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Soviet nationalities policy

Kiev's 1,500th anniversary events: more than meets the eye

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

It has been more than three years since the Soviet Ukrainian press first reported the decision to celebrate the 1,500th anniversary of the city of Kiev in 1982. The announcement of the decision was made by Ukrainian Party First Secretary Volodymyr Scherbitsky in his address to the Kiev City party conference, which was held on January 19, 1979.¹

Soon after, in March, the press reported the formation of an organizational committee headed by Oleksandr Liashko, the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, to supervise the preparations for the anniversary, which is to be marked this month.²

Throughout this time, and especially during the last six months, the mass media in Ukraine have spared no effort in publicizing the anniversary. Virtually every imaginable public undertaking in the republic is being linked in one way or another to the forthcoming celebrations. New monuments are being constructed and existing historical landmarks are in the process of being restored; museums, hotels and even cafes have been built to mark the anniversary; films, plays and books have appeared in honor of the city's jubilee; and a variety of meetings, including scholarly conferences, have been organized as part of the extravaganza.

A Western correspondent who visited Kiev last year described the undertaking as "a multi-million-ruble project with the emphasis as much on the Soviet future as on the Ukrainian past."³

This observation is much more significant than is perhaps readily apparent. Most major anniversary celebrations in the Soviet Union have clearly defined political and ideological motives, and this year's Kiev commemorations are no exception. Indeed, the 1,500th anniversary of Ukraine's capital may serve as a classic example of manipulation of the historical past for the purpose of promoting current objectives. In this case, the objectives are in the realm of contemporary Soviet nationalities policy.

The first question that arises is why 1982 was singled out as the year for commemorating the city's anniversary. Clearly, it is not necessary to be a professional historian to understand that it is all but impossible to date the emergence of ancient cities to within a 12-month period.

Soviet historiography is by no means unanimous regarding the time of Kiev's origins. Moreover, even those Soviet

historians and archeologists who maintain that Kiev emerged between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth centuries — an interpretation that, for obvious reasons, currently enjoys official support — have never attempted to fix the date at 482.⁴

In short, the year 1982 was chosen for reasons that have little if anything to do with the historical record. Western commentators have suggested that this year's celebrations are intended to overshadow the millennium of Ukraine's conversion to Christianity in 988 and the 50th anniversary of the artificial famine of 1932-33, both of which are expected to be publicized by Ukrainians in the West.⁵

Although these considerations may have played a role in the decision to mark the anniversary in the current year, an analysis of the numerous articles that have appeared in the republican and central press dedicated to the forthcoming celebrations suggests that the determining factor was the observance of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in 1982.

This "coincidence" has made it possible to incorporate the Kiev anniversary into the broader framework of "successes and achievements" of Leninist nationalities policy and the Soviet multinational state.

The central thread running through all of these articles is the ethnic, linguistic, cultural and historical unity of the modern Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations, which are said to have evolved from a "single early Rus' nationality" ("edinaya drevnerusskaya narodnost") with its political center in Kiev.

Thus, M. F. Kotlyar, a specialist on the Kievan Rus' period, has argued that even after the formation of these three East Slavic nations, which he dates as having occurred at the end of the 15th century, they "nonetheless continued to view themselves as a single Rus' people also in the 16th and 17th centuries." Moreover, says Mr. Kotlyar, "that is why reunification was so readily and

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1. Radianska Ukraina, January 21, 1979.
2. "Do 1500-richchia zasnuvannia Kyieva," Radianska Ukraina, March 4, 1979.
3. AP, May 22, 1981.
4. See Ya. Ye. Borovsky, "Pokhodzhennia Kyieva. Istoriografichni narys," Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1981.
5. Omeljan Pritsak, "Za kulysamy proholeshennia 1,500-littia Kyieva," Suchasnist, Vol. 21, No. 9, September 1981, pp. 46-54.

Resolution of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee

Whereas, the Ukrainian National Association Supreme Executive Committee at its meeting on December 29, 1981, issued a statement denying that it in any way violated the By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association, condemned the statement by the group of 11 members of the Ukrainian National Association Supreme Assembly composed of: Supreme Auditors Bohdan Futey and John Teluk, and Supreme Advisors Tekla Moroz, Askold Lozynskyj, Anna Haras, Wasyl Didiuk, Myroslaw Kalba, Mykola Chomanczuk, Roman Kuropas, Michael Soroka and Evhen Repeta; and demanded that said group recall the statements made and printed in the newspaper Homin Ukrainy on August 12, 1981, and

Whereas, in lieu of recalling the statements so made, said group of 11 caused a second statement to be published in the weekly Shliakh Peremohy on March 28, 1982, and said 11 members of the Supreme Assembly caused the same article to be printed in the newspaper Homin Ukrainy, and

Whereas, a copy of neither the first nor the second statement was served upon the Supreme Executive Committee, and

Whereas, said group of 11 alleged that said response of the Supreme Executive Committee of December 29, 1981, was full of inaccuracies, insinuations, and made further false accusations against the president, the entire Supreme Executive Committee, and the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association:

Now, therefore, the Supreme Executive Committee, sitting in session on this 14th day of April, 1982, hereby finds as follows:

1. Supreme Auditors Bohdan Futey and John Teluk, and Supreme Advisors Tekla Moroz, Askold Lozynskyj, Anna Haras, Wasyl Didiuk, Myroslaw Kalba, Mykola Chomanczuk, Roman Kuropas, Michael Soroka and Evhen Repeta have acted against the best interests and the good name of the Ukrainian National Association.

2. The above-named group of 11 has vilified the supreme president, the Supreme Executive Committee, and the Supreme Assembly by false accusations and distortions of truth against such officials and governing organs of the UNA.

3. The said group of 11 did not avail itself of the procedures provided for by the By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association, and did not cause to be

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Convention countdown

Pritsak is keynote speaker at UNA convention banquet

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, will be the keynote speaker at the UNA convention banquet on Thursday, May 27, the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee announced.

Dr. Pritsak will speak on "The Tasks of Ukrainiandom at the Turn of the Second Millennium."

The UNA's 30th Regular Convention gets under way Monday, May 24, at 9 a.m. at the Genesee Plaza/Holiday Inn, in Rochester, N.Y.

The convention banquet is slated for 7 p.m. on Thursday in the hotel's grand ballroom.

In addition to Dr. Pritsak, many prominent Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians

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Dr. Omeljan Pritsak

Soviet POW cites Afghan gains

ALLAH JIRGA, Afghanistan — A Soviet officer captured in March said an important Soviet airbase located just north of Kabul, the Afghan capital, has lost a number of warplanes in raids by Afghan guerrillas, reported the Associated Press on April 30.

Capt. Alexander Petrovych Sidielniko, a native of Zaporizhzhia in Ukraine and one of five Soviet soldiers held by insurgents near this overrun Afghan Army post 12 miles west of the Pakistan border, said that the airbase "has been attacked three times, each time with rocket launchers," the AP reported.

Dressed in pajama-like Afghan shirt and trousers and speaking through interpreters supplied by his captors, Capt. Sidielniko said that 13 helicopters and 25 MiG fighters had been destroyed.

The prisoner said his armored unit of 80 men and 25 tanks were part of a security brigade at Bagram airbase, the biggest Soviet military air installation in Afghanistan, about 30 miles north of Kabul. The unit was never sent out to fight, he said.

However, Capt. Sidielniko claimed he saw Afghan women and children killed in Soviet shelling of villages and house-to-house searches.

"We didn't come here for that," he said through Afghan translators. "I have seen with my own eyes Russian troops killing innocent people, breaking the locks of houses and then looting them for souvenirs to be sent back home."

It was not clear whether his statements were made under coercion. He

and another Soviet prisoner, Valery Kisilyov were visibly nervous during the interview, according to the AP. Their answers were translated from Russian to Dari, an Afghan dialect of Farsi, and then into English.

Mr. Kisilyov, 19, who served in a motorized rifle unit, said he was unaware of the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops. If they were used, a special brigade would handle them, he said without elaboration.

Mr. Sidielniko, who is being held by the Gulbiddin Hekmetyar faction of the fundamentalist Hezbi Islami (Islamic Party), said that in the Soviet Union he had been told he would be fighting Americans, Chinese, Britons, Pakistanis and Egyptians along with Afghan rebels.

Both prisoners told reporters that they expected to be immediately executed by their captors when they were captured.

"We had been told we would have our heads cut off if we were caught," said Mr. Kisilyov. "But we're being well treated. We're being provided with good food. I don't think they will kill us. Someday, we hope to return (home)."

The final fate of the Soviet prisoners has not yet been decided, reported the AP. Negotiations are now under way with the International Committee of the Red Cross to arrange a possible exchange, according to the base commander, Zaffaruddin Kahn, who added that if talks fail the prisoners would be tried under Islamic law and most probably shot.

Helsinki Watch marks anniversary of Moscow Helsinki Group

NEW YORK — The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee on May 12 marked the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, a citizens' civil-rights committee founded by Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov after the USSR signed the Helsinki Accords in 1975.

Two years after the formation of the group Dr. Orlov was tried and sentenced to seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' exile for his Helsinki activities. Dr. Orlov now suffers from symptoms of lung disease, among other illnesses, in Perm Labor Camp No. 37. Nine other members of the Moscow group are in prison, labor camp or exile; three remain free, including Elena Bonner, the wife of Dr. Andrei Sakharov.

The U.S. Helsinki Watch has sent letters to congressmen and to members of the State Department's Human Rights Bureau, commenting that "predicated changes in the Soviet leadership and the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament scheduled for June create a propitious climate for raising human-rights cases of particular concern."

Speaking on behalf of Helsinki Watch, Chairman Robert L. Bernstein stated: "Soviet overtures for disarmament accords lose credibility when we consider their observance of the Helsinki Accords: hundreds of Helsinki monitors and other political prisoners are in Soviet labor camps for the 'crime' or having known and acted upon their

rights as stated in the Helsinki Final Act.

"The Soviet government's enthusiastic support of the grass-roots anti-nuclear movement in the West should not be allowed to obscure the fact that citizen action groups cannot exist in the Soviet Union, let alone press important issues through public demonstrations and the free press. The fate of the 44 imprisoned members of Soviet citizens' Helsinki groups speaks for itself.

"We extend our encouragement to the brave Helsinki monitors who are paying a severe penalty for their belief in Helsinki principles. We fear for retired lawyer Sofia Kalistratova, one of three Moscow group members remaining at liberty, who has been threatened with prosecution for pleading the causes of other Soviet citizens."

Mr. Bernstein also called attention to the opening this week of the Soviet-sponsored World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe, and remarked:

"It is a travesty to hold this conference in Moscow at a time when political trials are continuing and no concern is being shown for the hundreds of believers who are suffering in Soviet labor camps for their religious activism," he said.

Soviets arrest former stowaway

ORANGE, Calif. — A former Soviet political prisoner who became a Christian while serving a labor-camp term for attempting to stow away on a ship was recently arrested for trying to gain emigration rights, reported Keston News.

Nikolai Cherkov, a Baptist and member of the unregistered church in Smolensk, was arrested at the end of February in the city of Voronezh, some 450 kilometers southeast of Moscow.

In 1980 Mr. Cherkov joined a group of people in Smolensk who were campaigning to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

At the time of his arrest, he was reportedly carrying photographs and a list of persons wishing to emigrate. During a search of his home, authorities confiscated samizdat documents, literature printed abroad and a tape recorder.

It is not known where Mr. Cherkov is being held, and details about his previous sentence are not available.

Reagan hosts former dissidents at White House luncheon

WASHINGTON — Gen. Petro Grigorenko was among eight Soviet exiles and emigres hosted by President Ronald Reagan at a White House lunch here on May 11, during which the president offered "moral support" to human-rights activists in the USSR.

Joining President Reagan were Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Chuck Tyson and Prof. Richard Pipes from the National Security Council, and James Baker, White House chief of staff.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled writer and Nobel Prize winner, declined an invitation to attend the luncheon, but wrote a letter to the president explaining his absence and supporting Mr. Reagan's stand.

In addition to Gen. Grigorenko, a founding member of the Moscow and Kiev groups to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights who was exiled to the West in 1978, the 75-minute lunch was attended by Ludmilla Alekseeva, Mark Azbel, Valeriy Chalidze, Pavel Litvinov, Aishe Seitmuratova, Andrei Siniavsky and the Rev. Georgi Vins.

"We spoke our minds about human rights in the Soviet Union," said Mr. Litvinov, who came to the United States in 1974 after being sent to Siberia in 1968 for leading a Red Square demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Deputy press secretary Larry Speakes

said the president was "very concerned" about the experiences of his guests, and felt his private meeting could "pay tribute" to their suffering.

Yet, reporters were barred from covering the luncheon. Mr. Speakes said that the dissidents were "extremely sensitive people," and that the president wanted to meet with them in a "low-key fashion."

The eight represented a cross-section of Soviet dissent. Ms. Seitmuratova is a Crimean Tatar activist, while the Rev. Vins is a Soviet Baptist pastor currently head of the international representation of a Baptist council which is not officially recognized by the Soviet government.

Ms. Alekseeva, 55, is one of the founding members of the Moscow Helsinki Group. She emigrated to the United States with her family in 1977. She is the Moscow group's representative abroad.

Resolution of UNA...

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served upon the Supreme Executive Committee a copy of the charges but determined to resort to a trial by the press.

4. The Supreme Executive Committee finds that the conduct and acts of said 11 members of the Supreme Assembly constitute acts and deeds unbecoming the dignity of members of the Supreme Assembly.

5. The Supreme Executive Committee finds that the conduct and acts of said 11 members of the Supreme Assembly constitute acts of malfeasance and misfeasance in office and that such acts are detrimental to the best interests of the Ukrainian National Association.

6. The Supreme Executive Committee is cognizant of the fact that for conduct unbecoming members of the Supreme Assembly and for violation of the By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association, the Supreme Executive Committee would be within the powers granted to it to suspend said 11 members of the Supreme Assembly pending a final decision by the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, as provided by the By-Laws.

7. In view of the nearness of the 30th Regular Convention, which is the highest authority in our association, the Supreme Executive Committee submits this matter to the convention delegates and requests that they properly evaluate the words, deeds, as well as the conduct of said 11 members of the Supreme Assembly and render their decision in the election process when voting for the most deserving and qualified candidates to the next Supreme Assembly.

Supreme Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Association

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Graham sees no evidence of Soviet religious persecution

MOSCOW — The Rev. Billy Graham said here on May 12, at the end of an officially sanctioned peace conference, that he had seen no evidence of religious repression and that the churches he had visited were at least as full as those in his hometown in North Carolina, reported The New York Times.

At a news conference, the 63-year-old evangelist also seemed to downplay the arrest of a young woman who had unfurled a protest banner during an officially sanctioned Baptist service he attended on May 9. The banner said that there were people in the Soviet Union who were being imprisoned for religious activity.

When asked by an American reporter whether he was making inquiries about the woman, Mr. Graham said he had only the reporter's word about the case and, according to the Times, added:

"Some people can be detained for all kinds of reasons. We detain people in the United States if we catch them doing something wrong. I have had people coming into my services in the United States and causing disturbances, and they have been taken out by the police."

Mr. Graham came here to attend a Soviet-sponsored conference of religious leaders on nuclear weapons, despite the objections of several prominent religious leaders and human-rights activists in the United States and the Reagan administration. Mr. Graham had dismissed White House fears that his presence could be used by the Soviets for propaganda purposes.

It soon became apparent, however, that many of the Third World and African delegates — several brought here at Soviet expense — meant to use the meeting as a forum for anti-American views which closely paralleled Soviet propaganda.

Most of the 1,000 delegates seemed to concur, for example, with the representative from Sri Lanka when he applauded a recent Soviet moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range SS-20 rockets and demanded reciprocal

measures from the United States, and with a Syrian delegate's virulent attack of "the henchmen of imperialism and Zionism" for recent Israeli bombing attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Moreover, when two Western religious leaders rose on May 11 to caution against turning the conference into a political forum heavily tilted against the West, their position met with little enthusiasm and applause.

In a long speech to the conference Mr. Graham avoided the controversy over the meeting's political bias, although he did say that "no nation, large or small, is exempt from blame for the present state of international affairs."

There was no applause from the delegates when Mr. Graham quoted a section of the Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation in Europe, signed by 35 states, including the Soviet Union, in 1975, in which governments were enjoined to respect freedom of religious and other beliefs.

Since his arrival in the Soviet capital, Mr. Graham, who was given a welcome usually afforded political dignitaries, has tried to avoid displeasing his hosts by raising potentially controversial or embarrassing human-rights issues. He refused, for example, to publicly discuss the case of the six Soviet Pentecostals from Siberia who have been living in the U.S. Embassy basement since 1978 awaiting permission to emigrate.

Mr. Graham did visit the four members of the Vashchenko family and Maria Chmykhalov and her son at the embassy, but refused public comment

The Pentecostals told reporters later that they appreciated Mr. Graham's visit, but were disappointed. One of the six, Pyotr Vashchenko, said the evangelist had offered "no hope, only prayers."

Mr. Graham's aides have said that he

does not want to antagonize the Soviet leadership and thus upset his chances of returning for a full preaching tour, possibly using stadiums.

When asked about his treatment and changes he had noted since his last visit as a tourist in 1959, Mr. Graham replied that people in Moscow were better clothed and the city had new and impressive high-rise suburbs. Then, according to the Times, he talked of food.

"The meals I have had are among the finest I have ever eaten," he said. "In the United States you have to be a millionaire to have caviar, but I have had caviar with almost every meal."

When a Charlotte, N.C., television reporter asked Mr. Graham whether he agreed with the Indian Orthodox metropolitan's assessment that the conference helped dispel the myth that there is no religious freedom in the Soviet Union, he replied:

"Not necessarily. I am just telling you I don't know all about it. I have been only in Moscow and I have been in all these meetings and I haven't had a chance, but Saturday (May 8) night I went to three Orthodox Churches that were jammed to capacity. You never get that in Charlotte, N.C." Charlotte is Mr. Graham's hometown.

Reaction to Mr. Graham's remarks has been mixed, with most agreeing that he is being circumspect, while others adding that he showed poor judgement in agreeing to attend the conference in the first place.

Dr. Charles Page, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Charlotte, asked about his reaction to Mr. Graham's remarks about religious freedom in the USSR said, "I find it hard to believe that they are not experiencing a great deal of suffering over there in order to worship."

But criticism of Mr. Graham's comments came from Olga Hruby, an editor of the magazine Religion in Communist-Dominated Areas. She called the evangelist's remarks "an insult to all Soviet believers," the Times reported.

"We know many people who are constantly being harassed and persecuted," she said. "If a church is full it does not signify that religion is free. That may be the only church allowed to remain open."

Mrs. Hruby noted that the Siberian Pentecostals living in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had written Mr. Graham urging him not to attend the peace party.

Another critic of Mr. Graham's words was Dr. Edmund Robb, a Methodist minister who heads the Institute on Religion and Democracy.

"I am more than a little perplexed," said Dr. Robb. "His statement that he has not seen any evidence of religious persecution is just not believable. We all know of the plight of religious dissenters who are in prison this very day."

The Methodist clergyman was also disturbed by comments made by Mr. Graham during a sermon in Moscow when he said Soviet believers should obey the laws of their government.

"I think it is presumptuous for an American living in a free society to go to a totalitarian society and exhort those people to respect their government and obey the laws," Dr. Robb said.

In a letter to Mr. Graham before his departure, William Bahrey, executive director of the Newark-based Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, urged the evangelist to raise the issue of religious persecution with Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church.

He also asked Mr. Graham to inquire about the case of the Rev. Vasyl Romanuk, a Ukrainian Catholic priest and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, who was sentenced in 1972 to 10 years' prison, labor camp and exile.

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joyfully received in Ukraine and in Russia.⁶

Another Soviet Ukrainian historian, Yu. Yu. Kondufor, director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, makes a similar point:

"The process of formation of the East Slavic fraternal nationalities began during the period of feudal dismemberment. It was most intensive in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is at about this time that the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian nationalities emerge as separate — but very close — ethnic communities that were formed on the basis of the single early Rus' nationality."⁷

The unmistakable suggestion in such statements is that national distinctions between Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians were really not very significant in the past, and that this applies to the present and future as well.

Another aspect of the Soviet treatment of the Kievan Rus' period is the emphasis that is placed on projecting the historical continuity of the Kievan state into the present.

At a recent joint session of the all-union and Ukrainian academies of sciences dedicated to the anniversary, academician P. M. Fedoseev singled out the significance of Kievan Rus' "above all in its having laid the material, social and cultural preconditions for the formation of a centralized state" — i.e., the Russian empire.⁸

Although today it is not considered politic to overtly trace a direct line of

evolution from Kievan Rus' to the USSR, it is not difficult to see that this is one of the underlying motifs of contemporary Soviet historiography. Certainly in the 1960s some Soviet scholars did not hesitate to make a direct link between the prerevolutionary tsarist state and the Soviet Union in their search for the historical roots of the "Soviet people."⁹

All of these themes are repeated, but with a clear political accent, in Soviet polemics with Western historians. The latter are accused of "ideological sabotage" in their interpretation of the Kievan Rus' period specifically because they do not share the views of Soviet historiography about the past, present and future unity of Ukrainians and Russians. "That which is common in the history of peoples," claims one Soviet Ukrainian historian, "has always been the subject of especially malicious falsification by the enemies of friendship, fraternity and cooperation between them."¹⁰

The specifically political capital that derives from the "correct" interpretation of the Kievan Rus' period was underscored by academician B. A. Rybakov, a leading Soviet historian of early Russia, during the general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences several years ago. Urging his colleagues to support "the need for very serious and profound research on the history of Kievan Rus'," Mr. Rybakov explained that Western ideologists were "pursuing the goal of disarming us ideologically and depriving us of the means of patriotic upbringing of the people."¹¹

And what is the "correct" interpreta-

tion? The following excerpt, taken from a review of a recently published school textbook on the history of Ukraine, may provide a clue.

"The formation of a single early Rus' nationality and the unification of the East Slavs in a single state and political entity, and the formation of a single language and culture — all of this, emphasizes the author, gave rise to the concept and feeling of unity. This feeling of unity has been maintained by the people of our country throughout the ages."¹²

The crucial question posed by contemporary Soviet nationalities policy is: To what degree does the pursuit of "unity" lead to the Gleichschaltung of those national cultures that lie within the sphere of Soviet influence? The contemporary Czech writer Milan Kundera has formulated the problem in the following terms:

"If someone told me as a boy: One day you will see your nation vanish from the world, I would have considered it nonsense, something I couldn't possibly imagine. A man knows he is mortal, but he takes it for granted that his nation possesses a kind of eternal life. But after the Russian invasion of 1968, every Czech was confronted with the thought that his nation would be quietly erased from Europe, just as over the past five decades 40 million Ukrainians have been quietly vanishing from the world without the world paying any heed. Or Lithuanians. Do you know that in the 17th century Lithuania was a powerful European nation? Today the Russians keep Lithuanians on their reservation like a half-extinct tribe; they

are sealed off from visitors to prevent knowledge about their existence from reaching the outside. I don't know what the future holds for my own nation. It is certain that the Russians will do everything they can to dissolve it gradually into their own civilization."¹³

From this perspective, the question of the future of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations is at the center of this year's anniversary proceedings.

6. Mykola Kotlyar, "Shchob esmy naviky vsi yedyno buly," Vsesvit, 1979, No. 4, p. 189.

7. Yu. Yu. Kondufor, "Misto drevnie, misto molode," Komunist Ukrainy, 1980, No. 12, p. 79.

8. Radianska Ukraina, April 15, 1982.

9. M. I. Kulichenko, "Obrazovaniye i razvitiye sovetskogo naroda kak novoi istoricheskoi obshchnosti," Voprosy istorii, 1979, No. 4, p. 12.

10. R. Symonenko, "U kryvomu dzerkali antykomunizmu. Protly sprob burzhuznykh ideolohiv falsyfikuvaty istoriyu Kyieva," Radianska Ukraina, April 13, 1982. See also Ivan Khmil and Olexander Maiboroda, "Bazhane za dysne," Vsesvit, 1981, No. 12, pp. 213-19, and T. Vorobeikova, "Protly burzhuznykh i burzhuzno-natsionalistychnykh perekurchu problemy utvorennia davnorusskoi derzhavy," Radianske pravo, 1982, No. 4, pp. 18-22.

11. Vestnik Akademiyi nauk SSSR, 1978, No. 6, p. 30.

12. V. Kulakovskiy, "Maibutnii istorykam," Radianska osvita, July 28, 1979.

13. Philip Roth, "A Talk with Milan Kundera," The New York Times Book Review, November 30, 1980, p. 7, cited by Roman Szporluk, "Defining 'Central Europe': Power, Politics and Culture," Cross Currents (forthcoming), p. 5.

Says school curriculum must cover non-Jewish Nazi victims, too

NEWARK, N.J. — In a letter to The Star-Ledger published May 7, Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky praised the creation of a Holocaust curriculum by the state's Department of Education, but added that it ignores the non-Jewish victims of Hitler's racial policies.

The letter was in response to an April 26 article dealing with the establishment of the Governor's Commission on Holocaust Education in the Public Schools, which will assist the state as it implements the Holocaust curriculum.

The curriculum will be published nationally by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Acknowledging that the primary victims of Hitler's policies were European Jews, Dr. Wytwycky, who is the author of "The Other Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell," wrote that New Jersey students should also know about the 9-10 million Slavs and Gypsies murdered by the Nazis.

"What is... completely ignored is the fact that the Jews were not the sole victims of the Nazi Holocaust, that as a result of racist policies and murderous practices the Nazis, in addition to the 6 million Jews, killed another 9 to 10 million Slavs and Gypsies," wrote Dr.

Wytwycky. "Specifically, some 2.5 million Christian Poles, 3 million Ukrainians, 1.4 million Byelorussians, 2.5 to 3 million Soviet POWs, and between 250,000 and 600,000 Gypsies."

Dr. Wytwycky noted that a similar concern was voiced by author Czeslaw Milosz during his acceptance speech after he won the 1980 Nobel Prize for literature.

According to Dr. Wytwycky, Mr. Milosz said: "(The poet) feels anxiety, though, when the meaning of the word Holocaust undergoes gradual modifications, so that the word begins to belong

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Ontario grant to aid refugees

TORONTO — The Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society has received a grant of \$11,000 from the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Citizenship, Yuri Shymko, member of the Provincial Parliament for High Park-Swansea announced.

The grant was made through the Newcomer Integration Grants Program of the Newcomer Services Branch of the

Obituary

John Hutzayluk, UNA branch secretary

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — John Hutzayluk, secretary of UNA Branch 147 for the past 12 years, died here in Allentown Osteopathic Hospital on Thursday, March 25. He was 68.

Mr. Hutzayluk, an Allentown native, was active in the area's Ukrainian community life.

He served as treasurer of UNA Branch 147 for 20 years and later became its secretary. He was a delegate to four UNA conventions (the 26th through the 29th) and was to have gone to the upcoming convention in Rochester as a delegate from Branch 147. As a branch officer, he was also a member of the Lehigh Valley UNA District Com-

mittee executive board.

Mr. Hutzayluk was active in UNA organizing activity, and he was a member of the UNA Champions Club. He was awarded several certificates of merit by the UNA executive committee for his contributions to Soyuz.

Mr. Hutzayluk was one of the founding members of the St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Allentown, and he served as chairman of the parish council for 25 years and until his death as honorary chairman of that council. He was also a member of the Diocesan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Mr. Hutzayluk was a member and former officer of the Ukrainian American Citizens Club in Allentown, as well as president of the local UCCA. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Mr. Hutzayluk, an electrician by trade, retired in 1970.

Surviving are his wife Catherine, sons John Jr. and Joseph, daughter Irene Allen, brothers Emil and Eugene, and three grandchildren.

A requiem service was held Friday, March 26, at the Kohut Funeral Home. The Very Rev. Vasyl Chykaluk and the Rev. Protospybyter Ivan Tkachuk officiated.

The following day liturgy was celebrated by the Rev. Protospybyter Hylary Wrublewsky and the Very Rev. Chykaluk. The eulogy was delivered by Father Wrublewsky.

Burial was at the church cemetery in Allentown. UNA Senior Field Organizer Stepan Hawrysz eulogized the long-time UNA activist on behalf of the UNA membership.

Brezhnev is preserver of status quo, says Magocsi

by Ihor Osakiwsky

TORONTO — Leonid Brezhnev's hold on power for all these years did not keep out a successor who might have been able to institute changes within the Soviet Union.

"I would say no, absolutely not, simply because I don't think that there is going to be any change in the Soviet Union, period," says Dr. Paul R. Magocsi, associate professor of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

"Anyone who anticipates change on the basis of a new leader, whether the new leader is 50 years old or 70 years old, I think is naive."

According to Prof. Magocsi, Soviet Communist Party chief Brezhnev should have retired at the same time or soon after President Richard M. Nixon's resignation in the United States.

Although Nixon left in disgrace, he still came out looking good in terms of the history of American foreign policy.

If Mr. Brezhnev would have done the same, says Dr. Magocsi, he would also have gone down in history looking good.

"But that's the price of staying around too long," he says.

In the last few years Mr. Brezhnev not only saw his cherished detente policy with the Americans grind to a halt, but sent invading Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

His regime also encouraged the suppression of the Solidarity trade-union movement in Poland and the imposition of martial law there.

Events in Afghanistan and Poland brought heavy world criticism to bear on the Soviet Union as well as on Mr. Brezhnev.

Prof. Magocsi says he believes that Mr. Brezhnev left his mark on the Soviet Union simply as a pre-



Dr. Paul R. Magocsi

server of the status quo.

"He did nothing to damage the extent of Soviet influence such as it was when he came to power and, if anything, even slightly expanded it."

Asked if there was any noticeable change in the way the Soviet regime treated and interacted with the Ukrainian SSR during Mr. Brezhnev's 18 years in power, Dr. Magocsi said there was no change at all.

He explained that one can only look at the question from a long historical perspective over the last two centuries.

"I don't really see any change in policy toward Ukraine on the part of the Russian leadership whether it's tsarist or Soviet, and whether it's Lenin, Stalin or Khrushchev or Brezhnev," says Dr. Magocsi.

"This area, in the perception of the Russian empire of the 19th century and the perception of the Soviet empire of the 20th century, is simply a province of the Russian or Soviet empire, and as a province of that empire it is to be treated and dealt with as that and nothing else."

However, Prof. Magocsi did suggest that perhaps there has been a kind of "technical" difference in the regime's

policy towards Ukraine. For instance, Mr. Brezhnev as well as his predecessor were not "as brutal" as Stalin was.

"But, all in all, that's a technical issue," says Dr. Magocsi. "Policy toward this area on the part of the Russian leadership whether it was tsarist or whether it was Soviet has really not changed at all."

Dr. Magocsi suggests that the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in the USSR were symbolic of what Chairman Brezhnev really wanted the world and history to remember him as.

The games were the symbol of the ultimate in detente — here all nations were now cooperating. Although this cooperation was in the area of sports, the nations were cooperating on Soviet ground.

The Summer Olympics were to be the symbolic crowning achievement of Mr. Brezhnev's life, says Dr. Magocsi, and for the Soviet leader they fell flat.

By boycotting the games, what the Americans succeeded in doing was "putting a gigantic pin in a gigantic balloon."

One aspect of Mr. Brezhnev's 18 years in power to which historians in the West should devote research, says Dr. Magocsi, is the enormous staying power of Soviet society.

Unfortunately researchers tend to overlook, either by default or deliberately, the integral strengths of the Soviet Union, says Dr. Magocsi who is himself a researcher and a historian.

Despite all the problems plaguing the Soviet state, the system has not, basically changed over the years.

"Now, they must be doing something right," says Dr. Magocsi, "and I think precisely the Brezhnev era is a very good period to analyze what they are doing right."

He explains that the Brezhnev era was a time which saw a quantitative increase in the Soviet quality of life.

And it was during this era that Mr. Brezhnev was able to contain the problems which resulted from the rise in expectations in both the economic and nationalities spheres.

Chicago Selfreliance assets approach \$40 million

CHICAGO — At the 31st annual meeting of the membership of Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Chicago held on March 28, it was reported that, although economic conditions in the nation were not favorable, the credit union showed its greatest growth in 1981, with an increase in assets exceeding \$6 million. Total assets now approach \$40 million.

These figures are impressive, but it is necessary to emphasize that the potential assets of Ukrainian Credit Unions are far greater. According to statistics quoted at the recent annual meeting in Chicago, only 5 percent of Ukrainians in Chicago are members of Selfreliance, and the same is true in other cities throughout the United States and Canada.

If 50 percent of Ukrainians were members of Ukrainian cooperative credit unions, as in Australia, then Chicago's Selfreliance Credit Union would have a total of \$400 million in assets to serve the Ukrainian community.

The Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Chicago, like most other Ukrainian credit unions throughout the United States, offers its members all the services of large banks. Unfortunately, many Ukrainians are not aware of this or believe that non-Ukrainian banks are better or more prestigious, although these banks do not return any of their profits to the Ukrainian community.

Ihor Osakiwsky is a free-lance journalist working out of Toronto. He is a former reporter for The Calgary Herald and is now a post-graduate student at the University of Toronto.

New York district's convention delegates discuss conclave

NEW YORK — Delegates to the 30th Regular UNA Convention from the New York UNA District met here at the Ukrainian National Home on April 30 to discuss various aspects of the conclave, which gets under way upstate in Rochester on May 24.

The meeting was initiated by the executive board of the district committee, which is chaired by Mykola Chomanczuk.

Not all the convention delegates from the district attended the meeting.

First to address the meeting was UNA Supreme President John Flis, who told delegates about the preparations for the convention, and he thanked the Convention Committee headed by Walter Hawrylak for its efforts.

Mr. Flis, who made several trips to Rochester to oversee operations, also took the opportunity to thank the 30 UNA activists who have been assisting Mr. Hawrylak, and the various subcommittees that handled different phases of the preparations.

The supreme president also confirmed the visit of Vice President George Bush on May 28. Other politicians on the local, state and federal levels have been invited to speak at the convention banquet on May 27, said Mr. Flis.

He added that on Sunday, May 23, there will be a concert at the Holiday Inn-Genessee Plaza, and a screening of Slavko Nowytski's new film on the UNA.

Arrangements have already been made concerning voting machines, Mr. Flis said, and added that delegates can take advantage of free transportation from the airport to the hotel, but they must first make the necessary arrangements with the hotel and airport management. Those traveling by car are assured parking places, he said.

Following Mr. Flis's remarks, a brisk discussion took place during which participants talked about a host of UNA-related issues.

Among those taking part in the discussion were Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, district secretary and honorary member of the supreme executive committee; Dr. Oleh Wolansky, Roman Krupka and Walter Kwas, former Soyuzivka manager, who declared that he was going to run for the post of supreme advisor at the convention.

Also taking part were Askold Lozynskyj, supreme advisor, and Joseph Lesawyer, honorary UNA member and former supreme president.

Among the topics discussed were reviving the work of the UNA Cultural Committee, the rift in the Ukrainian community, the quality of the reports by some Supreme Assembly members which were published in Svoboda, proposed senior citizens housing, the possible merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, UNA organizing efforts and the drop in UNA membership.

During the discussion, Mr. Flis answered any questions the delegates had concerning UNA matters and the upcoming convention.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Flis introduced George Prokopec, who began work as the new manager of Soyuzivka resort on April 26.

The meeting was adjourned by Mr. Chomanczuk, and refreshments were served.

Pritsak is keynote speaker...

(Continued from page 1)



The Surma Chorus of Rochester, N.Y.



The Rochester SUM-A branch's Dunai Ukrainian dance troupe.

nians from all spheres of community life are expected to address the convention delegates and guests at the banquet.

The banquet will be opened by Walter Hawrylak, chairman of the Rochester-based Convention Committee. Dr. Myron B. Kuropas will serve as master of ceremonies. UNA Supreme President John O. Flis will introduce the keynote speaker.

Archbishop Mark of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. will deliver the invocation, while Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford, Conn., Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy will recite the benediction.

The evening will also include an entertainment program featuring mezzo-soprano Christina R. Lypeckyj, pianist Maria Bach and the Luna Male Quartet directed by J. Matkowsky.

Elena Borysenko will provide piano accompaniment for Ms. Lypeckyj, and Nadia Tratch will serve as piano accompanist for the quartet.

Sunday concert

The Rochester Convention Committee has planned a concert for Sunday, May 23, the day before the opening session of the conclave.

The concert, scheduled for 6:30 p.m., will be emceed by Mr. Kulyk.

Performances will be given by the Surma Chorus of Rochester, J. Matkowsky, director (accompanist Anna Sorochtey); the Dunai dance troupe of the Rochester SUM-A branch, Bohdan Lyko, director; the Hanna Barvinok Girls' Plast Unit of Rochester, Yara Kekish, artistic director (Ms. Sorochtey, accompanist); soprano Laryssa Magun-Huryk (Elena Borysenko, accompanist); the Namysto vocal ensemble of Washington, Petro Krul, director; and pianist Elena Borysenko.

UNA/UIA contemporary theater workshop slated

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association/Ukrainian Institute of America Contemporary Performing Artist's Group is presenting a series of workshops focusing on folk culture and the contemporary stage.

The workshops, under the direction of Taras Shipowick, are free of charge and will be presented at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. The first workshop, scheduled for Monday, May 24, at 7:30 p.m., is titled "Traditional Ukrainian Music as Contemporary Song." It will

analyze forms and the structure of Ukrainian traditional music, and try to explore the possibilities of successfully merging the traditional with the contemporary.

The second session "Using the Stage as a Performing Space" will study the aspects of stage movement of ensembles, choirs and dance groups. It will be offered on Monday, June 7, at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Shipowick, who is presently the assistant manager of the New York

Shakespeare Festival, has taught acting at York University in Toronto. As a director, composer and choreographer, he has traveled across Canada conducting workshops, producing festivals and staging revue acts. He has trained at the Royal Conservatory of Music, York University and the Juilliard School of Music.

For more information on the workshops call the UNA Fraternal Activities Office at (201) 451-2200 or (212) 227-5250.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Graham crackers?

He came, he saw and he was had.

Sadly, this slightly altered version of an old expression provides a pithy summary of the Rev. Billy Graham's ill-conceived and ill-fated pilgrimage to Moscow to participate in something called the "World Conference: Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe."

It's bad enough that America's best-known evangelist lent his good name to something that all but the politically naive predicted would be little more than a Soviet propaganda sideshow. It's bad enough that, while in Moscow, Mr. Graham bent over backwards not to offend his hosts, and failed to publicly denounce the well-documented instances of Soviet religious persecution, something several American religious leaders were urging him to do.

But to come out and say that he had seen no evidence of religious repression in the Soviet Union and infer that religious freedom seems to be a feature of Soviet society is tragic and inexcusable. What about the woman who was arrested at a Baptist service he attended when she unfurled a banner which said that religious persecution is a fact of life in the USSR?" he was asked. Unbelievably, Mr. Graham fudged the question and said that he only had the reporter's word about the case.

When asked about the food in Moscow, Mr. Graham answered that he was fed a staple of caviar, something that "only a millionaire" could afford in the United States. The statement bears a chilling similarity to George Bernard Shaw's reference to caviar when he visited the Soviet Union during the great famine in Ukraine in the nearly 1930s. Or perhaps Marie Antoinette's infamous, "Let them eat cake."

Either Mr. Graham is a hopeless cynic, which we doubt, or a hapless ingenu, which may be closer to the mark. But there's something else working here as well.

We suppose that it takes a certain measure of hubris to become an influential orator/evangelist, who has the ear of millions, including presidents. This may at least partly explain Mr. Graham's rather obdurate decision to venture to Moscow. He may have sincerely believed that he could have whipsawed the delegates with the eloquence of his fire-and-brimstone message, stoked the flames of religious fervor and somehow won the day.

He couldn't have been more wrong.

From the outset the conference did not resemble a forum for serious disquisition, but rather an anti-American turkey shoot. Delegate after delegate — some flown to Moscow at Soviet expense — droned on about Yankee warmongering, Zionist imperialism, a U.S. arms buildup. The scripts parroted the Soviet line to the letter: America wants nuclear holocaust, the Soviets want peace.

Finally, two Western religious leaders had enough, and cautioned that the delegates should steer clear of turning the conference into an anti-Western platform. The delegates, mostly from Asia and Africa, sat on their hands. Unfortunately, so did Mr. Graham, who in his address chose to ignore the anti-Western orgy.

As to Mr. Graham's earlier contention that he thought it unlikely that the Soviets and their supporters would use his presence for propaganda purpose, they've already started. The Ukrainian News, a pro-Communist news sheet put out in New York, took umbrage at The Weekly's April 14 editorial suggesting that Mr. Graham rethink his trip to Moscow, and hailed his decision as exemplary. They praised Mr. Graham's courage, and called our editorial a shocking attack rife with assertions dug out of the "entire pile of discredited anti-Soviet propaganda garbage."

We doubt that Mr. Graham would find much comfort in knowing that he is being championed by these shadowy, Soviet satraps. We suspect that he sincerely believed that his mission was noble and just, and that he thought he would return from Moscow with a sense of truly accomplishing something for peace rather than with egg on his face. Yet, his rather flippant remarks concerning religious freedom in the USSR have done a terrible disservice to the countless Soviet citizens — Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox, Jews, Baptists and Pentecostals — who have and continue to suffer for their faith in an officially atheistic society. Mr. Graham played right into Soviet hands and, in telegrams and letters, we should tell him so when he returns from the fiasco in Moscow.

Convention contemplations

Innovative thinking may cure what ails our Batko Soyuz

by Nestor L. Olesnycky

Much has been written about the Ukrainian National Association in the last several months with all attention focused on the imminent 30th UNA Convention to be held in Rochester, N.Y. The emphasis has been on its proud history, its irrefutable accomplishments and on its problems, both past and present.

Certain comment has been made about the reduction in membership, the burden of the UNA building, the negative financial situation of both Svoboda and Soyuzivka, and the fact that "Batko Soyuz" has to subsidize both.

Comments have also been made about the need to train organizers, to raise the level of involvement of our youth, to remove the inter-party bickering, which by now seems endemic to most of our organizations, with the Ukrainian National Association, too, lately being involved.

It would seem to the interested observer that some innovative and perhaps progressive thinking could at least begin alleviating some of the problems the Ukrainian National Association faces.

For example — and in no particular order of importance — consider the following.

Nestor L. Olesnycky of Maplewood, N.J., is an attorney with the firm Pitro, Olesnycky and Pitro.

1. Scholarships — with the rising cost of higher education, perhaps it is time to increase the individual scholarship amounts and decrease the number of recipients. The average scholarship of several hundred dollars will make but a small impression on the young student, but a substantial amount or even a so called "full ride" for one or two students per year could reap benefits both ways.

What does the Ukrainian National Association need?

Clearly some journalism major of exceptional ability could be granted a full Ukrainian National Association scholarship in exchange for a contractual obligation to work at Svoboda or the Weekly for, let's say, four years.

Or, some aspiring candidate for a degree in hotel management could put his Cornell education to work at Soyuzivka on a similar basis.

Finally, and most logically, some nascent MBAs could specialize in fraternal insurance work, teaming up with some newly minted lawyers whose studies have been UNA-funded to do some creative thinking as to insurance, investments, mortgages, bonds and the like, all within the framework of the UNA charter and the relevant state laws.

2. Soyuzivka — In Walter Kwas's office there are many pictures of couples who met and married at Soyuzivka. One cannot underemphasize the importance of Soyuzivka as a meeting place

(Continued on page 14)

Proposed UNA-UFA merger offers myriad possibilities

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

By definition, a fraternal in the world of life insurance is a society that is organized for the pursuit of a common objective by working together in a brotherly union. In this process, the society serves benevolent purposes by providing financial benefits during accidents, sicknesses, old age and death.

As the financial backbone of its ethnic American community, the society supports churches, schools, publishes newspapers, books and other periodicals, finances educational grants, and supplies cultural endeavors on local and national levels. Beyond the foregoing, fraternalism embraces the ideals of equality, political liberty and religious tolerance.

Both the Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian Fraternal Association are proud of the rich heritage that has been documented in the annals of Ukrainian fraternal history. Indeed, the early founding fathers were successful in generating many decades of sustained fraternal activities unmatched in today's setting. The early immigrants, despite overwhelming odds in education and socio-economic adjustments in America, were able to shape fraternal societies as strong as any American ethnic group.

The 1970s have shown a serious decline in membership growth among fraternal groups. The Fraternal Moni-

tor, in a recent study, predicts that at least one-third of our fraternal societies will not survive the 1980s. This is a shocking and ominous forecast. Unless our Ukrainian fraternalism can innovate and reinforce viable programs for its membership within the framework of existing operations, the succeeding generation will inherit a crisis that may ultimately force a liquidation.

Our fraternalism must sell fraternalism, with expenditures that will justify its existence. The current leaders of the UNA and UFA have studied the problems intensively, have analyzed the scope of feasibility in the Ukrainian community and have concluded that serious consideration be given to an amalgamation of both societies.

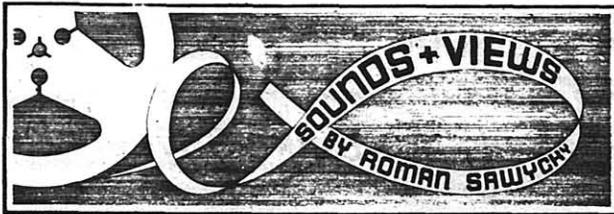
With the consolidation of UNA-UFA forces, the Ukrainian community in America and Canada could have the most influential and authoritative organization in the history of Ukrainian immigration. The merger would immediately upgrade Ukrainian prestige with a more effective lobbying voice in Washington and Ottawa.

The merger would provide a membership of 110,000 with \$57 million in assets. With this kind of base, the new Ukrainian National Fraternal Association would become a recognizable insurance power among ethnic fraternalism. With new administrative resources, UNFA could re-establish purposes and goals of fraternalism and develop strategies for their consummation.

It is important to note that our fraternalism are currently duplicating administrative costs amounting to

(Continued on page 14)

Stephen M. Wichar Sr. of Mt. Clemens, Mich., is first vice president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.



Alexander Myshuha and his recordings

In memory of mezzo-soprano Eugenia Zareska (Zarytska)

Part I

Laurels in Poland

Western Ukraine, referred to as Galicia in the past, became in the last century a sort of a musically "fertile crescent" for it gave birth to a number of famous musicians. Among them were pianists Moriz Rosenthal and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, and singers Marcella Sembrich and Adam Didur. In the second half of the 19th century this area also produced exceptional Ukrainian singers, but the homeland could do little to further their careers.

Lack of established opera theaters and underdeveloped musical life in general offered nothing to a professional musician and this ultimately resulted in what was aptly called a peculiar type of cultural exporting. Promising soloists, their basic education completed, left for various West European centers for optimum development and appreciation of their talent.

Three stars

Three soloists initiating this Western trek were never to be surpassed in overall artistic merit, critical acclaim and in popularity by other Ukrainian singers who followed their path. They were soprano Salomea Krushelnytska and tenors Modest Menzinsky and Alexander Myshuha, better known in the West as Alexander Filippi. Myshuha, it should be noted, was the uncle of Luka Myshuha, one-time editor-in-chief of the Svoboda daily.

Although these singers emigrated out of necessity, all three artists retained benevolent attitudes toward the land of their birth and especially toward the chief city of western Ukraine, Lviv.

Bound by foreign contracts they seldom appeared in Lviv, yet their presence was felt in a variety of ways. Krushelnytska taught singing in that city, where she settled for her final years, while Menzinsky willed his entire estate to the Shevchenko Scientific Society there. Of the three, Myshuha, most famous for his exceptional generosity, likewise left his entire estate to a Lviv center, the Lysenko Music Institute.

First years

The lyric tenor Alexander Myshuha was born on June 19, 1853, in Novyi Vytkev, western Ukraine, and studied with Walerian Wysocki (teacher of Krushelnytska, Didur, Josef Mann, Eugenia Strassera) at the Lviv Conservatory, later supplementing his training in Nice and Milan.

Like the other Ukrainian singers mentioned he enjoyed a long and impressive career. Myshuha made his debut in Lviv, 1880, when he appeared in Moniuszko's "Haunted Manor." In 1883 he appeared successfully at the Forli Theatre, Italy in Flotow's "Marta." The press was enthusiastic, and Myshuha continued touring the country appearing at Milan, Turin, Nice and Florence with both popular and critical acclaim.

In 1883-84 he was back in Lviv with a contract at the Polish opera house, and in 1884 started his extremely successful appearances at the Warsaw Grand Theatre as first tenor. His regular Warsaw appearances lasted until 1892 and after that year he was to return to the Grand Theatre many times as guest artist.

In 1912, the aging singer was invited to sing at the 700th performance of Moniuszko's "Halka" at that theatre, where his performance of the part of Jontek was considered ideal.



Alexander Myshuha as Jontek in the opera "Halka" by Moniuszko.

Here in Warsaw Myshuha enjoyed not only exceptional audience approval but also critical adulation, and here both fans and reviewers put him on par with Caruso and Battistini. Critic Josef Reiss claimed Myshuha was unsurpassed in his interpretations of Moniuszko operas.

Well-remembered

Myshuha's Polish adulation continues into modern times. He is mentioned in the "Concise Oxford Dictionary of Opera" by Harold Rosenthal and John Warrack (London: Oxford University Press, 1964). The entry "Poland" (four columns long) lists main cities of importance, productions, theatres, directors. This entry lists no singers whatever except in the following passage: "Famous Polish singers included Alexander Myshuha (Filippi)."

It is strange that the only singer referred to in this long entry on Polish opera is not Polish at all but Ukrainian. But this decidedly points to the measure of fame Myshuha enjoyed in Poland.

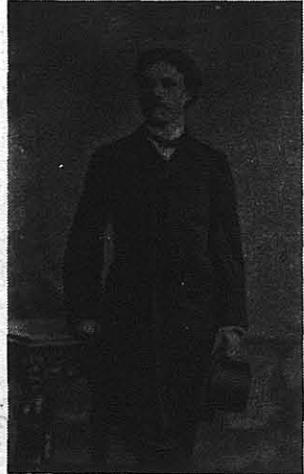
Famous in Vienna

In February 1885 Myshuha guested

at the Vienna Imperial Opera in leading parts of "Favorita," "Rigoletto" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." His first appearance as Fernando in "Favorita" was on February 5. Up to that time Myshuha had sung in Italian, Polish and Ukrainian, but in Vienna he was required to perform in German.

The press had reservations as to his accent, but otherwise the reviews were excellent. "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" of February 6 spoke highly of Myshuha's supple and resonant voice, while "Neue Freie Presse" of the same date noted the sweetness of its tone, adding that "his singing showed excellent Italian training by which Myshuha could deliver all the fine lyric parts with taste and feeling."

Another paper, "Wiener Abendpost," suggested renewing the Vienna Opera repertory with Myshuha as first tenor. On February 10 Myshuha sang the part of Edgar in "Lucia"; he became a sensation, and all seats were sold out.



Myshuha photographed in Vienna in 1885.

The influential critic Edward Hanslick wrote in "Neue Freie Presse" on March 17, 1885, that "Myshuha captivated his audience with the sweetness of voice, filled with wondrous purity of sound and also with his tasteful delivery... the part of the Duke in 'Rigoletto' is his best and deserving entirely of the tumultuous applause received."

In all, Myshuha sang nine leading roles in Vienna. His success there may be demonstrated by the fact that the directors of the Imperial Opera permitted him to sing in Italian after his initial appearances. (German was at the time, the regular, official language of that opera house.) Up to that time only Adelina Patti had been granted a similar gesture.

Prague fame

Bound by contract with the Warsaw Opera, Myshuha still made guest appearances elsewhere, for he seemed to be continuously in demand. In the 1880s he managed also to get away to Paris and study with the celebrated Italian singer Giovanni Sbriglia. In 1887 Myshuha sang at the Prague Opera and his success there may have surpassed his reception in Vienna.

"Prager Abendblatt" of July 14, 1887, described his performance thus: "Myshuha appeared as Faust by Gounod and demonstrated his facility especially in the aria in the garden. This wonderful singer put everything into the part and showed such a span of nuance and such accomplished use of his wondrous schooling and artistic taste that his appearance can be considered a real masterpiece of belcanto."



Myshuha in the title role of Gounod's "Faust."

In Prague Myshuha also appeared as Manrico in "Trovatore" and as Don Jose in "Carmen" with similar success. "Narodny Listy" of July 16, 1887, noted that general critical opinion put Myshuha on par with the greatest singers of all time.



Myshuha in the role of Don Jose in Bizet's "Carmen."

Touring

In the period from 1885 to 1905 Myshuha appeared in many opera houses of Europe opposite such stars as Battistini, Boronati, Krushelnytska, Lilli Lehmann and others. There is much material extant on his St. Petersburg, Kiev and Lviv performances where he displayed his not too large Ukrainian repertoire. He is believed to have toured London, Paris, Rome and Berlin, but the documentation of these tours is just not available.

Myshuha chose his repertoire from the lyric-dramatic genre and was most successful in the parts of Jontek ("Halka"), Lensky, Canio, Faust, Cavaradossi, Romeo, Fernando, Turiddu and Werther.

Composer Leoncavallo heard Myshuha's Canio in his own "Pagliacci" as performed September 20, 1892, in Milan at season's opening and presented the tenor with the score of the opera complete with an inscription describing his own "boundless satisfaction with Myshuha's magical singing."

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



Winning Ukrainians wooing 'em in Winnipeg

Wherever you may go in the city of Winnipeg, people are excited about the Jets. Two players who are instrumental in this rise to new heights are an 18-year-old sensation, Dale Hawerchuk, and a hulking defenseman, Dave Babych.

It's a joy to be around them, savoring this new-found sip of success, when only one year ago they were languishing in the throes of 30 consecutive games without a win. No fewer than 13 players on this team shared in the suffering of a year reprimed by only nine wins.

One of them is Babych, now a 20-year-old veteran of one of the most forgettable seasons in National Hockey League history. As wonderful as winning is, the fear of losing is foremost in his mind.

"How many guys in the league can say they know what losing is really like?" he challenges. "Going 30 games without a win is like being tortured for three months."

There are no visible signs that Babych has been scarred for life by the events of last season. His damaged pride is healing. "We can beat anybody," he vows. "This is a pretty fair hockey club we have here."

Certainly the arrival of Hawerchuk is having a medicinal effect on the health of the franchise. But he's more than a

box-office attraction. He's a winner whose appetite is insatiable... and quite contagious. And he was recently voted NHL Rookie of the Year.

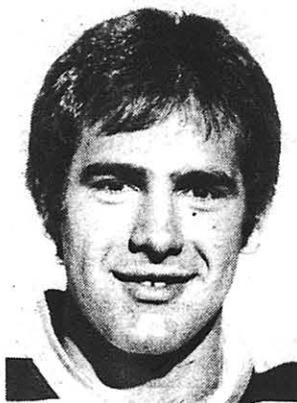
So young he can vividly remember the first goal he ever scored — as a 4-year-old in Oshawa, Ont. — Hawerchuk is already a threat every time he is on the ice, paying little or no regard for the stature or status of his opponents.

His twisting, writhing rushes, frequented by jumps and changes in speed, have allowed him to penetrate deep inside enemy zones where he is most likely to leave a pass for teammates heading for the holes he has created.

"In my opinion, Dale has never shot enough," said his father, Ed Hawerchuk, a foreman at the General Motors plant in Oshawa. "He would sooner set up a nice goal rather than score one. It's been that way all his life. I doubt he'll ever change."

Shooting may not be his passion, but it's a facet of his game that can be dangerously overlooked. His shot is hard and accurate and unloaded in a hurry.

"This opportunity may never happen again," said general manager John Ferguson, exercising his first overall choice in the June draft to choose Hawerchuk. "He's blue chip all the way.



Dave Babych

A great kid and a tremendous talent."

One scout, Tom Savage, saw Hawerchuk play over 50 games last season. Progress reports were continually sent back to Winnipeg. Although he was playing for the Cornwall Royals, leading them to their successive Memorial Cup, it seems Hawerchuk has been a figure in the Jets' scheme of things for over a year. Constant comparisons to Wayne Gretzky have been disconcerting, but they nonetheless persist.

"I actually get sick of it," he says. "Wayne's so great. He's proven himself time in and time out. He's a guy I look up to. He has given me advice. But people who are comparing us are making a mistake. We are two different types of hockey players."

Gretzky bobs. Hawerchuk lurches. As all great hockey players, they have the uncanny sense of knowing where the puck will be two or three moves in advance. Already teams are starting to key on Dale, but what's new? In junior hockey, he was shadowed by as many as two players. Yet, he always seemed to manage to find a way to escape.

What's most encouraging is that he has the ability to make plays in compact situations. He may appear to be covered but suddenly the puck is his, bound for a teammate's stick. Still growing, Hawerchuk weighs 177 pounds and stands a fraction under six feet. Eventually, he'll be the same size as this season's average NHL'er — six feet and 188 pounds. However, he looks frail compared to his opponents today.

"People have always questioned my size," he says. "I usually look smaller than the others because I'm younger than the rest."

Which only makes sense. Of the 492 players who appear on NHL rosters, only two are younger — center Rob Carpenter of the Maruk-led Washington Capitals, born July 13, 1963; and center Doug Smith of the Los Angeles Kings, born May 17, 1963.

Hawerchuk entered this world on April 4, 1963. Two years later, he was on skates and, at 3, a local Oshawa hero by the name of Bobby Orr invited him onto the ice to take some shots at him.

"I can't remember that," said Hawerchuk, apologetically, "but Dad says it's true. Bobby was a junior then, and after practices he used to stay out on the ice and joke around with the hockey team my Dad played for."

Christian and Babych are essential figures in Ferguson's master plan to build a team by jealously hoarding his draft choices. While other lowly, despe-

rate clubs have traded away their prime positions in future drafts, seeking immediate help, Ferguson has exercised extreme patience with his kids.

"It's the only way to go," he claims. Ferguson's attitudes are most influenced by the Montreal Canadiens, his former team, and the New York Islanders.

"People laughed at Bill Torrey when he lost so many players to the rival World Hockey Association at the start of 1972," said GM Ferguson. "But it was probably a blessing in disguise for the Islanders. By losing them, he was able to develop his draft choices faster. And it really paid off. That's a feather in his hat."

Ferguson received his most tempting offer from the Minnesota North Stars, minutes prior to the 1980 re-entry draft. The Jets had the second overall choice. The Canadiens, by way of the Colorado Rockies, had the first. Ferguson dearly wanted a Portland defenseman, Davey Babych, younger brother of the Ukrainian from the St. Louis Blues, Wayne Babych. Lou Nanne of Minnesota wanted him, too. The Canadiens selected first and, to the surprise of everyone, chose center Doug Wickens of the Regina Pats. "Twas a selection Montrealeers have regretted almost since that very day.

Nanne made Ferguson an offer. Four players for the choice. "They would have been starters with us," said Ferguson. "But I wouldn't budge. I took Babych, and I've never regretted the move."

None of the four stayed in Minnesota long. Two of them, Mike Fidler and Paul Shmyr went to Hartford (Fidler currently out of the NHL). Glenn Sharpley is with the Chicago Black Hawks. Tom Younghans belongs to the New York Rangers.

But it wasn't easy on Babych. Thrust to the fore, he had the burden of trying to carry his entire team. It was not a pretty sight. As the losses mounted and the season grew longer, Babych became more frustrated. Defensively, he was woeful; offensively — lost.

"The word was, he was trying to do too much," said Watt, then an assistant coach with the Vancouver Canucks. "He always tried to make the extra play. If you kept checking him, sooner or later he would cough up the puck."

Babych ended his first season in the NHL with a plus/minus rating of minus 61, worst in the league. Now, he's still the tireless worker he always was. But he has begun to discover and use the talent around him. Watt has relaxed him, restored his confidence and taught him more about the game.

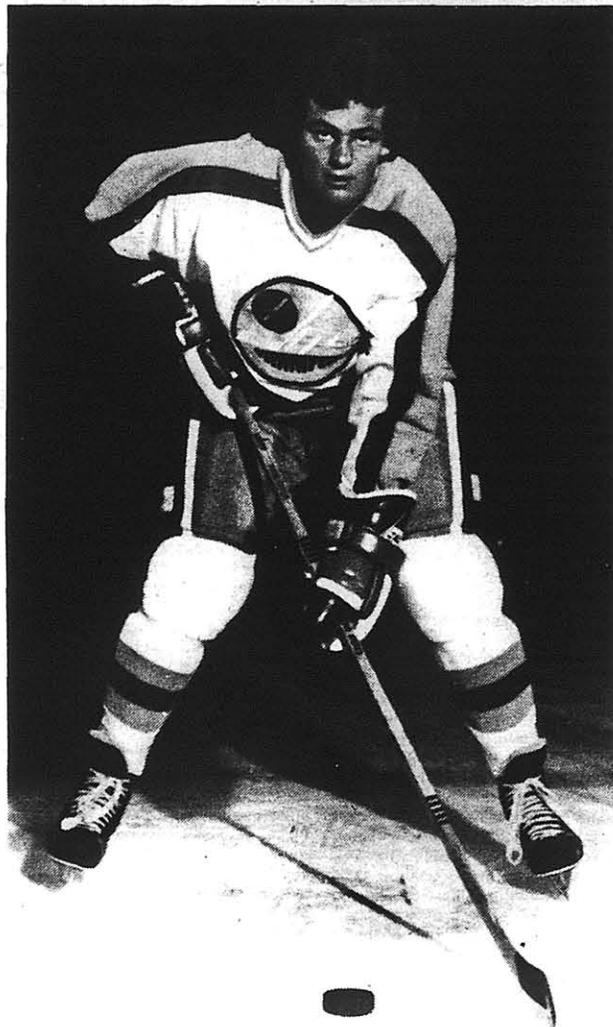
"He's helped my defensive game a lot," said Babych. "He's even pretty close to making me a plus player. If you can turn the No. 1 minus into a plus, you must be doing something right."

Slow to anger, Babych rarely fights. Mainly because no one is crazy enough to test him. The last two who tried — Pat Boutette of the Pittsburgh Penguins and Pat Hughes of the Edmonton Oilers — were so brutally beaten word quickly spread around the league. He is an incredibly strong man even for his size — 6'2" and 215 pounds.

Dr. Ed Enos of Concordia University once described Babych as "a one-in-a-million athlete" after measuring his heart and lung capacity and various strengths.

"A lot of cardiovascular endurance is genetically inherited," said Watt. "He

(Continued on page 13)



Rookie sensation Dale Hawerchuk

"Collections and Recollections": birthday tribute for Myron Surmach

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — How do you give a birthday party for an 89-year-old youngster who doesn't like celebrating birthdays and refuses to show up at parties planned by his family?

The solution? Throw a surprise party, but make sure the birthday celebrant is present by disguising the occasion as a family event at which he is to unveil his memoirs.

That was the decision reached at a party-planning round-table session some months ago by the children and grandchildren of the popular founder of the Surma Book Company in New York, Myron Surmach. Vigorous and active, he is following a second career in Saddle River, N.J. — as a beekeeper, gardener, bandurist, lecturer and author who still finds time to "mind the store" on Sundays.

The conferees included the shop's present proprietor, Myron W. Surmach, his wife Magda, glasspainting and pysanka expert Yaroslava Surmach Mills, and their children, Nikolas Mills and Markian and Darya Surmach.

Invitations sent out to a host of family friends and business acquaintances called for a triple-feature event under the heading "Collections and Recollections — The Surmach Family Exhibit," scheduled to open on May 8 and run through May 22 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, Fifth Avenue and 79th Street.

"Collections" included Yaroslava's latest original reverse glasspaintings as well as etchings and children's book illustrations, Myron W. Surmach's collection of antique Ukrainian women's shirts, and a newly published portfolio of embroidery designs charted from the shirt patterns, "Ukrainian Rose Patterns."

"Recollections" refers to the elder Surmach's autobiography "Memoirs of My Surma Bookstore," a story carried in weekly installments during the past year by the Ukrainian newspaper "Narodna Volya" and just published in book form.

Some 750 guests from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut



The Surmach clan poses for a family picture at the Ukrainian Institute of America. Pictured from left: Nikolas Mills, Yaroslava Surmach Mills, Markian Surmach, Myron Surmach Sr., Darya Surmach, Myron Surmach Jr., and Magda Surmach.

and as far away as New Mexico attended the opening-day reception, coming and going throughout the afternoon to admire the exhibits, chat with family members and reminisce with the senior Mr. Surmach about the early days of New York's Ukrainian community.

Adding a festive air to the proceedings, which filled the institute's entrance hall, stairway and entire second floor were bouquets of bright spring flowers on stairposts and mantelpieces. Clusters of red poppies and field flowers from the shop, tucked behind garlands of Yaroslava's colorful folk-scene cards, decorated the buffet area, where guests

(Continued on page 12)



Marta Kolomayets

Myron Surmach Sr. introduces the editor of his book, "Memoirs of My Surma Bookstore," John Smolij, a long-time friend and editor of Narodna Volya.



Roma

Lavrentia Turkewycz entertained the visitors to the exhibit with her bandura-playing and singing. Pictured in the background is part of the display of Ukrainian embroidered shirts from the collection of Myron Surmach Jr.

Pittsburgh community donates \$5,000 Hartford SUM-A marks anniversary



Anna Komichak presents a \$5,000 check to the treasurer of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee on behalf of Pittsburgh's Ukrainian community. Shown from left are: Dr. Alexander Bilyk, the president of the UUAARC, Mrs. Komichak, Myron Baranetsky, the director of the UUAARC office, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, the treasurer of the committee and Michael Komichak. Mr. and Mrs. Komichak, long-time community activists in Pittsburgh, collected the funds among the area's Ukrainians. Mr. Komichak is well-known for his radio program in Pittsburgh and has often helped with contributions to such needy causes as the UUAARC.

LUC to hold three-day sports rally

SOUTH RIVER, N.J. — Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk has appointed the Rev. Maurice Dzurman the spiritual director of the League of Ukrainian Catholic's sports rally which will be held the weekend of July 2, 3 and 4.

After the appointment of the Rev. Dzurman, who is the pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hillside, N.J., the Garden State Council of the LUC, which is responsible for this year's sports rally, proceeded to select the working committee for the event and began to formalize its schedule for the three-day rally.

The council selected John Kost and George Helock to co-chair the committee and also appointed 17 other persons

to head various committees including publicity, hospitality, registration, individual sports tournaments and finances.

Plans are under way for the event, which will be held at the Holiday Inn of Somerville, Route 22, Bridgewater, N.J. The first mailing sent to members and friends of the LUC, included a questionnaire regarding the events scheduled.

The recipients were requested to fill out the form, advising the committee of their preferences in the way of events planned, noting their interests.

If anyone wishes information regarding this sports rally, inquiries may be sent to: 1982 LUC Sports Rally, c/o 36 Pulawski Ave., South River, N.J. 08882.

HARTFORD, Conn. — The Hartford branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) celebrated its 30th anniversary Saturday, April 24, with a dinner-dance at the Ukrainian National Home.

The banquet, attended by more than 200 persons, began with remarks by Myron Zelez, chairman of Hartford SUM-A. In his statement, Mr. Zelez said that SUM-A-ivtsi in Hartford should be proud of their accomplishments over the past 30 years.

Afterwards Msgr. Stephen Chomko delivered the invocation.

The main speaker for the evening, Askold Lozynskyj, president of the national board of SUM-A, analyzed the growth and contribution of the Hartford SUM-A branch to the Ukrainian community.

Following Dr. Lozynskyj's speech, certificates of recognition were awarded to the following persons for their continued work for SUM-A: Mr. Zelez, Tymish Melnyk, Wasy Gruntowsky, Petro Szahaj, Anastasia Krawec and Irene Bobriwnyk.

The Rev. Roman Bilecky delivered the benediction.

The evening program consisted of SUM-A dancers and singers under the

direction of Ms. Krawec, and Oles Furda, a bandurist from New York SUM-A.

Following the program, guests were entertained by the Iskra band of New York.

The following organizations and societies were represented at the banquet: SUM-A branches of New York, Yonkers, N.Y., Boston and Willimantic, Conn., the SUM-A Cooperative, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, St. Voiodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian National Aid Association (national executive board and Branch 37), Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Women's Association of ODFFU, Ukrainian National Home, Plast, Former UPA Soldiers, 1st Division of Ukrainian National Army, School of Ukrainian Studies ("Ridna Shkola"), Dibrova Choir, Ukrainian National Association Branch 277, Providence Association Branch 205, and the Patriarchal Society.

In conjunction with the 30th anniversary, a commemorative book was published. It is available for \$7 from: Hartford SUM-A, 961 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06114.

Ukrainian display wins prize

PALM BEACH, Fla. — The Ukrainian booths were the main attractions at the first International Festival sponsored by Palm Beach Junior College on May 1 and 2, and they captured first prize from the judges of the college.

The booths, which were prepared by the year-old Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches, featured traditional Ukrainian foods, crafts, embroideries, records and books.

Another main attraction at the festival was the Ukrainian folk dance troupe of Miami, which was invited by the club to perform at the two-day festival. Local dancers, Amalia Wengerchuk and Mary Butler performed a few dances, and bandurist Yarko Antoneyvch played several Ukrainian medleys. All three performances were met by a standing ovation from the audience.

Although the Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches has only been in existence for a short time, it has made its mark in southeastern Florida. Already the hard-working members of the club, who are very aware of their Ukrainian roots, have demonstrated the art of pysanka-making on a local

television station as well as at a large department store. Both times the public was very responsive to the demonstrations, for this was the first taste of Ukrainian culture Palm Beach residents have ever received.

Bandurists perform at Rutgers festival

NEWARK, N.J. — Echoes of the Steppes, a newly formed bandura ensemble affiliated with the New York School of Bandura, played to a capacity crowd at this year's Ukrainian Folklife in New Jersey Festival held here on the campus of Rutgers University on April 27.

The 13-man troupe combined traditional Ukrainian folk songs with modern instrumental compositions. Unlike most such groups, the ensemble performed without a conductor.

Most members of the new group are long-time students of the New York School of Bandura.

Alexander Myshuha...

(Continued from page 7)

Taught widely

In later years Myshuha taught voice at the Lysenko Musico-Dramatic School in Kiev (1904-11), also opened classes in Warsaw's Chopin Advanced Music School (1911-14) and in Stockholm.

Some of his students claimed Myshuha's voice remained virtually unchanged in later years but this is disputed. There is evidence that Myshuha sang in concert with some success even after World War I. His last performance was in Freiburg, Germany, on November 2, 1921, about four months before his death there.

Myshuha's student, singer Maja Kinberg, noted that in this last appearance his voice was youthful and temperamental. We know this as a statement of a very close and devoted follower, but it is the only one we have.



Myshuha in Stockholm, 1921.

Myshuha died on March 9, 1922, and was buried at the place of his birth in western Ukraine.

Next week: Myshuha's recordings.

To our 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 *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.
- Correct English-language spellings of names must be provided.
- MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

—Editor

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, May 16

NEW YORK: Jurij Furda, student of Kalyna Cziczka Andrienko, Martha Ayerbe, student of Lew Struhatskyj, and Lydia Wagner, student of Taissa Bohdanska, winners in the Music Teachers League of New York auditions, will perform at the Carnegie Recital Hall at 2 p.m. The music students will perform works selected by judges which include "Variations" by Omelsky, "Gavotte" by Lysenko and "Sonata Pathetique" by Beethoven.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Music Institute of America is sponsoring a recital of outstanding students at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 5 p.m. Featured will be 11 pianists and five violinists.

Saturday, May 22

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (Metropolitan Detroit Branch), the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian Graduates Club are sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky on "The Specter of the Nazi Holocaust and Its Impact on Inter-Group Relations." It will take place at St. Joseph's social hall at 4150 McKinley (off Ryan Road).

Dr. Wytwycky, who is the author of the study "The Other Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell," will talk about the Nazi victimization of the Slavs, especially the Ukrainians, Poles and Byelorussians, and the effect this has had on Slavic-Jewish relations.

Donations for the lecture will be \$3 for the general public and \$2 for senior citizens and students. Tickets are available in advance at the Eko Gallery, 26795 Ryan Road, in the Ukrainian Village Plaza or at the door. For more information call (313) 755-3535.

YARDVILLE, N.J.: ODUM, the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth is sponsoring a banquet and dance on the occasion of its fifth triennial world conference, at St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall. The banquet begins at 6:30 p.m.; the dance at 9 p.m. Tickets and reservations may be made by calling (201) 725-5322.

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will hold an all day flea market on the grounds of the center from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. New and old "treasures" will be for sale and food will be available all day. Tables can be reserved for \$10. The center is around the corner from Manor Junior College and St. Basil's Academy, at 700 Cedar Road. For reservations or further information, call the center at (215) 663-1166 or Orsya Hewka, (215) 277-0492.

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Veterans of the Ukrainian National Army are sponsoring a spring dance at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., at 9 p.m. The Dnipro orchestra will provide entertainment.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian World Federation of Hutsuls is sponsoring a Feast of St. George at the Verkhovyna resort of the Ukrai-

nian Fraternal Association. The two-day celebration will feature a banquet, a concert and a dance. For lodging reservations call Verkhovyna (914) 856-1323. For further information about the weekend contact: Dmytro Tkachuk, 7517 Alma St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111; (215) 722-8262.

NEW YORK: Myron Surmach of Saddle River, N.J., will be on hand during the closing day of the Surmach Family Exhibit "Collections and Recollections" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Glasspaintings, etchings and illustrations by Yaroslava Surmach Mills and a collection of antique Ukrainian women's shirt dresses are on display all week, 2 - 6:30 p.m. (closed Monday).

Sunday, May 23

DETROIT: The Veselka mandolin youth orchestra under the direction of Kyrylo Chependa will present a concert at 6 p.m. in the Lincoln Auditorium, 22500 Federal and Nine Mile Road. The program will also feature opera soloists Hanna Kolesnyk and Leonid Skirko.

MINNEAPOLIS: The "Slovo" Association of Ukrainian Writers is sponsoring a literary evening of Mykola Khvylovy's writings to mark the release of the third volume of his works. The evening will take place at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 504 Fourth St. N.E., at 4 p.m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: Branch 4 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is presenting a show of Ukrainian embroidery in today's fashion. The show will feature traditional embroidery from various regions of Ukraine adapted to modern fashions by Maria Struminska of Montreal. The show will begin at noon at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church hall, 86 Livingston Ave. Tickets are \$6 and include a hot lunch. For reservations, call Nadia Nynka, by May 14 at (201) 297-7053 after 5 p.m.

PITTSBURGH: The League of Ukrainian Catholics Kalyna Choir of the Greater Pittsburgh area, under the direction of Irene Vladuchick, will lead the responses at the moleben to the Mother of God, the Mayivka, at 5 p.m. at St. John the Baptist Church on the city's Southside.

During this moleben, the installation of newly elected officers of the League of Ukrainian Catholics in Western Pennsylvania will also take place. Afterwards the Kalyna Choir will offer a program of music devoted specifically to the Blessed Mother.

As reported earlier, the 25-year-old Kalyna Choir is preparing for its ultimate goal, a concert commemorating the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. The choir hopes to feature programs of Christmas, Lenten and Easter music, and plans to learn the liturgy based entirely on Kievan chants, which are the earliest melodies of our church services.

MILLVILLE, N.J.: The 40th anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Presbyter Vitaly Kovalenko of St.

Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be celebrated with a liturgy, moleben, concert and banquet.

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Literary Arts Club of Philadelphia is organizing a literary evening devoted to the works of dissident Vasyly Stus, at 5 p.m. in the Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington Township.

ADVANCE NOTICE

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The fifth conference of Stanislavtsi will be held Saturday and Sunday, June 5-6 at Soyuzivka. Reservations for rooms should be made as soon as possible by contacting: Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641.

HOLMDEL, N.J.: The eighth annual Ukrainian Festival will be held here at the Garden State Arts Center, on Saturday June 19.

Expected to surpass last year's record-breaking attendance of 13,000 people, this year's festival will once again include an afternoon program and athletic events.

During the day cultural exhibits will include pysanky, embroideries and paintings. There will also be samplings of tasty Ukrainian dishes. In the evening, the stage program will delight audiences with the speed and versatility of Ukrainian song and dance.

Sponsored by the Garden State Arts Center, the Ukrainian Festival is one in a series of events organized to raise funds for New Jersey veterans, children and disabled. For tickets, please write to: Walter Yurcheniuk, 283 Brook Ave., Passaic, N.J. 07055; or call (201) 470-0035 between 6 and 9 p.m.

LYNDORA, Pa.: The Diocesan Church School Commission of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. has announced its plans for the annual church school camp, for kids age 9-13.

This session will be held June 20-26 at the All Saints Camp of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Emmlenton, Pa., only five miles from Route 38 and Interstate 80.

The program stresses a religious education through participation in liturgical services, formal classwork, and then puts it all into practice in social events. In addition, stress is also placed on the study of Ukrainian culture and history.

The program was founded and conducted by the Very Rev. William Diakiw; for more information please write to: Church School Camp, c/o Rev. W. Diakiw, 21 Evergreen Drive, Lyndora, Pa. 16045.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: A sports training camp, organized by Chornomorska Sitch will be held at the Verkhovyna resort, from July 18 to August 14. For further information and applications write to: Ukrainian Sitch Sport School, 680 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J. 07106.

EDUCATIONAL LOANS

A fraternal service to UNA members



The loan will bear a modest interest rate of 3% a year only on loans made. Interest will accumulate during the period of schooling and be paid during repayment period.

As of November 1, children up to 4½ years of age who enroll for \$15,000 of insurance will be guaranteed a \$5,000 educational loan. Should they enroll for \$25,000 of insurance, they will be guaranteed a loan of \$7,500.

Juvenile members ages 5 to 10 enrolled for \$15,000 of NEW insurance will be guaranteed a \$4,000 Educational Loan. If enrolled for \$25,000 of protection, they will be guaranteed a loan of \$6,000.

The protection herein referred to must be under UNA P-20 Certificate.

A formal notice that loan is guaranteed will be sent with Certificate of Protection when it is issued after November 1, 1980.

Certificate must remain in good standing with all assessments and dues paid until Educational Loan is granted and throughout repayment period.

Certificate must be assigned to UNA during the period of the loan and its repayment. Either parents or guardian must guarantee repayment of loan if juvenile is under age 21 when loan is granted.

Educational Loans will be made over a four-year period only for tuition to the college or institution of higher learning.

Repayment of loan begins three months following graduation of applicant and must be fully repaid over a maximum of 20 equal quarterly installments.

Should period of education for which loan was secured be reduced or terminated the repayment period will begin immediately.

"Collections and..."

(Continued from page 9)

helped themselves to wine or homemade cider and pastries and paska baked by the ladies of St. Ann's Sodality, Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church in Spring Valley, N.Y.

A bevy of long white linen shirts with red embroidery panels on the sleeves and neckline created a striking two-story composition in the stairwell. The display by Cara D. Eduardo, accomplished by fine wires attached to a specially installed grid at the third-floor level, was lighted to beautiful effect by Philip Hainline.

Other shirts from the vintage collection were worn by female members of the Surmach family, bandurist Lavrentia Turkewycz and a group of young ladies.

The birthday celebration was a delightful surprise to guests who jammed the auditorium for the formal debut of Mr. Surmach's book. Most surprised of all was the octogenarian, whose 89th birthday occurred last January. During the program, held toward the close of a hectic afternoon, he sat quietly in the midst of his family, listening eagerly to every word.

Said daughter Yaroslava: "We've given parties for my father several times — and he's never shown up. So this whole event started as a birthday party for my father."

"This is a tribute to my father — a truly wonderful human being. In effect, it's also a tribute to the entire Surmach family, to show what we have been able to accomplish as a Ukrainian family,

and perhaps to give others the incentive to do the same," she explained.

In a salute to his father, Myron W. Surmach said that the family's accomplishments were "due to a little blustering from this fellow here, my father, and it was his influence that made us achieve what we did, I in business, my sister in the art world."

Public-relations specialist Ted Shumeyko, a long-time friend of the Surmach family, opened the program with a welcome to everyone and an invitation to "observe, study and enjoy all of the work that is on exhibit here."

Suggesting an alternate title for the event — "A Honey of an Affair" — Mr. Shumeyko reported that he had found Mr. Surmach's book to be "a very enjoyable experience," and sketched a profile of Mr. Surmach's career (he said the details are in the book for everyone to read): Mr. Surmach was born in the village of Zheldets in the Kaminka Stroylyova province of western Ukraine. He emigrated to the United States in 1911 and lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., until 1918. Resettling in New York, he established the Sichovy Bazaar store on Avenue A, the shop which was the forerunner of the present Surma book store on East Seventh Street.

While selling books and periodicals, Mr. Surmach also produced a popular Ukrainian radio program and eventually turned his attention to the music business. He began to release recordings of Ukrainian music which are now collectors' items.

Mr. Surmach's store became a center for Ukrainian activities, attracting people from all walks of life and such

Ukrainian notables as Roman Prydatkevych, Alexander Koshetz, Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitzky, Michael Hayvoronsky, George Kirichenko, Stephen Marusevich, screen actor John Hodiak, folk-dance maestro Vasyi Avramenko and bandurists Vasyi Yemets and Zenvy Shtokalko.

Starting off a chain of introductions that led from one family member to another, Nikolas Mills, 21, a student at Cooper Union, described his grandfather's positive attitude toward life.

"My grandfather tells me, Niki, when you feel lousy and you don't want to do anything, you've got to take the thoughts that are in your mind and you've got to switch 'em around (here Nikolas cupped one hand close to his head and turned it back and forth). You can just make yourself change your attitude." He declared that this advice worked for him.

Nikolas, son of the late author and Columbia University sociology professor C. Wright Mills, introduced his mother — "an artist, author, illustrator, world traveler, mother, worry wart, you name it, she's it."

Mrs. Mills, noting that she inherited her artistic talent from her mother, the late Anastasia Surmach, and her knack for innovation from her father, said she was brought up to be Ukrainian.

"It was a very gentle Ukrainianism, not the flag-waving kind, but through it I acquired all my conceptions of Ukraine. The view is nostalgic, I realize that; just their remembrances of the way things were, not necessarily Ukraine as it is or was. It's a fantasy world that I enter into just by remembering stories my parents told me."

She presented her sister-in-law, Magda Surmach, a translator, linguist and holder of an MBA degree who has worked with her on many projects, including the Ukrainian recipe cards which have proved such a hit with the public.

Mrs. Surmach, describing herself as "the member of the family who was fortunate enough to marry a marvelous man," brought up to the podium her 17-year-old daughter Darya, a singer in musical comedies at Rockland Country Day School and a part-time secretary at the Surma store.

Introduced by Darya as "my best friend" and "a big influence on my life, 20-year-old Pratt Institute film student Markian Surmach told about a train trip he took with his father and sister through Rumania, Hungary and other European countries two years ago.

Spotting "a Kozak-looking man with a flowing brown mustache, in colorful native attire" who stood alone beside the railroad tracks, Markian was amazed that "someone was actually wearing these clothes in an everyday setting." He said the experience made him realize that everything his parents and grandparents had told him about the old country was true.

Lisa Naples of Rutgers University's

Douglass College came up to present a New Jersey Folk Festival award for distinguished service to Myron Surmach Sr. "for his many contributions to the ethnic and folk community."

John Smolij, editor of Narodna Volya, recalled that for him, as for thousands of other Ukrainians, the start of life in New York City revolved around the Surma bookstore, where immigrants always found help, addresses, information, some useful purchase, Ukrainian books, cards and records. Pointing out that Surma's founder assisted Ukrainians who wrote to him from all over America requesting help, advice or donations, he dubbed Mr. Surmach "an ambassador for the Ukrainian cause in the United States."

Referring to "Memoirs of My Surma Bookstore" as a crowning achievement of Mr. Surmach's life, Mr. Smolij said: "It's his creation, I only put in a few commas here and there. The book is written in a straightforward manner, but it reveals his sense of humor and his unique style."

True to form, Mr. Surmach acknowledged the tributes and the award by quipping, "Am I alive? People usually say good things about you after you are dead; it's really nice to hear compliments when you're still alive. Thank you very much."

He confided that he had not believed he could write a book because "after all, I am a book seller, not a book writer." But, at Mr. Smolij's insistence, he persevered in recording his recollections. "The book came out, and today I sold about four, oh, maybe five, copies already," he reported to laughter and applause from the audience.

Crediting his daughter Yaroslava with work on the book's cover and layout ("she really worked very hard, you know, and she didn't even ask me for pay"), he noted that both his son and daughter had expended extraordinary effort in preparing the exhibits. With tears glistening in his eyes, he said, "I hope that every one of you is blessed with children like mine."

In a musical finale to the afternoon, Mr. Surmach invited his bandura teacher, Miss Turkewycz, to play a melody on the bandura. Then he picked up his bandura, as he often does at home to relieve fatigue or boredom, and plucked out a few bars of "Swanee River" and the opening lines of the well-known "Carol of the Bells" while carrying on a humorous monologue.

Finally, to close his performance he sang a jaunty folk air, "May Song," to the music of his bandura, inviting his listeners to join him after each verse with a chorus of "Hey, hey, hey."

As he finished the song, there was another surprise for him. The entire audience stood up as one and sang a rousing "Mnohaya Lita" to Myron Surmach, extending a wish for many more happy years to an exciting and creative personality.

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Notes on people

Seeks public office

SEYMOUR, Conn. — Frank Stuban, an area activist, announced on April 29 that he will seek the Democratic nomination as a candidate for the 105th Assembly District.

The post is currently held by Warren G. Sarasin, a Republican from Beacon Falls, Conn.

Mr. Stuban, a founder and board member of the Valley Arts Council, has been active in public and cultural affairs for many years. He and his family have been residents of Seymour for 22 years.

A member of the Democratic Town Committee, Mr. Stuban is also a member of the board of directors of the Valley Transit District, and is an elected member of the Seymour Public Library board of directors.

In making his bid for the support of the Democratic Town Committee, Mr. Stuban submitted a platform, which included promises to try and obtain more funds from tuition assistance programs, and to combat those who dump toxic and hazardous materials in the district.

In addition, Mr. Stuban promised to work for better transit service for the elderly, more senior citizen housing, upgrading vocational programs in the schools and federal funding for daycare facilities and youth centers.

Mr. Stuban has been employed by the Lord Corporation for 23 years. A son, Steven, 23, is a 1980 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

A daughter, Lydia, is currently a sophomore at West Point, while another daughter, Susan, 21, is a senior at the Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.

Virko Baley in L.A.

LOS ANGELES — Virko Baley, Ukrainian composer and pianist, was featured in the Los Angeles Times on Monday, April 5.

Mr. Baley, a professor of music at the University of Nevada since 1970 and the founder of the Las Vegas Chamber Players, was in California to perform and serve as commentator at the Los Angeles Philharmonic New Music Group Concert at the Mark Taper Forum.

When interviewed by Carolyn Nott, Prof. Baley, an expert on Soviet avant-garde music commented on the concert he was going to introduce, which included the music of six Soviet composers, representing three nationalities: Sergei Slonimsky, Edison Denisov and Alfred Shnitke are Russian, Leonid Hrabovsky and Valentin Silvestrov are Ukrainian, and Arvo Paert is Estonian.

He said: "The music may in some respects have more appeal than its Western counterpart in the avant-garde. Western music tends to look for gimmicks and novelty of presentation, which in the end can begin to dull the listener's senses. The Soviets feel a greater obligation to the audience, and a

desire to communicate more directly. I think that listeners will be amazed by the freshness and variety in these works."

Commenting on the eclecticism of the avant garde, Prof. Baley compared art to a kitchen, saying: "The smells can be appalling, but an alchemy is taking place in the witches' brew from which a recognizable dish eventually will emerge."

Receives top honors

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Andrei Harasychnik of Chesterfield, Mo., is an up and coming young scholar in the Midwest. Not only is he a finalist in the National Merit Scholarships, he has also been a part of the winning team of the Parkway West High School in an academic telequiz show on a local TV station.

In the 1982 National Merit Scholarship competition Andrei's test results placed him among the top .25 percent of all high school seniors in the United States.

Besides being the president of his school's branch of the National Honor Society, he belongs to the Model United Nations, Spanish Club and the American Field Service, contributes to the literary magazine and is a member of Mu Alpha Theta, the mathematics honor society.

He is a member of Plast, and a graduate of the School of Ukrainian Studies. He hopes to attend both college and graduate school to study law. Eventually he wants to practice law and work for the federal government.

Joins NCW executive

NEW YORK — The National Council of Women of the United States recently invited the president of Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Iwanna Rozankowsky, to join its executive committee, the policy- and decision-making group of the board of directors for the 1982-84 term. 15, 1982.

Mrs. Rozankowsky's membership became effective on April 15.



Schedule of tennis tourneys at Soyuzivka

- USCAK East — July 3-5
- Doubles — August 7-8
- USCAK nationals — September 3-6
- UNA invitational — September 18-19
- KLK — October 9-10

200 attend Ansonia "Sviachene"



Over 200 persons, including Mgr. Peter Skrincosky, attended a traditional "Sviachene" and concert on April 18 at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia, Conn. The program featured a performance by the parish's St. Macrina Junior Choir directed by John Szpak (far right). Also shown above are (from left): Sister Charlotte, principal of the Ukrainian Catholic school, and Sister Michele, a teacher.

Ukrainian pro hockey...

(Continued from page 8)

must have great parents."

Raised in Edmonton, Babych grew up in the shadow cast by his brother. Even today he is annoyed when broadcasters or writers or even fans confuse him with his brother.

"When I was a kid, people would come over to the house, notice all the trophies, and all night all you heard was: 'How's Wayne doing in this?' and 'How's Wayne doing in that?' I always wanted to do better than him."

It was somewhat gratifying to be the second overall choice in 1980. Wayne was the third overall choice in 1978. But, the brothers remain close. So close, in fact, they are marrying twin sisters Sherry and Shelley Buffy in Winnipeg on July 3.

With the team doing so well, a marriage in the works and a growing awareness that another Babych exists, Dave was flattered to be on the cover of The Hockey News.

"But, like I told Mom and Dad," he said, "where can you find a prettier face?"

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Celebration of Youth	August 7-14
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Ukrainian Cultural Courses	August 1-14
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dancing Workshop (Beginners & Advanced)	August 15-28
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Innovative thinking...

(Continued from page 6)

for young and old, which in its own way, delays the loss of some of our youth to assimilation.

It is in fact tiresome to read minutes of UNA executive meetings from years ago emphasizing the need for and resolving the expansion of Soyuzivka by some 100 modern rooms and seeing very little being done about it. It is surprising to learn the Soyuzivka has only 65 rooms.

Logic would have it that Soyuzivka operates at maximum capacity for some weeks, presumably the most desirable ones, and stands empty, or nearly so, for six or seven months. Yet it rarely breaks even, and needs UNA subsidies to stay afloat. The changes made at the resort in the last two decades are more cosmetic than structural and merely point out the problems rather than solve them.

The solution? Build the 100-room motel so often spoken of. Do not limit Soyuzivka to summer status, but make it year-round. Indoor tennis, swimming, and gyms, with nearby skiing and skating would increase the income substantially and make the resort self-sufficient.

The question always arises: how to pay for this expensive venture. This is where the difficult choices come in. Assuming that the UNA building in Jersey City has increased in value by at least the annual rate of inflation since

built, the logical source of funds would be the sale of the building only if a sufficient profit could be made to fund all of the Soyuzivka rebuilding and hopefully, have some profits left over to do some other necessary projects.

It would seem that a large Soyuz asset could be the unrealized equity in the building. The sale could of course be based on a favorable sale-leaseback arrangement so that the UNA and Svoboda would maintain their present excellent facilities, without the burden of ownership. My personal feeling is that difficult times demand difficult choices, and this is one of them.

3. Senior citizens' home — In the very Constitution of the UNA are found the words: "to provide and maintain an old age home for its members..." Unfortunately, this particular statement of purpose has not yet been realized. The UNA houses some senior citizens at Soyuzivka, but I think the concept envisioned by our founding fathers was somewhat different.

We are now in the era of townhouses and condominiums. A fraternal organization does not have to operate on a non-profit basis. There seems little reason not to build a condominium or cooperative complex near or on Soyuzivka and sell individual units to our ever-more-affluent retirees. Prices could go from the modest 40s to the luxurious 90s or higher.

Many of our people have homes in cities which when sold would provide the equity for the purchase of a retire-

ment condominium, and the UNA could further grant mortgages at competitive rates if those funds are not sufficient. If people find themselves short of funds when retired, "reverse-mortgages," (if allowed by law) could be granted to its members by Soyuz where Soyuz pays a monthly stipend in exchange for increasing equity in the unit which could be sold after the death of the members or bought back with UNA insurance.

The possibilities are enormous and we should not sit while many of our retirees are moving to the Sunbelt, away from the core of Soyuz life, attracting their offspring to those locales.

I believe that reducing the legal insurance reserves which are at present 34 percent over statutory requirements would provide enough capital to commence construction and I predict that pre-sales will fund the completion, leaving a profit for a community center.

4. Sports — The annual statement in Svoboda of February 25, 1982, shows youth sport expenditures of only \$6,893. There is a great propaganda value in sports. There are several young Ukrainian athletes who appear on the verge of national stardom. In my opinion, a Ukrainian Vitas Gerulaitis is on the horizon, although he is still of tender

years. Think of seeing him on television with "UNA" on his jacket instead of "Bancroft." Sponsorship of players or teams should be considered, as was done by the UNA in years past.

I have not touched upon other equally critical issues touching the UNA today. The merger with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; a cultural foundation; expansion to "universal life" policies and many other issues are very important to discuss at the upcoming convention.

Nor has it been my intention to be unduly critical of present or past UNA administrations. I sincerely feel that healthy dialogue questioning the seemingly unquestionable promotes sound results.

I feel that Svoboda, and more particularly The Weekly, are rapidly improving newspapers, although I am sure there are avenues of improvement for each.

There are many other facets of UNA life which space does not permit comment upon. However, with an eye toward Rochester, I sincerely hope that whatever results obtain at the convention will justify the hopes of our founding fathers in 1894 who so ably anticipated the needs of the total spectrum of Ukrainian life in the United States.

Proposed UNA-UFA...

(Continued from page 6)

hundreds of thousands in dollars. In a consolidated setting, working capital could instead be applied to increased fraternal services, to expand on such activities as publications, educational and cultural matters.

Consolidation savings would release funds for religious and charitable institutions. Our youth would finally become the most deserving recipient. With Soyuzivka and Verkhovyna as home bases of operations, youth planning boards could institute youth-oriented programs that would ensure an orderly transition of leadership in the UNFA.

Professional study groups could be established to maintain fraternal disciplines. They could dedicate themselves to a production of a competent sales force and supervise the education of secretaries and organizers. Perhaps in this way, a continuous application might stimulate branch activities. Insurance policies could be updated to place the UNFA in a competitive insurance market. Perhaps the most prodigious advantage in the merger package would be the positive impact on the re-

vitalization of a divided Ukrainian community.

Those of us who believe that fraternalism can act as vehicles for leadership in America and Canada stand at a crossroads. If we are to achieve mutual trust and free democratic thinking in our community, then it becomes imperative that a united front during the 30th UNA and 20th UFA conventions give the merger issue a full endorsement. Our posture has to be one of total commitment and involvement that will service all Ukrainian organizations at all levels.

By the same token, we must categorically reject any political grouping whose monolithic party adherence dictates a control of all organizations.

Beginning on May 24, many Ukrainians, especially UFA members, will be focusing their attention on Rochester, N.Y., and the 30th UNA Convention. Delegates will be asked to select a new administration, to approve acts and resolutions. They will also be asked to adopt a UNA-UFA merger proposal.

Since the fraternal system offers choices through an honest election process, there is always the possibility that wrong decisions will be made. We hope not.

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Voloshky dancers to present 10th anniversary concert

PHILADELPHIA — The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will present a concert of Ukrainian dance to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the school, on Sunday, May 23, at 5 p.m. at Northeast High School, on Cottman and Algon avenues.

The concert will feature over 90 students of the school, ranging in ages from 4 to 15. As an added attraction, the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will also take part in the program.

The program will include the dances "Vesnianka" and "Pleskachi," performed by the youngest dancers; the intermediate and advanced classes will perform "Kozachok," "Hutsulka" "Polka" and, of course, "Hopak."

The Voloshky Ensemble will present "Kolomyiky" and "Rakhivchanka" as well as a very lyrical number titled

"Kokhanochka" and a fast moving dance, "Spring Games."

The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble was founded by its present director, Zoia Hraur Korsun, in September 1972. Its main purpose was to further the art of Ukrainian dance, and from the beginning one of major long-range goals of the school was to train dancers for the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble which, as an independent dance group, had also been established that same year under Ms. Korsun's direction.

Tickets for the May 23 concert are \$4 for adults and \$2 for children under 12. They may be obtained from parents and dancers in the school as well as in the following stores: Orion, Kosmos and Dora's. Proceeds from the concert will benefit the school's costume fund.

Zorepad dancers to perform

COHOES, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Arts Guild will present a dance concert featuring the Zorepad Ukrainian dance ensemble and the Guilderland Ballet Workshop on Sunday, May 23, at 4 p.m. in the Cohoes High School Auditorium on Elm Street.

The Zorepad (shooting stars) Ensemble under the direction of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky will perform the Ukrainian version of Hansel and Gretel, Transcarpathian, Hutsul and Lemko dances as well as the Hopak. The Guilderland Ballet will perform a varied program of selected ballet pieces.

Mrs. Bohachevsky, the choreographer of Zorepad, also has her own

ballet studio in New York City. She began her studies in Lviv, graduated from the Academy of Music in Vienna and has performed extensively throughout Europe, Canada and the United States. Music for Zorepad will be provided by Nadia Semczuk, a music teacher in a local high school.

The program was made possible by a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.

Tickets for the concert are available at the Community Box Offices, Colony Center and South Mall, and Kolody Insurance Company.

Prices are \$5, \$4 for students.

Says school...

(Continued from page 4)

to the history of the Jews exclusively, as if among the victims were not also millions of Poles, Russians, Ukrainians and prisoners of other nationalities."

Mr. Milosz also expressed anxiety that the history of the Holocaust will be reduced to "what appears on television," and that truth will be "buried in the archives, if not totally annihilated."

"The enormity of the crime committed by the Nazis against the Jews will not become obscured by telling the full story about the Nazi Holocaust," wrote Dr. Wytwycky. "The curriculum ought to be revised to reflect the whole truth."

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Young UNA'ers



Little Ryan Dennis Pollyniak, age 2½, recently became the youngest member of UNA Branch 1 in Shamokin, Pa. His older sister, 3½-year-old Jill Christine, also joined the branch, thanks to their parents Dennis and Patricia Pollyniak.

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