

WELCOME, DELEGATES

to the 30th Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association

THE СВОБОДА СВОБОДА Ukrainian Weekly

PUBLISHED BY THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION INC., A FRATERNAL NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATION

Vol. I

No. 21

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1982

25 cents

Ukrainian engineers hold conference in Washington

by Iks Kozmaruka Casanova

WASHINGTON — A "Conference on Science and Technology in the 1980s," organized by the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA), was held here at the White House, New Executive Office Building on May 15.

The conference featured Dr. George A. Keyworth II, science advisor to the president, Dr. Norman Bailey, National Security Council policy chief, as well as notable Ukrainian American scientists and engineers active in the government, private and academic sectors.

The conference program consisted of two sessions, with George Nesterchuk, associate director of the office of personnel management, and Roman Wolchuk of Wolchuk and Mayrbaurl Consultants acting as chairmen.

In his opening remarks, Eugene Zmyj, president of the UESA, stressed the importance of science and technology as sources of change in the modern world, pointing out that political systems frequently use science for their own political purposes as, for example, the USSR uses medicine and psychiatry.

In his speech, "The Context for Federal Science Policy," Dr. Keyworth, director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, presented the science policy of the Reagan administration, indicating that the latter had to be viewed primarily as a means to achieve the two main goals of the administration, i.e., the strengthening of national defense which would permit the negotiation of arms reduction from a position of strength, and the revitalization of the American economy by increasing productivity and reducing inflation. The economic goal is to be achieved by a change in economic policy which would more clearly delineate the roles of the private and public sectors in American economy and by a change of focus from redistribution to production of wealth.

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Metropolitan Mstyslav honored on 40th anniversary

by Dr. Walter Dushnyck

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16, will be entered in the annals of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the history of the Ukrainian emigration in America as most significant dates. On those days a double observance was

marked here at the seat of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States: the 40th anniversary of the episcopal ordination of Metropolitan Mstyslav, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and diaspora, and his 84th birthday.

Over 1,500 persons from the United States and Canada took part in the

jubilee concert in the Home of Ukrainian Culture, in the hierarchical divine liturgy and in the jubilee banquet held here in South Bound Brook, N.J.

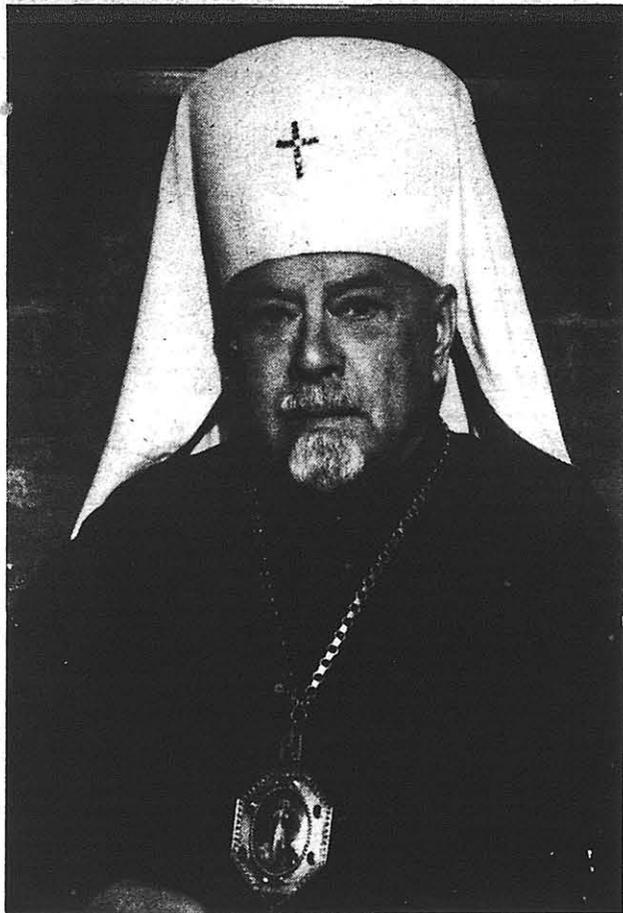
On Saturday evening a jubilee concert was held in honor of the metropolitan. Performances were given by well-known Ukrainian American artists: Andriy Dobriansky, bass-baritone; Renata Babak, mezzo-soprano; Rafael Wenke, violinist; the Prometheus male chorus from Philadelphia, directed by Michael Dlaboha; the Kalyna instrumental trio consisting of Halyna Strilec (violin), Nestor Cybriwsky (cello) and Thomas Hrynkiw (piano).

Prometheus soloists were I. Pawlichka, I. Kushnir and O. Tatanchuk. Irene Pelech and Thomas Hrynkiw provided piano accompaniment.

On Sunday at 9:30 a.m. a hierarchical divine liturgy was celebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav in St. Andrew's Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Assisting were Archbishop Mark Hundiak and numerous clergymen.

Taking part in the liturgy was also Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen

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Metropolitan Mstyslav

Roman Slobodian dies

As The Weekly was going to press, news reached the UNA main offices that UNA pioneer Roman Slobodian, long-time supreme treasurer and most recently an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, died on Thursday, May 20. He was 93.

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Kremlin wages no-win struggle against widespread corruption

NEW YORK — Graft, corruption, bribery and theft are so prevalent in Soviet society that they cost the official Soviet economy billions of rubles a year, thus prompting the government to launch its most ambitious clean-up campaign in decades, reported *The Economist*.

The campaign may also be the government's toughest in some time, bringing back memories of Stalinist days when fear of the firing squad kept corruption and bureaucratic crime under some control.

For example, Vladimir Rytov, mastermind of a 200-man, multi-million-dollar caviar swindle, was recently executed. A former deputy fisheries minister, Mr. Rytov and his accomplices packed prime Soviet caviar in herring tins which were then exported to Western Europe and Japan, repacked and retained at normal prices. The profit was split with the men in the Moscow ministry.

The secret caviar trade collapsed some two years ago when some of the herring tins went astray and ended up in a Moscow shop. A suspicious policeman, not content with eating caviar for the price of a can of herring, began his own investigation which led to the collapse of the black-market operation.

Beside the execution of Mr. Rytov, the first known execution of a government official since 1952, *The Economist* reports the disbanding of the Torpedo Vladimir soccer team for engaging in illegal acts.

The team was charged with providing its players with fictitious jobs to boost their salaries. This is standard practice in Soviet soccer. But Torpedo, it was darkly hinted, overstepped the boundaries by rigging games and colluding with an illegal betting ring.

The expulsion of Torpedo was announced only a few days after a report on the execution of Mr. Rytov. Both news items seem clearly intended to demonstrate that the authorities mean business in their latest anti-corruption drive. But so far, *The Economist* reported, the

harsh measures have made little obvious impression on ordinary citizens and the graft goes on.

Of all the Soviet republics, Georgia seems to be the graft and corruption capital of the USSR. Recently, a former Georgian state finance minister was arrested for embezzling and selling diamonds and state-owned cars.

But instead of the firing squad, he got a 13-year jail term because, as one Soviet observer noted: "They would have to shoot dozens of prominent people if they had put him up against the wall."

Over a decade ago, then Georgian KGB boss, Eduard Shevardnadze, replaced the ousted party chief. Thousands were arrested in subsequent purges. But Georgians say that the corruption has since become worse than ever. Someone told *The Economist*: "If you grease palms here you can have everything; if you don't, you can't even get a loaf of bread."

In April, the USSR's chief prosecutor wrote in *Pravda* that bribery-taking had become "a major public danger." He suggested that workers should be encouraged to inform on their bosses if they seemed to be living beyond their means. He identified railways, building sites and farms as centers of corruption.

But the corruption seems much more widespread. The head of a Lithuanian cancer hospital was recently picked up for putting patients at the top of the waiting list in return for luxury gifts. The entire staff of a crystal factory was found to be looking the other way, for a price, when black marketeers raided its warehouse and sold the export-only products right outside the factory gates, the magazine reported.

The Economist concluded that corruption is probably inevitable where virtually everything is in short supply, and officials enjoy enormous power and privilege.

"A change of leadership might conceivably introduce the energy and purpose to combat corruption," *The Economist* said. "But the surest cure would be a change of system."

Soviets threaten charitable fund

NEW YORK — The Russian Social Fund, a privately supported charitable organization set up by Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn shortly before he was expelled from the USSR, has been the subject of a new wave of persecution, according to the Moscow Helsinki Group.

The fund provides material aid for political prisoners and their families. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has donated all worldwide royalties from his bestseller, "The Gulag Archipelago," to the fund, and his wife is the president.

According to Sergei Khodorovich, 43, the fund's current administrator, workers and administrators of the fund have been harassed by Soviet authorities. His concerns were relayed in an appeal by the Moscow group, which was set up to review Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki agreement on human rights and European security.

The appeal, signed by Elena Bonner, wife of exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, Sofia Kalistratova, and Naum Meiman, said that Mr. Khodorovich's home has been searched three

times in the past year. Papers and documents regarding the fund's activities have been confiscated, severely hampering the preparation of the fund's financial report, the appeal said.

In addition, Valery Repin, a fund worker from Leningrad, was set up and arrested several months ago and, according to the Helsinki group, he was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 70 of the Russian SFSR criminal code.

Last winter, fund worker Rushanya Fedyakina was unlawfully exiled from Moscow for two years. Two other workers, Avgustina Romanova and Nina Lisovskaya, had their telephones disconnected. Other workers have been threatened with physical violence and judicial reprisals, the appeal said.

In the past, authorities seemed content with taking repressive steps only against fund administrators, leaving ordinary workers alone. Before he was forced to emigrate, Alexander Ginzburg, past fund administrator, served eight years in a strict regime labor camp.

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Ukrainian engineers...

(Continued from page 1)

In order for science to contribute to these goals, Dr. Keyworth said, the Reagan administration saw the need to introduce some changes in federal science policy. Among the changes mentioned by Dr. Keyworth were: a reduction of the regulatory commissions, the creation of new patent policies to encourage the commercialization of research and development, the introduction of the ideal of meritocracy in scientific research, the promotion of international cooperation in scientific research with its allies so that the United States would not have to continue bearing a disproportionate burden in carrying out basic research, the encouragement of closer interaction between industry and academia and federal government research, ensuring that the federal government intervenes in applied research only when private initiative cannot take it up.

With respect to international scientific relations, Dr. Keyworth indicated that the administration was trying to foster closer cooperation with its allies, noting that the high cost of certain areas of scientific research — space exploration, high energy physics, nuclear fusion and the like — had made international scientific cooperation a must. The administration also saw the need for the United States to play a special role in aiding certain key countries like Mexico and China in scientific development.

With respect to the Soviet Union, however, Dr. Keyworth noted that scientific relations were now in a deep freeze partly as a response to events in Poland, the invasion of Afghanistan and the reaction of the world scientific community to the treatment of Soviet scientists like Dr. Andrei Sakharov and Yuri Orlov.

Dr. Keyworth went on to note that scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union may also bring some benefits to the United States, particularly in the field of theoretical physics and as a means of gaining a more active knowledge of the state of science in the USSR. But he indicated that actual scientific relations would always be dependent on the political climate, stressing that Soviet respect for human rights would always be a condition for scientific relations.

In his presentation on "East-West Economic Relations" Dr. Norman A. Bailey, senior director of National Security Planning, examined the issues of technology transfer, East-West trade and financial relations. With respect to technology transfer, Dr. Bailey pointed out that after World War II there was an attempt to limit the flow of militarily significant technology, but this created

a problem of definition which has remained to this very day.

Dr. Bailey presented the problem as a dilemma between the need for the United States to defend itself from the threat of a totalitarian empire and the difficulties of implementing the control of technology in an open society. It, therefore, became necessary to find a way to maintain an open democratic society without aiding the Soviet Union.

Dr. Bailey characterized the era of détente as a period in which there was a veritable "hemorrhage" of technology from West to East. The Reagan administration has undertaken and is implementing a change in policy, restricting scientific exchange and technology transfer with the Soviet bloc to the largest extent possible.

With respect to East-West trade, Dr. Bailey pointed out the differences between the United States and its allies, indicating that some of the allies seemed reluctant to cut any trade with the Soviet Union, holding on to the mercantilist notion that export trade surplus was always good for the nation, no matter what the cost.

Dr. Bailey said he sees the need to differentiate between trade with the Soviet Union which follows a market pattern and trade which takes place outside of normal market mechanisms. The first kind of trade is, according to Dr. Bailey, beneficial to both sides but is of little significance for overall Soviet trade. However, the export of certain commodities such as foodstuffs, is crucial for the very survival of the Soviet Union. The rest of Soviet trade is, according to Dr. Bailey, artificial since it follows no market mechanisms and is based entirely on political and military rather than commercial considerations.

With respect to financial relations with the Soviet Union, Dr. Bailey pointed out that long-term subsidized credits which the West provides to the Soviet Union were used by the Soviets to build up their military machine without having to utilize their own resources. Dr. Bailey characterized the Soviet system as an economic system which finds itself in the late Middle Ages, coupled to a military machine which is the second greatest, if not the greatest in the world. According to Dr. Bailey, the Soviet system can only operate economically thanks to the resources transferred from the West, which, moreover, are never paid back. The question is, therefore, whether the West should help the Soviet Union to conquer the whole world or rather ensure the collapse of the Soviet economic system.

Finally, with respect to the differential treatment in U.S. relations with the

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

Ukrainian weekly newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit organization, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(The Ukrainian Weekly — USPS 570-870)

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, 434-0807
(212) 227-4125

UNA:
(201) 451-2200
(212) 227-5250

Yearly subscription rate: \$8. UNA members — \$5.

Postmaster, send address changes to:
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Sochan Hadzawycz
Associate editor: George Bohdan Zarycky
Assistant editor: Marta Kolomayets

Former OSI attorney says spy agency smuggled Nazi collaborators into U.S.

NEW YORK — A former member of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations accused a State Department agency of smuggling alleged Nazi collaborators into the United States for intelligence purposes after World War II, and then covering up the action, reported United Press International.

John Loftus, a former prosecutor for the OSI, set up in 1980 to find and prosecute suspected Nazi collaborators, made the allegations in an interview with Mike Wallace on CBS's "60 Minutes" program aired on May 16.

He charged that Nazi collaborators were given jobs in the United States and some were even sent back to the Soviet Union in parachute teams in unsuccessful attempts to carry out assassinations and instigate anti-Soviet activities.

The State Department spy agency, the Office of Policy Coordination, which predates the CIA by several months, blatantly ignored the orders of two presidents by smuggling the alleged Nazi accomplices into the United States, then lied to Congress and the courts in a massive cover-up, Mr. Loftus claimed.

Mr. Loftus implied, but would not directly state, that such Eisenhower administration figures as Vice President Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller knew of the operation and the coverup, said UPI.

He also said that the FBI and the Army participated in trying to keep the operation secret.

"We had one unit of government out trying to prosecute the Nazis and other units of the government trying to secret the information," Mr. Loftus said.

"We later established that the files pertaining to the Nazis' immigration had been withheld from Congress, from the courts, from the CIA and from the local agents of the Immigration Service," he added.

Mr. Loftus noted that several hundred alleged collaborators from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were smuggled into the United States. He put the present number currently in the country at about 300.

He said the smuggling operation was carried out in defiance of orders from Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, who said war criminals were not allowed into the United States.

Mr. Loftus also said Frank Wisner, a former intelligence operative in World War II, was responsible for the operation in the early 1950s during the Eisenhower administration.

When asked if Mr. Wisner's three superiors — Messrs. Nixon and Rockefeller as well as C.D. Jackson, undersecretary of health, education and welfare — knew of the clandestine operation, Mr. Loftus said: "I have read some classified information that indicated that a number of these programs were approved at the highest levels."

Mr. Nixon's office said he would have "no comment," while the FBI said it could not comment because of the "classified nature" of the case.

A State Department spokesman told UPI: "We have no comment. We never comment on intelligence matters, and we are not commenting on something that happened in the 1950s."

Mr. Loftus said his own investigation dealt with suspected collaborators from an area of the Soviet Union which extended from Ukraine to Byelorussia, which was to be the Nazis' "highway to Moscow."

"I decided to pick one of the regions of Byelorussia and see if we could find how many Nazi officials from that

region were in the country. All of them are," said Mr. Loftus.

"We're talking about the leaders of an SS division that fought against the Americans and the leaders of the Nazi puppet government in Byelorussia that, by the end of the war, had exterminated 25 percent of the civilian population, including nearly all of the country's Jewish population, some three-quarters of a million Jews," Mr. Loftus said.

The former OSI lawyer maintains that the Nazi collaborators convinced the State Department's spy agency and military intelligence that they could provide the Americans with a secret army behind the Iron Curtain. "It was a tragic lie. Every one of their operations had been penetrated by the Soviets."

And many of the collaborators, he said, were later to be identified as actually being Soviet agents.

Mr. Loftus said that during the 1950s, the State Department spy agency dropped Byelorussian partisan squads inside the Soviet Union by parachute.

"The parachute teams... had an astounding fatality rate," he said. "Nearly all the paratroopers were caught and killed within minutes after they landed."

Rumanian bishop of U.S. loses citizenship case

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court on May 17 refused to reinstate the U.S. citizenship of Rumanian Orthodox Bishop Valerian Trifa, who has been accused of participating in the killing of Rumanian Jews in 1941, reported Reuters news service.

Without comment, the high court left intact a ruling that the 67-year-old bishop, head of the 35,000-member Rumanian Orthodox Church in North America, had voluntarily given up his naturalized citizenship two years ago.

The court's action opened the way for the Justice Department to press ahead with deportation proceedings against him, but the department had no immediate comment on the ruling, Reuters said.

The Justice Department has sought to deport Bishop Trifa for lying about his alleged participation in a program that led to the deaths of hundreds and possibly thousands of Jews in Bucharest in 1941.

The department's lawsuit, filed in 1975, contended that Bishop Trifa obtained his U.S. citizenship in 1957 by withholding information about his membership in a Rumanian fascist organization called the Iron Guard.

He entered the United States from Italy in 1950 as a displaced person.

Two years ago Bishop Trifa, who resides in Grass Lake, Mich., surrendered his naturalization papers to federal authorities in Detroit and, in effect, relinquished his citizenship.

At the time he said that his action should in no way be interpreted as an admission of guilt to the federal charges. But he added that he was giving over his papers because the tremendous cost in time involved in the litigation with the government had made it difficult for him to conduct his religious obligations.

Under U.S. immigration laws, the defendant in a deportation case may choose the country to which he wishes to go if he is expelled from the United States.

For the record

525,000 Ukrainians in U.S.

WASHINGTON — There are 525,000 Americans in the United States who consider themselves of Ukrainian ancestry, reported the Census Bureau in a study released to the public on Monday, May 10.

About 52 million Americans or 28.8 percent of the people surveyed considered themselves German, or at least partly German, according to the survey, making them the largest ethnic group in America. Those of Irish ancestry numbered 24.4 percent or 44 million, and 22.3 percent or 40 million listed themselves as having English roots.

The study, conducted in 1979, said that 45 percent of the people surveyed listed only a single ancestry nationality. Eighty-three percent listed at least one specific ancestry, 11 percent did not list any ancestry, and the remainder put down either American or United States.

The total population results are over 100 percent because people who listed more than one ancestry are counted in all categories, they noted.

Following are the results of the survey; the largest groups number in the millions: German, 51.6; Irish, 43.7; English, 40; African, 16; Scottish, 14.2; French, 14; Spanish, 12.5; Italian, 11.7; American Indian, 9.9; Polish, 8.4; Dutch, 8.1; Swedish, 4.9; Norwegian, 4.1; Russian, 3.5; Welsh, 2.6; Danish, 1.7; Hungarian, 1.6; Swiss, 1.2; Austrian, 1.1; and French Canadian, 1.2.

The ethnic groups numbering over 500,000 include: Greek, 990,000; Portuguese, 946,000; Lithuanian, 832,000; Filipino, 764,000; Slavic, 722,000; Chinese-Taiwanese, 705,000; Japanese, 680,000; Finnish, 616,000; Canadian, 609,000; and Ukrainian 525,000.

The ethnic groups numbering under 500,000 include: Yugoslavian, 467,000; Belgian, 448,000; Scandinavian, 340,000; Rumanian, 335,000; Lebanese, 322,000; Korean, 265,000; Vietnamese, 198,000; West Indian, 193,000; Jamaican, 184,000; Asian Indian, 182,000; and Iranian, 118,000.

Youth and student organizations to convene international conference

NEW YORK — The presidium of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Conference of Youth Organizations of that organization announced plans for the first worldwide conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations to be held in Toronto on October 8 through 11, at the SUM Home, 83 Christie St.

The goals of the conference are:

- to review and sum up the situation of Ukrainian youth in the diaspora;
- to determine methods to maintain national identity of Ukrainian youth, Ukrainian traditions in various countries and to work together toward this goal;

- to examine various ways to keep

young Ukrainians interested in the Ukrainian community, to awaken their activity within the community;

- to outline a plan of activities for all youth organizations;
- to establish a guide book for the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations and elect an executive organ.

The conference program is based on the resolutions developed at the youth session of the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians under the leadership of Slava Rubel of Plast, together with the participation of representatives from ODUM, SUM and students' organizations.

This committee's preparatory work began over two years ago with two representatives from each of the worldwide executive boards of Plast, SUM and ODUM.

More detailed information about this conference will soon be sent to all youth organizations, clubs and brotherhoods in the diaspora.

Requests for more information and any inquiries should be directed to Dr. L. T. Romankiw, c/o Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, 140 Second Ave. New York, N.Y. 10003.

Dobriansky named to Korean delegation

WASHINGTON — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, has been designated by President Ronald Reagan as a member of the U.S. Presidential Diplomatic Delegation to the Republic of Korea. Representing the president and the government, the delegation will participate in weeklong ceremonies commemorating the centennial of U.S.-Korean relations. Formal relations between the two nations were begun in 1882.

The delegation of some 30 persons is made up of prominent citizens in Congress, the executive and the non-governmental area. Spouses are included in the delegation. On his recent trip to Korea, Vice President George Bush had already announced the planned arrival of the official delegation and its participating in the week of May 16.

Planning for this event by the Korean government has taken over a year of coordinated effort and civilian support. Events pertinent to the delegation will include a state dinner, a whole array of ministerial receptions, trips to the Demilitarized Zone and other areas of Korea, cultural presentations and activities sponsored by our own U.S. Embassy.

Arson suspected in Prosvita blaze

WINNIPEG — The directors of the Ukrainian Reading Room Prosvita reported that the Prosvita building burned down during the morning hours of Saturday, May 8.

After an investigation, authorities said the fire was arson set off by an incendiary device.

The entire building, along with its portrait gallery of Ukrainian writers, burned to the ground. The only section that was saved was the library, which stored 5,000 books, 4,000 of these Ukrainian.

The building, built in 1921 by the Ukrainian community of Winnipeg, had served as a Ukrainian cultural center over the years.

Delegates to the 30th UNA Convention who enrolled 10 or more members



Iwan Odezynsky
Branch 153 — 23



Anatole Doroshenko
Branch 103 — 20



Joseph Chabon
Branch 242 — 18



Nestor L. Olesnycky
Branch 27 — 14



Wolodymyr Jaciw
Branch 32 — 13



Walter Kwas
Branch 88 — 13



Walter Hawrylak
Branch 316 — 13



Taras Stevinsky
Branch 59 — 10



Walter Boyd-Boryskewich
Branch 94 — 10



Walter Szpaczynsky
Branch 327 — 10



William Semkiw
Branch 379 — 10



Alexandra Dolnycky
Branch 434 — 10

Photos were not submitted by: Roman Tatarsky, Branch 94 — 16; Alexander Blahitka, Branch 170 — 10; and Daria Orichowsky, Branch 353 — 10.

Philadelphia delegates meet

PHILADELPHIA — Thirty-five of 47 delegates to the 30th Regular UNA Convention from the Philadelphia UNA District met here at the UNA home on May 2 to discuss various aspects of the conclave, which begins in Rochester, N.Y., on May 24.

The meeting, which was called by the executive board of the district committee, was chaired by Petro Tarnawsky, district chairman. District Secretary Wasyl Kolinko read the minutes and recorded the proceedings.

Among those in attendance were John Odezynsky, UNA supreme advisor, and the chairmen of the neigh-

boring districts, Anna Haras from Lehigh Valley and Tymko Butrey from Shamokin.

Mr. Tarnawsky said that the meeting would consider the recommendations and proposals put forth by a special committee created at the last meeting of the Philadelphia district on April 4.

Members of the committee were Stefan Hawrysz, senior field organizer; Mr. Tarnawsky, Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, Michael Nych, Wolodymyr Wynnyckyj, Anna Jaremko, Wolodymyr Jasiw, Ivan Skira, Mr. Kolinko and Wasyl Jewtushenko.

(Continued on page 13)

Overview of UNA conventions published

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Svoboda Press has just released an overview of past conventions of the Ukrainian National Association. The Ukrainian-language book, titled "The Conventions of the UNA," is by Svoboda editor Anthony Dragan.

The 72-page book is, in effect, a brief report on the 29 UNA conventions held to date, and, as such, it constitutes a contribution to the history of this fraternal organization.

Copies of the book have been mailed to all delegates to the 30th Regular UNA Convention which gets under way on Monday, May 24, in Rochester, N.Y.

The book contains much previously published information, since overviews of UNA conventions had been prepared earlier in 1914, 1936, 1944 and 1954.

Also published in the book are two earlier articles "In the Beginning Was the Word," by the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, UNA founder, and his account of the founding meeting of the UNA titled "Ukraine Has Risen in America."

The book is illustrated with many historic photographs, and it is available for \$4 from the Svoboda Bookstore, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

The materials contained in "The Conventions of the UNA" were originally scheduled for publication in the 1982 UNA Almanac, but when it was discovered that the inclusion of this overview in the almanac would double the mailing costs, it was decided to publish it as a separate book to be sent to all delegates to the upcoming convention.

Rochester prepares for arrival of UNA conventioners

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The city's community is preparing for the arrival of 400 UNA delegates, 26 Supreme Assembly members, eight honorary Supreme Assembly members and numerous guests as the 30th Ukrainian National Association convention gets under way tomorrow morning.

Rochesterians plan to show visitors the hospitality of their city by suggesting activities, tours and attractions during breaks and evening hours throughout the week of the convention.

One of the main attractions of Rochester is Highland Park, home of the nation's largest lilac collection. Delegates who arrive on Sunday will still have a chance to see the closing of the 10-day Lilac Festival and view the closing night fireworks display.

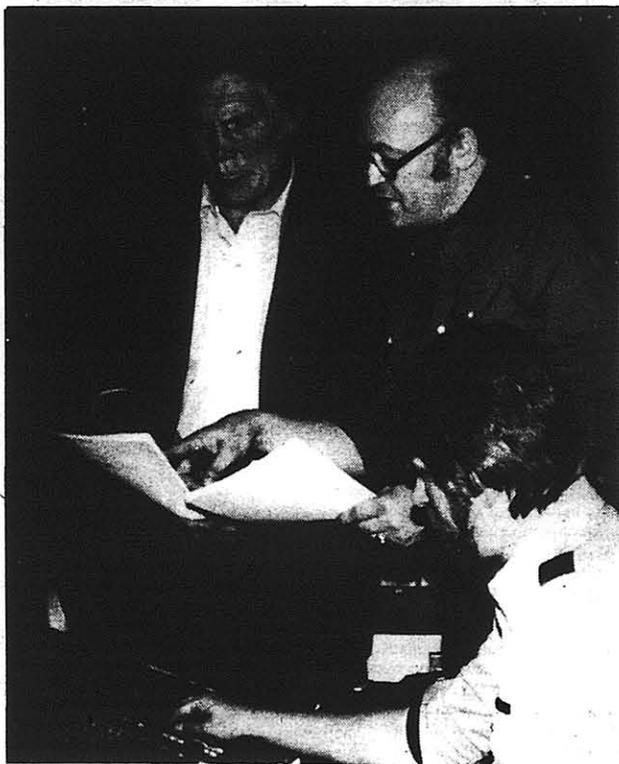
Featured at the park are old-time outdoor band concerts from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The Lomberton Conservatory at the top of Highland Park allows tourists to see a breath-taking assortment of spring flowers.

A trip to Rochester without a tour of the Ukrainian sites would be unforgivable. Thus, the spectacular architecture of the Ukrainian churches will be viewed by interested guests.

A ladies night sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 47, will be held on Monday night, May 24, at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic

(Continued on page 13)

Jack Palance narrates UNA film



Actor Jack Palance goes over the script for the UNA film "The Helm of Destiny" with producer-director Slavko Nowytki at the New York City recording studio, Electro Nova, owned by Mark Sydorak (seated). Mr. Palance narrates the one-hour documentary film, which will be premiered in Rochester, N.Y., at the 30th UNA Convention on May 27.

On dialogue between Carpatho-Rusyns and Ukrainians

During the past several months, there have been articles from time to time in the Carpatho-Rusyn and Ukrainian press which have discussed the two communities in the United States. This idea is not new, although past efforts have not been successful.

Another modest attempt at cooperation, or at the very least communication, began last November in Pittsburgh when several persons from each group met to discuss concerns of mutual interest. On May 1, another group of Carpatho-Rusyns and Ukrainians met in New York City. Both meetings were attended by representatives of the clergy (Catholics and Orthodox), fraternal societies, the press and university professors.

In Pittsburgh, the Carpatho-Rusyns were represented by the Rev. Peter Bulezta (editor, Church Messenger), Jerry Jumba (cultural worker, Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Parma), the Rev. Robert Karl (Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh), Dr. Patricia Krafcik (editor, Carpatho-Rusyn American), Dr. Paul R. Magocsi (president, Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center), Frederick M. Petro (editor, Greek Catholic Union Messenger) and John Righetti (choreographer, Carpathian Youth Dancers).

The Ukrainians were represented by the Rev. John Beck (Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.), Msgr. Stephan Bilak (UNA), Katja Dowbenko (Plast), John Y. Hamulak (Ukrainian Engineer's Society), Dr. George Kyshakewych (Ukrainian Medical Association) and Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky (author).

In New York, the Carpatho-Rusyns were represented by Nicholas Benyo (president, United Slavonic American Association), the Rev. Evan Lowig (St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary), Dr.

by Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky

Among the notions being encountered with increasing frequency these days are those represented by words such as bridge-building, coalition-building, intergroup relations and the like.

This is of course most true of the political arena but not exclusively so, as various other groups of people are becoming more and more interested and involved in the kinds of activities referred to above. And among these are ethnic and/or religious groups and their organizations.

The best example here is probably served by the Jewish community and its organizations, such as the various Jewish-Christian fellowship leagues or the American Jewish Committee, which devotes a rather considerable portion of its time and resources to enhance relations between the Jewish and various other ethnic and religious communities.

Ukrainian and other Eastern European American communities in the United States seem to be a little show in coming to the realization of the need and value of coalition-building, although we have seen in the last several years the beginning of attempts to establish some type of working relations between segments of the Ukrainian and Polish communities, an attempt to generate a broader East European coalition, and some efforts at creating Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue and cooperation.

Thus, it is not surprising that there has also developed an initiative to explore the possibility of Ukrainian and Carpatho-Rusyn bridge-building, which is of course why we are all here today.

As one of those who also attended an earlier such meeting, the one held in Pittsburgh last fall, I have had the benefit of some time and experience to use in reflecting upon the type of effort we are embarking upon today, reflections I will share with you.

I believe that the most important thing which we must recognize in our undertaking is the significance of distinguishing between sentiment and interests. I happen to believe there is much truth in the old adage that whereas individuals can afford to have sentiments, nations and, by extension, groups instead have interests.

There are of course some counter-examples to this maxim, most notably in the case of the role that sentiment played in shaping Western nations' attitudes toward the creation of the state of Israel. But supporting evidence predominates, the most famous recent example being the willingness of the United States to rebuild and revive Japan and Germany almost immediately after these had ceased being hated enemies during World War II.

Incidentally, I believe that one of the main reasons coalition-building has been so late to develop among East European Americans is that we frequently fail to recognize the need to subordinate sentiment to interests, and suffer accordingly.

To this day, for example, many Ukrainians and Poles cannot imagine engaging in collaborative efforts because they believe that one can only collaborate with those for whom one has some affection or sympathy.

What then is the applicability of what has been suggested thus far to our own situation here? I think it accurate to say that as far as sentiments and attitudes go, the following state of affairs might be described.

A fair number of Ukrainian Americans think that people making up the Carpatho-Rusyn community in the United States are confused and unenlightened as to the character of their own national or ethnic identity or roots, that they are needlessly intransigent, have a tendency towards Magyarophilia and so on.

At least some, if not many, in the Carpatho-Rusyn community seem to resent Ukrainians for what they see as the latter's parochial chauvinism, intolerance, social pretentiousness and so on.

Now, I do not know whether anyone here will join me in this assessment, but I happen to think that most of these accusations have some merit, this is to say, that there are grounds for them. However, I also think that some recent attempts to explain these sentiments have been misguided.

Thus, for example, I have to beg to differ with my friend Prof. Paul Magocsi when he claims in his recent *Suchasnist* polemic with Prof. Vasyly Ukrainian Americans have held condescending attitudes toward Rusyn Americans qua Rusyn Americans. It's not that such condescension has not been manifested, it's just that it has been manifested much less along ethnic lines, say Ukrainian versus Rusyn, and much more along the lines of post-World War II immigrants versus pre-World War II immigrants and their descendants.

Thus the attitudes of condescension on the part of some post-World War II Ukrainian immigrants toward the Rusyns are not much, if at all, different from their attitudes toward the pre-World War II Ukrainian immigrants and their descendants. I am not suggesting that this is nice, good or justified, but simply that it is.

Where do we go from here? Well, we could try to pretend that such negative stereotypes and attitudes do not exist and proceed along our merry way in our bridge-building endeavors and

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Magocsi, Msgr. Raymond Misulich (chancellor, Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Passaic), Dr. Richard Renoff (Nassau Community College), Msgr. Basil Shereghy (director, Heritage Museum, Byzantine Catholic Archdiocese of Pittsburgh), the Rev. Nicholas Smisko (archmandrite, American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church) and Albert Stegun (businessman).

The Ukrainians were represented by Roma Sochan Hadzewycz (editor, The Ukrainian Weekly), Mr. Hamulak, Dr. Roman Ihnytzky (author), Jurij Kostuk (president, Carpathian Alliance), Dr. Vincent Shandor (Carpathian Alliance), Msgr. Peter Skrinkosky (chancellor, Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford), the Rev. Ivan Tkachuk (Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.) and Dr. Wytwycky.

Both meetings were opened by the person who conceived them, Mr. Hamulak, and they were chaired by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi. While all the participants discussed frankly the problems that faced both groups in the past, they at the same time recognized the advantages that could be obtained by cooperation in the future. A small working committee in each city was delegated with the task to promote further discussions (perhaps next in Cleveland) and to propose concrete ways for positive interaction between the two communities.

In Pittsburgh and New York City, opening statements were made by Dr. Wytwycky and Dr. Magocsi. Their remarks, which reveal the present status of Rusyn-Ukrainian relations in the United States, are printed here in full.

by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi

For several weeks, I have been reflecting upon what remarks might be the most appropriate for our meeting today. The theme for discussion, cooperation between Carpatho-Rusyns or Ruthenians and Ukrainians in the United States, was of course set by Mr. Hamulak in two articles that appeared last summer in the English-language and Ukrainian-language newspapers of the largest Ukrainian fraternal organization, the Ukrainian National Association in New Jersey.

Such a theme, the term cooperation itself, implies optimism and even anticipates success. So what should the spirit of my opening remarks be, I thought; should they be hopeful, encouraging, superficially inspirational, or should they be more restrained, thoughtful and soberly realistic?

My decision was ultimately made on the basis of my own experience vis-à-vis each of the two groups in question. Although I am in part a descendant of one group, the Carpatho-Rusyn, and have worked professionally for the last decade in the context of the other group, the Ukrainian, I am in fact a member of neither group. I was raised in neither community, and have belonged to no traditional organization, religious or secular, that represents the community.

I have, however, studied extensively and written about the experience of Carpatho-Rusyns and Ukrainians in their homelands and in the United States. And I have even been somewhat instrumental in establishing for one group a cultural organization, the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, and in helping to create a scholarly center for the other group, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Thus, you might say I am an outside-insider, or an outsider who has been able to function from within.

As a historian by training, I cannot help but look at the long-term context of any situation or phenomenon. Therefore, when one considers the possibilities for cooperation between two groups — Carpatho-Rusyns and Ukrainians — I must inevitably ask: what is the status of relations between those groups in terms of the historical past?

Unfortunately, as you all know, the history of those relations has not been very encouraging; actually, despite the fact that immigrants and their descendants from each of these groups have been living in this country (and most often in the same places) for a century, there have been hardly any relations between them for at least the last half century.

And though in moments of optimism, when ideas of friendship, cooperation,

and mutual help are being discussed, it might seem in less than good form to dwell on the problems of the past, I still feel that before true cooperation at any level can take place, we must first realize what those past problems are and seek ways to overcome them.

Thus, I would hope that these remarks be construed, as they are indeed intended, in a spirit of optimism, but that we realize there is much work to be done before serious cooperation can be realized.

In short, I would argue that each community — the Carpatho-Rusyn and Ukrainian — has to be educated, or more precisely, re-educated. Americans of Ukrainian descent in the United States have, through their Saturday schools, their newspapers, journals and books, and their wide variety of organizations, been taught that Subcarpathian Rus', or Carpatho-Ukraine, as they call it, is a Ukrainian land and that, therefore, all people who live there now or who may have immigrated at some time — all these people and their descendants are Ukrainian. And any people who may call themselves Rusyns, or Ruthenians, or Carpatho-Rusyns, or Slavish, or Byzantines, or the "ponashemu" people — these are simply individuals who are misinformed, or unaware of their "true" identity, or worse still — anti-Ukrainian national traitors.

Views like these have been prevalent in Ukrainian circles from the late 19th century to the present. Thus, in 1894, the Ukrainian National Association's *Svoboda* published its own 10 commandments, four of which were directed against the largest Carpatho-Rusyn fraternal, the Greek Catholic Union, and against other so-called Magyarone deviants.

Even in the last decade, when one would have thought that the old passions should have surely died out, the situation has not really changed. For instance, during America's bicentennial year, Ukrainian newspapers both in the United States and Europe published articles attacking an advertisement for a Rusyn-English phrasebook I wrote. Now mind you, the book had not yet appeared, yet attacks on the basis of an advertisement were made upon the author as the "creator" of a new people and as a threat to the unity of the Ukrainian people.

As recently as June 18, 1981, about the same time that Mr. Hamulak's call for cooperation appeared, the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center received the following letter from a Ukrainian in Lorain, Ohio.

"Dear Fellow Ukrainians:
"Received your advertisement to buy books. Your ad says, 'Learn Carpatho-'"

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

True grit and principles

With the opening gavel about to fall, thus officially convening the 30th Regular UNA Convention, the 434 delegates, officers and honorary members of the Supreme Assembly assembled in Rochester can reflect with a fair measure of pride on the remarkable resiliency and grit of this great Ukrainian fraternal institution. When the UNA last held its convention in Rochester at the Seneca Hotel back in 1925, it was as a raw and vigorous 31-year-old organization with 28,000 members. Today, 57 years later, Batko Soyuz returns to Rochester approaching 90, still fit and vigorous with a membership of 86,000 and assets of \$46 million.

Why this outstanding longevity in the face of ever-changing economic and demographic realities, periodic controversies and the vagaries of time and circumstances? The answer is at once profound and simple. The UNA has thrived over the years because it has adhered to a set of values and principles that have made it the leading Ukrainian organization, and allowed it to work tirelessly and unselfishly for the betterment of the Ukrainian community in the United States, Canada and Ukraine.

The UNA has managed to survive past opponents and controversies because it has always put a premium on unremitting service to its members, the Ukrainian community in the diaspora and the Ukrainian nation. It has always been more than an insurance company. In addition, this service is informed by the principle of evenness and equality. Hardly a meritorious project in the United States and Canada, be it cultural, social, patriotic, financial or religious, has not benefited from UNA support.

It is precisely this spirit of egalitarianism that has allowed the UNA to become an organization for all Ukrainians, be they pioneers, those born here, post-World War I and II immigrants, later arrivals, Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic or Baptist. The rich, the poor, white-collar, blue-collar, the professional, the working man — all have been openly welcomed into the UNA ranks.

Why has the UNA survived? Because, clearly, the Ukrainian community has demonstrated that it needs the UNA as one of the major cornerstones of its identity. It needs a non-partisan fraternal organization to meet its insurance needs, to help organize social and cultural events, to sponsor camps and recreational activities, to assist in the education of its children through scholarships, to provide information and news through *Svoboda*, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, *Veselka* and the numerous books published by its presses.

But there are those in the community — and, sadly, in the UNA itself — who want to strip the UNA of the qualities that have allowed it to prosper and serve for nearly nine decades. They would like Soyuz to either become purely an insurance company, or a "politicized" organization which would advocate a certain point of view. All this, of course, flies directly in the face of the values and principles that have made Batko Soyuz a lynch-pin of Ukrainian community life. The principle of even-handed service should not be compromised.

As this convention gets under way, it is important that all the delegates think, speak and deliberate within the context of the time-honored value system that guides our organization, and carry out their responsibilities in a way that will ensure the UNA's continued role as an organization for all Ukrainians. This is surely not the time for dallying into the peripheral issues concerning other aspects of our community, but a time to concentrate firmly on the future of the UNA and its invaluable work.

So we heartily welcome you, the delegates, to this critical convention with the fervent hope that you will do your utmost to preserve and enhance our Batko Soyuz, and to safeguard its unique and indispensable legacy for future generations. Good luck, and have a good, productive week in Rochester.



Yaroslav Haywas

Svoboda editor- Haywas retires

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Yaroslav Haywas, a *Svoboda* editorial staff member for the past two years, left the staff on May 1 in order to go into retirement.

Mr. Haywas, a long-time *Svoboda* correspondent before he joined the editorial staff, had worked at *Svoboda* since March 1980, on the basis of a two-year contract.

Mr. Haywas is known for his involvement in Ukrainian community and political activities.

Convention contemplations

Business for the good of the community

by B. Cymbalista

Translated by The Weekly staff from the original Ukrainian-language article published in the Saturday, May 15, issue of Svoboda.

It was not too long ago that many of our community members had underestimated the value of the Ukrainian National Association as a community organization. They often said or wrote in our press that it is unheard of for an insurance company to be at the helm of the entire community's life.

Now, after the events of the past two years, the shortsightedness of these community members has become evident. This shortsightedness did not allow them to foresee what would happen within our community, how its leadership would fall into the hands of parties or movements transplanted from the old world along with their traditions of intolerance and exclusivity — characteristics so foreign to persons raised in the political atmosphere of American democracy.

It is reasonable to hope that the view of many about the role of the UNA has now changed. Surely, they can now see for themselves that the UNA is not merely an insurance company akin to American commercial companies, but that it is a community organization that defends the principles which form the very foundation of our community life here in the United States.

The Ukrainian National Association has become the guarantor of democratic law and order in our community. All eyes were focused on the UNA because it was understood that decisions of the UNA Supreme Assembly would determine the future of the Ukrainian community in this country.

In the beginning, insuring members to help them in cases of premature death or disability was an extremely important function of the UNA. At that time, there was no social security, no pension funds, no life insurance that was readily available and would fit the needs of all.

Today, the situation has changed so that UNA insurance is less important for those who are already insured for large amounts. Nevertheless, UNA membership is still important, because Soyuz is a representative organization of America's Ukrainians, an organization that fills the cultural and social needs of its members, and works toward myriad community goals.

This, by the way, is how American government circles perceive the UNA. When the Soviet government at long last freed Valentyn Moroz, Zbigniew Brzezinski phoned the UNA main office in Jersey City, N.J. — not the UCCA president who resides in the Washington area — about the release. This is a telling fact. A government official so highly placed would hardly call some insurance company with such news.

One should also note that any attempts to establish separate federations or associations of Ukrainians in the United States are redundant and purposeless efforts that only waste our resources. Besides, such efforts could never approach the stature of the UNA with its membership of more than 80,000.

The arrival of the new wave of emigrants following World War II brought with it a renewal in all community and cultural life of Ukrainians in America. The new emigrants were organized in various political parties, and community, professional and cul-

tural organizations. And, they recreated or established analogous groups on American soil. The role of the UNA as a community organization that satisfied nearly all the needs of the Ukrainian community was then diminished.

For example, the UNA did not have to establish schools when a multitude of such schools arose. The UNA did not have to organize courses of Ukrainian folk dance, or choirs and summer camps — all these tasks were taken on by other institutions and organizations. As a result, UNA branches in cities across America have shown little activity during recent decades. And, very few of our community and cultural activists have become involved in UNA work.

Today, many organizations are facing demise. The only way one can learn that they exist is by reading notices about the deaths of their members. There is also a lack of persons willing to work in our societies and organizations. In some communities there is no central organization — other than the Church — that could coordinate a fund-raising campaign for some worthy cause or plan a Ukrainian Independence Day observance.

One gets the impression that it is time to renew the activity of UNA branches. They should become the centers of local community life; the promoters of cultural and social activity. Their activities and goals do not have to be the same as those of 50 or more years ago. They should fit the ideas, tastes and needs of contemporary generations. We must "pour new wine into old wine-skins."

Incidentally, this preservation of organizational structures, to which new generations can contribute their efforts and ideas, establishes a tradition that morally obligates younger generations and ensures the continuation of the entire community. Such practices have already been adopted in some sectors.

In this writer's opinion, the UNA is the best qualified to serve not only as the representative organization of Ukrainian Americans but also to be the most active entity in their midst. One could look back on the UNA's long history of successful and beneficial work on behalf of the Ukrainian community; one could point to the tens of thousands of UNA members of diverse ages and origins. But many valuable articles have already been written on this topic.

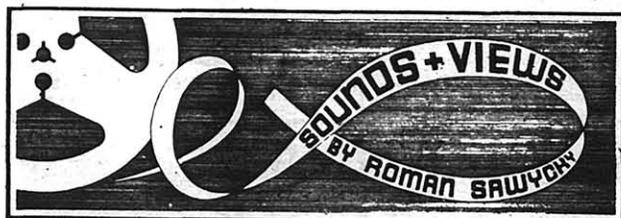
We will focus on one aspect that makes the UNA an organization of enormous potential.

I have in mind the UNA's insurance or business character. It is this character that provides the solid financial base for activity and the realization of general community goals. Without such a base even the most noble of ideas would remain in the realm of dreams and wishful thinking.

The decision of the UNA's founding fathers to establish a community organization on a business base was most expedient and beneficial. For the first time Ukrainians were able to establish a firm and lasting base for their representative organization and the development of multi-faceted activity for the good of the Ukrainian community in the United States and the entire Ukrainian nation. Without this base the UNA would not have been able to survive all these years.

For the first time Ukrainians have paid yearly dues without feeling that this is a hardship or a sacrifice. Instead, they understand that this is a contribution toward their own well-being.

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Alexander Myshuha and his recordings

Part 2

Several authorities have expressed themselves to the effect that no Myshuha recordings exist. The nonexistence of Myshuha discs even in the 1930s was underscored by critic Mykhaylo Rudnytsky writing in the Lviv-based newspaper Dilo October 2, 1938, that no recordings of this star-soloist were on hand.

Research conducted recently by discographers in the Soviet Union and also in America does, in fact, indicate that Alexander Myshuha made records. It is now safely assumed that he recorded very few items; the rarity of his discs may be estimated by the difficulty of locating merely the basic record numbers of issue.

In this difficult article we will deal with discography, the science of studying recordings and conveying available data to readers.

We study Myshuha recordings for several reasons.

First, we study them because Myshuha was among the top singers of his time and to hear him again toward the end of this century would be an experience revealing past musical practices.

Second, we scrutinize these recordings to find out Myshuha's favorite repertoire and to compare him with singers sharing his age.

Last but not least there are monetary considerations. There is such a thing as a record collector's market. Myshuha recordings, if found even in bad condition can fetch \$200 to \$300 each. If any of his recordings could be located in good or mint condition the price would be escalated easily to \$1,000 or more, depending on the prospective buyer.

Unfortunately, up to now, the recordings Myshuha did make do not show any Ukrainian works. This is in great contrast to another tenor of Myshuha's time, Modest Menzinsky, who recorded many Ukrainian items about the same time Myshuha made his records.

Valuable data from England

Interesting information has now been traced in the microfilms of printed catalogs from archives of the Gramophone Company at Hayes, Middlesex, England. These microfilms are owned by the British Institute of Recorded Sound, and the data listed below has been made available for this article. Items No. 1 through 3 were traced by the British Institute's staff, while the rest are from other sources credited subsequently. Here is a table of known Myshuha recordings.

Research has indicated that the matrix "ae" letter set was an identification sign for recorder technician Edmund J. Pearse working, among other cities, in Warsaw. (Technicians each had their own letter combinations which showed on the matrix number to identify their work.)

Recorded in Warsaw

According to the British Institute microfilms, items 1 through 3 issued 1911 originated from the Polish Gramophone company list (the Gramophone firm had branches in many countries of Europe) and, as we shall discuss later, were probably recorded in Warsaw and issued for sale in Riga, Latvia. This Polish list gives Myshuha's name erroneously as Myszugo (instead of the correct Polish spelling Myszuga), copying the actual record labels (transcribed subsequently) in this article for extant records.)



Myshuha in 1912.

The above photo was taken approximately when Myshuha was active in recordings. The simultaneous Gramophone and Zonophone issues are due to the fact Zonophone was absorbed by Gramophone. Apparently, the Tosti and Dluski songs are on both sides of the same disc and, judging from the matrices, both are from the same recording session. This coupling, i.e. items 2 and 3 in the table, was seen by record specialist Syd Gray of England. A Zonophone issue disc of items 1 and 3 has been in fact reported by a reliable source which traces the record to an American collector who has deposited

the rare disc in an American university but wishes no publicity in the matter.

Recording dates uncertain

Since no recording sheets have survived we have no way to ascertain the exact date of recording. Consulted discographers such as Allan Kelly (England) think late 1910 the probable time, and Karleric Liliedahl (Sweden) is of the opinion these records were cut circa November 1910 (i.e., items 1-3).

He may not have been in his prime (in 1910 he was 57), but the tenor did appear in public at that particular time, even much later. His was a belcanto training, and singers of this school have been known to conserve their voices well past middle age. Lyric tenor Ivan Kozlovsky, for example, displayed freshness, accuracy and elan at age 70, and his recordings from that time make him sound 25 years younger.

Records located

Collectors in Ukraine have recently located a few rare copies of discs by Myshuha. The finds were almost unique in our times but, unfortunately, the worn surfaces turned out to be unplayable. Nevertheless the labels could still be transcribed along with titles and record numbers.

A total of three records was found. Two are Zonophones listed in the table (items 1 and 3); both records give the titles in Polish (as listed in the table) since they were recorded in that language.

Translated, they are Dlusky's arrangements of a Polish folk song titled "Sing Me My Song" and Mendelssohn's "Autumn Song," the latter being a duet with Emilia Friedman. And since Mendelssohn wrote only one duet on the autumn theme, the recording is assumed to be his "Herbslied" Op. 63, No. 4 ("Ach wie so bald"; text by Klingemann).

Both Zonophones give the singer's full name in the Polish orthography (error in the last letter): "Prof. Aleksander Filippi-Myszuga, Warszawa" (i.e. Warsaw). The two discs are labeled "Zonophone Record (International Zonophone Co.)"

The third also located comes from the Gramophone firm and is labeled "Gramophone Concert Record" manufactured by the "Oesterreichische Gramophon Gesellschaft, Aussig (Northern Bohemia, then under Austria).

This is record item 5-6 in our table and the numbering is in German: "Katalog 22240, Bestell No. 1926." The label reads: "Polish Tenor. Spiewa Prof. Aleksander F. Myszuga, Warszawa," meaning "Singing is Prof. Alexander Myshuha, Warsaw."

Since this is a six digit Aussig issue, we can assume it is a double-sided 10-inch record. This disc coupled the Tosti and Dluski songs. We already translated the Dluski; the Tosti song in translation is "I would like to die." According to record specialist Syd Gray (England), this issue was produced with a green label in Aussig for sale in Southern Poland or Poland in general.



Myshuha in St. Petersburg.

Another rare find

An additional Aussig issue (item 4 in our table) was recently reported by a Russian collector via James Dennis, record specialist and editor of the journal "Record Collector," England. It is again the Dluski song, issued by Gramophone, and recorded with piano. Warsaw is mentioned on the label, but the record number 222076 points again to Aussig as the place of issue.

Tape copies of all three songs (items 1-3) discussed above are reported from several points, but the sound quality, as sources indicate, remains very poor, despite efforts to process the sound signal. (This, in marked contrast to recordings by Salomea Kreshelnyska who started recording even before Myshuha, but whose voice sounds from satisfactory to very good on the records and reissues that have reached our generation.)

Specialist opinions

Since "de visu" inspection of the discs is difficult, I can only elaborate on these issues following opinions of specialists such as discographer James Dennis (England). Among uncertainties, there are also fairly well-established facts about these rare records of central Europe.

The original state of the Gramophone issues, for examples, was the 22000 series (recordings by Myshuha, also tenor Modest Menzinsky, who was first to commit to disc a sizeable portion of his Ukrainian repertoire), with each side numbered separately. Such were Myshuha's Tosti/Dlusky records issued in 1911, and most probably they were of the black-label type with the famous dog listening to the horn pictured on the label. The inscription "His Master's Voice" was most probably absent from Myshuha's pressings, as this title came in a little later.

Discographer Syd Gray thinks this series was pressed in Riga, Latvia, (factory opened circa 1908) issuing material for sale in northern Poland and Ukraine (then under Russia). It should be noted in general that recordings may have taken place anywhere (i.e. the recording sessions themselves) such as Warsaw (Myshuha) or Stockholm (Menzinsky) but the records were pressed or released only where they would have a market among the local population.

The Gramophone Company's main
(Continued on page 15)

	MATRIX	GRAMO.*	ZONO.*	SIZE	ISSUED	WORK
1	1718ae	2-24140	X-2-64087	10"	Jan. 14, 1911	Mendelssohn: "Piesn jesenna" (duet with piano)
2	1776ae	4-22234	X-2-62732	10"	Jan. 14, 1911	F. Tosti: "Vorrei morire" (with piano)
3	1777ae	4-22235	X-2-62733	10"	Jan. 14, 1911	Erasm Dluski (arr): "Piosenke zaspiewaj mnie moja" (with piano)
4	?	222076		10"	ca. 1911/12	Dluski (above)
5-6	?	222240/41?		10"	ca. 1911/12	Coupling of Tosti and Dluski (above)
7	No data					Moniuszko: Jontek's aria from "Halka"
8	No data					Gounod: Faust's Cavatina from "Faust"

In the table Gramo. stands for the Gramophone Company while Zono. represents the Zonophone record issues. (The companies were associated and, in fact, merged at one point.)

Toward accuracy in classification systems

During 1981, two very important changes occurred within our libraries. Unfortunately, these changes came into being without much fanfare or much public awareness. Starting with its March 1981 issue, the Readers' Guide to Periodic Literature, a major reference source in all libraries in the United States, began using the heading "Soviet Union."

New articles dealing with the Soviet Union will be located under the heading of "Soviet Union" instead of "Russia," as was the policy since the inception of the Readers' Guide. Under the old and new revised heading classification systems there was utilization of the heading "Ukraine" as well as other non-Russian republics and nationalities. However, very few articles dealt solely with one of these topic headings. Therefore, an article may have emphasized people, places and events in Ukraine, but the title makes a general reference to the Soviet Union. Under the previous Readers' Guide policy, it would have been placed under the heading "Russian."

The other major change occurred in the classification format of the Library of Congress. With the adoption and implementation of the AACR #2 revisions, the heading "Russia" will be replaced as a subject heading in the Library of Congress cataloging by the heading "Soviet Union." This progressive step by the Library of Congress is unfortunately subject to problems.

According to the information we received about these revisions, all references to the Russian Empire and all other periods, people and events prior to the Russian Revolution will be under the heading of "Soviet Union." It would have been more logical to differentiate the period beginning with the formation of the Soviet Union as a heading separate from the period of the Russian Empire and before. It is as inaccurate to list information about Peter the Great under the heading "Soviet Union" as it was to include everything dealing with the Soviet Union under "Russia." The Library of Congress chose to go from one extreme to the other.

Another problem is the retention of the subject heading "Russians." According to the Subject Cataloging Division, it was retained as a convenient form for cataloging purposes, whereby citizens of the Soviet Union — regardless of nationality — will still be designated under the heading "Russians." The exception, presumably, would be made if the subject was exclusively related to one of the non-Russian republics. However, if there is reference to more than one nationality then it would be placed under "Russians."

Since these changes are virtually new, we expect that confusion over these inconsistencies will necessitate further policy modifications. The Media Action Coalition urges professional librarians in the Ukrainian community to carefully examine the Library of Congress revisions and the resulting implications. In addition, through their expertise, they would be able to make suggestions to improve the classification system.

One area which we feel needs further evaluation is the identification of Kievan Rus' as Kievan Russia and its placement within the subject heading of "Russian History." As previously noted in our Action Items section, the Library of Congress Subject Heading Guide contains a "sa" (see also) reference under "Ukrainian History Prior to 1648" to "Russian History." With the AACR #2 revisions, the sa reference will most likely be described as "Soviet Union — Kievan Period 862 — 1237." The new revisions notwithstanding, the issue is the exclusive identification of Kievan Rus' with Russia.

The chronological sequence of various periods related to the Kievan Rus' and Russia is as follows:

1. Period of Kievan Rus' — 862 - 1240
2. Period of Mongolian Rule (Tatar Yoke) — 1240-1480
3. Period of Principality of Muscovy — 1462 - 1682
4. Period of Imperial Russia — 1682 - 1917
5. RSFSR — 1918 to present

6. USSR — In 1922 RSFSR and other republics formed the Soviet Union.

Even the most casual observer will note that the end of the Kievan Rus' period and the beginning of what we understand as Russia is separated by a time span of nearly 450 years — a period approaching the interval between the discovery of the American continent and the present.

By the middle of the 11th century, many principalities had developed within the sphere of control of Kievan Rus'. Toward the end of the Kievan Rus' period, the area of Galicia and Volhynia became the core of Ukraine, the area of the Prypiat Marshes — the core of Byelorussia and the area of Novgorod and Vladimir/Suzdal — the core of Russia.

The basic distinction between Ukraine and Russia is in the fact that when the Principality of Muscovy expanded north and east beyond its original borders, it absorbed into its national characteristics the Finnish and Mongolian attributes. Ukraine, however, remained essentially within its original area and retained the characteristic elements of Kievan Rus'.

In addition, through its affiliation with the Grand Principality of Lithuania (1240 - 1569), the Ukrainian nation adopted many elements of Western culture, while Russia continued its orientation towards Asia.

This line of reasoning does not imply that Ukraine is the direct heir to the governmental or political lineage of Kievan Rus'. But then, neither is Russia. One might consider the relationship of Italy to the Roman Empire which is based on the principles of ethnology and geography rather than governmental succession. Such a relationship exists also between Kievan Rus' and Ukraine.

Furthermore, the Roman Empire encompassed, among others, the area of present-day France and Germany, which in their turn became empires themselves. Since the Library of Congress quite correctly does not identify the period of the Roman Empire as a period of Germany or France, it is difficult to understand why the Library of Congress chooses to ignore this basic distinction between Kievan Rus' and Russia by equating it all under "Russian History."

No lesser argument can be made with the exclusive listing of Vladimir (972 - 1015), grand prince of Kievan Rus', solely under the history of Russia. During the reign of Caesar, the Roman Empire encompassed territories which are now called England. We do not know of any sources which would consider Caesar to be an Englishman or his reign to be an exclusive association with the history of England or the British Empire.

It becomes obvious that Kievan Rus' and Russia are separated by time, geography, racial composition and culture. In short, the reference to Kievan Rus' as Kievan Russia and the placement of this period under the prime subject heading of "Russia/Soviet Union" is inaccurate. Ukraine has a direct cultural, historical and geographical link with Kievan Rus'. The Library of Congress does not recognize this relationship by providing a separate heading entry such as, for example, Kievan Ukraine 862 - 1237.¹ The "see also" references to "Russian History" only establish an erroneous synonymy of Ukrainian and Russian history. According to the Library of Congress, the history of Ukraine is the "same as" the history of Russia.

In view of the above, it would appear that the least the Library of Congress could do is to list Kievan Rus' separately and then note "sa" (see also) Ukraine and Russia/Soviet Union to that entry. Considering that it took the Library of Congress over 60 years to get around to provide a listing for the USSR, a thousand years should be sufficient for it to get its act together on the subject of Kievan Rus'.

1. Incidentally, the date 1237 as used by the Library of Congress to designate the end of Kievan Rus' appears to be incorrect. The generally accepted date of the end of the Kievan Rus' period is considered 1240, the year when Kiev was totally destroyed. The year 1237 represents the fall of the principality and city of Riazan (Ryazan).

COMBAT CORRESPONDENCE

■ "You frequently print items explaining the difference between the place names Russia and Soviet Union. You may be interested in the enclosed photocopy of instructions issued this spring by the Library of Congress. A large proportion of the libraries in the U.S. and some elsewhere either buy their catalog cards from the Library of Congress or copy the wording of the Library of Congress cards to make their own. ...

"Incidentally, 'Russia' is not the only country to get into library catalogs under the wrong name. Until recently, the local library listed the British Empire under England. (Does that make anyone feel better?)" — Marcella Kramer, cataloger, Madison Public Library, Madison, Wisc., in a letter to The Ukrainian Weekly.

From the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletin

"Following the rule that only the latest form of any geographic name may be used for subject cataloging purposes the heading 'Russia' is no longer usable by subject cataloguers. It has been replaced in all instances by 'Soviet Union'...

"The use of the adjective 'Russian' referring either to the Russian language or the Soviet Union will be retained.

Russian literature
 Art, Russian
 Jews, Russian
 Artificial satellites, Russian
 Russian Americans

"There was some question as to the value of continuing to use 'Russian' if the country name is now 'Soviet Union.' Normally, the adjectival form is based on the name of a country, e.g., Italy vs. Italian. However, it was decided that the more convenient form for cataloging purposes is indeed 'Russian,' so the Subject Cataloging Division will continue to use this form. Citizens of the Soviet Union will still be designated by the heading 'Russian.'"

■ "I'm a reporter for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Some months ago I became increasingly irritated that our copy desk kept inserting 'the' in front of Ukraine whenever I wrote an article on Ukraine or Ukrainians.

"After an exchange of letters in our newspaper's newsletter Hits and Misses the editor ruled that 'the' would not be used in front of Ukraine unless, for some reason, it is called the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. ...

"I would be interested to know the reaction of some Ukrainian Weekly readers. Some Ukrainians I spoke to feel there are more important issues to fight over. I would also like to know if there is a good argument against using 'the' which I missed." — Bohdan Hodiak, Pittsburgh, in a letter to the Media Action Coalition.

From Hits & Misses, the in-house journal of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Bo Hodiak writes:

"I'd like to get a style ruling on the use of the article 'the' in front of Ukraine.

"This may seem trivial to most, but the insertion of 'the' — the Ukraine — sets teeth on edge among many Ukrainian Americans. 'The' implies Ukraine is a region not a nation. At the United Nations it's Ukraine not the Ukraine. The Ukrainian American press never uses 'the Ukraine.'

"Ukrainians are so touchy about this because their identity as a people is shaky. The Russians would like everyone to think Ukrainians are just 'little Russians.' You can get reprimanded for speaking Ukrainian in the capital of Ukraine.

"I'm obviously opting for Ukraine without the article. I don't want my byline used on stories mentioning Ukraine if the copy desk insists on sticking 'the' in."

There is no argument from H & M with Hodiak's

suggestion when Ukraine stands alone. But the stylebook provides our primary guide in this — as in almost all — matters. The proper name is (1.) Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic or, in shorter form, the Ukrainian Republic.

The following comes from Bob McBride in response to last month's complaint by Bo Hodiak about the use of the 'the' with Ukraine:

"It's good to find H & M taking note of the word 'the,' easily the most frequently misused word in the paper. It's all too often present when it shouldn't be, and occasionally missing when it should be there. Our writers should be reminded that the word is in the language for a reason and means something.

"Languages, to be sure, can get along without having articles at all, and one which does is Ukrainian. It does not follow that there is anything wrong with standard English practice just because reference is to the Ukraine.

"And standard English is 'the Ukraine,' Bo Hodiak notwithstanding. H & M may have no argument with him, but Webster's does. So does The New York Times stylebook, where the entry is, flatly, 'Ukraine, the.' The AP stylebook manages to be unhelpful on the matter.

"The latest sentence in question between Bo and the copy desk read, originally, '...a city in Ukraine.' I submit that isn't English, whatever political meanings may be read into it. It's hard to see why 'the Ukraine' denigrates a nation any more than 'the Netherlands' casts aspersions on The Hague. El Salvadorans may wonder, too. So might residents of the United States of America.

"It may only be tradition, but tradition is what makes language mutually intelligible. Perhaps the P-G should be in the forefront of impending linguistic change — as in Namibia for South West Africa — but an independent Ukrainian nation ain't in the cards."

"I want to thank H & M for the December 6 guideline on using 'the' in front of Ukraine. I thought it was fair and right.

"When I argued this with McBride two months ago I suggested that he, as a graduate of Harvard, check with Harvard University's Ukrainian Studies Center. McBride's reply was "They'll just back you up."

"A 'city in Ukraine' is not English, says McBride, but does not say why. 'The' has a purpose, says McBride, but does not say why it is essential in front of Ukraine.

"If you look under his fiats you'll find an appeal to tradition. He has no grammatical arguments.

"He claims the Ukraine is the same as the United States or El Salvador. El Salvador means The Savior and the el defines savior as masculine. There is no comparison.

"Nobody will confuse 'the' United States as a region but I would like to have a dollar for the number of persons who told me 'The Ukraine? That's in Russia, right?' That, incidentally, is what United Press thinks, too.

"McBride's 'an independent Ukrainian nation ain't in the cards' is presumptuous. The point is Ukraine is a nation and a member of the United Nations.

"McBride's attitude, with its whiff of arrogance, is not rare among copy editors. I'll concede one point. If he takes this correspondence and sends it to the Ukrainian delegation (mostly Russians) they'll toast him with vodka." — Bohdan Hodiak, in a letter to Hits & Misses.

Perhaps our academic institutions would care to help Mr. Hodiak.

His address is: 438 S. Atlantic Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15224 — MAC.

"In a report about concert musician Jimmy Lin, you mentioned 'Odessa, Russia.' This is incorrect because Odessa is located in the Ukrainian SSR and not in 'Russia.'...

"NBC displays a persistent tendency for inaccurate terminology and misleading reporting about the non-Russian nations and republics within the Soviet Union. There is nothing wrong with being accurate, especially about an area of the world where the general public has little knowledge. ..." — Walter J. Lesiuk, public relations director, Ukrainian Culture Center, Los Angeles, in a letter to Gene Shalit, "Today," NBC News, New York.

"Just recently, a surprising article came to our attention.

"Dr. Paritsky and his family have been subject to harassment and persecution of the official Soviet government. How and why you choose to pin it on the so-called 'worst traditions of Ukrainian anti-Semitism' without any substantiation puzzles and worries us.

"With your extensive involvement in human rights, surely you must know that there is no independent Ukrainian government and that the persecution of Dr. Paritsky is a reflection of the Soviet regime's broad persecution of human-rights activists and Jewish-emigration activists.

"We, as students of Ukrainian heritage, fervently dispute the existence of such a 'tradition,' as it is a classic case of Soviet, anti-Ukrainian disinformation. ..." — Bohdanna Prynada, president, Rutgers-New Brunswick, Ukrainian Students' Club, in a letter to Al Shanker, United Federation of Teachers, New York.

"In your 'Washington Grapevine' column you mention the Justice Department's predicament over the issue of Walter Polovchak. In it you erroneously mention that Walter Polovchak is a Russian.

"Walter Polovchak's nationality is Ukrainian — as confirmed by the U.S. State Department and by Walter's Chicago relatives.

"I will appreciate your providing a correction in your column, citing Walter's Ukrainian nationality. ..." — George Drebych, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Newark, N.J., in a letter to Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, "Washington Grapevine," New York.

"I would like to point out an error in the March 1982 issue of the AAPG Explorer. In the article 'Soviets to Produce Gas from Black Sea' on page 19 of this issue, it was stated that the cities of Kherson and

Odessa are in southern Russia. The fact is that Crimea, as well as Kherson and Odessa are in Ukraine, a country which is distinct and separate from Russia by nationality, language and culture. ..." — George Mychkovsky, Westerville, Ohio, in a letter to AAPG Explorer, Tulsa, Okla.

"Thank you very much for your kind words in response to my statement in observance of Ukrainian Independence Day. I only wish I could do more to help the Ukrainian cause for independence.

"I enjoyed very much reading the short history of Ukraine; I only hope that in the foreword to the next edition you will also mention that at least one New Jersey member of the House of Representatives has been enlisted in support of the cause of Ukrainian independence. Please be assured of my continuing support for the freedom and independence of Ukraine and all Russian-occupied nations." — Millicent Fenwick, Member of Congress, New Jersey's 5th District, in a letter to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Morris County.

"The editors of the indexes have been asked to make the appropriate change in their subject headings and to use, Soviet Union, in place of 'Russia' for all the articles that are concerned with political or the geographic aspects of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Our editors will make this change in headings beginning with the first issue of the new volume of their publication. Education Index will put this change into effect with this coming September issue. ..." — George F. Helse, associate director of indexing services, The H.W. Wilson Company, Bronx N.Y., in a letter to Walter J. Lesiuk, Ukrainian Culture Center, Los Angeles.

(Continued on page 14)

ACTION ITEMS

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress, an official arm of the legislative branch of our government, has unilaterally decreed that everyone in the USSR is a Russian and every aspect related to the identity of the 100 nations and nationalities within the common framework of the USSR is Russian. This is the type of information that the Library of Congress will furnish to every federal legislator who will request any information on the USSR.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Write to your federal representatives, congressman and senators and ask them please to investigate why the Library of Congress intends to misinform them on the subject of the USSR. Also write or call every candidate running for a federal office and ask them to express their position on this issue.

You can find out the name and address of your congressman and senators from your local library or newspaper. For the names of the candidates, contact your county Republican or Democratic Party headquarters. They are listed in the telephone book.

Send copies of the letters to: Mr. D. J. Boorstine, Librarian, and Office of the Director of Cataloging, The Library of Congress, 10 First St., SE, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Also: Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., vice chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, Room 415, House Annex No. 1, Washington, D.C.

Amnesty International and Hryhory Prykhodko

The following letter was received from Amnesty International Group 212 in Marietta, Ohio.

"I am a member of an Amnesty International adoption group at Marietta, Ohio, which is working for the release of a Ukrainian engineer from either Soviet or Ukrainian prison. I would like your help.

"Hryhory Prykhodko was arrested at Lukashovo, Ukraine, in July 1980 on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, possibly because of friendships with Helsinki monitors in Ukraine.

"Our group of volunteers desperately is in need of guidance and translation help. I learned of your organization through Amnesty International's American headquarters at New York City. ...

"Might any of your group's members know of a Hryhory Prykhodko. He was 44 when he was arrested. He spent most of his life at Kaluga, Russia, before moving to Lukashovo to be with his mother. His wife,

Soya, and daughter live there now. His son, Vitaly, lives at Kommunarsk, Ukraine.

"Prykhodko was questioned about Vitaly Kalynychenko, a Ukrainian Helsinki monitor, before being arrested. Might your members know him?

"...Do you know of someone in the Ohio area who might brief us on Ukrainian legal structures? We have been stymied thus far in our dealings with Ukrainian and Soviet officials." — Sue Smith, AI Group 212, Marietta, Ohio. 45750

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Please help. If you have any information on Hryhory Prykhodko or if you can be of assistance to the Amnesty International group, especially if you live in Ohio, please write to: Ms. Sue Smith, Amnesty International Group 212, 502 Wooster St., Marietta, Ohio 45750.

The Rev. Billy Graham

William Franklin Graham, the dynamic evangelist whom Gustave Weigel in his book "Churches in America" described as: "though...a preacher of holiness rather than Pentecostalism," spent six days in the USSR, and returned with an astonishing observation. He said that he had encountered no religious persecution in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Graham's observations on religious freedom in the USSR have been met by a widespread and quite voiceful rebuttal, the more interesting of them being by a former Soviet dissident, Prof. Mark Azbel, on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley." What is so amazing about the whole thing is the fact that neither on that program nor anywhere else has the abolition of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches by the Soviet government been raised as a prime example of religious persecution in the Soviet Union. It appears as if the persecution of Ukrainian Churches is of no interest to the world.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Write to newspapers and magazines, and explain to them the terrible persecution of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine by the Soviet government. Tell them how both Churches were liquidated during the period of 1941 - 46 and replaced with a government-sponsored Russian Orthodox Church whose head, Alexius, the patriarch of Moscow, in 1941 referred to Stalin as: "leader of all the Russians chosen by God." Tell them that Ukrainians are not Russians and therefore do not recognize either Stalin or the Russian Orthodox Church as their own.

Send copies of the letters to: The Rev. Billy Graham, Montreat, N.C. 28757; and to: Billy Graham Evangelical Association, 1300 Harmon Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 54403.

On the road: Panorama surveys Brantford's events, Ukrainians

by Helen Perozak Smindak

This is the second of a two-part report on Brantford, the Telephone City, which Mrs. Smindak visited in April.

BRANTFORD, Ont. — The Telephone City has much to be proud of besides scientist/inventor Alexander Graham Bell and hockey superstar Wayne Gretzky.

Brantfordians can boast that their fair city has produced a large number of outstanding hockey players. In addition to the Edmonton Oilers' Wayne Gretzky, the National Hockey League lineups of this past season included Doug Jarvis and Pat Hickey, playing for the Montreal Canadiens, and Paul MacKinnon of the Washington Capitals.

Among junior team players are Doug Risebrough, who is with the Montreal Canadiens, and Keith Gretzky, Wayne's 14-year-old brother, a fast-rising star in the hockey firmament.

Brantford also claims the beloved Indian poetess Pauline Johnson, child of an English mother and a Mohawk Chief, noted author Thomas Costain and scientist Dr. James Hillier.

The concept of the Women's Institute was developed in Brantford by Adelaide H. Hoodless and spread to all parts of the world.

Steeped in history, Brantford has many historic shrines in and near the city, among them Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, the only Royal Indian Chapel in the world. Built in 1785 by Mohawk Chief Captain Joseph Brant, the chapel with its eight beautiful stained glass windows is the oldest Protestant place of worship in the province of Ontario.

The Six Nations Indians, led by Captain Brant, came from their lands in upper New York State's Mohawk Valley

to Ontario's Grand River Basin in support of the Crown during the American Revolution. (A village established at a crossing in the Grand River — Brant's Ford — eventually became the location of the city of Brantford.) Descendants of the Six Nations Indians still live on the Six Nations Reservation, where they hold annual pow-wows, pageants and handicraft bazaars.

Along with residents of British and Indian ancestry, Brantford has many citizens of East European descent — Hungarians, Poles and Ukrainians.



Since Ukrainians form the fifth largest ethnic group in Canada, it is not surprising to find an abundance of Ukrainian names in the directory listing telephone numbers of residents of Brantford and the surrounding agricultural areas — Banko, Danyluk, Greskul, Hrynyk, Huculak, Kowal, Kuzyk, Polischuk, Stolar, Tymoshenko.

International villages

Reflecting the diversity of the city's cultures, an eight-day International Villages Festival is held each year in July. Some 15 ethnic organizations

welcome the public to enjoy their foods, dancing, costumes, art and crafts displays and demonstrations. With passports and inter-village buses to transport them from one village to another, visitors take world tours that are both enjoyable and edifying.

First held in 1974 as part of the Bell Centennial celebrations, the festival has become known and recognized as Brantford's largest annual cultural and social event for the general public.

The festival includes the Ukrainian, Polish and Italian communities each with two villages, and Canadian Pioneers, French, Dutch, East Indian, German, Greek, Trinidad-Tobago and United Kingdom groups.

As in past years, Ukraina Village, sponsored by the parish of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, will offer entertainment featuring its own dance group, directed by Lida Skrypuch.

Mrs. Skrypuch's husband, Dr. John Skrypuch, who served as Ukraina Village chairman for five years, was succeeded by Peter Wiczaruk. This year, Stan Kasian and Mary Hrynyk are co-chairmen, planning displays of pysanky, embroideries, wood carvings and paintings.

Kiev Village, sponsored by St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, is held in the parish hall, St. Michael's Place, a modern, 400-seat community center that has become popular with local residents for wedding receptions and banquets.

Offering a stage program which will feature a harvest theme this year, Kiev Village is expected to draw 1,200 visitors a day, as it has in past years. The village's attractions include cultural exhibits, paintings by local artist Irene Dyczkowsky, a souvenir kiosk and a hearty buffet supper of Ukrainian foods.

Elie Danyluk is chairman of the 1982 Kiev Village and Nick Worobec of Toronto is choreographing dance routines and training the dancers.

Active organizations

Although Brantford's Ukrainian population is not large — about 2,000 residents claim Ukrainian descent — it is an active group that embraces parishioners of both the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox faiths, and representatives of the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian National Aid Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Society of Canada.

Peter Krutyholowa is secretary of UNA Branch 466, and Petro Mazur represents the Chicago-based UNAA, Walter Pancoe, head of St. Michael's parish and center, is the national president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society.

St. John's parish, now more than 70 years old, provides a meeting place in the auditorium adjacent to the church for Ukrainian senior citizens, as well as the local branch of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, headed by Wasyl Wiczaruk, a SUM branch led by Yarko Dudyk, and a branch of the Ukrainian Catholic League, with Hanya Pich as president.

Active at St. Michael's Church,

which will celebrate its 35th anniversary in 1983, is the Lesia Ukrainka chapter of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, headed by Maria Iwanetz.

Although Ukrainian national holidays are marked by both parishes, such festive occasions as Christmas and Easter bring back to ancestral hearths first- and second-generation Ukrainian Canadians whose careers or marriages took them away from Brantford.

Typical of the young professionals who take pride in preserving the holiday traditions brought to Canada by their immigrant parents is Borden Osmak, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Osmak, retired grocery-store owners. Formerly based in New York and now in Toronto as an officer of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. Osmak attended the Easter Sunday liturgy and blessing of food at St. Michael's Church with his wife Jean and their three young children, with each youngster carrying a small basket holding a miniature paska baked by their grandmother.

Lenore Hayowsky Hawrylyshyn comes to Brantford with her husband and children to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hayowsky. Mrs. Hawrylyshyn is the wife of Bohdan Hawrylyshyn.

Careers and culture

Among first-generation Ukrainian Canadians who have built successful careers in the Telephone City are Dr. Andrew Michalchuk, a urologist with a private practice who has taken up decorative wood carving as a hobby. He created a patriarchal cross of cherrywood which was used in a ceremony honoring 90-year-old Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and now remains in St. Sophia's Cathedral in Rome. Dr. Michalchuk is carving "topirski" (Hutsul walking-sticks) for members of the Chaika Dancers of Hamilton and plans to make a carved crest for Brantford General Hospital.

Dr. Michalchuk's wife, Natalie, an interior decorator, has been assisting amateur painter and Ukrainian schoolteacher Irene Dyczkowsky in the production of a Ukrainian television program for Cablecast 10. For this year's Glenhyrst Gardens Antiques Show and Sale, Mrs. Michalchuk added a Ukrainian flavor to the light meals served to guests by supplying hundreds of cheese-filled crepes (nalsnyky), most of which she made herself.

Bill and Stella Kostuk are the owners of the 130-seat Langford Restaurant, located on Highway 2 a few miles east of Brantford. They offer Ukrainian, Polish and Canadian foods in a cozy setting, with rural farm implements mounted on the stucco walls and wicker baskets enclosing the ceiling lights (Mrs. Kostuk's idea). Mr. Kostuk, who initiated the building of St. Michael's Place, originated a new idea in his restaurant with a revolving food carousel said to be the first and only one in Canada.

Doctors, decorators, schoolteachers, restaurateurs — they are all contributing to the cultural and social life of Brantford, a city of special landmarks and special people.

Osvita Foundation to honor Dr. Melosky

WINNIPEG — The Winnipeg-based Osvita Foundation is honoring Winnipeg orthodontist Dr. Louis C. Melosky at its 1982 testimonial dinner, which is taking place on Wednesday June 2 at The Fort Garry Hotel. Dr. Melosky is the first Ukrainian Canadian to be elected chairman of the board of governors of the University of Manitoba.

The Osvita Foundation was formed to assist in promoting Ukrainian language programs in Manitoba in both the public and community schools.

Dr. Melosky was elected to the university's board of governors in 1977. He served one term as chairman of the board's finance committee and one term as vice chairman of the board. Dr. Melosky is also an associate professor in the faculty of dentistry and for the past 15 years has been a lecturer and clinician in the graduate program in orthodontics.

Born in Oakburn, Man., Dr. Melosky completed his high school education at St. Joseph's College in Yorkton, Sask. In 1955 he was graduated with a B.Sc. in pharmacy from the University of Manitoba, and received his D.D.S. in 1959 from the University of Alberta.

He completed his orthodontic graduate training at the University of Washington in 1966. He received an honorary fellowship in the International College of Dentistry in 1979.

Dr. Melosky is the recipient of 11 scholarships awarded in the faculty of pharmacy including the University Gold Medal for highest standing upon graduation. He received five scholarships awarded in the faculty of dentistry

including the University Gold Medal upon graduation.

He is an active member of professional associations and has served terms as president of the Manitoba Orthodontic Society and the Canadian Association of Orthodontists and is a past director of the Mid-Western Society of the American Association of Orthodontists.

Dr. Melosky is very active in various Ukrainian Canadian community organizations as a member and president of a number of these groups. He has served on the boards of the Holy Family Nursing Home, the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg, and served as the mayor of the Kiev Pavillion during Winnipeg's 1979 Folklorama Festival.

As a supporter of Manitoba's English-Ukrainian bilingual program, Dr. Melosky has exerted efforts to ensure its success. He was deeply involved in the preliminary discussions leading to the amendment of the Public School Act in July 1978 and to the introduction of the bilingual program in September 1979. Following the formation of Manitoba Parents for Ukrainian Education, Dr. Melosky has served as member of its advisory board.

Tickets for the banquet at \$100 per person are available from MPUE, 302-296 Garry St., Winnipeg; (204) 943-9131. Charitable receipts of \$75 per ticket will be issued.

BRANTFORD'S SUMMER EVENTS — 1982

July 3-10	International Villages
July 10	Wayne Gretzky Charity Tennis Classic
July 10-11	Highland Games
August	Indian Pageant (first, second and third weekends)

Cannes Film Festival entry focuses on Ukrainian grocer

WINNIPEG — The premiere of "Ted Baryluk's Grocery," a film directed and edited by John Paskievich and Michael Mirus and produced by Wolf Koenig and Michael Scott, was held here at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall on May 15 at 9 p.m.

The film, which was made under the auspices of the National Film Board of Canada, is Canada's only entry this year at the Cannes Film Festival in France.

The 10-minute film centers on Ted Baryluk, who has operated a corner grocery store in the Point Douglas area of North End Winnipeg for the past 20 years. His hope is that his daughter Helen, who has helped him run the store, will take it over. Her goals and ambitions, however, lie outside the business and the area.

The film combines black-and-white still photographs with sound recordings of the people who touch the lives of Ted

Baryluk and his daughter as customers, friends and neighbors. It traces the hopes and dreams of the grocer, who looks to the next generation to fulfill some of his dreams even though that generation has its own ambitions and dreams.

The film has been made with two soundtracks, one Ukrainian and one English, both of which will be shown at the premiere. Attendance at the premiere is by invitation only.

Mr. Paskievich, 35, is a graduate of the University of Winnipeg (1968) and studied photographic arts at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute (1972-73). He is currently a free-lance photographer in Winnipeg and has had several exhibits.

Mr. Mirus, also 35, is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, where he studied political science. He presently works as a sound editor and recordist for films.

Business for the good...

(Continued from page 6)

Membership in the UNA provides insurance in the event of death or disability; returns funds paid in after the expiration of a policy; pays a yearly dividend; permits members to subscribe to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly at nominal cost; publishes books; allocates scholarships; supports the Soyuzivka resort; helps needy Ukrainians in other countries, etc.

For example, let us cite the fact that a subscription to Svoboda costs \$40 per year; UNA members, however, are able to receive this daily newspaper for a mere \$7.80.

Another example: during the 20-year term of the average policy, approximately \$650 is saved. When the sum of dividends received during the same 20-year period — some \$130 to \$140 — is added to this amount, it is easy to understand why the monetary gain here is larger than one would receive by putting the same money in a bank account.

In a word, then, taking into consideration these personal and community benefits, it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that insurance with the UNA is a truly expedient and good investment. Therefore, saying that the UNA cannot compete with commercial insurance companies is, in this writer's opinion, a mistake.

Of course, the decision to become a member of the Ukrainian National Association cannot be motivated only by material concerns. Monetary benefit should not be the main concern of a person who wants to belong to his ethnic community, take part in its life and contribute toward its development. However, if one wishes to consider UNA membership from a purely financial aspect, he can see that it has its merits in this regard, too.

As already mentioned, the insurance character of the UNA provides the financial base for the accomplishment of cultural, educational and political (in the broad sense of the word) goals of the entire organization. The UNA's founders learned from the ever-practical Americans. They saw how various insurance companies were becoming wealthy, and they decided to create their own company on the basis of fraternalism, so that profits from the insurance

business would not line the pockets of private owners, but would be returned to members and the entire Ukrainian community.

This financial foundation also gives permanence to the organizational structure. Everyone knows how difficult it is to find persons who would eagerly work on the executive boards of societies, especially as secretaries. But, for minimal compensation, UNA branch secretaries do highly useful work for years and even decades. This financial base enables the UNA to employ several dozen persons as full-time executives and in administrative and clerical roles. Their salaries, to be sure, are minimal, when compared with the salaries of commercial insurance company officers.

Some define the UNA as an insurance company that also works in the cultural and community spheres of life. Perhaps a better description of the UNA would be: a representative community organization that conducts business in order to ensure its own existence and the development of its activity.

In America, this type of connection between business and cultural goals is quite popular. Scholarly institutions, universities and museums are often the owners of apartment buildings. The rent collected on these buildings is then used to realize the goals of the given institution or organization. These institutions invest their funds in various businesses in order to earn a profit. But, while conducting such business, they nonetheless do not take on the character of business organizations.

The 30th UNA Convention has the potential to become the beginning of a new period in the life of the Ukrainian community in this country as well as in the life of Soyuz itself. The events which preceded the convention have contributed toward the public's understanding of the value of this organization as a community organization of Ukrainians in America and toward that community's desire to safeguard the UNA and ensure its continued prosperity.

Union with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association would further increase the potential of this institution. With a combined membership of 100,000 plus, this new organization would be able to better serve the Ukrainian community at large.

The UNA: insurance plus

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, May 22

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.

Saturday, June 5

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Plast unit, Kniahyni, is sponsoring the first art auction at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The preview of all works of art will begin at 4 p.m. The auction starts at 5:15 p.m. admission is \$3.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents the third session of its Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Lecture Series at 4 p.m. The lecture will feature Bohdan Nahaylo, research fellow at HURI, who will discuss "Dissent in Ukraine after Shelest: From the General 'Pogrom' to the Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group."

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual bazaar and raffle from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. All church organizations will sell a variety of unique Ukrainian articles, Ukrainian pastries and bread. The school children will display their special projects and participate in an amateur talent show.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The fifth conference of Stanislavtsi will be held today and tomorrow 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.

Tuesday, June 8

STAMFORD, Conn.: A spiritual retreat for the clergy of Stamford is scheduled through June 11. The priests and deacons of the diocese will participate in this joint retreat at St. Basil's Seminary. Msgr. Andrew Cussack, personnel director of the Diocese of Bridgeport, will conduct the retreat.

ADVANCE NOTICE:

ACCORD, N.Y.: ODUM is sponsoring recreational summer camps for children ages 6-15 from July 18 through August 7. Activities include Ukrainian arts workshops, swimming, hiking, sports, mini-seminars on Ukrainian culture and history.

ACCORD, N.Y.: ODUM's two-week counselor training camp will be held July 4-17. It is open to interested individuals age 15 and up.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The 10th annual ODUM bandura workshop will take place July 18-31 at the Verkhovyna resort. Open to beginner and intermediate players, this year's workshop will also provide an intensive seminar for advanced players. Number of participants for the workshop is limited. For further information and applications to any of the three ODUM-sponsored activities, please write: ODUM Summer Camps, 27 Ventnor Drive, Edison, N.J. 08820, or call (201) 548-7903.

STAMFORD, Conn.: The young adult apostolate of the Diocese of Stamford will sponsor a weekend retreat at St. Basil's Seminary from June 11-13. It is open to young adult singles between the ages of 19 and 30. For more information, write: Sister Dorothea Mihalko SMI, Youth Apostolate, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn. 06902.

SOMERVILLE, N.J.: The League of Ukrainian Catholics is sponsoring the 27th annual sports rally the weekend of July 2, 3 and 4 at the Holiday Inn in Somerville. The weekend will begin on Friday, July 2, at noon. During the afternoon there will be bowling and golf. The evening includes a welcome party with live music. Saturday will be a full day of golf, bowling, volleyball, horse-shoes and a mini-Olympics for children. Sunday will begin with a divine liturgy followed by an awards banquet at the Holiday Inn.

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.



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

Ukrainian engineers...

(Continued from page 2)

Soviet Union and East European countries, Dr. Bailey argued that differentiation makes sense but that it is difficult to ascertain exactly at what point the cost of such a policy outweighs the benefits.

In response to a question about the possibility of establishing a U.S. consulate in Kiev, Dr. Bailey answered that the United States should actually send an ambassador to Kiev since the Ukrainian SSR already has official representation in the United Nations and a mission in New York, adding that the United States should open embassies in all the Soviet republics.

In her speech on "Unanticipated Effects of Directed Science in the USSR," Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky, a microbiologist from Ukraine and a Ukrainian Helsinki Group member, traced the role of science and scientists in the history of the Soviet Union from the October Revolution to the present.

From the outset, she noted, the Soviet government made it clear that it would only finance scientific research which it deemed "appropriate." Soon the hopes of the idealists who thought that it would be possible to withdraw and continue doing pure science were belied by the actions of the Soviet government. Most of the scientists in the early periods of the regime had no proletarian origins and thus were treated as enemies of the people. Ukrainian intellectuals were considered enemies in

a twofold sense — as intellectuals and as Ukrainians.

Beginning in the 1940s, the Soviet Union began to create its own proletarian intelligentsia to replace the one which had been destroyed. Thus, came the emergence of the "Soviet" scientist who, according to Dr. Strokata-Karavansky, was uneducated, had an inferiority complex, yet was arrogant because he was aware of belonging to a privileged class. According to Dr. Strokata-Karavansky, the level of scientific knowledge and ethics fell to such a level as to lead to a process of de-intellectualization.

In the aftermath of Yalta, the Soviet Union undertook new plans to militarize science which led, in turn, to an increase in the salaries of scientists and to the creation of numerous research institutes.

Dr. Strokata-Karavansky characterized Soviet science as being "subordinated," "underdeveloped" and "closed," the latter not only by reason of its military dependency but also because the Soviet Union does not want the world to know the backward nature of Soviet science.

Dr. Strokata-Karavansky concluded that in such conditions the Soviet Union can only maintain itself scientifically up to date, either by trade or by theft, pointing out that the West helps the Soviet Union in both instances. According to Dr. Strokata-Karavansky, without the unilateral scientific contacts, the technology transfer from the West to East and Soviet technological espionage, Soviet science would be in-

capable of further development.

Focusing on "Technology Transfer Issues," Dr. Bohdan Denysyk, who as deputy assistant secretary for export administration is in charge of controlling exports for national security purposes, further examined the issue of technology transfer to the Soviet Union. Dr. Denysyk first illustrated the ways in which technology transfer helps improve the military capabilities of the Soviets, pointing out that the Soviet Union has organized a systematic effort to acquire science and technology from the West, bringing the art of high technology theft close to perfection.

Most striking to Dr. Denysyk was the way in which the Soviets were able to obtain high technology legally through scientific exchanges, access to the Library of Congress, patent information and the like. The Reagan administration, as Dr. Denysyk pointed out, has brought a revision in science policy by placing security concerns ahead of commercial interests.

In concluding his remarks Dr. Denysyk advocated the need for the Ukrainian Engineers' Society in America to become more actively involved in the defense of human rights in the Soviet Union by making their colleagues throughout the world aware of the plight of engineers and other scientists in Ukraine.

Dr. Michael Yarymovych, vice president of Rockwell International, spoke on "The Aerospace Challenge," illustrating with graphs and statistics the military superiority of the Soviet Union after a decade of neglect on the part of the United States, pointing out the dangers which this situation has created for world peace in the 1980s.

According to Dr. Yarymovych, the goal of the United States strategy in its rearmament and weapons-modernization policy should be to force the Soviets to abandon the idea of first-strike capability. He emphasized that technical improvements in the accuracy of the most modern weapons systems had made it possible for the United States to transform its strategic conception from the old doctrine of mutual assured destruction to countering the Soviet concept of nuclear victory.

According to Dr. Yarymovych, the Soviets believe that a nuclear war is winnable, and it is for this reason that they have a civil-defense program — something which he finds is unthinkable in the United States. It is, therefore, necessary to force the Soviets to change their conception of nuclear war by making it clear that the modernization and high accuracy of weapons systems has made it possible for the United States to take as its target the most vulnerable sector of Soviet society, namely, its centralized leadership.

"Space Science in the 1980s," was the topic of Dr. Diane Prinz, a scientist-astronaut who is one of the four candidates now in training in the Space Shuttle mission scheduled for 1984. She spoke of the space science projects of the 1980s, lamenting that the cuts in federal funding have led to a standstill in planetary exploration research. Dr. Prinz indicated that the Space Shuttle program was the only remaining space science project, noting, moreover, that even the realization and the schedule of the three programmed space science research projects were in jeopardy, because private commercial interests may have priority over NASA and scientific projects.

In the final speech, "Multidisciplinary Research in the Universities," Dr. George Gamota, director of the Institute of Science and Technology at the University of Michigan, examined some of the problems in ensuring the scientific and technological leadership of the

United States at a time when the Soviet Union, as well as Japan and other allies, are outspending the United States in per capita research expenditure.

Dr. Gamota examined in particular some of the problems arising from the fact that most of the basic research in the United States takes place in universities. Dr. Gamota pointed out that 75 percent of all the research done in the United States takes place in the top 50 universities. The convergence of research and teaching, the interdisciplinary character of big science today and the problems of motivating faculty members to participate in a team effort were among the problems touched upon.

Pointing out that the Nobel prizes in science received by American scientists were typically obtained for research done at least 10 years earlier, Dr. Gamota argued for the need for close cooperation between government, the universities and private industry to ensure that the United States maintains its scientific and technological leadership.

The conference was closed by Dr. B. Vasyly Nakonechny, president of the Washington chapter of the UESA.

The organizing committee for the conference consisted of: Ihor Vitkovitsky (Naval Research Laboratory), chairman; members: Dr. B. Balco (Physical Dynamics Inc.), Dr. Denysyk (Department of Commerce), Dr. Theodore Kostyuk (NASA/GSFC), George Kuzmycz (Nuclear Regulatory Commission), Dr. Nakonechny (David Taylor Naval Ship R & D Center), E. Zenon Stakhiv (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and Dr. Wasyly Wasylykiwskyj (Physical Dynamics Inc.).

The committee was given support by: Wolchuk and Mayrbaurl Consultants, New York; Frankland and Lienhard Corporation, New York; and Physical Dynamics Inc., Electrophysics Division, Arlington, Va.

Soviets threaten...

(Continued from page 2)

Tatiana Khodorovich and Kronid Liubarsky were forced to emigrate, while Malva Landa was exiled.

Authorities have been pressuring Mr. Khodorovich for several years. The 43-year-old construction engineer, who volunteered to become the fund's administrator in the fall of 1977, lost his position as an engineer in January 1981.

Since then he has been eking out a living doing odd jobs. In addition to the periodic searches, he has been the target of death threats and blackmail attempts.

According to Freedom House, a national human-rights organization, the Russian Social Fund helps an average of 700 political prisoners and their families each year.

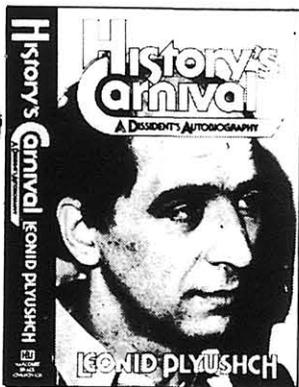
Children and aged parents of prisoners receive about 40 rubles a month and lump sums are given to destitute prisoners upon their release. Wives of prisoners are given money for parcels and trips to labor camps and places of exile.

Prisoners' children also receive presents for Christmas and on their birthdays. Funds are also available to prisoners for medicines and magazine subscriptions.

After news of the searches at Mr. Khodorovich's home reached Mr. Solzhenitsyn last fall, he remarked: "That is what presents a threat to the Communists — help given to children. A rocket power has discovered its enemies."

In a letter which recently reached the West, Mr. Khodorovich warned that the social fund is under official attack. "In the given situation," he said, "the fund, which helps those in need, is itself in need of support and defense."

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LEONID PLYUSHCH
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CARNIVAL**
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EDITED AND TRANSLATED
BY MARCO CARYNNYK

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Here is an exceptionally able and attractive personality whose open dissent over a decade involved him in the affairs of human rights activists, Ukrainian patriots, Jewish emigrants and Crimean Tatars. Here is the same man punished by four years of captivity, first in jails, then in the toils of the KGB's corrupt psychiatry. And here is the heroic resistance of his wife and friends — the sine qua non for the Western campaign that eventually springs him from a Dnipropetrovsk prison — and soon afterward from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Plyushch tells this whole remarkable story with striking but not false modesty. He constantly digresses to expound his views on a multitude of related topics: cybernetics, psychology, psychiatry, politics, history, sociology, anthropology, nationalism, language, literature, ethics and — perhaps his ultimate concern — philosophy. Sometimes his thoughts are conventional, or tantamount to one by not being developed. More often they are highly intelligent and stimulating — as when he discusses the Soviet elite's trend toward making itself hereditary or the need for the democratic movement to widen its platform.

PETER REDDAWAY
The New York Times Book Review
May 20 1979

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Metropolitan Mstyslav...

(Continued from page 1)

Sulyk of the U.S. Ukrainian Catholic Church, who came from Philadelphia for this singular occasion.

Over 900 persons assembled in the Home of Ukrainian Culture at 1 p.m. to honor the primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The program was opened by the Very Rev. Protospyr Semien Hayuk, who briefly underscored the significance of the jubilee. He also asked the Very Rev. Presbyter Stephan Bilak, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory who is also an auditor of the Ukrainian National Association, to serve as master of ceremonies. Ms. Babak then sang the U.S. national anthem, followed by two solo numbers.

The keynote speaker at the jubilee banquet was Dr. Yuriy Kryvolap, vice president of the Metropolitan's Council, who clearly depicted the life and multifaceted activities of the jubilarian.

Metropolitan Mstyslav (secular name: Stepan Ivanovych Skrypnyk) was born on April 10, 1898, in Poltava into a prominent Ukrainian Kozak and religious family, which has produced a number of high-ranking clergymen, monks and national leaders.

His father was descended from Poltavian Kozaks, while his mother, Mariamna, was the sister of Symon V. Petliura, former commander-in-chief (holovny otaman) of Ukrainian armies and head of the Directorate (1918-20) of the Ukrainian National Republic, who had a great and beneficial influence upon the formative years of the future metropolitan.

During the struggle of the Ukrainian people for independence in 1917, Stepan Skrypnyk served as an officer in the Ukrainian army. After the collapse of the independent Ukrainian state, he was interned, with thousands of other Ukrainian soldiers, by the Polish government in a POW camp in Kalish.

Upon his release he plunged into Ukrainian religious and national life in Volhynia. From 1930 to 1939 he was a member of the Polish Parliament in Warsaw, and became active in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, being a member of the Eparchal Council in Kholm.

After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, the future metropolitan, who had by then been widowed, decided to dedicate his life to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He became a deacon in April 1942, and on May 14, 1942, he was ordained a bishop by Bishop Nikanor, along with five other bishops in St. Andrew's Cathedral in Kiev. He was to take the episcopal see in the city of Pereyaslav.

Briefly thereafter Vladyka Mstyslav visited several cities in Ukraine, such as Pereyaslav, Kremenchuk, Lubny, Khorol, Poltava and Kharkiv, where he organized new Ukrainian Orthodox parishes and councils. But his great work was soon interrupted by the Nazis, who quickly forbade all travel in Ukraine and arrested him. From August 1942 to the fall of 1943 he was kept by the Gestapo in the prisons of Chernyiv, Pryluky and Kiev.

The end of World War II found him — with hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainian refugees — in Germany. He organized a number of Ukrainian Orthodox parishes and councils in West Germany, France, Belgium and England.

Bishop Mstyslav was made an archbishop in 1947 and delegated to Canada

to head the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church there. After three years, in 1950, he came to the United States, where at the Unification Sobor the same year, he became assistant to Metropolitan Ioan (Teodorovych) and president of the Consistory. After the death of Metropolitan Ioan, Archbishop Mstyslav became the metropolitan.

The past several years have been a period of rapid growth for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America thanks to the unswerving efforts and organizational ability of Metropolitan Mstyslav. These accomplishments include the purchase of vast grounds in South Bound Brook, the construction of the memorial church, the Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery, the museum, printing shop, the new Home of Ukrainian Culture, archives and library, Ukrainian schools the publication of liturgical books, as well as the issuance of Ukraine Pravoslavne Slovo (Ukrainian Orthodox Word), and much, much more.

Congratulatory messages

In a telegram to Metropolitan Mstyslav, President Ronald Reagan stated:

"I offer my heartfelt congratulations as you celebrate this special anniversary. As you commemorate the years you have dedicated to the spiritual well-being of others, Nancy and I are pleased to express our good wishes for this occasion. Your life's work has been a response to that special strength of our nation which has been forged by those, like yourself, who have been willing to devote themselves to God's work. In bringing solace and comfort to the human spirit, you have helped to strengthen the foundation of faith which is mankind's most vital asset. "May God Bless you and keep you."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, in addition to his warm congratulations, wrote to Metropolitan Mstyslav:

"...I should like to tell you that the plight of Father Vasyl Romaniuk has remained close to my heart. My chaplain will be attending the Conference of Religious Leaders in Moscow this month and I have asked him to indicate my concern for Father Romaniuk's welfare."

At the conclusion of the jubilee banquet, special greetings were delivered by Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky on behalf of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Bishop Izyaslav of the Byelorussian Orthodox Church. Also present was Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, UNA auditor.

Thanking all those present was Yaroslav Skrypnyk, the son of Metropolitan Mstyslav, who came from Edmonton to take part in this joyful event in honor of his father.

Taking part in the jubilee concert on Saturday night, were Walter Sochan, UNA supreme secretary, with his wife Neonila, and Ulana Diachuk, UNA supreme treasurer, with her husband Volodymyr.

Among the many representatives of U.S. Ukrainian organizations present was Ivan Bazarko, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Representing the UNA at this historic occasion were Dr. John O. Flis, president of the UNA, with his wife Mary; Mary Dushnyck, vice president of the UNA; Wasyl Orichowsky, UNA supreme organizer, with his wife Daria; and Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, with his wife Yaroslava.

The banquet concluded with a benediction delivered by Archbishop Mark.

Rochester prepares...

(Continued from page 4)

Church. On Tuesday night, the Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army is planning a reunion at the hall.

There will also be plenty of opportunities for guests to visit St. Joseph's, the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Epiphany, St. Mary's and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Churches during the week of the convention.

Tours of Eastman Kodak and Xerox will also be given. There are five live theatres in the downtown area. A playhouse is located on the mezzanine level of the Genesee Plaza Holiday Inn.

The Memorial Art Gallery, owned by the University of Rochester, exhibits a collection of world art. The home of George Eastman is an

International Museum of Photography. The Museum and Science Center is a 12-acre cultural complex featuring exhibits of history, anthropology, natural sciences and technology as well as the world's first computer-automated Planetarium. The Eastman Theatre showcases some of the finest Philharmonic concerts.

During the convention week, the Ukrainian community and the UNA Convention Committee have organized a few events. These include a concert on Sunday, May 23, at 6:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn. Other special activities that will be sponsored by UNA Branch 316, Ukrainian Civic Center, are: Monday, May 24 — "Get Acquainted and Reunion Party"; Tuesday, May 25 — the film "Ukrainians in Rochester"; Wednesday, May 26 — a Smorgasbord dinner; and Friday, May 28 — a farewell party.

Philadelphia...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Hawrysz, speaking for the committee, discussed preparations for the upcoming convention, and submitted 15 resolutions/recommendations to the by-laws committee.

He said that the committee had held two meetings to formulate the 15 proposals.

After a point-by-point reading of the recommendations by Mr. Hawrysz, participants discussed the proposals before unanimously adopting 14 of the 15.

Among the recommendations were: to support the merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; to make a provision in the UNA by-laws for district committees; to merge inactive branches and those having less than 15 members with other branches; and to mail The Weekly gratis to all branch secretaries to enable them to use it as UNA promotional material.

Other recommendations were: to require all new members age 20 and up to pay, along with membership dues, for a subscription to Svoboda, or, if a given member does not read Ukrainian, The Weekly; to hold the next UNA convention at Soyuzivka; to award UNA scholarships in amounts of \$100-\$300 via the branch secretaries instead of mailing the funds directly to the student's college; to lower the cost of

children's camps at Soyuzivka in order to increase the number of children attending, and to give discounts to children recommended by branches and districts.

Aside from the recommendations, the delegates also discussed organizing matters. All seemed to agree that each delegate should try to enroll new members before the opening of the convention.

Following the discussions, Ms. Haras and Mr. Butrey addressed the meeting, promising to work with the Philadelphia District and congratulating the district on its organizing drive. The district met over 100 percent of its quota last year.

Mr. Odezynskyj added that new membership applications should be brought up to the Rochester convention.

Before the meeting was adjourned — and following tradition — a steering committee was elected. The committee is empowered to call a caucus of UNA delegates not only from the Philadelphia district, but from other areas in Pennsylvania.

Elected to the committee were: Messrs. Hawrysz, Nych, Skalczuk, Tarnawsky Jewtushenko and Jasiw, as well as Bohdan Artymyshyn.

After the meeting was adjourned, discussions continued over refreshments.

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COMBAT ...

(Continued from page 9)

■ "Prof. Feld is quite right in stating that only an agreement between the U.S. and the USSR to end the futile arms race can stop the slide into oblivion. His article, however, contains some very puzzling statements. He refers to 'Russian commanders,' 'Russian pamphlet,' while in other places speculating about what the 'Russians think.'

"Way back when, while in fourth grade, I was taught that the Russian Empire came to an end in November of 1917 and was replaced by the Soviet Union. Things must have changed since then, because, as Prof. Feld implies, there is now a 'Russian' army controlled by 'Russian commanders'; or is it maybe that the Red Army is controlled by Russians to the exclusion of other Soviets?..."

"It is of course, possible that Prof. Feld has something else in mind when referring to 'Russians,' which would be regrettable for different reasons. In any well-prepared article the author should avoid usages which are ambiguous or misleading. If, however, a special use of a term is absolutely necessary, then the author has an obligation to the reader to state clearly just what he means. I would personally like to urge the editors of Technology Review to discourage articles which use sloppy terminology, for they contribute to confusion instead of promoting knowledge, which is their purpose." — I. Pelech, PhD, '62, Whippany, N.J., in a letter to the editor of Technology Review, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

■ "The Russian Empire under the tsars has been described as being a prison of nations. The rulers of the Soviet regime have diligently strived to eradicate all vestiges of national, cultural and religious differences in their prison. To some degree, this Russification process has been successful, especially with regard to the use of force.

"You have continually disregarded the existence of 15 republics in the Soviet Union, as well as the existence of 130 million non-Russians, even though this issue has been brought to your attention. Every time you describe the USSR as being Russia or its citizens, regardless of their nationality, as Russians, you are reinforcing the process of Russification...." — Roman Zabihach, Media Action Coalition, in a letter to William F. Buckley Jr., The National Review, New York.

■ "The apparent difficulty in categorizing the precise numerics of Russian casualties during the last 60 years, as encountered by you or whoever wrote that silly column of yours, must be attributed to the inability in differentiating between the Russian and the non-Russian component of the USSR. Unfamiliarity with the region's history only compounds this difficulty.

"If indeed between 43 and 52 million Russians were killed in the 32-year period, then how many, one might ask, non-Russians were killed in the same period? Have you ever heard of the government-instituted famine of 1931-33 in which 4 to 9 million people died? Since when did western Ukraine become 'one half of Poland'? When and how did Russia manage to

establish an independent from the USSR army to attack Finland? If the National Socialists and the Soviet Communists are responsible for the slaughter of the Russian people, then who is responsible for the slaughter of the non-Russian people of the USSR? Could it be the Russian right-wing conservatives?..."

"The pen is mightier than the sword. But then something must also be said about the truth. To that end I do believe that you owe your readers an explanation and the non-Russian nationalities of the USSR an apology...." — Z. Onufryk, vice president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of Morris County, in a letter to William F. Buckley Jr., The National Review, New York.

■ "You are quite right, I was quite wrong to identify the Polovchaks as Russian. I know better and knew better, but we make mistakes from time to time...." — Jane Pauley, "Today," NBC News, New York, in a letter to Walter J. Lesiuk, Ukrainian Culture Center.

■ "...I read with considerable interest the article on young Walter and family. Though informative and generally well-written, the article contains one serious error which warrants correction.

"The author uses the word 'Russian' and 'Ukraine' synonymously throughout the article with no distinction observed. For example, 'Lvov' is not a Russian city and, in fact, is a Ukrainian city (Lviv) in the Ukrainian Republic, which is one of 15 republics or national homelands such as Armenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Uzbekistan, etc. American understanding of the USSR is greatly hindered by the popular use of 'Russia' to refer to non-Russian cultures and peoples....

"Since we in this land, the United States, are free to print the truth, let us accord Ukrainians that which they yearn...." — Andrew Pankiw, Columbus, Ohio, in a letter to Jack Anderson, "Washington Merry-Go-Round."

■ "The tragic events in Poland underscore once again the value of freedom and the brutality of the Communist dictators, who are trying to suppress it....

"It is particularly regrettable to me that the Daily Record's front page article titled 'Local Poles Fear Soviet Reprisals' on December 14 refers to 'Russia' when it means 'Soviet Union' and to 'Russians,' when it means 'Soviets.' This is wrong for a number of reasons. To begin with, the terms 'Russia' and 'Soviet Union' have a much different meaning, and the difference is not just a matter of empty semantics. More importantly, talking about a Russian invasion of Poland creates a completely wrong impression that it is a struggle between Polish and Russian people, an ethnic conflict with some political undertones.

"The truth is that we are witnessing a determined effort of the Communists to enslave the Polish people as they have already done in Ukraine, the Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere; it is a struggle of free men against Communist tyranny, a conflict of political philosophies as to how men shall live...." — Ivan Pelech, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of Morris County, in a letter published in the Daily Record, Morristown, N.J.

■ "In your September 10 article on Eugene Volokh, it was stated that Eugene's grandmother speaks

Russian and German but no English and that the Volokhs are immigrants from Kiev.

"Kiev is the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the official language is Ukrainian. Isn't it strange that she cannot speak the language of the country she came from?"

"That is the Soviet policy of Russification at work. In the words of a New York cab driver who was a Jewish emigre from Kiev, he did not learn Ukrainian because it wasn't 'healthy' to do so.

"In your September 11 article on the Soviet drought, you spoke of 'European Russia.' On what map can it be found? Austro-Hungarian Empire?"

"You also used the term 'Asiatic Russia.' How many and which republics did you mean?..." — Helena Kozak, Philadelphia, in a letter to the editor, The Wall Street Journal.

■ "Your editorial states that at the time of the Yalta Conference, much of Eastern Europe was under the control of the Red Army and that the Soviets would not relinquish these areas without a fight. In fact, at that time the Red Army was not in control of large sections of the Soviet Union due to armed resistance, and without Allied support, would have been hard-pressed to continue fighting against external enemies.

"The Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which carried on a war against both the Nazis and the Soviets, at times controlled 200,000 square miles of territory. At the time of Yalta it controlled most of Ukraine, including areas within 100 miles of Yalta itself, as well as sections of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

"The Yalta agreements allowed the Soviets to encircle these major areas of resistance and slowly squeeze them....

"The West's best opportunity to effectively oppose the Soviets was at Yalta, or, if they were unwilling to back down in negotiations, immediately thereafter by aiding the resistance movement fighting against them...." — Leonard Lefahuk, Atlanta, in a letter published in The Wall Street Journal.

■ "I would like to take this opportunity to commend you for all your efforts to correct any wrong information about Ukraine in the media. I think you are doing a great job and I look forward to seeing your articles in The Ukrainian Weekly.

"I would like to bring to your attention a book published by Dell Publishing in August 1981 by Michael Wagman, called 'The Far Horizons,' which I read in a paperback edition...." — Oksana Kuryszyn, Maspeth, N.Y., in a letter to the Media Action Coalition.

A "sampler" from Michael Wagman's "Far Horizons"

A shot rang out. The man tumbled forward and lay still.

"You see what happens to traitors to the Ukraine?" Petlura shouted, his revolver still pointed at the corpse.

A woman threw herself on top of the dead man and screamed.

"I know you are Jews just by the smell!" Petlura fired his revolver again, killing the woman. He yanked his horse around in a tight circle, signaling to the other horsemen, then motioning to the two men in the cart with Soybel and Munya. Spurring his horse, Petlura dashed from the square toward the hills.

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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 the 3 months following graduation of applicant and must be fully repaid over a maximum of twenty equal quarterly installments

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

Alexander Myshuha...

(Continued from page 7)

plant for central Europe was in Aussig (now called Usti), a center which pressed discs for Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland and later, after its formation, Czechoslovakia. This plant also supplied Galicia, the Ukrainian territory under Austria until the end of World War I.

Aussig production center

The Aussig factory was established well before World War I as a budget local center under the Gramophone name, and its catalog must have been assembled by culling masters from various sources. The Aussig discs were distinguished from the regular Gramophone series by new numbers: seven digits for 12-inch records (beginning with 0) and six digits for 10-inch discs, namely the 0222000 and 222000 series. Since Menzinsky's 12-inch Gramophone 0222006/7 from Aussig comes from a 1910 recording, the Myshuha is estimated as issued in 1911/12 (items 4-6 in the table).

James Dennis (England) stated that Aussig's issues, being a cheap line, were not taken care of and are usually in a well-worn state. This condition of regular vs. budget series continued later. The famed Ukrainian pianist Lubka Kolesa recorded on the regular label "His Master's Voice," and her records are well-preserved today because at time of issue they were highly priced. In contrast, Ukrainian tenor Orest Rusnak recorded only on the more local Electrola series, and copies of his records are rare today.

The rarity of Aussig issues today is such that very few of them turn up at all, let alone in reasonable condition. Collector Syd Gray (England) remembered examining the Tosti/Dluski Zonophone issue (items 2 and 3 in table) offered for sale at one time in a "battered" condition for \$250, but he did not purchase the disc.

Bits of data

Scattered information has appeared in various sources about Myshuha's recordings for the Gramophone Company. L. D. Noskowsky, for example, in his article "The Warsaw Opera 1900-10" ("Record Collector," September 1952) made a passing reference to Myshuha's recording for Gramophone between 1902-09.

In the memoirs of the late composer Stanislav Liudkevych the musician mentioned hearing the tenor on discs in a Jontek aria (Moniuszko's "Halka") and in a Cavatina (Gounod's "Faust"). It is gratifying, at least, to hear about the existence of the Jontek aria, because that part was one of the tenor's most durable vehicles. The Liudkevych statement first appeared in a collection of memoirs about Myshuha published in 1938 in Lviv, and subsequently reissued in additional editions in Ukraine. The statement was unfortunately the only one of its kind in the above-mentioned volume.

The latest development in the search for Myshuha recordings in decent condition is the following: The last verse of Tosti's song was included on a Soviet long-playing record of dramatic readings of works by Ukrainian author Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky (Melodia label D-033799/800, monophonic, issued in 1974). The music recorded is too brief to make any conclusive statement on the quality of voice heard.

The breakthrough, if it ever comes, in the study of Myshuha recordings, will occur only if at least two or three records are located in good condition so that their contents may be analyzed and properly appreciated. Until that happens, Myshuha on record will remain an unknown echo of the distant past.

Acknowledgements

For valuable data supplied for this article I am indebted to record specialists Alan Kelly, Dr. J.F. Perkins and E.A. Hughes, all three from the British Institute of Recorded Sound and EMI, Ltd., and to collector Syd Gray of the Woodbridge Record Shop in Suffolk, England.

Special thanks is due also to James Dennis, rare record expert and editor-in-chief of the journal Record Collector (England) for additional information and guidance in these problematic early record issues, which he granted in his several letters over the years.

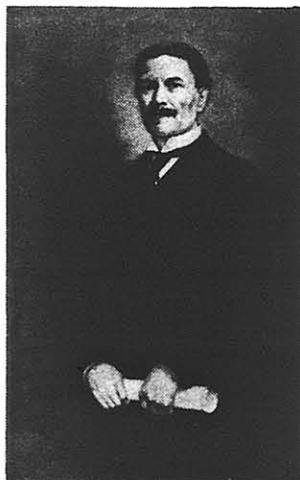
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Portrait of Myshuha by Mykola Ivanuk.

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Wytywky on dialogue...

(Continued from page 5)

hope for the best, that is, that these negative sentiments do not surface to rudely torpedo our carefully laid plans and schemes.

Although faith can sometimes bring about even miracles, hope tends to be a very flimsy basis upon which to proceed in anything except perhaps love — and even there hope has its limitations. We might instead try to overcome the sentiments by working to reverse them. Thus we might organize a series of Ukrainian-Rusyn love-ins and see if we can't, under a propitious set of circumstances of conviviality — good food, wine and a song or two can do wonders to foster intergroup relations — plant seeds of good will and fellowship so that these can flower and take the place of the weeds of distrust or dislike.

Although this route has much to recommend it and ought to be pursued, it must be realized that it will take a long time to bear fruit. So we return, once again, to the question of what do we do for the present?

We must begin with the realization that the ultimate success of any bridge-building efforts will depend not upon sentiments but on the presence or absence of shared group interests. We can and should try to dispel negative sentiments toward each other, but we should also understand that we do not have to love each other to cooperate, collaborate and gain a better understanding of each other.

Ukrainians and some Rusyns think that they are the same people. Other Rusyns say that although they may not

know what they are, they are certain of one thing, and that is that they are not Ukrainians. Whatever the case, it should be obvious that this debate is of a kind that does not get settled very easily or quickly no matter how much good food or drink is consumed collectively even under the very best of circumstances. But despite this cleavage, it does not mean that we cannot develop an agenda of common interests.

The Ukrainian American and Rusyn American communities are two distinct communities. Whether or not it is unfortunate that this came to be is largely beside the point today, because thinking that it should not have happened that way cannot change reality.

But before, if ever, we come to an agreement as to what unifies us and what makes us distinct, it should also be clear that there are important non-controversial points of convergence.

Our two communities are both ethnic communities in a sea of assimilationist pressures toward simply becoming bleached Americans. Our communities are both East European ethnic communities with a lot of shared history and experience in this country as such ethnics. And, of course, our communities are both Eastern rite Christian, whether Catholic or Orthodox. Then, also similarly, fraternalism play a central role in our communities' lives, and so on.

I think, though I am not certain, that this is enough on which to develop a common agenda of interests, and it is to an identification of such interests that we will have to proceed as a first step once representatives of our communities decide to pursue bridge-building in a serious and sustained fashion.

Magosci on dialogue...

(Continued from page 5)

Rusyn,' which is really 'Learn Carpatho-Ukrainian.' Maybe I didn't tell you all that happened in what was the eastern part of Czechoslovakia in 1944-45... Carpatho-Ukraine is part of the Ukrainian SSR since 1944-45. It is called 'Podkarpachka oblasch' of the Ukrainian SSR. It is not good to be stubborn and also, 'hard-nosed.'"

And in order that you do not get the impression that such views are simply reactions on the part of less sophisticated elements within the Ukrainian community, I might quote finally from an article that appeared in June 1980 in Suchasnist, the leading Ukrainian journal in the West. Moreover, it is from the pen of Prof. Vasylyl Markus, associate editor of the authoritative forthcoming English version of the alphabetical encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Commenting on the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center and the general efforts to revive a sense of Carpatho-Rusyn identity and to stimulate among group members an interest in their ethnic heritage, Prof. Markus states: "It makes no sense to create something contrary to the processes and efforts of the last 60 years in Transcarpathia, for life itself condemns such an initiative to failure."

Now I do not mention these few examples simply to express the displeasure that Carpatho-Rusyns might have because of what Ukrainians think of them. Rather, I relate them because I believe they are widespread in the Ukrainian community and that they must be corrected before any serious intergroup cooperation can be contemplated. How, for instance, can you have a folk festival with representation by both groups if one group denies the other's existence? I understand that this has happened on more than one occasion in recent years.

And what can and should be done? Education, or re-education. Ukrainian newspapers should carry more articles about the Carpatho-Rusyn community. And if they cannot find such information by themselves, then they should reprint articles from the Carpatho-Rusyn American, or the Byzantine Catholic and Orthodox newspapers, or the Greek Catholic Union Messenger. And some efforts should also be made in Ukrainian Saturday schools and other cultural programs to point out the distinct characteristics of what they might call Carpatho-Ukraine.

And perhaps Ukrainians themselves should in part use the historical names Rus' and Rusyn and realize that there is nothing wrong with people who choose to preserve those names as descriptive of their cultural heritage. If Ukrainian can be beautiful, why can't Rusyn be beautiful, too?

Finally, Ukrainians must realize that their understanding of the historical past might not be shared by others. For instance, Mr. Hamulak's article called for potential cooperation with Carpatho-Rusyns in the upcoming celebration in 1988 of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Well, at least for Carpatho-Rusyns of the Byzantine Catholic faith, Vladimir's conversion in 988 came over a century too late, because they have already celebrated their conversion to Christianity by Ss. Cyril and Methodius.

In 1963, they recognized the 1,100th anniversary of the Cyril and Methodian mission to Moravia which ostensibly reached the Subcarpathian region. And even though the historical evidence concerning Christianity in the Carpathians as early as the ninth century is extremely tenuous, the Byzantine Catholic Church in the United States

believes the diocese of Mukacevo from which they descend was the result of the Cyril and Methodian mission. Whether or not this view is provable is irrelevant; they believe it, and therefore Vladimir's conversion in 988 has little or no significance for them and is viewed as a Ukrainian celebration, not theirs.

I have spoken at some length about Ukrainians. Education or re-education is necessary for Carpatho-Rusyns as well. Quite frankly, when it comes to ethnicity or cultural identity, Carpatho-Rusyns have often been afraid or have felt threatened by Ukrainians. This stems partially from the fact that Ukrainians have been enormously successful in creating vibrant ethnic organizations with a clear sense of their own history and cultural framework.

Carpatho-Rusyns, on the other hand, have little or no sense of the cultural heritage of their ancestors. At best, they may be aware of distinct religious practices within their Eastern Christian Churches, but then even some of these, at least in the United States, have decreased in number because of Roman Catholic and other influences.

Moreover, many persons and clerical leaders of Carpatho-Rusyn background have come to believe that they are part of no ethnic group, but rather simply Christians of the Byzantine Catholic or Orthodox variety. In a sense, they believe they have either skipped the historical stage of national and ethnic particularism or that they never left the era of medieval universalism.

Working from such a mind set, they associate ethnicity, patriotism and interest in one's own linguistic and historical roots with nationalism, which in turn, is perceived as something negative. Moreover, Ukrainians are all considered nationalists whose emphasis on cultural particularism is a threat to religious unity.

Carpatho-Rusyns, therefore, have to realize that there is a difference between pride in one's heritage and nationalism, and that even nationalism is not an evil in and of itself — one leading Carpatho-Rusyn church historian did not even realize that there was a difference between nationalism and national socialism of the Nazi German variety.

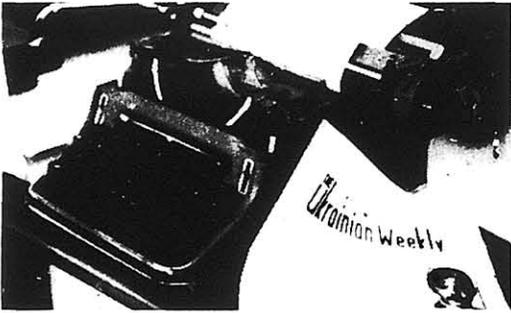
Carpatho-Rusyns must also realize that in order to deal on an equal basis with others (let alone have pride in themselves), they must know who they are, and must understand the particularities of their cultural heritage and not hide behind a pseudo-facade of religious universalism or of bland and non-descript Americanism.

Feeling more secure about themselves, Carpatho-Rusyns will then be able to deal more comfortably with their Ukrainian brethren. They may even try to learn more about Ukrainians, and not simply repeat antiquated perceptions that Ukrainians are separatists and national extremists, or that Ukraine has existed at most for only the past century.

In conclusion, let me return to what I said at the outset. My remarks, based on a look at the historic context of Carpatho-Rusyns and Ukrainians in the United States, and my mentioning of several examples of discord between the two groups were not intended to undermine efforts at understanding and cooperation. Rather, they were a modest attempt at an appraisal of the real situation such as it existed in the past and, alas, still exists today.

Only by understanding where we have been and where we are now, can we expect to move forward. Let us hope that through understanding and mutual respect for each other it may be possible some day to move forward together.

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