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Canadian government promises new multiculturalism legislation

by Mykhailo Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The government of Canada has promised new multiculturalism legislation in a pre-election Speech from the Throne, delivered on Wednesday, December 7.

The Speech from the Throne sets the government's position, both for the period leading up to the next election and for the annual battle with the provinces.

Reading from a text prepared for him by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Governor-General Edward Schreyer told senators and members of Parliament that the government's plans will be to enact a legislative base for Canada's multiculturalism policy — a move called for by ethnocultural groups since the announcement of the policy in 1971.

"We Canadians know that our diversity — our lack of pressure to conform to a single mold — is an integral part of our identity. Canadian variety, tolerance and civility are to be treasured and nurtured," Mr. Schreyer read.

He continued: "Immigrants have always brought new ideas, energy and talent to Canadian society. A new act will be introduced to give statutory recognition to the government's policy of multiculturalism."

The Speech from the Throne also provides for special support to the voluntary sector for over 1,000 projects of heritage-language teaching offered to some 125,000 students across Canada.

Another proposal in the Throne Speech would relax most of the formal requirements for Canadian citizenship (aside from residency) for immigrants over 65 years of age. At present, there are instances in which elderly parents of new Canadians are unable to acquire the full fluency in English or French necessary to pass citizenship tests and so are being denied the citizenship which their children have succeeded in obtaining.

Another Throne Speech proposal promised the government's "early attention" to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society which has been visiting cities across Canada and receiving representations from a variety of groups. The government also committed itself to strengthening laws against hate literature.

Canadian Multiculturalism Minister David Collette heralded the proposal to enact a legislative base for the multiculturalism policy as a crucial third step in the government's support for multiculturalism in Canada.

"This initiative is a culmination of the government's continuing recognition of the vital contribution made by Canadians of all cultural backgrounds to the development of our society," said Mr. Collette. The minister noted that drafting of the new legislation will begin immediately for introduction in the House of Commons early in the new year.

New Soviet law may prolong sentences of political prisoners

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union recently added a new law to its books that dissidents fear will be used to stretch the labor-camp terms of political prisoners, reported The New York Times.

The new law, which went into effect in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic on October 1, provides terms of up to five years for prisoners who disobey or oppose labor-camp administrators.

The measure is applicable to all prisoners, but dissidents believe that it will be applied primarily to human-rights activists who refuse to renounce their activities while in camps.

Both dissidents and Western diplomats who monitor human rights in the Soviet Union saw the statute as a new weapon in the tough crackdown on dissent that began about three years before Yuri Andropov became the Soviet leader and has continued unabated under him. At

the time, Mr. Andropov was head of the KGB, the secret police, which carried out the crackdown.

The new law, Article 188-3 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, states that "malicious disobedience to lawful demands made by the administration in the execution of its functions" by a prisoner who has been sent to an isolation cell or transferred to prison in the preceding years can bring up to three years' imprisonment.

Prisoners considered "especially dangerous recidivists" or those convicted of a "grave crime" can be sentenced up to an additional five years.

Dissidents say the measure codified and simplified a practice that has become increasingly frequent in recent years, when a number of dissidents nearing the end of their terms have found themselves sentenced to new terms, often on charges

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Baltic political prisoners join Ukrainian Helsinki Group



Viktoras Petkus in younger days.



Mart Niklus

NEW YORK — Two political prisoners from the Baltic states, a Lithuanian and an Estonian, have recently joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while serving their sentences in labor camp No. 36-1 in the vast penal complex near Perm, reported the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Viktoras Petkus, a 54-year-old founding member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, and Mart Niklus, a well-known Estonian dissident, apparently made the move, according to the External Representation, in order to dramatize that the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was formed in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, continues to function despite intense repression by authorities. A similar group based in Moscow was disbanded by its remaining members last year because of government persecution.

There are currently seven members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group serving sentences in camp No. 36-1 and No. 36 — Mykola Rudenko, Vasyl Stus, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Vitaliy Kalynyshenko, Vasyl Ovsienko and Myroslav Marynovych. Although 26 of the original 37 members of the Kiev-based group are either in exile or imprisoned and six have been expelled from the Soviet Union, representatives here have said that the group's ranks have been replenished by activists who have remained anonymous to avoid persecution.

Mr. Petkus, a literary historian who served a six-year term from 1947 to 1953 for membership in a Catholic youth organization, ATEITIS, was sentenced in 1978 to three years in prison, seven years in a special-regime labor camp and three years' internal exile for activities with the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, which he helped form in 1976.

Mr. Niklus, a zoologist, was sentenced

in 1980 to 12 years' imprisonment and exile for his work in the human-rights movement. He was a close associate of co-defendant Juri Kukku, an Estonian historian who died in a Soviet labor camp in March 1981. He previously served an 11-year term.

The External Representation said that the two men's display of solidarity with the Ukrainian human-rights movement underscores the notion that the rights of any one national group in the USSR can only be attained with the active involvement of all nationalities.

Toronto Board of Ed plans famine curriculum

TORONTO — The Toronto Board of Education is preparing a teaching unit on the Ukrainian famine in 1932-33 in which over 7 million people perished.

The teaching unit will be directed to history students in grades 11 to 13. Dr. Orest Subtelny, professor of history and political science at York University, is preparing this course of study at the request of the Toronto Board of Education.

"The more we learn about the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33," said Prof. Subtelny, "the better we will be able to avoid such a colossal atrocity in the future. The Toronto Board of Education should be commended for being the first in the world to introduce such a course of study."

Alex Chumak, a Board of Education trustee of Ukrainian origin, noted: "It (the Great Famine), along with the Jewish Holocaust, is a most timely topic to study, to make the world realize the brutal tyranny of totalitarian regimes. This can be achieved by proper research, documentation and delivery in a classroom setting."

Soviets sentence two Pentecostals

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Two Soviet Pentecostals, a Ukrainian and a Byelorussian, were recently sentenced to labor-camp terms for their religious activities, reported Keston News.

Ivan Fedorchuk, a 60-year-old leader of unregistered Pentecostal churches in Rivne, western Ukraine, was sentenced to five years in a strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile. He was charged under Article 209 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code for "infringing on the rights of citizens under the guise of performing religious rituals."

Mr. Fedorchuk, who is married and the father of eight children, previously served a term for religious activities in the early 1960s.

The other Pentecostal to be sentenced was Valentina Rodionova, an invalid in her 40s, who also received a term of five years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile.

She was arrested and prosecuted for using her home as a place of worship for the unregistered Pentecostal congregation in the town of Lida, Byelorussia. She is reportedly serving her term in a labor camp in the nearby town of Novogradok.

Heavy Soviet casualties reported in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI — Soviet troops in Afghanistan sought last week to drive insurgents out of a valley north of Kabul, the capital, but gave up after suffering heavy casualties, reported The New York Times, citing Western diplomats here.

The informants said that, according to information received from their missions in Kabul, last week's Soviet attack was mounted in the Shomali Valley by troops backed by jet fighters, helicopter gunships, tanks and armored personnel carriers. The Soviets were said to have withdrawn from the valley on Friday, December 2.

The number of casualties was not available, but one informant quoted reports from Kabul as saying residents saw three truckloads of wounded Soviet troops being admitted to a hospital in the capital. Rebel casualties were also described as heavy.

Twenty Soviet soldiers were reportedly captured by the insurgents. The rebels were also said to have knocked out at least 24 tanks and armored personnel carriers and to have shot down three or four helicopter gunships.

Dissident sketch

Dmytro Mazur

BORN: 1940
OCCUPATION: Philologist, teacher.
LATEST ARREST: July 30, 1980.
CHARGE: "Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.
SENTENCE: Six years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile.
PREVIOUS TERMS: It is known that he was imprisoned, but dates are unavailable.
CAMP ADDRESS:
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WCFU human rights session examines Madrid Conference



Panel on the Madrid Conference: (from left) R. Spencer Oliver, Sir Anthony Williams, Christine Isajiw and Walter Tarnopolsky at the podium.

Following is the second of two reports on the sessions of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

by Mykhailo Bociurkiw

TORONTO — The Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians sponsored a special session titled, "The Madrid CSCE Follow-up Meeting: Analysis and Projections." The session was the second in a series dealing with current international human-rights issues and held during the Fourth WCFU. It took place on Tuesday, November 29.

Canadian Sen. Paul Yuzyk, chairman of the Human Rights Commission, opened the evening with a few words about the significance of the Helsinki Final Act. In his introduction, he underscored the importance of the document. "The Helsinki Final Act ushered in a new era in the history of mankind... the era of human rights," said Sen. Yuzyk.

Christine Isajiw, executive director of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, moderated the session. Mrs. Isajiw, who attended the Madrid CSCE Conference as a non-governmental representative, gave a brief synopsis of the strengths of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Helsinki Final Act was signed on August 1, 1975, by 35 states — all European countries save for Albania, plus Canada and the United States. It contains 10 principles guiding relations among the participating countries, along with provisions defining confidence-building measures for security in Europe and cooperation in economic and cultural fields. Mrs. Isajiw noted that few documents have inspired as much hope as the Helsinki Final Act.

The first panelist to appear was Justice Walter Tarnopolsky, a renowned human-rights specialist and a recently appointed Ontario Appeals Court judge. Mr. Tarnopolsky described the human-rights provisions contained in the Helsinki Final Act. He said that the legal significance of the document is that it is a morally, and not legally, binding set of principles based on "good faith," though a defaulting state could face "a loss of prestige and credibility." He also noted that none of the participating states submitted the document to a domestic ratifying process, as is usually the case for treaties.

Mr. Tarnopolsky outlined the principles agreed upon in a treaty. He said that the basic obligation of ratifying states is that of reporting. "One of the most important elements of the promotion of human rights is scrutiny," said Mr. Tarnopolsky. He indicated that, in essence, there is not that much difference between required scrutiny under a treaty and the mutual exchange of views under the Helsinki Final Act.

Mr. Tarnopolsky also addressed the legal definition of self-determination as it relates to the Helsinki Final Act. He said that the self-determination clause is important because it applies always and "it supports the right to choose and change their system and because it prevents external intervention."

Under Section 1(a) of the document's "Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States," subsection VII states "...all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development."

R. Spencer Oliver, staff director of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, delivered the second presentation. He said that the U.S. CSCE follows developments in all participating states, particularly the Soviet Union. In addition, he said that his group process complaints and cases on reunification of families and translates documents such as samizdat.

Mr. Oliver focused on the Helsinki follow-up process. He said that few countries were aware of what the

Madrid review meeting should achieve. He noted that the Soviet delegation to Madrid called for a "look forward and not back," thereby declaring its reluctance to review the adherence of the participating states to the principles agreed upon in Helsinki. "We (the U.S. delegation to Madrid) had a slightly different idea," said Mr. Oliver. He added that his delegation's priority was to determine "how the promises would be kept."

Mr. Oliver was especially critical of the Soviet delegation's position at the Madrid Review Conference. He said that the Soviets threatened that criticism of states' records would "destroy the Helsinki process." Mr. Oliver added that on several occasions, the Soviet delegation threatened to walk out of the conference. Despite these threatening declarations, Mr. Oliver said, the West continued to insist upon a review of states' records and the Soviet didn't walk out.

Mr. Oliver noted that instead of referring to the Soviet Union by name (and thereby alarming them), Western delegations referred to "a country which lies north and east of here." This diplomatic tactic prevented the Soviet delegation from walking out and raising points of order. "But the U.S. delegation decided to press for more specifics, including the names of states and the number of violated articles," said Mr. Oliver.

The final speaker of the evening was Sir Anthony Williams, the British ambassador to the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting. Mr. Williams spoke (Continued on page 13)

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West Coast Ukrainians gather to recall Great Famine of 1932-33

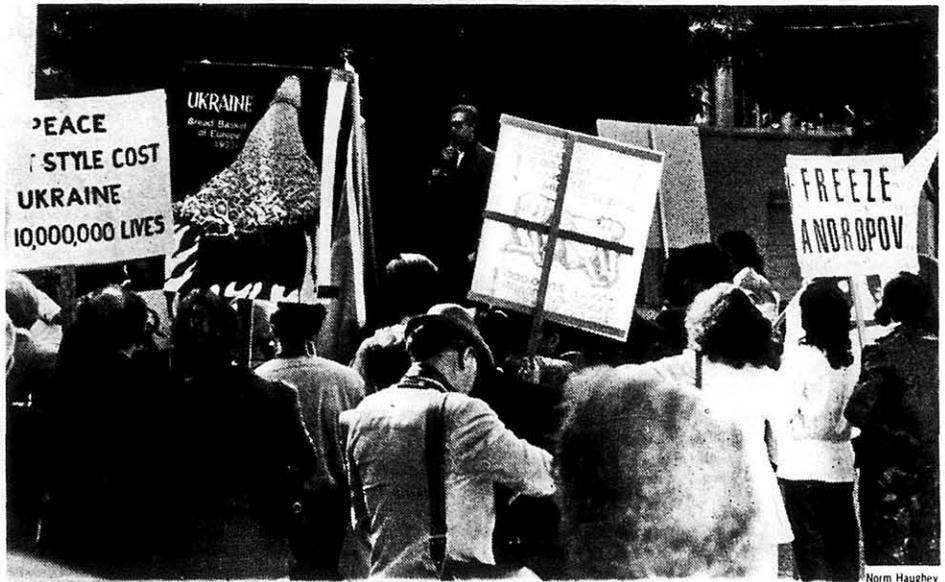
by Robert Lantz

SAN FRANCISCO — Ukrainians on the West Coast gathered in San Francisco on November 5 and 6 to remember the 50th anniversary of the Great Ukrainian Famine.

A crowd of over 200 people demonstrated at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco on Saturday, November 5, to protest continued Soviet genocide and remember the famine victims of 50 years ago. Representatives from the Afghan Association of California, the Polish American Congress, the Czech Social, the Cubans and Koreans, as well as members of the Ukrainian community in California gathered to condemn the Soviets.

The demonstration, organized under the auspices of the Ukrainian Famine Commemoration Committee of Northern California and led by Andrew Sorokowski, served as a rallying point for Ukrainians from northern and southern California. Members of the Los Angeles-based Ukrainian National Youth Association, the Ivan Klym-Legenda Chapter, led the crowd with colorful banners and patriotic songs.

(Continued on page 13)



Andrew Sorokowski addresses demonstrators outside the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

Albany area Ukrainians hold prayer service, food drive

by Natalka Kushnir

WATERVLIET, N.Y. — As the final event planned by the Albany Famine Committee to commemorate the Ukrainian tragedy of 1932-33, an ecumenical prayer service was held on Sunday, November 6, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church here. Hundreds of Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians from the area attended.

Among the honored guests present and concelebrating the service were: the Very Rev. Mitred Archpriest Vladimir Andrushkiw, delegate of Bishop Basil Losten of the Eparchy of Stamford; Episcopal Bishop Wilbur Hoog of Albany; Roman Catholic Bishop Howard Hubbard of Albany; the Very Rev. John Kulish, delegate of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Bound Brook, N.J.; the Very Rev. James Miller, executive presbyter of Albany; and the Very Rev. Robert Trost, delegate of

Bishop Roy C. Nicholas of New York, United Methodist Church.

Clergy representing 20 different Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian parishes of the Albany district, as well as Amsterdam, Broadalbin, Hudson and Little Falls, also took part in the service.

A special text for the prayer service was prepared by the Rev. Theodore Humanitski, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church in Watervliet. It included excerpts from the moleben and requiem service. Ukrainian responses were sung by the choir of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir.

The Rev. Humanitski also delivered the sermon titled "Man can these bones live again?" in remembrance of the 7 million who starved during the Great Famine in Ukraine. It was effective in bringing to the attention of all present that such a tragedy did happen and that all must join in an effort to prevent

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada concludes sobor



Bishop Stinka is consecrated by Metropolitan Andrew during ceremonies in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada held an Extraordinary Sobor here on November 26-27, during which church hierarchs chose two candidates for bishops and elevated one bishop to the rank of archbishop. The sobor also established another bishops' cathedral in Vancouver, raising the number of cathedrals in Canada to five, and increased the membership of the Sobor of Bishops to five.

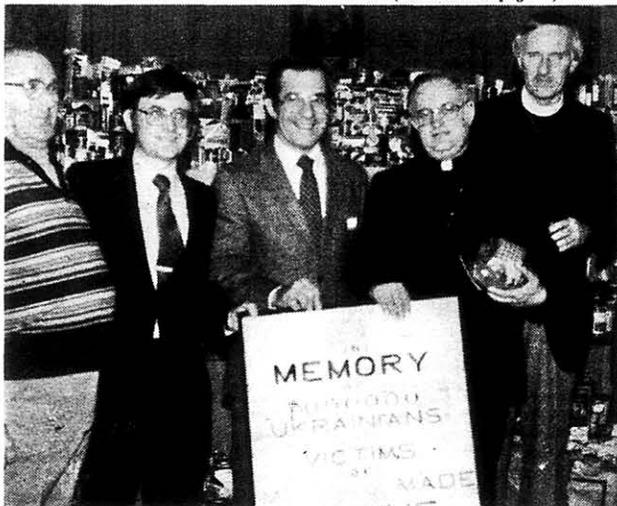
The Very Rev. Alexander Kostiuk of Waterloo, Ont., and the Rev. John Stinka of Kamsack, Sask., were named bishops and Bishop Wasyl, who served as bishop of Saskatoon, and most recently presided over the eastern Canadian eparchy, was elevated to archbishop of Toronto and eastern Canada at the sobor. He was also elected assistant to Metropolitan Andrew and for this reason will continue to reside in Winnipeg, the seat of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada.

Bishop-elect Kostiuk will serve the western Canadian Eparchy, with the Holy Trinity cathedral in Vancouver as his seat. He was born in Ukraine in 1920 and arrived in Canada from England in 1952. He completed his theology studies at St. Andrew's College and in 1955 he was ordained by Metropolitan Ilarion.

The Rev. Archmandrite Stinka was elected bishop of the Saskatoon Eparchy. He was born in 1935 in Buchanan, Sask., and worked as a teacher for some time. In 1973 he completed his theology studies at St. Andrew's College and he was ordained in 1974. On November 26 he was consecrated bishop.

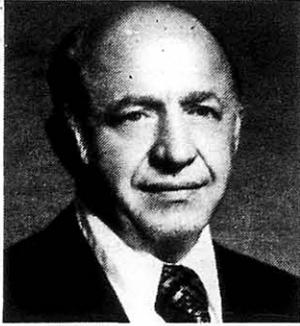
During the Extraordinary Sobor, the bishops also decided to designate a day in memory of the 7 million victims of the Great Famine. The sobor also decided to work together with research genocide projects.

Also on the council's agenda was passing of a resolution about celebrations of the millennium of Christ in Ukraine.



Pictured standing in front of the food collected during the October food drive are: (from left) James Hughes, director of Food Pantry; Andrew Durbak, Albany Famine Committee chairman; Assemblyman Michael Hoblock; the Very Rev. John Kulish; and the Very Rev. James Miller.

Shevchenko Scientific Society donors help celebrate its 110th anniversary



Dr. Petro Mociuk



Dr. Olha Mociuk

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A series of noteworthy events took place at the conclusion of the 110th anniversary observances of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, held November 4-6 in New York City.

These included the blessing of the newly acquired building, the jubilee banquet as well as the scholarly congress in which scholars of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies participated. In all, 49 scholarly papers were read at the congress.

The opening and consecration of the society's new building, located on Fourth Avenue near Astor Place in downtown Manhattan, took place on Saturday, November 5. Blessing the new premises were Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the United States, Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford; and Bishop Slavomir Miklovs, the newly consecrated Catholic bishop for Ukrainians in Yugoslavia, who was on a

visit to the United States.

In the evening of the same day a jubilee banquet held at the Ukrainian National Home was attended by some 300 representatives of Ukrainian institutions as well as community activists. The president of the society, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, greeted the guests, while Dr. Stepan Woroch served as master of ceremonies.

The principal speaker at the banquet (Continued on page 13)



Maria Yasinska-Murowana

Toronto studies chair gains presence

TORONTO — The Chair of Ukrainian Studies is gaining a presence in the Ukrainian community outside of Toronto, according to Ihor Bardyn, president of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation.

At the annual directors' meeting of the foundation on November 2, Mr. Bardyn reported that Ukrainians outside the greater Toronto area are becoming more aware of the existence of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

They are thus starting to show their support of the chair and its ideals by donating monies to the foundation for chair needs.

The foundation, which is a non-profit organization, has as its principal objective serving the financial requirements of Canada's first endowed Chair of Ukrainian Studies.

Mr. Bardyn said at the meeting that by the end of December the foundation will have collected about \$50,000 in donations, an amount which is not a result of any planned public fund-raising on the part of the foundation.

"I think donations in the sum of \$50,000 without any solicitation, any public fund-raising drive are significant," said Mr. Bardyn.

Comparing this figure to the previous year, he noted that in 1982 the foundation received about \$15,000 in unsolicited general donations.

Again, the foundation was then not actively seeking funds not only because there was no pressing need to do so, but also because there were other worthy projects in the Ukrainian community which were left to compete for the financial resources available.

"I think that if we did go into high gear, into a fund-raising campaign, we could raise a half million dollars in a year," predicted Mr. Bardyn.

According to the information presented at the annual meeting, the Chair of Ukrainian Studies endowment fund has now grown to at least \$750,000.

"I may be understating the sum, but our endowment fund stands at three quarters of a million dollars. But keep in mind that our goal is \$1 million to complete the first chair before we can begin planning for a second chair, most likely in the area of fine arts," Mr. Bardyn said.

On another matter, the annual meeting did not see any changes in the make-up of the officers of the foundation, since the executive is elected for a two-year term.

Besides Mr. Bardyn, who remains the president of the foundation, the other officers include Eugene Zarska, past president; Dr. Peter Smylski, first vice president; W. George Danyliuk, second vice president; B. G. Sirant, secretary; and William Kereliuk, treasurer.

News and views

The Demjanjuk denaturalization case: KGB penetration of U.S. courts

by Mark J. O'Connor

The address below was delivered by Mark J. O'Connor, attorney for John Demjanjuk, at the Saturday, December 3, luncheon of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. It is titled "United States vs. John Demjanjuk: the KGB penetration of the U.S. justice system."

Reverend Clergy, Mr. Chairman, honored guests, distinguished delegates from five continents to this, the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

My father, Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, has asked me to tell you that this congress has his support forever in the great cause which has been his lifelong work — the liberation of all nations held captive in the unholy Russian Empire.

I can think of only one other occasion in my career that I have been filled with as much pride as I am today. That is the occasion last summer in Cleveland, when I was given the privilege of speaking to the parish community of St. Vladimir's Orthodox Church. On that occasion I was seated on a dais, for the first time, with both my father and my son, Brendan.

My father had just presented a classic analytical address titled "The Open Society under Attack by the Despotic State." This speech memorialized the challenge our republic is now facing from the active measures division of the Russian KGB and the historical context of that challenge.

My brief remarks related to the case of Citizen Demjanjuk and the impact of that case upon all ethnic non-Russians who managed to escape from the Russian prisonhouse of nations and to their children and grandchildren.

The profound importance to me of that occasion in Cleveland was that for the first time three generations of O'Connors were together on the same stage prepared to speak out and defend free Ukraine.

Let me preface my remarks today with a memorable quote from St. Augustine in his historical writings on the subject of Christian combat: "The crown of victory goes only to those who enter the struggle."

As advocate for John Demjanjuk, I have come here today to bring you news of the struggle. I am speaking about the ethnological war being waged against all non-Russians, and especially Ukrainians. This global war is intended to destroy national spirit, cultural pride, religious devotion and ethnic identity so that these inalienable rights can be

supplanted by the godless death-in-life of "Russification."

Stalin confirmed at Yalta that the Russian state can never allow its people to escape in order to sow the seeds of Russian disaffection throughout the world. If some do escape, the organs and proxies of the state must never permit these "traitors to the motherland" to unify in a common cause. They must be kept divided at all costs.

Thank God that the spirit of unity, which is most feared by the ruthless successors of Stalin, has been made manifest in this the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians. That same spirit must be spread to all organizations in the free world whose purpose it is to liberate captive homelands.

It is my pleasant task to inform you that the Russians Committee for State Security, in its active measures offensive which was begun during the administration of James Earl Carter, has been able to drive deeply into the heart of the U.S. judicial system. The Congress of the United States, during the Carter administration, established a strange appendage of the U.S. Justice Department known as the Office of Special Investigations.

Under this congressional enactment, the KGB has been allowed to use the U.S. Justice System to establish the foundation for a new forced repatriation system, a new "Operation Keelhaul," in plain sight of the leadership of our country. The Kremlin's dream, first introduced at the Yalta Conference, of using the U.S. justice system against the enemies of the Russian Empire, is now being realized.

The Office of Special Investigations has been transformed into an extension of the Soviet Procurator's Office, especially in the minds of those who read Russian newspapers. The OSI now represents a veritable "Sword of Damocles" poised to surgically excise anti-Russian immigrants who are seen as a threat to Moscow's nefarious plans for world domination. With the solid protection under the historical right of asylum in the United States removed from the opponents of Russian imperialism, who will be able to speak out against this evil? What will become of the freedom fighters in ABBN and other national independence organizations operating throughout the free world?

The case of Citizen Demjanjuk is, therefore, the last rallying point to halt the spread of the KGB cancer in the United States judicial system. We must awaken to and recognize the danger from within. The illusion of nuclear holocaust must not be allowed to divert

(Continued on page 14)



Mark J. O'Connor addresses the Saturday luncheon of the Fourth WCFU.

Ukrainian American efforts to resettle displaced persons, 1944-54

by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

Paper presented at the conference on "The D.P. Experience: Ukrainian Refugees After World War II," St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, November 5.

CONCLUSION

The Displaced Persons Act

Soon after the 80th Congress convened in 1947, a number of bills were introduced to ease immigration restrictions including one by New York Congressman Celler which would have made available the immigration quota of any European nationality that was unused by September 30 of fiscal years 1947 and 1948. The Celler bill was never reported out of committee.

On April 1, a bill was introduced by Illinois Congressman Stratton authorizing the admission of 100,000 displaced persons a year for a period of four years. As defined in the Stratton bill, a displaced person was anyone living in Germany, Austria or Italy who: (1) was out of his country of former residence as a result of events subsequent to the outbreak of World War II and (2) was unable or unwilling to return to the country of his nationality or former residence because of persecution or his fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinions.

Despite almost unanimously favorable press reaction to the bill, opposition was still voiced by American Legion and VFW executives who argued that admission would only exacerbate the shortage of housing and lead to unemployment among veterans. Other opponents of the bill labeled displaced persons as degenerates, criminals and subversives who would never adjust to American life. Urging a return to the national origins system of the 1920s, they proposed resettlement in Africa and Alaska. Still other opponents argued that many of the refugees were Communist agents anxious to come to America in order to subvert the American way of life. The Stratton bill was also defeated in committee.

On July 7, President Truman sent a message to Congress re-emphasizing the need for legislation permitting displaced persons to enter the United States. These people, he argued, are hardy and resourceful or they would not have survived. They are opposed to totalitarianism and "because of their burning faith in the principles of freedom and democracy," they have suffered privation and hardship. Many of the displaced persons already have "strong roots in this country — by kinship, religion or national origin." A source of America's strength, the president concluded, "was the varied national origins, races and religious beliefs of the American people."

Given the anti-ethnic trend so prevalent in America during the past three decades, it was a bold statement.

During the fall congressional recess, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee traveled to Europe "to gain," according to the committee chairman, "a grasp of the problem of displaced persons through direct observation..." Visiting over 150 displaced persons camps in the American, British and French zones of Germany and Austria, subcommittee members met with various IRO representatives, governmental officials, military command authorities, voluntary agency directors and other interested parties.

In their report, subcommittee members rejected forced repatriation of persons "who have a legitimate fear of political or religious persecution in their homelands" as morally unacceptable and urged all nations "capable of receiving these displaced persons into their economies and national life" to do so.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee visited displaced persons camps early in 1948 and the result was S. 2242, a controversial bill which adopted the IRO definition of a displaced person but restricted it to persons who entered the American, French or British zones of occupation between September 1, 1938, and December 22, 1945. Preference was to be given to people with agricultural skills — some 50 percent of those admitted were to be in this category — people with skills needed in their resettlement locale, and people from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and east of the Curzon line in Poland. Only 100,000 refugees were to be admitted under the bill's provisions.

On the House side, Congressman Fellows introduced a bill on April 7, 1948, which defined displaced persons as people who were in the camps on April 21, 1948, and authorized the issuance of visas in proportion to the total number of displaced persons in each nationality group. Preference was given to professional technical people as well as agricultural workers and persons with blood relatives in the United States. The bill provided for the admission of 200,000 displaced persons. The original bill never came out of committee but on April 29, Congressman Fellows introduced a similar bill which passed the House on June 11 by a vote of 289 to 91.

After acrimonious and bitter debate, an amendment to increase the number of displaced persons to 200,000 was accepted by the Senate and S. 2242 was passed by a vote of 63 to 13 on June 2. Senate and House conference met, compromised their differences, and

passed the legislation on to the president. The final version of the bill permitted a total of 205,000 refugees to enter the United States over a two-year period.

Although unhappy with many provisions of the legislation, President Truman signed it into law on June 25, 1948, expressing his hope that future amendments would rectify the defects. At the time, there were approximately 835,000 displaced persons still living in Europe, of which an estimated 138,622 were Ukrainians.

The United States Displaced Persons Commission was created in August and from its inception it became apparent that two years was not enough time to organize a resettlement program, create an effective administrative apparatus, develop rules, regulations and procedures, and physically transport 205,000 persons to the United States.

In its first semi-annual report to the president and Congress, the commission made 12 specific legislative recommendations, including expanding the program to authorize 400,000 visas over a four-year period, establishing a revolving fund for loans to voluntary agencies in order to meet reception and transportation expenses of displaced persons from ports of entry to their destinations, and, most significantly for Ukrainians, changing the eligibility date for displaced persons to be present in Germany, Austria and Italy from December 22, 1945, to April 21, 1947, a provision which removed discriminatory restrictions against worthy refugees who fled Iron Curtain countries subsequent to 1945.

On January 13, 1949, Congressman Celler introduced a bill which embodied many of the commission recommendations.

(Continued on page 15)



Maria Demydchuk, a member of the relief committee, and Dmytro Halychyn, secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, on the pier where DPs arrived.



The lieutenant governor of Maryland (far right, holding child) and members of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee with arriving displaced persons.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Insidiousness codified

On October 1, Soviet authorities added an insidious new law to the RSFSR Criminal Code, already tailored to function as an effective instrument of institutionalized repression. The new measure, Article 188-3, outlines stiff labor-camp sentences for any prisoner who shows "malicious disobedience to lawful demands made by the administration of a corrective labor institution," or who is deemed an "especially dangerous" recidivist. The new law also applies to those prisoners convicted of a "grave crime." It calls for additional three- to five-year terms for prisoners who have been sent to isolation cells or prisons for opposing or disobeying camp administrators.

The use of such subjective and broadly interpretable terms as "malicious," "especially dangerous" and "grave" clearly suggests that the law is primarily designed to give prison authorities arbitrary power to extend the sentences of dissidents, a chilling throwback to Stalinist times. It also codifies and expedites the recently adopted tactic of re-arresting dissidents shortly before they are due to be released.

Before the law was adopted, authorities were forced to compile a new case against dissidents nearing the end of their terms, as was done with Ukrainian political prisoners Petro and Vasyl Sichko, Yaroslav Lesiv, Yuriy Lytvyn, Vasyl Ovsienko and others. Most were rearrested and charged with "slandering the state" while imprisoned. Under the new law, prisoners are liable to additional terms merely for disobeying or protesting against labor camp administrations.

Moreover, the stipulation that the law is applicable to those prisoners who have been punished in the course of their terms, either by spending time in isolation cells or in prisons, would make most prominent dissidents, particularly those who carried on their activism in the camps, liable to extended terms. In effect, prisoners would be punished for already having been punished.

Many Ukrainian dissidents currently imprisoned in the RSFSR have either been jailed or put in isolation cells during their terms, among them Oles Berdnyk, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matushevych, Vasyl Ovsienko, Mykola Rudenko, Vasyl Stus, Oleksiy Tykhy and Vyacheslav Chornovil. Most were punished for protesting abysmal working and living conditions, writing appeals, organizing work stoppages or holding hunger strikes.

The adoption of the new law, which will probably be incorporated in some form into the criminal codes of other constituent republics, signals the Andropov regime's determination to completely eradicate the human-rights movement and other forms of political dissent. The law is aimed at silencing dissidents already imprisoned by threatening them with additional terms if they so much as question camp regimen. One man's legitimate protest over inadequate food or poor housing is another man's "malicious disobedience" to the "lawful" demands of camp authorities.

Like other "political" statutes on the Soviet books ("anti-Soviet agit-prop," "anti-Soviet slander," et. al.), the new measure illustrates the Soviet government's cynical use of the law to squelch dissent. But what can the civilized world expect from a country when the law is not written to protect the rights of citizens, but to protect the privileges of a thoroughly corrupt elite that respects no rights save their own right to stay in power.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

• MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY, ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.

In observance of The Weekly's 50th

From our pages in 1941

"The UNA youth problem," January 17, 1941:

Without a doubt the coming convention of the Ukrainian National Association, to be held beginning May 12 in Harrisburg, Pa., will have more delegates drawn from the younger generation than any of the previous 19 regular conventions.

Numbers alone, however, will not make the young delegates of much use on the convention floor. Far more necessary for them will be some understanding of the problems of the UNA and a conception of how to solve them.

Chief among these problems will be how to increase the youth membership in the UNA and how to make the young members less lackadaisical and more active and constructive in UNA affairs. For, as the situation stands at present, the younger generation members still constitute only about one-third of the total UNA membership, and, what is worse, they still play an inconsequential role in its affairs, not at all in proportion to their numbers, education and experience.

The core of the trouble, it appears to us, lies in the youth branches themselves. Where a branch is active and steadily growing, there the UNA is making progress. But such branches are few. Most of them just exist. No attempt is really made by their members to give them some life to make them really useful to both the youth and the UNA. Their meetings are usually poorly attended, few activities are planned and conducted, members become delinquent in the payment of their dues, and soon a general apathy settles upon the branch.

How to revive such lethargic branches and their members, is one of the problems that the delegates at the coming convention should make an effort to solve. ...

Naturally, there will not be much time at the convention to go into all this thoroughly. The place to do that is at the branch meetings, and the time — now. They should be discussed thoroughly and the conclusions reached should be recorded carefully and sent in the name of the branch to this Weekly for publication.

In this manner, the young members of the UNA will have a better conception of its vital problems, and their representatives at the coming convention will have some concrete ideas on how to solve these problems.

Devote your next few meetings to a thorough discussion of these and related problems.

"Always democratic," February 7, 1941:

"Just how democratic are the Ukrainian people?" is a question we often hear. It is usually asked in connection with the character of the political state the Ukrainians will establish once they regain their national freedom. Only the other day a certain British foreign correspondent asked us that question.

The answer we give is invariably the same. Simply, it is this: The Ukrainian people are perhaps the most democratic, and certainly the most consistently democratic, of all the peoples of Europe.

Their democracy, it should be realized, is no recent manifestation. It dates back to the earliest of times, and assumes various forms. Its outstanding feature has been the representative form of government, based on the ancient "viche," the general clan assembly whose decrees were executed by elected officials — a sort of an American colonial town hall meeting. Today that "viche" form of government is as popular among the Ukrainians as it was when it first appeared in their tribal days. It has constantly dominated their social-political forms and aspirations.

It is true, of course, that the first political state the Ukrainians established was a monarchy: the Kingdom of Kiev, or Rus' as it was called (ninth-13th centuries). But that system of government was not established by the people; it was foisted upon them by their princes, originally chieftains who through conquest rose to royal power. Monarchy remained extraneous and unpleasant to the people. Consequently a never-ending struggle developed in the Kievan kingdom between autocratic power, which rested on military might, and the power of the "viche," sanctioned by long tradition. Incidentally, this internal struggle over democratic rights was one of the principal causes of the weakening of the Kingdom of Kiev, so that eventually it fell prey to its highly autocratic neighbors, Muscovy and Poland.

When, after a period of servitude, mostly under Poland, the Ukrainian people regained their national freedom, the Ukrainian Kozak State they created showed very clearly its highly democratic character. In that Kozak state, as Stephen Rudnitsky, the eminent authority, points out, absolute equality of all citizens in all political and social rights prevailed above all else. All authority was vested in the Kozak General Assembly, and its decisions were enforced by elected officers who were, at the same time, officers of the army. In it, too, the liberty of the individual was very great, though it had to yield to the will of the whole. Yet, in time of war, it is interesting to note (especially now), the General Assembly delegated to the highest official a degree of authority with which the power of any of the absolute rulers of Europe then could not be compared.

This Ukrainian Kozak State, especially its democratic form of government, was naturally an abomination to autocratic Muscovy (Russia), just as it was to aristocratic Poland, so the two of them immediately set out to destroy it, first by promoting dissension among the Ukrainians and then by conquest, followed by servitude and oppression.

Finally, at the close of the first world war, when the Ukrainians once more regained their national independence, many thought that since democracy had not been of sufficient help to them in the past in preserving their liberties, they would this time have to adopt some different system of a government, which perhaps would have better chances of surviving the terrible ordeal awaiting them. But this they did not do. Without any hesitation they established their Ukrainian National Republic, founded upon democratic principles, forms and institutions.

Though in the end this Ukrainian democratic state collapsed before the onslaught of its powerful and anti-democratic neighbors, the determination of the Ukrainian people to hold fast to their democratic traditions did not waver. Today that determination is stronger than ever, and it is the basis of their political ideology.

So, if anyone has the right to be regarded as democratic, it certainly is the Ukrainian nation.

Media reports on famine

London Daily Telegraph

LONDON — Prof. Robert Conquest, the author of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and UNA-commissioned book about the famine, made what he considers "a small contribution to the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine," by writing a commentary on Stalin's treatment of Ukrainian peasants in the Saturday Column of the London Daily Telegraph dated November 5.

Dr. Conquest describes the man-made famine as being "completely localized, affecting only Ukraine and the Ukrainian-speaking regions of the North Caucasus."

He said: "First all the grain was taken; then the seed grain; then the houses and yards were searched and dug up, and any store of bread seized. They lived on a few potatoes; then on birds and cats and dogs, and then on acorns and nettles; and in early spring they died."

He went on to say: "There is no doubt that it was a conscious act of terror against the Ukrainian peasantry. Stalin called the peasants the crux of the national question and over this period the Ukrainian villages were persistently denounced for harboring nationalists. At the same time, the other strong point of Ukrainian nationality, the country's educated elite, was attacked: the cultural institutions were purged and hundreds of leading writers and academics made public or private confessions and went to the execution cellars or labor camps; and the independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church was similarly crushed."

Dr. Conquest states that the famine was well-reported in the West (by Malcolm Muggeridge, for instance) "but Stalin simply denied there was a famine and took in a few distinguished visitors with show farms, so that progressive Westerners could dismiss, at any rate, forget, these events as George Orwell complained."

He explains that "one reason for this lack of attention was ignorance in the West of the power of Ukrainian nationhood, the strength of the Ukrainian national feeling."

To date, however not surprisingly, Dr. Conquest notes that "the Soviet leadership has never expressed repentance for or even publicly admitted the Ukrainian genocide operation, or many another of the massacres which mark their past," most recently the Korean airliner tragedy.

Windsor Star

WINDSOR, Ont. — The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) was the subject of an extensive, full-page article by staffer Paul McKeague published in the October 29 issue of the Windsor Star.

The article contained eyewitness accounts from several famine survivors now living in the Detroit-Windsor area, including one woman whose parents and 7-year-old brother died of starvation in 1933.

Mr. McKeague, citing Dr. Robert Conquest, author of an upcoming book on the famine, wrote that as many as 14 million people may have died from Soviet repression and famine between 1929 and 1937.

Dr. Ihor Stebelsky, head of the geography department of the University of Windsor, told Mr. McKeague that the famine was a deliberate attempt to break the backbone of Ukrainian nationalism and force the independent peasant farmers to submit to collectivization. He said that the famine was part of a campaign that began with the mass arrests of professors, students and priests suspected of nationalism.

Although the famine killed millions, few journalists at the time reported accurately on its scope and political character, and some, like Walter Duranty of The New York Times, actually cooperated with the Stalin regime in its cover-up, Mr. McKeague reported.

There were exceptions, however, among them Eugene Lyons, Gareth Jones and Malcolm Muggeridge, who worked for the Manchester Guardian.

"They had gone over the country like a swarm of locusts and taken away everything edible," Mr. Muggeridge wrote in 1933. "They had shot and exiled thousands of peasants, sometimes whole villages; they had reduced some of the most fertile land in the whole world to a melancholy desert."

The famine resulted in horrific scenes, with starving peasants reduced to eating bark, pets, weeds and carrion, wrote Mr. McKeague. One eyewitness recalled hearing stories of cannibalism, while another told of a woman being shot by authorities after she

killed and cooked her youngest child.

"Unlike the (Jewish) holocaust, the famine is still largely unknown in the Western world," wrote Mr. McKeague. "But the silence that has surrounded the event is now being broken as Ukrainians observe its 50th anniversary and insist that the full truth, at last, be told."

The Union Leader

MANCHESTER, N.H. — The November 17 issue of The Union Leader here carried an op-ed page article by Anthony Harrigan titled "The Forgotten Holocaust" in which he contrasts public reaction to the ABC movie "The Day After" and public ignorance of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33).

Noting that the film, which graphically depicts the horrors following a nuclear attack on a Kansas town, helps groups "that favor unilateral nuclear disarmament of the United States," Mr. Harrigan wrote that the networks are "completely uninterested in the virtually forgotten holocausts for which the Soviets are responsible."

One such holocaust was the famine in Ukraine, which Mr. Harrigan said was "calculated to crush the spirit of the freedom-loving and independent-minded people of the Ukraine."

"One wonders how many Americans know of this holocaust, how many know that the Soviet dictatorship deliberately starved millions to death in order to crush people who were opposed to Communist tyranny," wrote Mr. Harrigan. "Certainly, ABC and the other networks have not helped educate Americans to this grim reality."

He said that the lesson of the famine is that "the Soviet Union is the enemy of life," and that the United States must maintain a strong nuclear deterrent force to prevent a nuclear holocaust in this country.

Evening Independent

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) was the subject of a December 3 article in the Evening Independent here by Associate Editor Michael Richardson.

Headlined "How to remember the mass murder of 7 million," the article provided a synopsis of events surrounding the famine, which Mr. Richardson said "ranks as one of history's most outrageous moral disorders."

In addition to citing the confiscation of grain by 25,000 non-Ukrainian militiamen specially mobilized for that purpose, Mr. Richardson referred to the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches as part of the Soviet campaign to destroy the "independent-minded and nationalistic Ukrainians."

"Today, the collective farms in the Ukraine are a reality, created over the dead bodies of persons now only a flickering memory," he wrote.

That memory, he added, is being kept alive by Ukrainians in the free world who, "with tears and prayers," are this year marking the 50th anniversary of their nation's holocaust.

Alberta Report

EDMONTON — The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) was the subject of a cover story in the October 31 issue of Alberta Report, a weekly news magazine.

The cover shows six black-and-white photographs of famine victims framing the visage of Prof. Yar Slavutych, a famine survivor and a retired University of Alberta professor whose recollections form the centerpiece of the article.

The five-and-a-half-page article by Stephen Weatherbe was headlined "The Ukrainian Holocaust." The famine coverage also included two separate stories by Marco Levytsky based on eyewitness accounts.

Prof. Slavutych, now 65, said he lost both his grandparents and a sister during the terrible famine, and recalled how he made an oath to his grandfather as the old man lay dying in his arms to "tell the world how Moscow destroys the Ukrainian nation."

He described how he and his father, who was branded a "kulak" because he owned 30 acres of the family's old estate near Kryviy Rih, were arrested and put on cattle cars to be deported to Siberia. Prof. Slavutych said that he managed to escape and make his way back to his family, which was living near its former home.

(Continued on page 15)

THE GREAT FAMINE



This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of history's most horrifying cases of genocide — the Soviet-made Great Famine of 1932-33, in which some 7 million Ukrainians perished.

Relying on news from Svoboda and, later, The Ukrainian Weekly (which began publication in October 1933), this column hopes to remind and inform Americans and Canadians of this terrible crime against humanity.

By bringing other events worldwide into the picture as well, the column hopes to give a perspective on the state of the world in the years of Ukraine's Great Famine.

July 16-31, 1934

PART XLIV

On July 16, the headline in Svoboda read "Soviet bureaucrat denies famine threat in Soviet Union." The story, datelined New York, reported that The New York Times had published Dr. Ewald Ammende's letter which told of the ongoing famine in the Soviet Union. A few days later, the Times published a letter from a Soviet attaché which stated that bread prices had gone up in state stores to match the prices of the bread in privately owned stores. The Soviet bureaucrat avoided Dr. Ammende's statements that grain was being shipped to the Soviet Union from Argentina. He told The New York Times that the country expected an "unparalleled harvest."

According to a story published in Svoboda on July 18, the London Morning Post reported that the famine in the Soviet Union during the following winter would be worse than ever before. The paper stated that the International Red Cross was willing to send aid to the Soviets, but that the Soviets would not allow it, stating that there was no famine in their country.

On July 23, Svoboda printed a story datelined Moscow, which stated that the former general secretary of the Communist Party, Lazar Kaganovich, in a speech to the central revisions committee, continued to stress the need for purging the Communist Party, especially in Kiev. He said the party had to be rid of its "criminal element."

News from Paris was printed in the July 25 issue of Svoboda. French sources had received news from the Soviet Union that there were peasant revolts in the Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovske areas against the Communist Party.

A newspaper in Switzerland commented on the London Times view of the situation in the Soviet Union and this was reported in Svoboda on July 25. According to the news item, the Times was not surprised by the information it had received from the Soviet Union, including news that the Communists were starving the population of Ukraine, and sending many into exile in Siberia.

According to the news in Svoboda on July 26, the Soviet Union expected to harvest as much grain as it had in previous years. The news from Kiev was that women and little children were also out in the fields, collecting any grain that may have fallen off the stalks during the first harvest.

The report stated that when no rain had fallen in April and May; the country was sure the harvest would be poor. However, rain fell in June and the peasants worried that they were too late to save the grain, which grew no taller than field grass. During the July harvest they realized that the chaffs were full of seeds and the harvest would not be too bad, at least in the Kharkiv and Kiev regions. The Odessa fields did not have a good harvest, reported the news item, because the rains came too late to save that crop.

Also on July 26 the Ukrainian Bureau in London reported that the House of Lords was

(Continued on page 15)

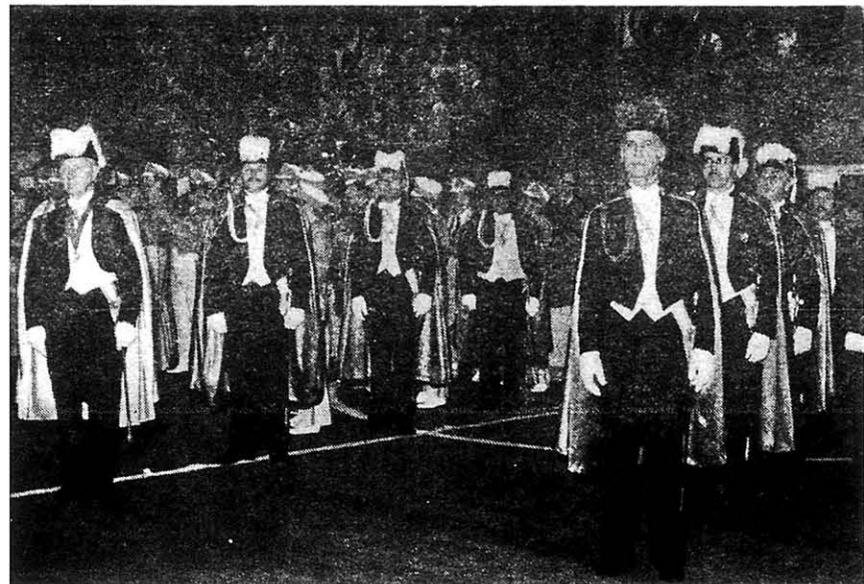


Hryhory Kytasty conducts the 148-member Combined Ensembles of Young Bandurists during the rally program.



Church hierarchs on the honorary presidium of the Bishop Wasyl Fedak of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Archbishop Mark of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, Yaroslav B...

Photos by George Zaryk and Ruma Medvedev



The Andrew Sheptytsky Council of the Knights of Columbus forms an honor guard at the requiem service and rally.



Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Church hierarchs offer the Bishop Wasyl Fedak, Metropolitan Mstyslav, Metropolitan M..., Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Isidore B...

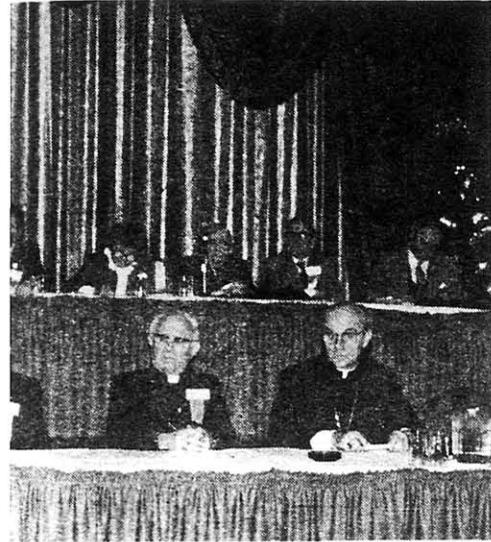


Members of Ukrainian youth organizations SUM and Plast hold lit candles during the requiem service in memory of the 7 million victims of the Great Famine.

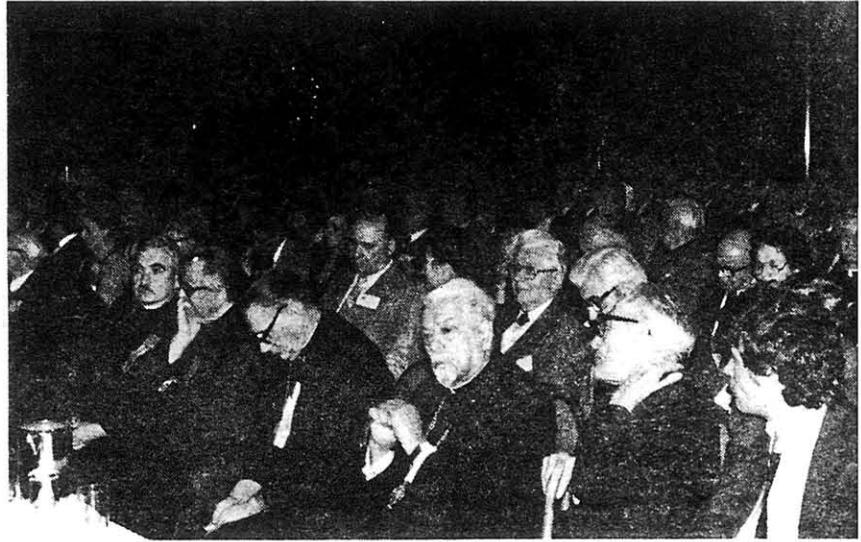


Representatives (from left) of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and Canadian veterans with a memorial wreath.

Fourth WCFU: a photo follow-up



The congress included (from left): Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada, and Metropolitan Sulyk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, congress chairman, is at the



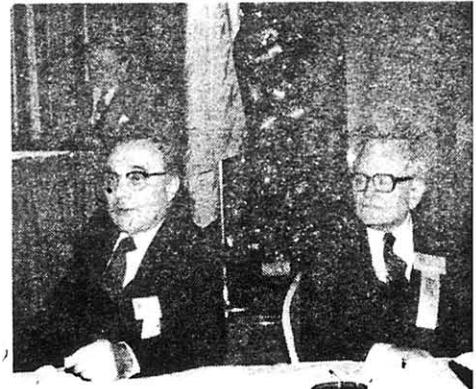
Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. (at center) attends the opening session of the congress.



Metropolitan Sulyk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, presiding over a requiem service. From left are Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Metropolitan Sulyk, and Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada.



Outgoing WCFU President Ivan Bazarko is flanked by Ukrainian Canadian Committee President John Nowosad (left) and Stepan Mudryk of the Coordinating Center of Ukrainian Community and Territorial Organizations in Europe.



Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, head of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, and Pastor Wladimir Borowsky, head of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance in North America, members of the honorary presidium of the congress, during a congress session.



Metropolitan Sulyk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, presiding over a requiem service. From left are Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Metropolitan Sulyk, and Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada.



George Soltys makes a point during the debate over the membership application of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, as others line up to have their say.



Taras Hukalo, researcher-consultant for Radio-Quebec TV documentary on the Great Famine, discusses the project with WCFU participants. The documentary was screened outside the congress hall for interested persons.

Interview: Col. Nicholas Krawciw, newly nominated brigadier general

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

Col. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw has recently been selected for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army.

The son of the late poet and editor Bohdan and Neonilia Krawciw, Col. Krawciw (a.k.a. "Hoko") graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1959 and went on to receive an M.S. degree in international relations from George Washington University.

He continued his military education at The Armor School, the Naval School of Command and Staff, and at the U.S. Army War College.

Col. Krawciw served two tours in Vietnam. He was stationed in the Middle East as military observer of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission and, later, as chief operations officer and senior United States observer of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem (1972-74). In Europe, his latest assignment (1979-81) was as commander of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Armored Division, the largest U.S. combat brigade in Europe.

For his meritorious service Col. Krawciw has earned 11 U.S. decorations and badges, among them the Silver Star (with two oak leaf clusters), the Legion of Merit (with oak leaf cluster), the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart.

Among his more recent major assignments were: Army research associate at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University in Stanford, Calif.; director for concepts and doctrine at the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command in Fort Monroe, Va.; member of the Executive Seminar in National and International Affairs at the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State; and executive to the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans in the U.S. Army.

Presently, Col. Krawciw is the military assistant to the deputy secretary of defense in Washington.

Your father was a man of letters par excellence. Given such a family background, how did you become interested in the military and when did you start considering a military career?

I became interested in a military career early in my life. As a Ukrainian boy scout (Plast member), at the age of 13 or 14, I became fascinated with camping, hiking, leadership, map reading and discipline. These pursuits led to my entering Bordentown Military Institute in New Jersey when I was 15. While there, I enjoyed the military way of life and decided to try for the Military Academy at West Point upon graduation. With a competitive appointment from Bordentown Military Institute I passed all the required examinations and thus achieved my goal, entering the United States Military Academy in the summer of 1955. That started my military career.

Would you describe your career up to the time you were nominated for promotion to general?

My service in the Army since that first summer at West Point in 1955 has been exciting, challenging and rewarding. It included a wide variety of duties in many parts of the world. My tasks involved combat, peacekeeping, leadership, managerial skills, coaching or teaching, outdoor experience, some legal expertise and always care and concern for soldiers, with whom I

served. Geographic areas where I soldiered include the United States, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

As you look back, how do you see your experience in Vietnam and the war as a whole?

I went through a Special Forces (Green Beret) course before my first tour in Vietnam, where I was an advisor to a Vietnamese armored cavalry troop. Ranger training also helped me in that war. It was a war of small unit actions against skilled guerrilla (Viet-Cong) and North Vietnamese units. Specialized training like that which our Special Forces or Rangers and many officers receive enables a soldier to better survive in battle. My two tours in Vietnam provided me combat experience which I was able to use in the training of soldiers and during peacekeeping operations in the Middle East.

Has being Ukrainian affected your military career in any way?

Being an American of Ukrainian origin and ethnic background probably helped my career. My cultural heritage and childhood experiences broadened my horizons and gave me a better appreciation for the common dangers which we all face in the free West. In turn, the opportunities which I was offered in this great land made me appreciate what freedom really means and why we should do our utmost to preserve what we have.

You have been in Germany and Israel, and had the opportunity of getting first-hand knowledge of their armed forces. How would you compare them with the American armed forces? Are there significant differences among the three?

I think American, West German and Israeli forces, in many ways, are very similar. Soldiers in the armies of these three nations are well-trained, highly motivated and exhibit initiative about which totalitarian regimes cannot even dream. In war these qualities make a lot of difference. Of course, these three armies vary somewhat in organizational

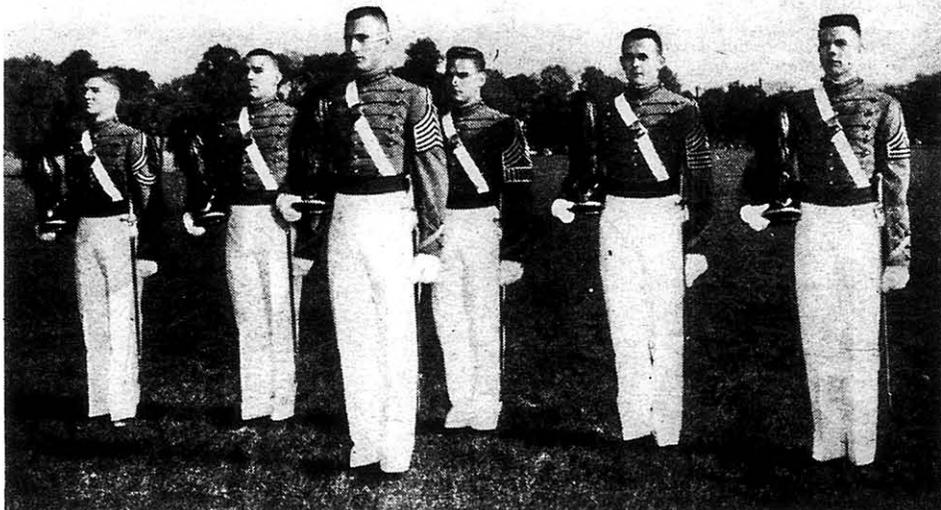
(Continued on page 11)



September 1983: Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger congratulates Col. Nicholas Krawciw upon his nomination for promotion to brigadier general by President Ronald Reagan.



August 1956: Cadet Nicholas Krawciw is commended for being the most proficient rifle marksman in the class of 1959 at West Point. Col. J. Billingsley presents him with an award of a rifle and bookends.



1958-59: Cadet Nicholas Krawciw as cadet regimental commander of the 1st Regiment, United States Corps of Cadets, with his staff.

Interview: Col. Nicholas Krawciw...

(Continued from page 10)



June 6, 1959: Scene from the wedding of Nicholas Krawciw and Chrystyna Kwasowska at West Point. The wedding reception that followed was the first ever held at Soyuzivka.

structures, but in operational and tactical concepts they are also very close. I see no significant differences.

Since the time that you were assigned to Germany, German public opinion towards NATO has changed. How do you see the German pacifist movement? Do you think that it poses any real danger to the NATO alliance?

Most of the West German population understands the need for NATO and supports it. The growing peace movements consist of radical elements and naive followers who do not fully understand the dangers facing the West and how to best cope with the threat. In the vast majority of West German towns and villages there is no evidence of any deep-rooted discontent against what NATO stands for.

In Gen. Sir John Hackett's book "The Third World War," events in Ukraine play a crucial role in unleashing World War III. How realistic do you think this hypothetical scenario is?

I cannot answer that question. Any speculation on my part on something as political as Gen. Hackett's scenario of events in Ukraine would be highly inappropriate. I can tell you that Gen. Hackett developed his military scenario in collaboration with some distinguished retired officers both here and in England. He lists them in the credits portion of his book.

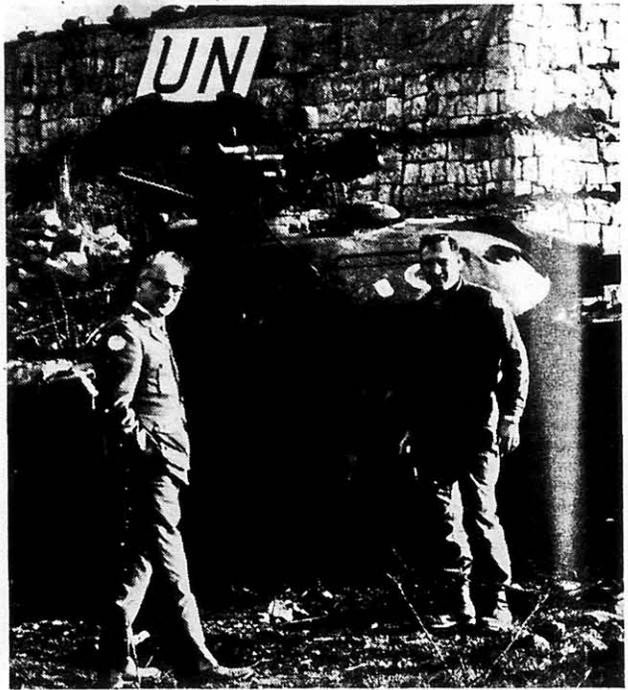
Have you ever had a chance of meeting your Soviet military counterparts? Would you comment on such encounters.

I have met Soviet officers in the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East. They had just arrived to join that peacekeeping element following the October 73 Arab-Israeli War. My observations were too brief to make any comments.

What role did Plast play in your life?

I already answered that in the first question. Scouting can have a profound influence on young people. It did on me.

What qualities, human and professional, are required of today's military man? What advice would you give to young people interested in the military as a career?



October 1973: Col. Bunworth of the Irish Army, acting UNTSO chief of staff, and Lt. Col. Nicholas Krawciw, chief operations officer and senior U.S. observer, during peacekeeping operations of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization on the Golan Heights during the Arab-Israeli War.

Today's military career is challenging, demanding and rewarding. Young people interested in it should, first of all, be motivated to serve their country under dangerous conditions and they should have the stamina and self-discipline necessary in the military. Our profession also requires the highest levels of integrity, candor and empathy for other human beings. Lives of other

people frequently depend on these virtues.

What do generals do, and what will your functions be as a general?

Generals function as our senior leaders. They manage the larger military organizations and they serve on high-level staffs of the Department of Defense or in Allied headquarters.



May 1974: Lt. Col. Nicholas Krawciw assumes command of the 1st Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, in Bayreuth, West Germany. Col. John W. Seigle, regimental commander, hands Lt. Col. Krawciw the squadron colors with many battle streamers.

Professionals and businesspersons group announces annual writing awards

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association (UAPBA) of New York and New Jersey has announced the establishment of an annual writing awards program. A \$250 award will be presented annually to a person who publishes an article relating to a Ukrainian topic in a general circulation English-language periodical published in the United States.

In addition, three awards will be presented to the person who has published letters to the editor in general circulation English-language U.S. periodicals, and the awards will be for \$100, \$75 and \$50, respectively.

By general circulation periodical is meant an other-than-professional journal, magazine or newspaper. This would include publications such as The New York Times, the Detroit News, the Chicago Tribune, Time, Newsweek, Commentary, The New Republic and others. In order to qualify for the article prize, the piece of writing must be at least of op-ed article length, though it may, of course, be longer. There are no minimum-size restrictions in the published letters category.

Three principal criteria will be employed in the process of selecting award recipients. These are the quality of the writing, i.e., the informativeness, insightfulness or persuasiveness of the writing; the circulation of the periodical

in which the writing was published; and, the level of influence which the periodical is generally thought to wield.

Selections will be made by a five-member committee created by the UAPBA. It includes the following persons: Roma Hadzewycz, a UAPBA member and editor of The Ukrainian Weekly; Zenon Onufryk, director of the Media Action Coalition; Victor Rud, a UAPBA member and an attorney; and Bohdan Wytwycky, UAPBA president. The fifth member of the commission has yet to be announced.

The first awards year will be 1983, and any article or letter to the editor published during 1983 may be submitted. Submissions may be made by the author or by someone who has the author's permission to submit the article or letter. The article or letter (or a photocopy thereof) along with the author's name, address and telephone, and with the name, location and circulation of the periodical in which the writing was published should be sent to: "Writing Awards," c/o Ukrainian American Professionals and Business-

persons Association, P.O. Box 333, South Orange, N.J. 07079, or to "Writing Awards," c/o The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. The awards will be announced in June 1984.

The motivation behind the establishment of the awards is the UAPBA's desire to draw attention to the pressing need for all members of the Ukrainian American community to write, whether letters or articles, to English-language periodicals.

New Soviet law...

(Continued from page 1)

of slandering the state while in camp.

The new law will expedite the practice by relieving authorities of the need to compile a whole new case against a dissident who is nearing the end of his term. Diplomats said it appeared, in effect, to give labor-camp authorities arbitrary power to extend the sentences of dissidents, a practice that was commonplace under Stalin but was largely abandoned in the 1960s and 1970s.

The stipulation that the law is applicable to those prisoners who have been punished in the course of their term, either by spending time in

isolation cells or in prisons, would make most of the prominent dissidents now serving time liable to extended terms.

Anatoly B. Shecharansky, for example, was sent from a labor camp where he had served several stretches in a punishment cell, to Chistopol Prison in November 1980, reportedly for refusing to acknowledge his guilt.

Viktor Nekipelov followed a similar route to Chistopol. Yuri Orlov, Aleksander Podrabinek, the Rev. Gleb Yakunin, and numerous other imprisoned dissidents have spent their terms in and out of punishment cells.

Each of these dissidents now stands to receive added years in camps for the same alleged infractions that sent

them to isolation cells or to prison.

To dissidents and Western diplomats, the measure represented further evidence that Mr. Andropov will continue dealing harshly with dissidents.

He is generally believed to have been responsible for the stringent measures taken against the human-rights movement under Leonid I. Brezhnev. If anything, the treatment of dissidents has grown more repressive over the past year of Mr. Andropov's reign, as sentences handed down to dissidents have been severe.

Although the new law applies to the RSFSR, corresponding measures are likely to be incorporated soon into the criminal codes of the other constituent republics.

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Shevchenko Scientific...

(Continued from page 4)

was Dr. Peter Savaryn, chancellor of the University of Alberta and co-founder of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

During the banquet, Dr. Padoch announced two very generous gifts to the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the oldest Ukrainian scholarly society.

Dr. Petro and Dr. Olha Mociuk, well-known Ukrainian benefactors from Chicago, donated the sum of \$100,000 to the society. This contribution will constitute a special fund with five trustees. The chairman of the trustees will be Dr. Mociuk, while his deputy will be the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; three other members of the board will be appointed by the chairman. Provisions for this fund will be incorporated into the society by-laws, and the fund will be designated for special projects, not for administrative expenditures.

Dr. Mociuk began his medical studies in Lviv, Ukraine, where one of his professors was Dr. Roman Osinchuk, who now resides in New York and heads the Medical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and served as chairman of its jubilee committee. Dr. Mociuk completed his studies at the University of Erlangen in Germany and for a time practiced medicine in the DP camps.

In 1950 he came to the United States and passed the necessary examinations, continuing his studies in radiology. He was director of the radiology department at Northwestern University in Chicago in 1950-54 and also director of the radiology department of St. Anthony Hospital in Chicago. In 1954 he received the diploma of radiology specialist.

He resides in Chicago, the base of operations of the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America, which encompasses some 1,100 members. Dr. Mociuk was president of the UMANA

for the past three years; now he is chairman of the Chicago district of the medical society.

Dr. Olha Mociuk studied medicine in Munich, where she received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1951. After emigrating to the United States, she passed the required medical examinations and continued additional studies in the field of pediatrics.

The Mociuks have three daughters. The eldest, Andrea, is a lawyer and a member of a prestigious law firm in Chicago. She accompanied her father to the jubilee congress of the society in New York. Another daughter, Ivanna, completed her studies in business administration with an M.A. degree, while the youngest daughter, Christine, is a pre-med student.

The second benefactor, who donated \$10,000 to the Shevchenko Scientific Society, is Maria Yasinska-Murowana, the well-known Ukrainian American opera and concert soprano. Mrs. Yasinska-Murowana also took part in the musical part of the banquet program, rendering a number of Ukrainian songs to the lyrics of Taras Shevchenko.

Mrs. Yasinska-Murowana is a graduate of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, where she received an M.A. *summa cum laude* and studied under Lucia Abbose. She is a member of the Pennsylvania, Suburban and Savoy opera companies, as well as the Ukrainian Opera Company.

She also takes an active part in Ukrainian social and cultural life. She is president of Branch 54 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in Wilmington, and is chairman of public relations of the UNWLA District in Philadelphia.

According to the wishes of Mrs. Yasinska-Murowana, her donation will be used for the establishment of a separate section of the society's library specifically designated for musical literature, the collection and preservation of musical scores in printed and manuscript form, as well as works of Ukrainian composers, Ukrainian records and so forth.

Mrs. Yasinska-Murowana is married to Anthony Murowany, the president and owner of an industrial, commercial electrical and contracting company in Wilmington. They have a son, Mark, who is a deputy state auditor and a daughter, Christine, who is a school of journalism graduate.

West Coast...

(Continued from page 3)

The demonstration ended with the burning of the Soviet flag and the laying of flowers on a coffin.

Sunday, November 6, was a day of services commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine. Over 300 people attended a program sponsored by the Ukrainian Famine Commemoration Committee of Northern California at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in San Francisco.

A cultural exhibit on display in the lobby of the hotel featured photos provided by the Los Angeles Commemoration Committee. The program



Dr. Robert Conquest speaks at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in San Francisco.

began with a "tryzna" (a feast in commemoration of the dead), honoring the famine victims, featuring the serving of the traditional funeral food, "kolyvo" (wheat or barley cooked with honey). A prayer and introduction opened the program. The reading of statements and proclamations concerning the famine were then read.

Oleh Weres, chairman of the proclamations committee, read a statement from President Ronald Reagan, and the signed proclamation from California Gov. George Deukmejian, which noted the "50th anniversary of this tragic event against mankind," and set aside October 2 as a "Day of Remembrance of the victims of the Ukrainian Famine." Proclamations from local mayors were also read. Mention was made of House Concurrent Resolution 111, which would set aside a national day of remembrance of the famine, and of Resolution 3993, which would create a committee to examine and preserve the historical truths of the famine.

The keynote speaker was Dr. Robert Conquest, senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. Dr. Conquest said the famine had "a number of special characteristics, of which the most striking was that it was entirely man-made." He emphasized that the famine was "completely localized affecting only the Ukraine and Ukrainian-speaking regions of the North Caucasus." He also said that the lack of knowledge concerning the famine is a result of the West's ignorance of Ukrainian national feeling.

Musical selections were then performed by Andrew Kytasty on the bandura and by mezzo-soprano Maria Tscherepenko. Excerpts from eyewitness accounts were dramatically brought to life in readings by Irene Strokon. The program was brought to a close with remarks by Mr. Sorokowski, general chairman for the Ukrainian Famine Committee of Northern California. A prayer and the singing of "Eternal Memory" by the Ukrainian Chorus closed the program.

WCFU...

(Continued from page 2)

on whether he thought the British delegation was correct in arriving at a conclusion at Madrid.

Ambassador Williams stated that the Madrid Review Conference "failed to produce much of what was hoped for at that time." He regretted that no standard of judgement was adopted at the conference to measure a state's record of implementation. He added that the recurring question in his mind at Madrid was "should we try and use it (the Helsinki Final Act) or should we tear it up because the countries were in gross breach of many of the principles."

Ambassador Williams said that instead of compelling states to adhere to the principles outlined, the Helsinki document "provides for an occasion for discussion and new stories...it's newsworthy and attracts media attention," he said.

He concluded by underlining the importance of an international accord, such as the Helsinki Final Act. "The essence of a document is that it establishes certain norms of international and national behavior which are now accepted and subscribed to by all the 35 nations as what (acceptable) behavior ought to be," he said. He added that such documents "build a body of normality which, in the course of time, may be as valuable as the Hague Conference."

Ambassador Williams closed by saying that it is important to continue the Helsinki review process, "because the only alternative would be silence."

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Albany area...

(Continued from page 3)

something similar from ever occurring again in any nation of the world.

Immediately following the service, all were invited to gather in the church hall for a visit with Bishops Hubbard and Hoog, as well as to exchange points of view with each other. Copies of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine were given out to the crowd as a way of propagating the truth about this tragic episode in the history of the Ukrainian people.

The chairman of the Albany Famine Committee, Andrew Durbak, greeted all present and took the opportunity of introducing the political dignitaries who had joined in the commemoration service. Among them were Michael Hoblock, assemblyman of New York, and Leo O'Brien, mayor of Watervliet.

Mr. Durbak then proceeded to introduce members of the Albany Famine

Committee as follows: Michael Heretz, co-chairman; Zenovia Bilas, Ukrainian secretary; Ulana Hawryluk, English secretary; John Romanation, treasurer; and subcommittee heads Mr. Kushnir, program; Nataalka Kushnir, public relations; Mr. Romanation, finance; and Eugene Nabolotny, arrangements. All were thanked for their cooperation and hard work in preparing for all the events sponsored by the committee throughout year to commemorate the 1932-33 famine.

The highlight of the evening followed with Mr. Durbak presenting James Hughes, director of the Food Pantry of Watervliet, with all the food collected during the October food drive by participating area parishes. Mr. Hughes thanked all who had contributed to the very successful food drive and commended them for the positive steps they took in remembering the men, women and children who perished from starvation during the famine. The food collected will be distributed to the poor and needy of the Albany area.

The Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 4)

us from the violent attack being now waged by the KGB on the foundations of our republic; namely the due process clause of our constitution.

The KGB-produced evidence in the Demjanjuk case has been exposed as being totally corrupt and fraudulent. The OSI witnesses have also admitted their perjury during the denaturalization hearing. The only thing preventing exposure of Moscow's plot is that Israel will be successful in taking jurisdiction in this case away from the United States Deportation Court. The fraudulent KGB evidence and perjured testimony will then no longer be at issue before the Israeli Court.

Chief Judge Frank Battisti has taken control of the critical extradition proceeding despite defense counsel's strong motion for him to direct the case to another judge, in light of the current grand jury investigation being conducted of Judge Battisti's own judicial conduct. Chief Judge Battisti has refused defense counsel's motion for him to remove himself from this critical case. No explanation for Judge Battisti's decision in this regard has been forthcoming.

The 11th hour has now passed for those of us who have volunteered for

this battle. If the KGB is victorious, a U.S.-Soviet extradition treaty will not be far off. As is known, the Russians are working overtime to affect such a treaty with the government of the United States.

More important than this reality, a Moscow success will memorialize, for the purpose of international propaganda, the archetypal symbol of "Ivan the Terrible," a Russian-created myth that will be visited upon every generation of Ukrainians and other non-Russians in the free world.

It has been said by some that the KGB believes that free Ukrainians have lost their will to fight. That they don't care about the world their grandchildren will inherit. I say the blood of free Ukrainians flows free and strong and will not allow this fraudulent slander on their aspirations for national independence.

In conclusion, it must be stated that it remains for us who are free, to sustain the struggle of Ukraine for its national independence. The case of Citizen Demjanjuk stands today as the banner for this struggle. The historic struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and national independence will be judged in history by the outcome of this case.

Who among us will be so weak as to fail to join this historic battle when it so desperately needs support?

UKRAINE AFTER SHELEST



Edited by Bohdan Krawchenko

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NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers Of the UNA

The 1983 Membership Campaign ends December 30, 1983 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 30, 1983.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 30, 1983.

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NOTICE

To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon of December 30, 1983

Money received later cannot be credited to 1983. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1983.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

Ukrainian American...

(Continued from page 5)

tions, including a provisions to extend the life of the commission to June 30, 1953. The bill died in committee, but Congressman Cellar introduced a similar bill (H.R. 4567) on May 9 and after much heated during which opponents argued that screening procedures were inadequate, the bill passed the House on June 3.

Senate debate over H.R. 4567 lasted for months. During the interim, several congressional committees, including the Subcommittee on Relations with International Organizations of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, investigated the displaced persons program. Reporting in 1949, the subcommittee recommended nine basic changes in the law which closely followed commission recommendations.

Also significant was the special subcommittee report of the House Committee on the Judiciary titled "Displaced Persons in Europe and their Resettlement in the United States," submitted on January 20, 1950. The subcommittee, supported by staff experts, visited various displaced persons camps stressing personal contact, unscheduled visits, hearings with a free exchange of questions and answers, and briefings by military and civilian personnel. Investigating charges of widespread fraud, falsification and forging of documents by prospective DPs, the subcommittee reported that: "The number of screening agencies, screening sessions, interrogations and checks that a displaced person must pass before reaching the United States is so extensive that the chance of a fraudulent statement or a forged document to 'slip through' is practically nil."

At the time, every applicant under the Displaced Persons Act was checked by:

- a. the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- b. the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the United States Army, which included 21 separate investigative steps before a report was submitted to the DP Commission;
- c. the Central Intelligence Agency;

- d. the provost-marshal general of the United States Army in Germany;
- e. the fingerprint record center in Heidelberg, Germany;
- f. the Berlin Document Center;
- g. a special check by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice through stationing of immigration inspectors overseas in DP Resettlement Centers as well as at ports of entry;

h. consular officers especially assigned for this program;

i. a special investigation in connection with displaced persons whose country of origin had been overrun by Communists.

Based on its findings, the subcommittee concluded that it was "strongly inclined to believe that the majority of allegations can be safely classified either as rumors or deliberate misrepresentations intended to serve a definite purpose."

The Senate passed H.R. 4567 on April 5, and on June 16, 1950, the bill was signed into law by President Truman. Amendments to the 1948 Displaced Persons Acts extended the life of the DP Commission to June 30, 1951, and included a change in the eligibility

deadline from December 22, 1945 to January 1, 1949, expansion of the admission quota to 341,000 persons, elimination of an agricultural workers quota, a requirement that DP sponsors be U.S. citizens, and a provision for commission loans to accredited public and private agencies involved with resettlement.

Legislation enacted in 1951 extended the life of the commission to December 31, 1951.¹⁶ Subsequent legislation permitted the commission to terminate its activities on August 31, 1952.¹⁷ By the time the last displaced persons ship arrived on July 21, 1952, some 395,000 new immigrants had been admitted to the United States under the provisions of the amended act.¹⁸

The UARC resettlement program

In addition to the various federal agencies with which the Displaced Persons Commission cooperated during its four-year history, a close working relationship was also established with various American voluntary agencies and the 36 state DP commissions created by local governors and state legislatures. In both of the latter in-

stances, the Ukrainian presence was evident.

During the initial months of its existence, the commission limited its accreditation to those agencies which had resettlement experience and were registered by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. On October 21, 1948, the commission recognized nine agencies of which only one, the UARC, was a purely ethnic American organization.

By the end of the program, 10 more organizations were accredited, five of which were ethnic. All registrants worked under the supervision of a special U.S. agency established for the purpose of assuring reliability and were required to file fiscal and program reports and to place their overseas operations under the directorship of a U.S. citizen.¹⁹

Of all the state commissions, Michigan enjoyed the greatest local support. State employees were assigned to assist in its operations and donations were

(Continued on page 16)

16. "The DP Story," pp. 11-41 and p. 100.

17. Ibid., p. 120.

18. Ibid., p. 242.

19. Ibid., pp. 269-270.



Dr. Walter Gallan addresses displaced persons during a dinner in the Baltimore Armory.

Alberta...

(Continued from page 7)

The family was bloated with hunger, he said, and he decided to take a job in a state dairy farm where workers were being allocated a few slices of bread a day and two bowls of thin soup. He brought home what he could, but it was not enough and by May his grandfather was close to death.

A half hour after Prof. Slavutych swore that he would let the world know about Moscow's genocidal policies, his grandfather died in his arms. He buried him in a shallow grave on his ancestral land because his grandfather had said he never wanted to be buried

in one of the many mass graves that were dug to dispose of the ever-growing number of corpses.

But while life was difficult in the cities and towns, the situation was far worse in the countryside. Mr. Slavutych recalled hearing about one of his childhood friends who, crazed by hunger, slaughtered her daughter and put her in a cooking pot. Realizing what she had done, the hysterical woman ran to the village screaming anti-Soviet epithets. She was arrested and shot.

While most Western journalists either ignored the famine or, out of sympathy for the regime, glossed over it in their reports, some, like Malcolm Muggeridge of the Manchester Guardian, did try to tell the real story. Unfortunately, his accounts of mass starvation in

Ukraine were dismissed by editors and readers sympathetic to the Soviet revolution.

Today, according to the Alberta Report article, Ukrainian scholars, academicians and journalists are working to make the world aware of the famine. The magazine cited the efforts of author/translator Marco Carynnyk, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, which has commissioned Dr. Robert Conquest to write a book on the famine, and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

"Local newspapers have done features and Yar Slavutych has been interviewed often about his own experiences," the article said. "And though he cannot sleep after such an interview, he is happy. 'At least now I have fulfilled my promise to my grandfather.'"

July 16-31, 1934

(Continued from page 7)

questioning Soviet denials of the famine. House of Lords representatives stated that they had received news from reliable sources that the policies of the Soviet government had caused the current hunger in the country, and that the Soviets were going to continue these policies in the future.

That same day Svoboda reported that an American correspondent had praised the successes of the Communist system, saying that it had broken the peasants' spirit and that they no longer protested collectivization.

On July 30, a news item about an American correspondent in Kiev reached Svoboda. According to the news, the correspondent had

submitted reports about the fact that everything was "in proper order in Ukraine." He stated that the riches of the Kievan churches and monasteries (gold, silver, precious gems) are like nowhere else, and that the Communists had decided to leave them intact as museum objects. However, the correspondent reported, some diamonds were reported missing.

On July 31, Svoboda printed an article about Cardinal Theodore Innitzer's latest appeal on behalf of the International Committee to Help the Hungry in Ukraine and the Soviet Union. In his appeal, Cardinal Innitzer stated that the committee had received much support throughout the world. Many offshoot organizations were also formed, and many organizations took it upon themselves to help in this situation. He stated that hundreds of articles in many languages were written in support of this committee.

Continued work was needed, he said, because tragic news was still being received from Ukraine and death by starvation still threatened new millions. Thus, the committee issued a new appeal to all organizations which stood for human rights, love for fellow man, and justice.

...

Around the world:

John Dillinger, known as "public enemy No. 1" was shot and killed on a Chicago street by FBI agents.

Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated by Austrian Nazis who made an unsuccessful attempt to seize power from the one-party authoritarian system in the country.

A heat wave surged through the midwestern United States, claiming over 50 lives. Temperatures reached 100 degrees in Missouri.

Saturday, December 31

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: A New Year's Eve Gala Celebration will be held at the Ramada Inn, 130 Route 10 W. Entertainment will be provided by the Tempo Orchestra. A \$42.50 package per person includes hot and cold hors d'oeuvres followed by a seven-course dinner with wine, featuring a choice of entree (prime ribs or lobster tails). Also included is a continental breakfast at 2:30 a.m., noisemakers and a champagne toast to the New Year. For reservations please call (201) 386-9119, or 386-9100.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home here will hold its annual New Year's Eve Dance from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Music will be provided by the Charivni Ochi Orchestra. Donation is \$15 per person. For reservations please call (203) 524-5702, between 7 and 8:30 p.m.

TRENTON, N.J.: St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor a New Year's Eve dance at the church hall, 1195 Duetz Ave. The dance will be held from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. with music provided by Rosa.

Hors d'oeuvres and a hot buffet will be served. Tickets in advance are \$20 per person; if purchased after December 26, the tickets are \$25. For more information and reservations please call Dr. Omelan Kotsopoy, (609) 393-6891.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will hold traditional New Year's Eve festivities, beginning at 9 p.m. The formal affair will include cocktails, buffet, open bar and music. Tickets are \$50 per person for adults; \$20 per person for students. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

Sunday, January 1

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America Young Professionals Group will hold an informal get-together, featuring a buffet and refreshments (cash bar). Dance music will be provided by the Iskra Orchestra. Tickets are \$20 per person. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

ed 58 full-time employees and an additional 30 volunteers from the IRO.

Mr. Smook returned to the United States after two years and was succeeded by Michael Rodyk who, with the exception of a one-year period during which Dr. Myroslav Kalba was director, remained at that post until 1953. By the end of 1950 when Dr. Gallan visited Europe for a third time, some 20,000 displaced Ukrainians had been processed through the Munich office.

A third important aspect of the resettlement process was the creation of a UUARC organizational apparatus in the United States which would greet Ukrainian displaced persons at their port of entry, attend to all of the necessary immigration formalities, provide temporary room and board, and assist the new immigrants to their final destinations.

Reception centers were established in New York City, New Orleans and Boston where, on October 30, 1948, the first boatload of IRO-sponsored refugees arrived, among them some 200 Ukrainians. The first boat with UUARC-sponsored displaced persons arrived in Boston on January 17, 1949.

A fourth UUARC priority was the creation of inland processing centers where new immigrants could receive temporary room and board until their sponsors or others could tend to their more permanent needs. UUARC centers were created in 70 locales — mostly in UNA, UWA, Ukrainian National Associations, Ukrainian Workmen's Association and Ukrainian National Aid Association halls and in Catholic and Orthodox parish halls — located primarily in Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester, N.Y., Chicago, Pittsburgh, Hartford, Conn., Scranton, Pa., Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Baltimore.

In every one of the larger cities there were Ukrainian Americans who sponsored 50 or more families — many of which were not even related to the sponsor — and were willing to take time off from their own jobs to find housing and employment for all of them. Given the number of Ukrainians who eventually emigrated and the time span within which they needed to be

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, December 21

NEW YORK: Christmas Around the World, an international Christmas party, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., from 5:30 to 8 p.m. The holiday celebration will feature carols, music, booths and foods of over 20 ethnic communities, including the Ukrainians, Argentinians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Colombians, Croatians, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Filipinos. Also represented will be the Finnish, French, Greeks, Italians, Lebanese, Mexicans, Poles, Puerto Ricans, Russians, Spanish, Trinidadians and Vietnamese.

Ivdiya Savoyka, chairman of the community services committee of the UIA and director of the Immigration Counseling Service of the United States Catholic Conference, is chairman of the international Christmas party. Her co-chairpersons are Juliana Osinchuk, Marvin L.J. Schrank and Anastasia Sochynsky. For more

information and to RSVP please call (212) 288-8660, 563-4414 or 622-4017.

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.

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.

Ukrainian American...

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received from such organizations as the Community Chest of Metropolitan Detroit.²⁰ The Michigan commission was headed for a time by John Panchuk who remained UUARC president until 1951 when he was succeeded by Luke Myshuha.²¹

The Displaced Persons Act as amended, as well as the extraordinary relationship which the UUARC enjoyed within the DP Commission framework permitted the UUARC to create an organizational network which resulted in the resettlement to the United States of almost 33,000 Ukrainians by June 30, 1952.²² Five important activities were involved in the process.

The first order of business was to find thousands of qualified Ukrainian American sponsors willing to sign housing and employment assurances for most of the Ukrainian displaced persons which the UUARC sponsored. With the help of the Ukrainian American press which consistently emphasized the moral and national obligation of Ukrainian Americans to their needy brethren overseas, as well as through various meetings, speeches and rallies throughout the United States, the UUARC was able to find sponsors in all of the states where Ukrainian communities existed.

A second priority was the expansion of the UUARC's European apparatus in order to efficiently process assurances overseas, prepare prospective immigrants for life in America — among other things, the UUARC sponsored English language classes and provided copies of Svoboda and other Ukrainian American newspapers — and coordinate travel arrangements to the United States.

Anticipating Congressional passage of some type of displaced persons legislation, the UUARC had established its main office in Munich, Germany, on December 1, 1947, under the directorship of Roman Smook, a lawyer from Chicago. Branches were established in other German cities, including Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Bremen, and in Salzburg, Austria. The UUARC operation in Europe eventually includ-

ed, it was a voluntary effort of significant proportions.

Despite the UUARC's best efforts, there were still a number of displaced persons in Europe for whom no Ukrainian American sponsors could be found in the time allowed. Hoping to interest American farmers in the value of Ukrainian agricultural workers, UUARC representatives traveled to various states and were able to obtain commitments from DP commissions in North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The most enthusiastic response came from Maryland where on March 8, 1949, the governor signed a blanket assurance for some 200 Ukrainian families (771 individuals), all of whom were expected to arrive in time for the spring and summer season.

Due to travel delays and other problems, the UUARC was never able to fully honor its contract with farmers, many of whom refused to accept displaced persons who came after the fall harvest. Among those who did arrive on time, moreover, there were those whose agricultural skills were either minimal or non-existent or who were too weak to take on the hard physical labor required of them. Although the majority completed the one year of work for which they were contracted, some Ukrainians fled to the cities at the first opportunity. Given all of these problems, the UUARC was forced to curtail its Maryland project and to work with those farmers who had had good experiences with Ukrainians and were anxious to sponsor more. The crisis which the UUARC experienced with farmers was not peculiar to Ukrainians. Other agencies had similar setbacks with DP resettlement to America's agricultural areas.

The UUARC, of course, was not the only American voluntary organization involved with Ukrainian resettlement to the United States. The War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC) and the Church World Service (CWC) of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America also participated, bringing the total number of Ukrainians who resettled in the United States as a result of the Displaced Persons Act to approximately 70,000 or 18 percent of all displaced persons who came to America.²³

The Refugee Relief Act

Although the number of refugees in Europe had been substantially reduced, overpopulation was still a problem. At the initiative of the U.S. government, an international conference was called to address the problem in December 1951. On March 24, 1952, President Truman sent a special message to Congress recommending the admission of 100,000 additional persons a year for three years from the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Greece. Included in the president's recommendation were refugees from communism.²⁴

Legislation was subsequently introduced and on July 31, 1953, the Refugee Relief Act was signed into law, permitting an additional 210,000 persons to emigrate to the United States. Of this number, 35,000 was allocated for refugees still living in Western Europe.

Appealing once again to the Ukrainian American community, the UUARC was able to collect the necessary assurances and to resettle an additional 5,000 Ukrainians from Germany as well as a few from France and Belgium. At about the same time, the UUARC succeeded in bringing over 774 Ukrainians who had completed their work contracts in Tunisia and were still eligible to resettle under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.²⁵

Thus ended the last mass resettlement efforts of America's Ukrainian community. The third immigration adjusted quickly to its new environment and today, almost 40 years after the first few post-World War II Ukrainian refugees arrived in 1946, they are an integral part of the Ukrainian American community. Most have prospered in the United States and their children are enjoying success at a rate and at a socioeconomic level that would astound members of the first immigration and continues to amaze those few members of the second immigration who are still around to applaud their accomplishments.

20. Ibid., p. 298.

21. Tarnavsky, p. 116.

22. "The DP Story," p. 292. In his history of the UUARC, Tarnavsky claims more than 35,000 displaced persons were resettled in the United States by the UUARC while Gallan claims 40,000. See Tarnavsky, p. 140 and p. 188.

23. Tarnavsky, pp. 91-143.

24. "The DP Story," p. 351.

25. Tarnavsky, pp. 166-170.