving Jewish lives. A failure to prosecute alleged war criminals is frightening in its implications, and to Jews it would represent a second abandonment," said Mr. Roth.

Referring to the recent book by Allan A. Ryan Jr., former director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which alleged that there are as many as 10,000 East European war criminals in the United States, Mr. Roth said, "It is irresponsible to throw around figures like that, and it does little to allay the fears of Ukrainian Americans. What's needed are charges against individuals, not against entire communities."

"My people have been historically scapegoated in similar ways. We can understand your fear and your anger and how vulnerable that situation must make you, in a community where so many of you are post-World War II refugees. So the trials, in a curious way, bring us together," he commented.

Dr. Kuropas noted that a Jewish publication had taken Mr. Ryan and his figures to task recently. "A man like Allan Ryan doesn't help the Jewish community at all, because he discredits all of the other war criminals. All of a sudden, everybody is made into a war criminal," he said.

Dr. Kuropas presented Mr. Roth with a plaque from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine for his efforts to help establish the commission to study the Ukrainian famine.

"Some of you may not be aware of it, but the Ronald Reagan State Department said that they didn't think the famine commission should exist, because if we give this to the

Ukrainians, then every little group will want something similar," said Dr. Kuropas. "But David Roth, who knew that a Holocaust Commission had been established the previous year, and who had helped to get a Ukrainian American leader on that commission, interrupted the State Department official and said two things."

Mr. Roth had said that if Jewish American groups asked for something in an election year, chances are good that they would get it, because both political parties seek the support of Jewish Americans, while Ukrainian Americans are less visible and less numerous.

Secondly, Mr. Roth had commented, "I resent the fact that you in the State Department think that the death of 7 million Ukrainians is less important than the death of 6 million Jews," Dr. Kuropas said.

"It was an incredibly powerful statement," the Ukrainian leader recalled.

The American Jewish Committee is trying to foster greater understanding by meeting with Polish American organizations about four times a year in an ongoing dialogue, Mr. Roth said. Last year, the Jewish American community perceived opposition to the denaturalization proceedings among East European ethnic communities, and, while it could understand their skepticism, it was afraid the prosecution of alleged Nazi collaborators would be stopped entirely.

Thus, Jewish Americans approached their Polish American partners in the dialogue and asked them to support the trials.

Polish American leaders agreed to do so, with certain qualifications regarding the sources of evidence. They wrote to the Justice Department that many Poles, as well as Jews, were killed

by the Nazis and their collaborators, and that Polish Americans wanted justice to be done on that score.

After this exchange, however, Polish American leaders told the AJC that their community was concerned about the quality of Soviet-supplied evidence. The two groups discussed the situation and are now making plans for a team of Jewish and Polish American attorneys to meet with OSI officials. Mr. Roth said. The attorneys will review how the OSI assembles and uses Soviet-supplied evidence.

Another speaker at the meeting, Yakiv Suslensky of the Association for Jewish-Ukrainian Contacts, a Ukrainian-born Jew who resides in Israel, stressed the need for Jews and Ukrainians to work together against a common enemy, the Soviet Union. "The need for peace and understanding has never been greater than it is now," he said.

The meeting, which was prefaced by a welcome from Natalka Zavadowycz, chairperson of AHRU's Chicago chapter, took place at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church.

## New Haven...

(Continued from page 5)

under often adverse conditions. I believe that our fate was and is in our hands and that we have the responsibility of using the best instruments time has given us.

To sum up: this publication leaves me with a feeling of appreciation and I take pride in the Ukrainian settlers who have made clear that they can make tangible contributions to America. Their intelligence and industry are beyond reproach and speak for themselves. The book is truly a fine publication, certainly one of the best on its subject.

## Saskatchewan Council of UCC holds annual awards ceremony

SASKATOON — The Saskatchewan Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee held its third annual awards ceremony on Friday, March 1. Seventeen awards were presented to students enrolled in Ukrainian studies courses in the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

The awards, consisting of the two-volume set of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, and letters of congratulations from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, were presented by Christine Devrome, the former chairman of the board of governors at the University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. Dale Miquelon, associate dean of the humanities and fine arts in the College of Arts and Science. During the presentations, Mrs. Devrome made reference to the excellent record of the Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in promoting Ukrainian language studies in general and the Ukrainian-English bilingual program in particular.

The recipients of the Awards were: Linda Balon, Laurie Bidulka, Patricia Calyniuk, Laurianne Gabruch, Marusia Kaweski, Roseanne Koroll, Barbara Markewich, Orest Nowosad, Ivan Nahachewsky, Karen Pylot, Corinne Rudy, Patricia Rudy, Tammy Slonowski, Karen Sopotyk, Christine Rodych, Joanne Sorokan and Patricia Werbicki.

Following the presentations, Leon Wovk, executive director of the Saskatchewan Council of the Ukrainian Committee, thanked Mrs. Devrome

and Mr. Miquelon for their participation in the ceremony. Prof. Roma Franko, Head of the department of Slavic studies, congratulated the students on their academic achievements.

Prof. Franko also took the opportunity to congratulate the Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee for its role in promoting Ukrainian studies in Canada and to commend it for presenting students with such an invaluable reference work.

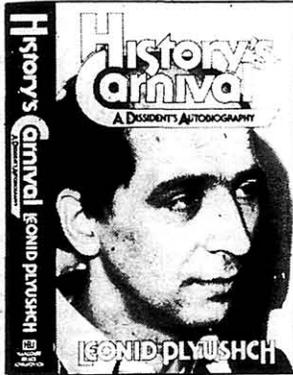
In conclusion, Prof. Franko expressed her gratitude to the Ukrainian Students' Club, and especially to its president, Orest Nowosad, for so capably assuming the responsibility of organizing and hosting the awards ceremony.

## Ukrainian Club organized at Seton Hall U.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — A Ukrainian Club was established here at Seton Hall University on March 25.

Petro Matiaszek, a biology student at the university, had approached the school administration with the idea of creating the club and was given permission to do so.

The first meeting was held on March 25, and the members of the club say they plan to share their Ukrainian heritage with fellow students through various cultural and educational activities.



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## Manor names development director

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College here has announced the appointment of John J. Kirkwood as director of development for the college. He will assume direct responsibility for advancement of Manor's recently announced Capital Campaign.

Mr. Kirkwood formerly served as assistant to the president for development at Manor.

He received a bachelor's degree from St. Francis College and a master's degree in public administration from Penn State University.

He serves as vice-president for government affairs for the Northeast Chamber of Commerce and as assistant treasurer of the Jenkintown Kiwanis.

Manor Junior College is a two-year college offering associate degrees and certificates of study in the allied health,



John J. Kirkwood

business, math-science and liberal arts fields.

## Florida Ukrainians recall Shevchenko

LAKE WORTH, Fla. — The Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches on March 25 presented a commemorative program in tribute to Taras Shevchenko at the Senior Citizen Center here.

President Michael Vennett greeted the guests and recounted, as a first-generation Ukrainian American, his introduction to Shevchenko and how his respect and admiration for this immortal Ukrainian giant has grown through the years.

Vice-president Ostap Wengerchuk followed with a tribute to Shevchenko in Ukrainian. Shevchenko's poem the "Testament" (Zapovit) was recited by Mario Fabry, and soprano Anne

Hinrichs sang Shevchenko's "Reve Ta Stohne."

A biography of Shevchenko was presented by Natalie Cappadoro, who highlighted his turbulent life from serfdom to his death and the blossoming of his literary talents.

"Dumy Moyi" was sung by the duo of Ms. Hinrichs and Anne Pleskun and Miss Pleskun then recited "Materi." Hala Bunce recited the poem "Sadok Vyshevnyi Kolo Khaty," and to conclude the program, Amalia Wengerchuk gave a piano rendition of "Vziav by ya Banduru."

After the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, a social hour with refreshments was held.

## Recommend...

(Continued from page 3)

ruled that he had lied on his immigration papers in order to conceal his past. Mr. Demjanjuk said he lied when entering the United States because he feared being repatriated to the Soviet Union where he might have been executed for desertion because he had not followed standing orders to commit suicide when captured.

The Justice Department is also seeking to have Mr. Demjanjuk deported to the Soviet Union, but deportation is being fought on the basis of insufficient evidence, since denaturalization occurred on the basis of a doctored document.

Meanwhile, Mr. Demjanjuk has filed suit against Judge Battisti and the Justice Department, charging both with conspiracy and collaboration with the Soviets in illegally revoking his citizenship on the basis of a fraudulent piece of evidence — a forged identification card provided by the Soviet Union that purports to show a picture of Mr. Demjanjuk as a Nazi guard trainee at a German camp in Trawniki, Poland. The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals is expected to hear this case sometime in May.

Mr. O'Connor told The Weekly on Tuesday, April 16, that the Circuit

Court has been asked to expedite the hearing and that the plaintiff's briefs will be submitted by the end of the week. The government response is expected shortly afterwards and the judge will set a hearing date.

One day after a federal judge recommended Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition to Israel, the UPI reported that the Israeli government said it had amassed a thick file of evidence against the man who is suspected to be "Ivan the Terrible."

The UPI story quoted Deputy Inspector Menahem Russak, head of a police Nazi war crimes investigation unit, as telling Israel's Army Radio, "Eichmann was a murderer who sat behind a desk," and adding, in reference to Mr. Demjanjuk, "here, we have a murderer who murdered Jews with his own hands in the cruellest manner."

Mr. Demjanjuk faces at least life imprisonment and possibly the death penalty if he is found guilty of war crimes, reported UPI.

Israel's Justice Minister Moshe Nishim welcomed the decision in the Demjanjuk case and said he hoped it would pave the way for the extradition of other suspected war criminals. Deputy Inspector Russak said he believes there are some 250 suspected "major-league murderers" now living in the United States.

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## CSCE Digest...

(Continued from page 3)

Catholic (Uniate) Church. This Church then had about 6 million adherents, mostly in western Ukraine which had just been forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union. At about the same time, the formerly independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church was also subsumed into the Russian Orthodox Church.

Today, this religious vacuum is filled with many unofficial religious groups, not only among Ukrainian Catholics but also among Evangelical Protestants. Last year, evidence of extensive Ukrainian Catholic activity emerged in a new unofficial journal. In May 1984, 72-year-old Ukrainian Catholic activist Antin Potochniak died while serving his fifth term of imprisonment.

Of all the Soviet Republics, the largest number of Jews live in Ukraine, where a major crackdown has been under way since last year. As has been the case with Ukrainians seeking to preserve and protect their religious and cultural heritage, Jewish activists have been targets of

intensifying repression. Last October and November, five Jews were arrested and seven homes searched in Chernovtsy. Of these, Leonid Schrier was given three years of imprisonment and Yakov Rosenberg was given a two-and-one-half-year-term for "anti-Soviet slander."

The fate of Yosyf Zisels, previously a prisoner of conscience in 1978-81, is not known. All three men had been monitoring recent anti-Semitic incidents such as the beatings of Jewish schoolchildren and the desecration of a Jewish cemetery. Yosyf Berenshtein from Kiev was victimized in a particularly gruesome attack. Sentenced to four years' imprisonment on December 10, a few weeks later he lost the use of his right eye in a beating by prison wardens.

Despite Kremlin efforts to quell dissatisfaction, major social unrest in Ukraine shows no signs of abating. Mr. Shcherbytsky, the Kremlin's man in Kiev, is charged with suppressing popular aspirations to bring them in line with the stern requirements of the centralized coercive power which he represents.

## Kiev consulate...

(Continued from page 7)

Department on a particular case, and what they receive through the representative is usually a telex from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with information on the case. In this way, Ukrainians would be able to monitor the U.S. Embassy's incoming information concerning human-rights abuses.

It appears that it is not enough to monitor the various reports that are issued by the U.S. government concerning human-rights abuses in the Soviet Union, but it is also now

important to monitor the work of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow vis-a-vis its coverage and reporting of human-rights abuses in Ukraine. Ukrainian human-rights organizations and individual activists should write their federal legislators and ask them to urge the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to closely follow human-rights abuses in Ukraine, especially in light of the deaths of four prominent Ukrainian human-rights activists in the last six months. This would be one small step toward ending Ukraine's isolation from the world.

Walter M. Stadnicki  
New Haven, Conn.

## Meshko said...

(Continued from page 1)

14, 1980, for her activities with the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a citizens' organization she helped establish in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights and security in Europe.

After a brief incarceration in a psychiatric hospital, where she underwent a battery of tests, Ms. Meshko was sentenced in 1981 to six months in a labor camp and five years' internal exile.

Ms. Meshko, a school teacher by profession, was previously imprisoned from 1947 to 1955 for her involvement with the Ukrainian nationalist movement during and immediately following World War II.

Her son, Oleksander Serhienko, now 53, was sentenced in 1972 to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by three years' internal exile. He was also exiled to Ayan, where his term expired in 1982.

Ms. Meshko's memoirs, "Between Death and Life," were published in the West several years ago.

## Problems of Communism...

(Continued from page 4)

concludes, "to deny (historical and political) importance to the deaths of millions — and this is equally true whether one accepts Wheatcroft's figures or mine — through the hitherto unknown instrumentality of a man-made famine, is simply unconscionable."

Dr. Mace is a research associate at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

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# Georgia festival features Ukrainian food booth



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With the help of the Atlanta branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Krysalka family of Macon sold Ukrainian food at the Macon Cherry Blossom Festival's International Food Fair held in late March. Pamphlets on the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and Ukrainian history were

distributed to those who gathered at the booth to hear bandura music and Ukrainian songs. Last year's proceeds, amounting to \$700, were donated to the university. In the photo above are (from left): Mrs. Stephen Krysalka Jr., the Rev. Stephen Krysalka, Mrs. Stephen Krysalka, J. Richard Krysalka, Surelle Krysalka-Pinkston and Mrs. V.D. Couch.

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PART TWO — VON BOLSHWING VS. ALLAN RYAN, JR.**

By LYDIA DEMJANJUK

daughter of JOHN DEMJANJUK who is facing deportation to the Soviet Union and extradition to Israel in order to stand trial as an alleged NAZI WAR CRIMINAL.

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**Attention, students!**

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

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**Chronicle...**

(Continued from page 2)

over 200 concentration camps which house 390,000 prisoners, not counting the 10,000 inmates in 29 psychiatric hospitals and one special [psychiatric hospital] in Dnipropetrovsk. Some 750,000 prisoners work on government building projects; truly, the party and the government think the same when it comes to re-educating the masses. An order was issued calling for the complete introduction of the Russian language in the [penal?] system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Ukraine. Everyone must accept [Russian] as the "all-Soviet language," according to the assistant political officer at labor camp VL-315/30, Capt. Kinazhay. Capt. Kinazhay could in no way explain what an all-Soviet nation is.

• On May 5 of this year in the village of Olekshytsi in the Hrodnensky region of Byelorussia, the homes of local Catholics were searched. The KGB was looking for "subversive" Catholic literature. Of late, authorities have launched a campaign to frighten Byelorussian Catholics...

The Byelorussian Catholic Church (Eastern rite) was almost completely liquidated by Moscow [Russian] pillagers. Beginning in the late 1970s, five Ukrainian Catholic priests went to Byelorussia and began extensive underground missionary work, reviving three deaneries and scores of individual parishes. The Byelorussians have not forgotten their native faith nor the fact that they are Byelorussians. Pray for the Byelorussians and their martyred Catholic Church! Ukrainians! Catholics! Help the revival of the Byelorussian Catholic Church by both word and deed. God is with us. Let His love shine on you and all

those who burn with the desire to become genuine members of the living Church of Christ.

• Profit for Moscow is a loss for Ukraine. That is how the "union" of two equal republics looks in the Afghanistan war. Lately, the number of funerals of Transcarpathian boys killed in Afghanistan is increasing. On June 3 funerals took place in the villages of Ilnytsia and Bilka... In addition to crosses, military decorations from the government, emblazoned with red stars, were placed on the graves. At night, the officer who escorted the coffins announced in a drunken stupor that he wasn't even sure which bodies were in which casket, and that some only contained a leg or a piece of charred flesh that may not even belong to the deceased. That is why it was forbidden to open the coffins, he said.

One hundred and eleven men from the Irshava region perished in Afghanistan, 45 were seriously wounded and 91 slightly wounded. Fifty-two men from the Svaliava region were killed. From the Mukachiv region, 122 were killed and 145 seriously wounded, of which only 10 received pensions of between 35 and 54 karbovantsi and the rest are being cared for by parents...

• "Unknown" persons broke windows at the home of Ukrainian artist Panas Zalyvakha on Oleh Koshoviy Street in Ivano-Frankivsk in May and June, the last time on June 7. The aim was to unnerve the artist and isolate him from his compatriots and thus prevent him from being able to create and make him scared for his canvases. From time to time, KGB-men break into the house and walk off with whatever strikes their fancy...

## New book...

(Continued from page 6)

nor was there a need for him to indulge in clandestine meetings. Hated by the Soviets for his energetic and open support of the OUN and ODWU, Msgr. Buchko was warmly and openly welcomed by Ukrainians wherever he went. The Hour accused Msgr. Buchko of being a Nazi terrorist and, as in all matters related to Ukrainians, alerted the FBI. There is absolutely nothing in the FBI files, however, to substantiate this outrageous charge. The head of ODWU during this period was Dr. Alexander Granovsky, a renowned entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Higham writes that in 1940, "the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists moved to Rome, where a correspondent of the official Ukrainian Fascist newspaper Svoboda, of Jersey City, was the paymaster of funds supplied in the United States."

Svoboda, the UNA daily, was consistently branded a Fascist newspaper by The Hour and its Communist supporters. Svoboda editor Luke Myshuha was accused of being a Nazi agent because he traveled to Carpatho-Ukraine in 1938 to support that republic's short-lived independence. All of these charges against the UNA, Mr. Myshuha and Svoboda were thoroughly investigated by the FBI and found to be totally without foundation.

"The Ukrainians had friends everywhere," Mr. Higham writes. "Even so distinguished a publisher as the Yale University Press published a book, Michael Hrushevsky's 'A History of Ukraine,' which praised the German Ukrainian fifth column in the most extravagant terms and praised Hitler outright."

It is obvious that Mr. Higham never saw a copy of Prof. Hrushevsky's book, which was financed by the Ukrainian National Association and contained a preface by the distinguished Russian studies scholar Dr. George Vernadsky. What Mr. Higham wrote he gleaned from The Hour which on November 1, 1941, condemned Yale University for publishing a book "praising the pro-German Ukrainian Fifth Column" and "presenting Nazi racist myths about the Ukrainian people as a whole." What really galled The Hour was that the book presented the Ukrainian nationalist position in a scholarly manner. Prof. Hrushevsky, it should be pointed out, died in Soviet Ukraine in 1934 and probably never heard of Adolf Hitler let alone praised him. The final chapter of his book was written by the Svoboda editor, Mr. Myshuha, who mentions Hitler twice — first with reference to the 1938 Munich Agreement (p. 571) and secondly with regard to Hitler's invasion of Poland and his alliance with Stalin (p. 573).

Mr. Higham doesn't stop with Ukrainian nationalists, "As early as March 15, 1938," he writes, "the ODWU organ The Nationalist extended an invitation to all Armenian revolutionaries to coordinate their activities with Ukrainians, and that collaboration continued until the early 1940s." The implication, of course, is that there was some type of Nazi conspiracy between these two anti-Soviet groups.

In reality, the March 15 issue of The Nationalist contained nothing more

than the first of three installments of an article by James G. Mandalian outlining the ancient history of Armenia, its emergence as a modern nation-state under the Dashnag nationalist party and its subsequent brutal suppression by the Soviets. According to Volodymyr Riznyk, ODWU national secretary during this period, anti-Soviet articles by Armenians were printed in the Nationalist but there was never any effort to coordinate activities. "There was simply no need," says Mr. Riznyk.

Mr. Higham's incredible ignorance of East European history is revealed when he writes that Ukrainian nationalists were supported by "Romanian groups connected with the Iron Guard." In view of the fact that the Iron Guard was a Fascist organization dedicated to the eradication of Ukrainian national consciousness in Bukovina (where OUN leaders such as Denys Kvitkowsky were actually arrested by the Iron Guard), the idea of an ODWU-Iron Guard alliance is, in the words of Stephen Kuropas, an ODWU activist since 1931, "simply ridiculous."

Mr. Higham also resurrects such Popular Front hoaxes as ODWU involvement in the sinking of "several British ships" and the sabotage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Cleveland-to-Pittsburgh express, both of which were first "revealed" in The Hour.

Fortunately, the FBI was not deceived. Reviewing all of the data supplied by confidential informants on October 1, 1941, FBI Director Hoover informed Lawrence M. Smith, chief of the Department of Justice's Special Defense Unit, that there was reason to believe that The Hour "is definitely affiliated with the Communist Party although this fact is carefully concealed from the public." Furthermore, wrote Mr. Hoover, "the campaign carried on by The Hour against Ukrainian organizations seems vastly exaggerated."

Given these facts, what can one conclude regarding the purpose of Mr. Higham's book which, in addition to its slurs against Ukrainians, attacks Pope Pius XII, the Catholic Church and distinguished American senators, publishers and heroes for the principle reason, it seems, that most of them were openly opposed to Communist infiltration of American institutions. In every instance the implication is that all of them, in one way or another, were also anti-Semitic.

Moscow should enjoy this book because it represents one more link in the disinformation chain which was first established in this country in 1933, the year Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized

the Soviet Union.

"American Swastika" should also please bigots in the Jewish and Ukrainian communities. Jewish bigots will love it because it will confirm their prejudices regarding Ukrainians as Nazi pogromists. Ukrainian bigots will appreciate it because it will reinforce their biases regarding the Jewish-Bolshevik conspiracy.

Regardless of how we feel about Mr. Higham and his motives, however, we Ukrainians need to be aware of the fact that the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles (which is now in the forefront of the Ukrainian defamation campaign in both Canada and the United States) does not represent all Jews in North America. The center has come under some criticism in Jewish circles recently, and I have reason to believe that there

will be more. The reality is that with its increasingly irresponsible behavior, the center serves neither the cause of finding and prosecuting Nazi war criminals nor the cause of Ukrainian-Jewish understanding. The only beneficiary, quite frankly, is our common enemy, the Soviet Union, which has consistently strived to drive a wedge between our two peoples.

Finally, we Ukrainians need to take a firm, united and unequivocal stand regarding the current defamation campaign which appears to be gaining momentum. We can no longer afford to remain apathetic in the hope that our troubles will somehow disappear if we just wait long enough. We can no longer afford to snipe at each other in order to gain a temporary political advantage or to salve a bruised ego. If we don't unite now, then we deserve what we get.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 27

**CHICAGO:** A benefit concert for the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art featuring bandurists Julian Kytasty and Ken Bloom of New York will begin with a wine and cheese reception at 7 p.m., followed by the program at 8 p.m. and a post-concert buffet. Tax-deductible donations: \$25; students, \$15. For more information, please call Oleh Kowerko at (312) 878-2442.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will hold an open house for prospective students, their parents and friends at 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. in the Academic Building. Presentations will be given on admissions procedures and career options. A tour of the campus will be offered, and lunch will be served in the cafeteria.

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** Branch 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold its annual children's masquerade at St. Michael's Ukrainian Parish School hall, 126 Wethersfield Ave. Admission: \$1.50. For more information call Halya Balaban at (203) 659-1935.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Dr. Ivan Holowinsky of Rutgers University will give a lecture on the "Development of the Intellect and Its Measurement" at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 6 p.m. For more information call (215) 663-1166.

April 27 - May 21

**NEW YORK:** Recent paintings by Roxolana Luchakowsky Armstrong will be on display at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. An opening reception will be held April 27 at 2 - 6 p.m. Gallery hours: 2 - 6 p.m. daily, except Mondays.

April 27 - June 2

**WINNIPEG:** The Manitoba Printmakers' Association will sponsor Manitoba's First Open Print Exhibit which will be displayed at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Ave. Eugene Kostyra will officially open the exhibit April 27 at 2 p.m. For more information, call Bev Jacobs at (204) 943-2892 or Christ Finn at (204) 943-3310 or 774-3353.

April 28

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** Branch 93 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a tea, or "Chayny Vechir" to benefit the Ukrainian Museum, at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 4 p.m. The program will include a lecture by Lubow Wolynetz of The Ukrainian Museum and a performance by dancers Nusha Martynuk and Carter McAdams. Refreshments will be served and donations will be accepted.

**PHILADELPHIA:** A benefit concert for the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee and tribute to Ukrainian political prisoner Mykola Horbal will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 6 p.m. Participants in the program will be former political prisoner Nadia Svitlychna, pianist Bohdan Sperkacz and Lydia Krushelnytska's theater ensemble. For more information call (215) 782-1019.

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch Inc will hold its 60th anniversary jubilee banquet and ball at Club Navaho Manor, 239 40th St. A free pre-banquet cocktail hour will begin at 5 p.m., and music will be provided by the Tempo band. Donations: \$30; students, \$25. For reservations call (201) 373-8783.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.**

## Nova Chamber Ensemble slates concert

**NEW YORK** — The sounds of the piano, cello and flute plus a soprano voice will be featured during the Nova Chamber Ensemble's Spring 1985 concert at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Thursday, April 25.

The Nova Chamber Ensemble, founded in January 1984, has performed at the Ukrainian Institute of America on numerous occasions in the past year, bringing a variety of instrumental combinations to its concerts.

Consisting of a core group of musicians, including pianist Larussa Krupa, flutist James R. Schlefer and cellist Erik Friedlander and members of the Westfield (N.J.) String Quartet, the ensemble will also call upon various other musicians as its program requires.

The April 25 performance will include a piece for flute and piano by Mykola Lysenko titled "Fantasia on Ukrainian Themes." Ravel's "Chansons Madecaises" for soprano, flute, cello and piano, and Carl Maria Weber's "Trio For Flute, Piano and Cello."

The evening's performance will incorporate the talents of pianist Ms. Krupa, who is well known in the Ukrainian community. She holds a master's degree in music from the Peabody Conservatory, and in 1983 debuted at Carnegie Recital Hall in

New York City. She has performed extensively throughout the United States and Europe.

The evening's flutist, Mr. Schlefer, holds a master's in musicology from the Graduate Center at the City University of New York. He has had master classes with J.P. Rampel, Paula Robison and Bernard Goldberg, and currently performs with the Powell Quartet and the New York Festival Orchestra and is the principal flutist for the Haydn-Mozart Chamber Orchestra.

Mr. Friedlander, the concert's cellist, is a music graduate of Columbia University. He is a recipient of the 1985 "Meet the Composer Grant" as well as of a fellowship at the Aspen Music Festival. He has performed with the Spoleto Festival in Italy, the National Orchestra of New York and the National Chamber Orchestra.

Soprano Marjorie Patterson, a native of Canada, has sung with the Stratford Shakespeare Festival. A graduate of Brooklyn College, she currently teaches at the Preparatory Center there. She has performed in the United States, Canada, Germany and England.

The concert will be held at 8 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. (near Fifth Avenue).

Suggested donation is \$7 for adults, \$4 for senior citizens and students. For more information, please call (212) 924-8152 or 777-7675.

## Ukraina dancers to perform at benefit

**CHICAGO** — The Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble will perform at a concert benefitting St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Saturday, April 27, at 7 p.m. at the Ridgewood High School auditorium, 7500 W. Montrose Ave., Norridge, Ill.

The ensemble's fast-paced and colorful interpretations of Ukrainian folk dance have captivated audiences of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. Ukraina recently returned from an 11-day engagement as "ambassadors-in-residence" at Walt Disney World's EPCOT Center.

St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5000 N. Cumberland Ave., Chicago, has begun the enormous undertaking of decorating the interior

of the church with the painting of beautiful icons on the ceiling and walls in the ancient traditions of the Byzantine Rite. The work is very time consuming and very costly, and is expected to be completed, in time for the celebration of the millennium of Ukraine's conversion to Christianity in 1988.

The 50-member group is under the artistic direction of choreographer Evhen Litvinov, formerly of the Virsky Dance Ensemble of Kiev, Ukraine. This concert is the first in a series of spring concerts to be presented in five cities.

Tickets may be obtained from the St. Joseph's parish rectory at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave., Chicago, or by calling (312) 625-4805.

## Edmonton women's group schedules lectures

**EDMONTON** — Second Wreath, the Edmonton-based women's group, has announced the schedule for the remainder of its Sunday evening seminar series. The lectures will be given in the Mechanical Engineering Building behind Assiniboia Hall, Room 4-1 at the University of Alberta beginning at 7:30 p.m. and are open to the public. For more information call (403) 474-1146 or 432-0685.

April 28: Halya Freeland, University of Alberta, "Feminism: Theoretical Directions."

May 26: Frances Swyrypa, University of Alberta, "Ukrainian Women in Canada to Second World War."

June 9: Dr. Myroslav Shkandrij, University of Manitoba, "Ukrainian Women in Art and Literature" (in Ukrainian).

June 16: Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko,

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, "Ukrainian Women in Contemporary Soviet Society."

## Patriarchal society announces meeting

**PHILADELPHIA** — The Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A. will hold its 10th national council of delegates in St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 1013 Fox Chase Road, at 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Following the meeting, the society will celebrate its 20th anniversary with a banquet and cocktail hour beginning at 6 p.m.

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