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Letters reveal Shukhevych lost 99 percent of sight



Yuriy Shukhevych

During the past month, many letters were received from Ukraine, from persons close to Ukrainian political prisoner and Helsinki monitor Yuriy Shukhevych. Those persons in the West who received such letters learned that Mr. Shukhevych has lost 99 percent of his sight. As a result, when he was recently allowed a visit by his mother, he did not recognize her from among the observers present.

Having obtained similar information, Sviatoslav and Nina Karavansky decided to redouble efforts on Shukhevych's behalf in the United States. Through Rep. Charles Dougherty (R-Pa.), chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, the Karavansky's appealed to the U.S. Congress, citing two recent House concurrent resolutions in defense of Mr. Shukhevych.

Each of the Karavansky's knew Mr. Shukhevych: Mr. Karavansky spent time with him in prison camps, while Mrs. Karavansky established contact with him while he was free for a very brief period of time.

Below is the full text of their appeal to the U.S. Congress.

by Sviatoslav Karavansky
and Nina Strokata

When future historians write the book of Soviet KGB crimes, they will have to add to the long list of horrific facts the blinding of dissidents. Yes, those who were coolly killing millions of people on the grounds of "scientific" theories can boast about this too.

News came from beyond the barbed wires and iron bars: Yuriy Shukhevych, the eternal prisoner of the Soviet jails whose crime was writing down two dozen critical words about the Soviet regime, lost 99 percent of his sight after an operation performed in the prison hospital. That is, he was in fact blinded.

The blinding of Mr. Shukhevych, who became prisoner at the age of 14 only for the reason that he was a son of the Ukrainian guerrilla leader, Gen. Roman Shukhevych, is one more link in the long chain of KGB crimes against humanity and against Ukrainian people.

Yuriy Shukhevych was arrested for the first time in 1943 when he was 14. The legal commutations during the "thaw period," which were expected to release all sentenced juvenile political prisoners, didn't touch Mr. Shukhevych. On the contrary, he was once more sentenced in 1958 for so-called "cell's crime." This time, his "crime" was his critical views about the Soviet reality expressed in the prison cell. "The liberalization" of the Soviet regime which was so talked about in the West, passed by Mr. Shukhevych. He had to serve another 10 years until 1968.

After being released in 1968, Mr. Shukhevych was deported to the Caucasus, to serve five more years of exile, where he married, becoming the father of two charming children. But the hand of the Soviet Ukrainian-hating Moloch reached him even there. In March 1972 he was arrested and sentenced a third time. He earned the title of the "very dangerous state criminal" and 11 years of the most severe penalty — confinement for writing down two dozen words.

Those who know what the confinement of the "very dangerous state criminals" in Vladimir prison means won't wonder that after 11 years of such imprisonment the prisoner becomes blind, or paralyzed, or mentally ill. But, it was just that penalty — 11 years confinement in Vladimir — that was chosen for Mr. Shukhevych, who had already served a 20-year sentence. Soviet legislation anticipates that after serving half a sentence the prisoner can be transferred from the jail to the prison camp (that means to the jail with the weaker regime), but even this "humanity" was not applied to Mr. Shukhevych.

Being very well-informed, KGB

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Ukrainian refugees from Poland learn about immigration procedures

by Dr. Walter Dushnyk

NEW YORK — Some 60 young Ukrainian men and women who recently arrived from Poland, attended a meeting on Saturday, June 5, at the auditorium of the Ukrainian Liberation Front in downtown Manhattan to hear about steps and procedures connected with acquiring permanent legal status by aliens in the United States.

The meeting was organized and sponsored by the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna, which is striving to bring assistance and help to Ukrainian Lemkos, who had been expelled in great numbers by the Polish Communist government in 1946-47 from the Carpathian region of Ukraine. Most of some 250,000 Ukrainian Lemkos were forcibly deported to the so-called "recovered territories" in western Poland.

Myron Mycio, president of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna, who himself was a member of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and a former political prisoner in Soviet concentration camps, spoke about the aims and actual work of the organization.

Acting as moderator at the meeting was his wife, Katherine Mycio, who outlined briefly the purpose of the meeting. In connection with political events in Poland in the last few months, several hundred young Ukrainian men and women found themselves in the West — Western Europe, the United States and Canada. They cannot or will not return to Poland, but want to remain here.

The principal speaker at the meeting was Lydia Savoyka, staff member of the U.S. Catholic Conference and a member of the Federal Advisory Committee

of the United States Immigration Service.

She said that in the United States there are several million illegal aliens, mostly those from Mexico and the Central American countries, as well as hundreds of immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe, and Asia.

The Ukrainian immigrants of recent date belong in the latter category, they came to America as tourists, students and political refugees seeking political asylum. All three categories of immigrants have considerable difficulties in changing their status to qualify for permanent stay in the United States.

However, Miss Savoyka added, a change of one's immigration status is possible and feasible, although it takes persistent efforts and a knowledge of the perplexity of American immigration laws. America still needs all kinds of specialists — technicians, engineers, artisans, tool-and-die makers, carpenters, bakers — and those who possess such skills are surely to be accepted for permanent residence in this country, she said.

A change of a student's status to the status of regular immigrant requires "hard-proof" documentary evidence that such a candidate was accepted by a bona fide American college or university, and that he has financial means to sustain himself at the university.

Still another problem for newcomers is to receive the so-called "green card" which attests to the legal status of an immigrant in America, as well as the Social Security card, both of which are required by American employers. Such documents, continued Miss Savoyka, are absolutely essential and must be

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UFA convention opens tomorrow

SCRANTON, Pa. — The 20th Convention of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, the second largest Ukrainian fraternal society, gets under way at the association's Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y., on Monday, June 21.

The convention will continue through Friday, June 25.

Besides electing a new Executive Committee, Auditing Committee and Supreme Assembly, the convention delegates will be asked to vote on whether they support the idea of a merger between the UFA and the Ukrainian National Association.

Delegates to the recent UNA convention voted overwhelmingly in favor of such a move.

The UFA convention program also includes addenda to the reports of

officers, and those of the editors of Narodna Volya, the official organ of the UFA, and Forum, the UFA-published magazine.

Also to be discussed are by-laws changes, organizing and publishing matters, and the Verkhovyna resort.

A highlight of the convention will be the banquet on Wednesday evening, June 23, which will be attended by convention delegates and invited guests. Founded in 1911, the UFA is based in Scranton, Pa., and has branches throughout the United States and Canada. It has assets of \$10 million, 23,000 members and some \$28 million insurance in force.

The current supreme president of the UFA is John Oleksyn.

Soviet woman to rejoin spouse in West

MOSCOW — Tatyana I. Lozansky, 29, one of a group of Soviet citizens on a hunger strike to press for the right to join spouses in the West, has been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union and join her husband in the United States, according to the June 12 issue of The New York Times.

Mrs. Lozansky, whose father, Gen. Ivan Yershov, is a civil defense officer, was in the 32nd day of a hunger strike when she was told by her father that he had interceded with officials in support of her bid to emigrate.

Two others, Yuri Balovlenkov and Iosif Kiblitky, are still fasting, and have reportedly lost 22 to 30 pounds. Mrs. Lozansky was said to be extremely weak as a result of taking only water during her fast, which began May 10.

Mrs. Lozansky has been trying since 1976 to rejoin Eduard D. Lozansky in the West. Mrs. Lozansky, a chemist, said that she divorced her 41-year-old husband, a physicist at the University of Rochester, six years ago to enable him to leave the country. She said that authorities had promised that she and the couple's daughter, now 11, could follow later.

Her plan backfired, however, when authorities barred her exit on the grounds that Mr. Lozansky was no longer her husband. Meanwhile, her husband remarried her by proxy in Washington in a ceremony which coincided with the beginning of her hunger strike.

Mr. Lozansky, who is Jewish, qualified for emigration but not with his wife, who is a Russian. But perhaps Mrs. Lozansky's biggest obstacle until now was her father's staunch opposition to her leaving the country. When he finally relented after meeting with his daughter in an apartment which she shared with other female hunger-strikers, the way was clear for her emigration.

Several weeks earlier, another member of the group, Andrei Frolov, a 51-year-old journalist, was given permission to leave the Soviet Union to join his wife, Lois Sydney Becker, in Chicago. They had met while she was a student in Moscow University, and were married in May 1981.

Mr. Balovlenkov, a 32-year-old computer programmer, has been married since December 1978 to Yelena Kusmenko, a nurse at Baltimore City Hospital. They met when she came to the USSR as a tourist in 1977. They have a daughter, Kateryna, born in the summer of 1980.

Mr. Kiblitky, a 36-year-old artist, is married to a West German school teacher, Renata Zobel of Dusseldorf. He was denied permission to go to Israel in 1971, and married Ms. Zobel, a teacher at the West German Embassy School here, in 1978. They have a son, Mark Leonard, born in 1980.

Two other members of the group, Tatyana Azure, 30, and Marija Jurgutis, who had been on a hunger strike, are now reported taking food. Mrs. Azure, a physicist from Vladimir, married Armand Azure, a Frenchman, in 1979. She said her emigration papers have been denied for security reasons on the grounds that she once lived in Arzamas, a city closed to foreigners. She added that she had not lived there since 1972.

Mrs. Jurgutis, a Lithuanian whose husband defected seven years ago and now lives in Chicago, joined the hunger strike in an attempt to rejoin her husband.

Soviets smash fledgling disarmament group

MOSCOW — While thousands of demonstrators for disarmament rallied in New York's Central Park last weekend, Soviet police cracked down on Moscow's only independent peace movement, reported the Associated Press.

According to reports, 10 of 11 members of the group, whose formation was announced here on June 4 at a press conference for Western reporters, had been taken to police stations and warned to stop their activities.

The New York Times reported that on June 13 Soviet police had sealed off the apartment of Sergei Batovrin, a 25-year-old artist and spokesman for the group, where the initial press conference had been held and where he and the 10 other members were scheduled to meet.

An officer explained that the entryway was closed because of "police activity." It was not clear what happened to Mr. Batovrin. It was reported that he had been detained for five hours on June 11 and released with a stern warning.

After his release, he told reporters that he had been threatened with prosecution for violating a 1930s law against unregistered groups. He also said that he had been lectured against equating the United States and the Soviet Union as military powers "even while the American government supports Israeli aggression in Lebanon," the Times said.

Other members of the group, which was created to function free of official constraints and includes a doctor, a philologist, two mathematicians, two engineers and two physicists, reported much the same treatment.

Sergei Rozenoer, a 29-year-old mathematician, was taken to the district prosecutor's office on June 10 and told to stop the activities of the group. Two plainclothesmen and a uniformed militia colonel visited Mr. Rozenoer's apartment on the afternoon of June 11 while he was talking with Western correspondents.

According to AP, one of the plainclothesmen, wearing brass-toed cowboy boots and a kelly green snap-brimmed cap, lectured the correspondents for about 15 minutes about the character of the 11 members of the organization, which calls itself "The Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA."

"These people are not solid, serious people," the policeman said, adding that the reporters should be concerned with the reputations of their news organizations.

"They are disseminating distorted information," the policeman said gesturing to Mr. Rozenoer. "Half of the group wants to leave the Soviet Union to go to Israel," he added.

Mr. Rozenoer later said the prosecutor told him that the group was a public nuisance and illegal, and that he should consider his talk with the prosecutor as an official warning to cease the work of the peace movement.

The crackdown on the organization, which has publicly called for the United States and the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear testing and for Moscow city authorities to make the capital a nuclear-free zone, appeared timed to prevent them from expanding contact with foreign peace organizations.

The Moscow movement had distri-

buted telephone numbers of three members in the West some two weeks ago and was soliciting calls from peace activists abroad.

Mr. Batovrin said that he had received a call on the morning of June 11 from a Boston group that wanted to form the American counterpart of the Moscow organization when his phone went dead. A few moments later, he said, he was hustled off to the police station, the AP reported.

During the June 4 news conference, Mr. Batovrin said that he and other members of the group were not anti-Soviet dissidents, but he added that the independent peace movement was necessary to provide an alternate voice to officially sanctioned groups such as the Soviet Peace Committee, which never varies from the official Kremlin position that the United States alone is responsible for the arms race.

At the time, Mr. Batovrin had said that the group's goal was to harness the "enormous creative potency" of the broad public in the search for disarmament and peace.

The crackdown on the group was not unexpected, because the Soviet system does not tolerate independently formed groups, especially those with political overtones.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet Peace Committee has been vociferous in its support for anti-nuclear demonstrations in the West, including the mass rally in Central Park. The Soviet news agency TASS reported that the committee had sent a message to the demonstrators in New York pledging unity in the struggle for "the right to peace."

Red Army reported riddled with problems

WASHINGTON — Although Western military analysts often tout the Soviet soldier as a highly disciplined, tundra-tough, almost superhuman adversary, the average Red Army enlisted man is, quite often, underfed, abused by his officers, suicidal and prone to chronic alcoholism.

This less-than-flattering assessment of the Soviet fighting man comes from Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee, who bases his information on published reports and the accounts of former Red Army soldiers who have emigrated to the West.

In an op-ed piece titled "The Soviet Soldier" which appeared in the June 8 issue of The New York Times, Rep. Aspin disagrees with those military specialists who insist that Soviet forces are in a superior state of readiness and better trained than their U.S. counterparts. Often, this perception is based on first-hand observation of military units but, Rep. Aspin cautions, U.S. military analysts may be seeing a Soviet Army version of a "Potemkin village" complete with officers dressed as enlisted men to create a favorable impression of military superiority.

Former Soviet soldiers, however, paint a markedly different picture of Soviet military life. They say that alcoholism is rampant in the Soviet armed forces, dwarfing the drug problem faced by U.S. forces, soldiers are badly undernourished, with young recruits often eating table scraps, and that Soviet officers regularly brutalize younger soldiers.

The composite picture is dramatically summed up by the results of a survey by Richard A. Gabriel, author of "The New Red Legions," in which 113

Soviet emigres were asked: "Did anyone in your unit ever try to commit suicide?" More than 53 percent answered yes.

Rep. Aspin also cites a 1976 letter written by Kirill Podrabinek, currently a Soviet political prisoner, who as a conscript served in an infantry unit in Turkmenistan in the mid-1970s. In the letter, smuggled to Soviet emigres in the West, Mr. Podrabinek wrote that younger troops were beaten from the first day they arrived in the unit, and that the senior troops "instill terror right away."

He also wrote that first-year soldiers are frequently deprived of food, and that the youngest and weakest soldiers get the worst maltreatment. Aside from creating serious morale problems, these patterns of abuse lead to outright

friction between the older and younger soldiers. Interviewed on Radio Liberty, Alexander Makushechev, a former sergeant, said that first-year soldiers were often denied cartridges on the rifle range for fear they might shoot their seniors.

Another acute problem is alcohol abuse, which has reached epidemic proportions in the Soviet military. Writes Rep. Aspin: "Alcoholism defines Soviet society as apple pie defines America's society, so the fact that drinking is endemic in the military is not surprising."

Yet, the problem goes beyond the physical and psychological well-being of the individual soldier, and affects the Soviet ability to maintain its war machinery. According to Lieut. Viktor

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Dougherty: bringing Ukrainian issues to the fore

WASHINGTON — When Ukrainian Human-Rights Awareness Week gets under way here on June 21, it will be largely through the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine whose chairman is Rep. Charles F. Dougherty, a 45-year-old Republican from Pennsylvania's 4th District.

In a recent interview with Smolokyp, Rep. Dougherty, who was first elected in 1978 and is now in his second term, spoke about the formation and aims of the ad hoc committee he chairs along with Rep. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.), the U.S. government's attitude toward human rights in Ukraine and the broader issue of U.S.-Soviet relations, opening a U.S. Consulate in Kiev, and Ukrainian American community input in foreign policy formulation.

Rep. Dougherty credited the formation of the congressional committee, which was formed in 1981 and now has 70 members, to a vocal group of his constituents who pledged to support his re-election campaign if he addressed the issue of the situation in Ukraine. Many of these constituents were part of the Ukrainian Human-Rights Committee, which is co-sponsoring the Awareness Week.

"I'll say quite frankly, the ad hoc committee exists today because eight or nine Ukrainian women and two or three people from the Lithuanian community came to me and said, 'Please help us, please, you know we need some leadership. The guy you were running against in 1978 does not share concern for this issue,'" Rep. Dougherty told Smolokyp.

He also insisted that the ultimate success of the committee depends largely on a unified Ukrainian community, void of the political infighting he called "turf games."



Rep. Charles Dougherty

"The thing that concerns me the most, let me say it, because I'm not Ukrainian, and that is that the turf problems and the in-house politics that are going on in the Ukrainian community in this country among 'recognized organizations' is absolutely detrimental to any kind of positive program of the United States to help the people of Ukraine," Rep. Dougherty said.

He also expressed concern that this divisiveness can spill over into the Ukrainian community's attempts

to influence government representatives, particularly if the various Ukrainian political groups try to "play the congressmen against each other" for their own purposes.

The congressman added that the committee does care about Ukrainian issues, but he warned that "if people want to play turf games — fine, there are a lot of other issues around."

As to U.S. government concern with the issue of human rights in Ukraine, Rep. Dougherty said that his committee feels that Eastern Europe is "the Achilles' heel of the Soviet Union," and for this reason there should be "a greater American presence" in this area.

Toward this end, Rep. Dougherty told Smolokyp, the ad hoc committee fully supports the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, which was in the preparatory stages before it was closed by President Jimmy Carter in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Calling the opening of "critical" importance, Rep. Dougherty indicated that the committee was in the process of drafting a letter to Secretary of State Alexander Haig "indicating our total commitment to seeing an American consulate in Kiev opened as soon as possible."

"The absence of a (congressional) committee and the absence of a consulate tends to have kept, in the past, Ukraine as an issue of low priority," Rep. Dougherty said. "By doing these things, creating the committee, by trying to change the names on maps that have been printed in the United States, by pushing for the consulate in Kiev, we think we are elevating the issue, not only

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Human-Rights Awareness Week begins tomorrow

WASHINGTON — A Ukrainian Human-Rights Awareness Week begins here tomorrow, Monday, June 21, thanks to the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine and the Philadelphia Ukrainian Human-Rights Committee.

The week is designed to call attention to Soviet oppression in Ukraine and the persecution of Ukrainian human- and national-rights activists.

Five representatives will address their colleagues in the House of Representatives on each day, Monday through Friday. Among the topics the representatives will touch upon are: the history of Ukraine, the artificial famine of the 1930s, Russification and the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group. Individual congressmen will also speak briefly on the Ukrainian political prisoners they have adopted in hopes of working for their well-being.

Also during the work week, there will be an exhibit of Ukrainian samydiv — both print and photo materials — in the rotunda of the Cannon Building. The exhibit items are borrowed from Suchasnist, Smolokyp and The Ukrainian Museum as well as from the private collections of Nadia Svitlychna and Nina Strokata-Karavansky.

The week will be capped by a reception on Thursday at 5:30 p.m. in the Gold Room (Room 2068) of the Rayburn Building. U.S. representatives and Ukrainian community activists have been invited to attend.

For information about Ukrainian Human-Rights Awareness Week contact members of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Human-Rights Committee, Christine Shust at (215) 947-2795 or Irene Skulsky at 969-6313.

Amnesty International intrigue?

The strange case of Bohdan Nahaylo

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bohdan Nahaylo had been free-lancing articles for British magazines for three years and working at the Amnesty International Secretariat in London when he was called into Secretary General Thomas Hammarberg's office in February and told that he was damaging the organization's political impartiality and "jeopardizing the vital work of Amnesty International," a worldwide movement — independent of any government, political grouping, ideology, economic interest or religious creed — that defends individuals' human rights.

Mr. Nahaylo visited The Weekly offices on Friday, June 11, and described the series of events that led to his forced resignation from the position of head Soviet researcher with Amnesty International, a full-time post he held since November 1980.

Mr. Nahaylo, born in England, received a B.A. honors degree in international history and politics from the University of Leeds in 1974 and an M.A. in East European history from the University of Manitoba in 1975. It was while he was still at Leeds that Mr. Nahaylo became acquainted with Amnesty International. He joined an adoption group (an AI unit that "adopts" prisoners and works toward achieving their release) on campus and later became its chairperson. When he left

England to pursue his master's he helped organize a group in Winnipeg and upon returning to further his studies toward a Ph.D. at the London School of Economics and Political Science, he started doing some translations for Amnesty International.

When the position of head Soviet researcher was vacated in 1980, Mr. Nahaylo applied and was accepted for this position. From this point the story unfolds.

Mr. Nahaylo stated that on the day he signed his letter of appointment as AI's USSR researcher, even before signing it, he asked the secretary general whether the appointment "precluded me from writing outside of AI in a private capacity." The answer was no, provided that AI's reputation was not damaged.

It is important to bring up at this point that during Mr. Nahaylo's employment since November 1980 until February 1982 he was never once reprimanded about his writings, which frequently appeared in such British publications as The Observer and The Spectator, and were often about the oppression of the non-Russian nations in the USSR, including Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Nor were other members who contributed articles criticizing the situation in Northern Ireland, Chile or Argentina reprimanded. However, more importantly, none of them have

been dismissed or forced to resign to date, as has been Mr. Nahaylo.

The Spectator in its March 20 issue stated that: "Unlike other members of Amnesty, including the secretary general, who have also written for newspapers and magazines in their personal capacities, Mr. Nahaylo has always gone out of his way not to identify Amnesty with his own views (his membership in Amnesty was, alas, mentioned in The Spectator against his instructions and he wrote his superiors apologizing for this). Nor has he, like some others, engaged in political controversy: Two years ago, for example, Miss Pat Arrowsmith, describing herself as an 'editorial assistant with AI' wrote an article in The Times under the heading 'Why we demand that the army leave Northern Ireland.' She was not sacked for that, nor have any other AI employees been sacked for writing articles, there being no rule in Amnesty against free-lance writing."

According to the May 1982 issue of ELTA, an information bulletin sponsored by the Lithuanian National Foundation in Washington, the Spectator brought up another curious point: "Until a few weeks ago, the head of research at Amnesty was a former member of the Australian Communist Party, Derek Roebuck, who maintained regular contact with the Soviet Embassy and spent his summer holi-

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Mstyslav named Benefactor of Plast by youth group

NEW YORK — On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his episcopal ordination and his 84th birthday, Metropolitan Mstyslav, the primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., was named a Benefactor of Plast by the youth organization.

At the double celebration in South Bound Brook, N.J., during the weekend of May 15 and 16, Metropolitan Mstyslav received the honor from the president of the U.S. National Plast Command, Eustachia Hoydysh. It was presented to him during the banquet held Sunday afternoon at the Ukrainian Home of Culture.

Twenty-two Plast representatives and leaders of various branches were present at the banquet to witness the presentation of the honorary certificate and to take part in the celebration program.

Among them was Chief Plastun Yuriy Starosolsky and the president of the World Plast Command, Lubomyr Romankiw.

A former recipient of the title Benefactor of Plast was Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

Plast, a Ukrainian youth organization founded in 1911, is celebrating 70 years of activity this year on August 14-21 with an International Plast Jamboree in East Chatham, N.Y.

Nina Strokata testifies before committee on Baltics, Ukraine



Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky (left) testifies before the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine. Ulana Mazurkevich serves as interpreter.

WASHINGTON — The Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, chaired by Rep. Charles Dougherty (R-Pa.) and Rep. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) held hearings recently in Washington to focus on the present-day situation in Ukraine and the Baltic States. Rep. Charles Dougherty, who chaired the hearing, began by stating that the purpose of these hearings was to bring more awareness to the problems of the Baltic States and Ukraine.

Testifying before the committee were witnesses from Ukraine, Estonia and Lithuania. Sergei Soldatov, a prominent member of the Estonian underground who spent six years in Soviet prisons for asking for Estonia's freedom and independence, spoke about the conditions in his homeland.

Father Casimir Pugevicius, director of Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, spoke about the persecution of the Catholic Church in Lithuania.

Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky, a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, gave a presentation about the human-rights situation in Ukraine on May 6.

In her testimony, Dr. Strokata-Karavansky stressed the fact that the majority of all political prisoners are Ukrainians and that Ukrainians are the most persecuted people in Europe, beginning with great famine artificially manufactured in the 1930s by Moscow. She presented the ad-hoc committee with some key recommendations among them: familiarize the members of the United Nations, UNESCO, members of European and third world parliaments with the testimonies of those who are victims of Moscow's system of repression; demand a continuing dialogue on questions of national sovereignty for each republic of the USSR and other nations of the Soviet bloc; adoption of Ukrainian political prisoners by members of the U.S. Congress; demand court sentencing of Ukrainian political prisoners; condemn the USSR for its policy of anti-Semitism.

The hearings were broadcast to Ukraine by the Voice of America and Radio Liberty. Dr. Strokata's testimony was made possible through the efforts of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Human-Rights Committee.

Dougherty...

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among our own people, but also with the Soviets."

As part of an overall strategy to upgrade the "American presence" in Eastern Europe, Rep. Dougherty said that the ad hoc committee and several other congressmen want to see an upgrading of the Voice of America and Radio Liberty.

Rep. Dougherty blamed the decline of the stations on "old-guard liberal Democrats" who perceived the stations as merely "vehicles of public information." He said that the Reagan administration, which sees U.S.-Soviet relations in the context of "strategic conflict," views the stations as "a vehicle to get a message across that there are things happening in the United States that are supportive of the aspirations of the peoples of Eastern Europe."

Rep. Dougherty conceded, however, that there has been some erosion of official concern with human rights, but added that the Reagan administration "has a much better understanding of strategic relationships between the free world and the Soviet Union."

Although admitting that President Carter's human-rights policies may have helped some individuals in the Soviet Union, particularly in the area

of emigration, Rep. Dougherty told Smoloscyp he believes the Reagan approach will better serve the long-term national aspirations of Ukraine and the Baltic republics.

When asked what advice he might give to young Ukrainian Americans who wish to have an impact on U.S. government policies vis-a-vis Ukraine, Rep. Dougherty suggested that they get involved in political campaigns or study politics and become part of the government apparatus.

"There are positions in the government that young Ukrainians should aspire to, positions on congressional staffs, positions in the State Department," he said. "There's nothing like being on the inside to get things resolved."

Meanwhile, the ad hoc committee will continue to raise the American and congressional conscience about Soviet human-rights violations in Ukraine and the Baltic republics, and map ways to make the USSR accountable for its actions.

"They've got to explain some of the things they've been doing," said Rep. Dougherty. "We feel that if we open the door and put some light on it and make the Soviets take a very defensive position in the international community, they have to start explaining why they have imprisoned members of the Helsinki Group."

Roman Pylypec buried in D.C. with full military honors

by Oleh Zwadiuk

WASHINGTON — Roman Nestor Pylypec was buried Tuesday, June 8, with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

The son of a prominent Ukrainian family, Mr. Pylypec would have celebrated his 22nd birthday October 18. He was killed last week in an auto accident in Katterbach, West Germany, where he served with the U.S. Army.

The accident occurred Tuesday morning, June 1, while Mr. Pylypec and two of his friends were on their way to work. The car in which the three soldiers were riding swerved to avoid a major accident, but the driver apparently lost control and hit a tree.

Mr. Pylypec was killed instantly. His two friends were taken to a hospital in critical condition.

News of Mr. Pylypec's death spread swiftly throughout the Washington Ukrainian community and among his many American friends and neighbors. The tragedy produced shock and a feeling of disbelief because he was born in Washington, knew most of the members of the Ukrainian community and enjoyed their love and friendship.

Monday evening, June 7, over 500 persons filled the main chapel of the Rinaldi-Hines Funeral Home in Silver Spring, Md., to pay their respects. Young members of Plast, fighting back tears, stood guard at each side of the flag-draped casket where Mr. Pylypec lay in his military uniform.

The people came also to share their grief with the family, Vera and Nestor Pylypec, his two brothers Adrian and Levko and his "princess," little 12-year-old sister Liaryssa.

The Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of the Holy Trinity Particular ("Pomina") Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington, celebrated the parastas. Father Lonchyna, who himself is not yet 30, tried to reassure the family by speaking of the everlasting life after death.

"The late Roman Pylypec," he said, "has moved on to a place of rest and eternal peace where he will now enjoy God's love."

Similar themes were expressed by other clergy who concelebrated the service. They were the Rev. Anatoly Bulavka of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Baltimore; the Rev. William Stock of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Olney, Md.; and the Rev. Joseph Denischuk of the Holy Family



Nestor Roman Pylypec

Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington.

The funeral service began precisely at 8:45 Tuesday morning at Fort Meyer. The army base adjoins Arlington National Cemetery, the resting place of many of America's military heroes and civic leaders, including John F. Kennedy, the assassinated president.

The chapel at Fort Meyer was filled to its capacity as military pall bearers in a slow, precise march, escorted the flag-draped casket inside. After the service, a long caravan of cars, stretching far out of sight, followed Mr. Pylypec's casket to its final resting place at the foot of a hill overlooking the nation's capitol.

The graveside service was a display of military precision and sorrowful, traditional Ukrainian funeral rights. As the military honor detail folded the stars and stripes into a perfect triangle, another detail fired a salute that reverberated throughout the cemetery.

A sergeant moving ever so slowly, delivered the flag to Roman's mother, Vera. She took it gently into her arms and pressed it tightly to her chest. There wasn't a dry eye among the mourners as a chorus sang "Chuyesh, brate miy."

At a reception later at the Fort Meyer officers club, many high-ranking military officers and leaders of the Ukrainian community spoke about Mr. Pylypec and his needless death. All agreed that his passing had left a void in the community.

The most poignant remarks were uttered by Mr. Pylypec's younger brother, 20-year-old Adrian. Although he was barely able to speak because of his grief, he nevertheless managed to describe his brother as a young man full of life and spunk.

He said Mr. Pylypec had found a place in the U.S. Army, loved the military life, and wanted to make a career of it. He said he had the support of his family who were proud of him.

Mr. Pylypec served with the 501st Combat Aviation Battalion at Katterbach in Bavaria. He wanted to become a helicopter pilot and, as Col. Nicholas Krawciw pointed out, all that was needed was the paperwork to be completed. But it was too late.

As the funeral service at the gravesite was coming to an end, a lone soldier standing atop a hill slowly brought a bugle to his lips and played taps, bidding farewell to his comrade in arms, Specialist Fourth Class Roman Nestor Pylypec.

UAVets post elects officers

NEW YORK — The Pvt. Nicholas Minue Post No. 7 of the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) and Post No. 1260 of the American Legion, held its annual meeting at the Ukrainian Sports Club in downtown Manhattan on May 15, and Atanas Kobryn of Staten Island was elected commander of the post.

Joining him on the board were the following: Matthew Pope, P.N.C., senior vice commander; Dr. George Wolynetz, P.N.C., junior commander; Jaroslaw Czernyk, immediate past commander — adjutant; George Yurkiw, finance officer; Harry Polche, P.N.C., judge advocate; Dr. Walter Steck, historian; Bohdan Bezkorowajny, P.N.C., chaplain; Walter Hendricks, service officer; and Dr. Walter Dushnyck, public relations officer.

Mace to speak in Israel

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. James E. Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will deliver a paper on the man-made famine of 1933 at the International Conference on Genocide, which will be held at Tel Aviv University on June 20-24. Over 100 scholars from around the world and representing various scholarly disciplines will take part in the conference.

Dr. Mace will speak on "The Man-Made Famine of 1933 in Soviet Ukraine." According to Dr. Mace, the famine will be examined within the perspective of genocide. He adds that a conservative estimate of the number of Ukrainians who perished during the famine is 5 to 7 million, with some estimates ranging as high as 15 million.

Numerous eyewitness accounts describe whole villages being depopulated, mass burials in pits, outbreaks of cannibalism, homeless waifs and simple peasants wandering the country in search of anything edible, and border checkpoints established to prevent the starving from fleeing to Russia where food was available and to prevent those going to Ukraine from taking food with them.

While the immediate cause of the famine was the seizure of grain from the peasantry by representatives of the regime, the motive was to destroy the Ukrainian nation as an impediment to Stalin's plans to create a centralized and Russified Soviet Union. For this reason, the famine cannot be understood without reference to what was happening simultaneously to Ukrainian elites and in the cities of Ukraine: the mass destruction of the Ukrainian national cultural intelligentsia, the fall of

Skrypyuk, the Postyshev terror, the abandonment of Ukrainization, and the beginning of Russification.

Seen in this context the famine becomes intelligible as part of Stalin's "final solution" to the nationality question in the Soviet Union. Those nations which could be viewed as the most serious real or potential threats to Stalin's plans — Ukrainians, Don and Kuban Cossacks, and Volga Germans — were precisely those peoples whose territories were to suffer mass starvation in 1933.

For the Ukrainians, the legacy of the famine and political policies carried out at the same time consisted in the destruction of the nation's leadership in both politics and culture, the re-Russification of the cities and driving Ukrainian culture back into the countryside, and the virtual enserfment of the Ukrainian peasantry on the collective farms.

Dr. Mace adds that the man-made famine is little known in the West despite the testimony of numerous eyewitnesses largely because certain Western journalists then in the Soviet Union aided the regime in covering up what was happening in Ukraine. In spite of this, some journalists did report the famine, but these reports were largely ignored by the West.

The genocide conference will also include studies on the Jewish Holocaust, the Armenian massacres, the expulsion of the Crimean Tatars, the Cambodian famine, and other acts of genocide.

Shevchenko Foundation offers grants

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko recently announced that it will award \$34,700 in grants and scholarships to those working or studying in the sphere of Ukrainian culture.

The foundation will give top priority to those organizations and individuals whose cultural projects have been recommended by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee or any of its member organizations which have helped raise money for the foundation.

Those interested in applying for a grant or scholarship are asked to submit their proposals in writing along with the estimated cost of the project, other sources of funds, and the approximate amount needed from the foundation.

Project outlines should be mailed to the Shevchenko Foundation, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3B 1B6.

To establish Slobodian fund

The Slobodian family thanks everyone for their expressions of sympathy on the recent death of our father, Roman Slobodian. Upon settlement of his estate, the family intends to establish a UNA Scholarship Fund in his memory.

All or any contributions to this fund will be welcomed. Kindly send contributions to the address: Ukrainian National Association, Roman Slobodian Scholarship Fund, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

— Helen, Daniel and Harry Slobodian

Letters reveal...

(Continued from page 1)

officers knew about his bad health. They knew, but they waited with concealed, malicious joy for the winding up of the tragedy — the full blinding of their victim. And when it happened, when Mr. Shukhevych became blind, they told the relatives to write to the West about his fact. Why? Because it is a little joy for them to blind a person, the greater joy for them is to inform the well-wishers of both Gen. Shukhevych and his son about KGB "achievements" in its struggle with "enemies," to certify the unlimited wild autocracy of the KGB.

It is at the same time, the answer to the U.S. Congress of which, in House Concurrent Resolution 111, called on the president to take measures for freeing Mr. Shukhevych, as well as a

reply to House Concurrent Resolution 205 which called for the defense of Mr. Shukhevych as a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

We do not know what steps were taken in accordance with these resolutions. But the blinding of Mr. Shukhevych requires new measures in this direction. So, we, former Soviet political prisoners, call on the U.S. Congress to increase efforts in the fulfillment of their human and state duty: to take all possible measures that are at the disposal of the U.S. government for attaining the freedom of the blinded Mr. Shukhevych and guaranteeing him and his family the right to emigrate from the USSR to the West, where there are considerably more medical possibilities for restoring the sight lost during 30 years of imprisonment to this victim of cruelty and inhumanity.

In appreciation

The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association gratefully acknowledges with thanks and appreciation the wonderful effort and cooperation of all members of the various convention committees which helped to make the 30th Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association held in Rochester, N.Y., during the week of May 24-29 of this year, a memorable one.

The Supreme Executive Committee is especially grateful to the following committees and individuals:

The Convention Committee of Rochester, with Walter Hawrylak as its chairman, diligently worked for over six months. The pre-convention concert, convention banquet and other events adding to the comfort and satisfaction of delegates were much appreciated by those attending.

The By-Laws Committee, with George Oryshkewycz as its chairman, performed enviably its pre-convention and convention duties. All proposed changes to the UNA By-Laws were duly accepted by the delegates, which attests to the professionalism of this committee's work.

The Credentials Committee, with its chairman, Bernard Korchinski, needs to be congratulated for its pre-convention preparations as well as for its convention work in verifying the qualifications and credentials of delegates, registering delegates and determining the results of the elections of convention chairman and the election and petitions committees.

The Election Committee, with Nicholas Bobeczko as its chairman, carried out its assigned task in a most timely and exemplary manner much to the satisfaction of the delegates.

The Petitions Committee, with Taras Maksymowich as its chairman, completed its assigned task of satisfactorily distributing the amount of donations for the year.

The Financial Committee, headed by Iwan Skira, completed an exemplary job of distributing funds, fixing salaries of executives and determining awards to secretaries.

The Committee for Secretarial Affairs, with its chairman Roman Prypchan, understood and attended to the needs and problems of branch secretaries.

The Press Committee, chaired by Zenon Snylyk, prepared telegrams to Patriarch Josyf and Metropolitan Mstyslav and sent mailgram press releases about the UNA convention to the media.

And last, but not least:

The convention presidium with Leonid Fil as convention chairman, Walter Boyd-Boryskewich and Nestor Olesnycky as assistant chairman, and Maria Savchak and Melania Milanowycz as convention secretaries, outdid themselves as a professional presidium which adhered to all rules of order, exhibited the required knowledge of the UNA By-Laws, and earned the total respect of everyone present at the convention. The fraternal spirit existing throughout the convention was in large measure due to the abilities of the convention presidium.

To all of the above-named committees, its chairmen, secretaries and members, and to all delegates who helped with the convention proceedings to make the 30th UNA Convention a memorable one, the Supreme Executive Committee extends its thanks and appreciation.

Supreme Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Association

Ukrainian refugees...

(Continued from page 1)

acquired regardless of the length of time it would take.

Miss Savoyka, who in February of this year visited Vienna and Rome, praised local Ukrainian organizations and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) for their efforts on behalf of the new Ukrainian refugees from Poland.

In turn, Methodius Boretsky, a naval engineer, addressed the group on behalf of the Philadelphia-based UUARC. He talked about the past activities of this Ukrainian American relief organization, which helped several thousand Ukrainian refugees in their resettlement and social-economic integration in America, and about its present activities on behalf of new Ukrainian refugees from Poland, especially in providing assurances of jobs and housing in the United States. He added that in the matter of securing permanent residence status, U.S. official and private charitable organizations are well-equipped to deal with these matters.

Dr. Walter Dushnyk, who in the years 1948-57 worked in semi-official and NGO American emigration organizations (including a stay in South America from 1953 to 1956), spoke briefly on various types of U.S. immigration rules and causes for eventual deportation.

After the speeches there were parti-

cular questions on the part of a number of persons, addressed mainly to Miss Savoyka. These included the problem of legalization, that is, obtaining permanent status in America, scholarships for students, securing official documents, and the like.

Among those present were a few from the northwestern province of Polissia in Ukraine. All of them speak Ukrainian well, even though with some mixture of Polish words and a slight Polish accent, which is quite understandable as all had attended Polish schools.

The meeting was a successful beginning in organizing the newly arrived young people into an organization which could aid them substantially in planting deep roots in America. In this respect much has been done by the Mycios in laying the foundation for a meaningful assistance to the Ukrainian newcomers from Communist Poland.

Wrong Chomko

Our apologies to Msgr. Stephen Chomko, president of the Province Association of Ukrainian Catholics. In preparing The Weekly story on the UNA convention our typewriter keys slipped — twice — and typed the name John instead of Stephen. There is a John Chomo, incidentally; he is a UNA activist in Passaic, N.J., and he served as sergeant-at-arms during the convention.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Fathers' Day

As good parenthood involves a mutual awareness of shared responsibilities for the well-being of the family, so good offspringhood, to coin a word, entails the refutation of a common misconception perhaps best summed up by Napoleon when he wrote: "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother." With all due respect to the "Little Corporal," this is not the entire truth. True, fatherhood often seems somewhat less inspiring or rewarding in our collective mythology, but no child can argue that father isn't an integral part of the process that got him or her born in the first place.

The father plays an important role in the cohesiveness of the family. He is the focal point, the mooring that binds the family together. Often, he is the provider, the disciplinarian and, in a narrow sense, the protector of his family. For his son, he must try to overcome any personal limitations and present an image of respect, resourcefulness and stability; for his daughter, he must overcome the barriers of gender and offer patience, tender guidance and understanding.

In times of crisis, he carries the burden of decision-maker and guardian. In time of war, he must shoulder arms and defend his country, a fact well understood by Ukrainians whose parents or grandparents bravely laid down their lives in defending Ukraine or their adopted homelands.

But it is not a thankless job. Like his partner, he shares the joys of raising his children, watching them grow and mature with the benefits of his advice and counsel.

So today, the third Sunday in June and the 71st anniversary of Father's Day in this country, we'd like to raise our glasses to you, the fathers, and to the memory of the fathers no longer with us. We pay heartfelt tribute to the men who showed us the ropes, shared their experiences and wisdom with us and, in no small way, helped make us what we are today or hope to be tomorrow.

Beating the heat

Summer is a sneaky season. It toys with our sensibilities, gently lulls us into a lather of anticipation, then comes down hard with the awesome power of a sunburst. For parents and kids alike, whose minds and bodies are punch-drunk from winter's battering, the balmy days of late May and June come none too soon. They are a tonic. They conjure visions of promise, of long and sunny days, delightful vacations, sunbathing on a beach or in the backyard — in short, relaxation.

Then, without warning, the summer turns on us. The mercury soars to an asphyxiating 98 degrees; the once gentle shoots of the lawn become monsters, seemingly growing a foot a day; the beaches are crammed with millions of molten strangers, most with two-ton radios hammering out non-stop disco; the bedroom mattress has suddenly turned into a sodden, lukewarm sponge; the air conditioner has exploded from over-work, leaving the air dank and soggy, like a tropical rain forest; the kids are bored, cranky, with a glazed look in their eyes.

Frantic, we seek relief, diversions from the merciless assault. Outside, the mosquitoes are on maneuvers in the garden, bombs under their wings. A dash to the local, air-conditioned movie house reveals that 4 million other people had the same idea. Ditto at the ballpark. Highways become huge parking lots on weekends, the heat shimmering off the brutal blacktop.

Get the picture? So how do we beat the heat, turn the tables on summer, find rewarding enjoyment and learn something in the process? Where do we find clean air, refreshing water, high night skies teeming with stars, like diamonds on black velvet?

Ukrainian summer camps. We Ukrainians enjoy the benefits of youth camps of every stripe. In addition to the regular Plast, ODUM and SUM-A camps, there are scores of specialized camps: hiking, boating, biking, sports, canoeing and tennis to rattle off but a few. For the more culture-conscious, there are the summer courses as well as a gamut of workshops offered by the UNA at the Soyuzivka estate, and the UFA at the Verkhovyna resort.

And lest one think that these various camps are only for children and teens, we remind parents that our camps, which provide such a valuable service to the community by offering a Ukrainian environment for learning and recreation, need adult counselors, medical and nursing personnel, instructors, guest lecturers and kitchen helpers. Our Ukrainian camps need the help of dedicated and willing adults, and from where we sit, working in a kitchen cooking for hundreds of Ukrainian youngsters who are getting a healthy dose of national awareness with their hot dogs and bonfires, seems a bit more worthwhile than sweltering on a crowded city beach or wrestling with a messy barbecue grill as mosquitoes make bombing runs overhead.

So we urge all Ukrainian parents to register their children at one of the many diverse summer camps available. And, if possible, we suggest that parents chip in their own efforts in making these unique camps a success. A shared experience will make the summer much more fulfilling and memorable.

Take it from a staff of former campers — Ukrainian summer camps are an enjoyable and useful way to beat the heat.

Zeleni Sviata thoughts

Sophia Pelenska Halun's legacy: the story of her life and times

by Marie Halun Bloch

Our Zeleni Sviata this year fortuitously marked the first anniversary of the death of my mother, Sophia Pelenska Halun. I put it that way — as if that ancient holiday existed on purpose to mark this anniversary — because it was one of her favorite holidays in the Ukrainian year, so it seems especially felicitous that we celebrate the holiday and remembering her at the same time.

My mother not infrequently told — and we listened — how in her youth the people of Komarno, our native town, celebrated this lovely, typically Ukrainian holiday. I call it typically Ukrainian because of its resonance with the character and philosophy of the Ukrainian people in two aspects: it is a celebration of nature, in all her exuberant spring festivity, and it obliterates the barrier between the quick and the dead.

For on that day we bring the greenery of spring into our houses and weave garlands. And we visit those of our people that lie in the cemetery, both related and unrelated, and especially the heroes of our nation, to demonstrate that they are still remembered, that they are a part of our world, a part of our households. It is the same on Easter and the same at Christmas. The dead do not leave us and we do not abandon them.

My mother's descriptions of our Ukrainian customs were particularly valuable as a matter of record because, born well before the turn of the century, when many of the old customs were still generally observed, she goes back a long way.

One Sunday in the 1960s when, as usual, my mother was at our house for dinner after church — she lived in her own house in Denver, about 15 minutes away — and afterwards we sat at the table over coffee ("only a half cup, ver-ry weak," she invariably reminded me), she began reminiscing about Depression days in America as she had experienced them.

My mother often reminisced — as did my father. I remember from my earliest days that whenever my mother was doing something in the kitchen or sewing or some such task, and we children were around, she often began talking about her own childhood, about members of the family left behind in Europe, thus recreating that whole world that we had lost by our emigration.

She talked not only about herself and my father. She also told about

episodes out of Ukrainian history, about Ukrainian historical figures. She recited long verses of poetry she had learned as a child and in her girlhood, some of which we in our turn were required to learn. Perhaps subconsciously, it now strikes me, she was trying to supply us with "Ridna Shkola," which in my childhood in Cleveland did not exist. For my mother was a Ukrainian patriot.

But that Sunday in Denver she talked about her life during the Depression, as a young widow with three children to finish raising, my big brother Marion, my little sister Olga, and me.

My father had died just at the beginning of the Depression and we were all grieving, each in his own way. For I think that his death did not bring us together. My mother, still in her 30s at the time, suddenly had upon her shoulders not only the care of the family but also all of my father's business affairs.

For a time all went well enough financially. My father had left property, savings and insurance and a going business. But then, almost overnight, as happened to millions of people during the Depression, everything simply vanished. The mortgages were foreclosed and the banks shut, swallowing people's savings in a gulp. Eventually my mother lost the business, too.

Yet — and this was her special pride — during the Depression she never resorted to relief, though millions of middle-class people did. She was skilled in sewing draperies, slipcovers and clothing, and she put this skill to work, eventually even conducting very popular classes in sewing.

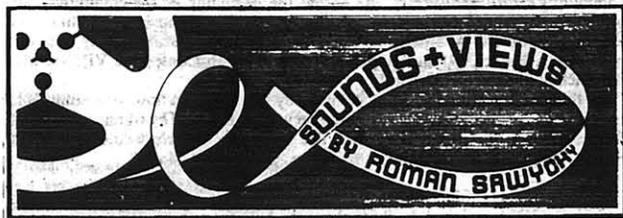
My brother Marion by that time was putting himself through Northwestern University. When in a few years it came my turn, somehow my mother managed to have saved enough money for me also to register at Northwestern for one semester. No one will ever believe it now, but the tuition per course at that time at a major university was \$20. Nor will anyone nowadays ever believe that scraping together that \$20 per course took a Herculean effort.

I have often privately wondered what was the source of my mother's courage, her resourcefulness and that mark of nobility, her gallant good humor. Not until I had to go through her things last summer did I discover that source: it was simply belief in God and belief in prayer. Every morning and evening of her life my mother sat on her bed, faced the East, and recited all of the prayers

(Continued on page 13)



The late Sophia Pelenska Halun



Ukrainian musicians in Western sources

In memory of my father, Roman Sawycky, and his efforts to popularize Ukrainian music.

Ukrainian musicians are treated in many musical volumes issued in Western Europe and North America such as histories of music, music encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, recording manuals and several other types of reference material.

Since 1960 I have inspected close to 250 such works and had ample time to find out how our musicians fared. I even established a sort of rule of thumb: the older the source the more misinformation it contained. Newer editions of this century and especially in the last two decades fared much better in reporting, for example, the nationality of our musicians since they had the advantage of modern Ukrainian publications and, in several cases, Ukrainian contributors.

This article, I hope, will be the first among more on the subject.

19th century sources

The earliest source I encountered was John S. Sainsbury's "A Dictionary of Musicians from the Earliest Times" (London, 1825), which in the year of Dmytro Bortniansky's death dedicated a few lines to him.

The "Biographie Universelle Des Musiciens et Bibliographie General de la Musique" by F.J. Fetis (Brussels, 1837) wrote about Maksym Berezovsky and Bortniansky calling them Russian composers born in Ukraine. The second enlarged edition of this work (1873) refers to Berezovsky as born in Ukraine but has Bortniansky born in Russia. This second edition also mentions theoretician Mykola Dyletzky but states that he was born in Lithuania whereas the musician was actually born in Kiev.

The German "Neues Universal-Lexikon der Tonkunst" (New Universal Dictionary of Music) edited by Eduard Bernsdorf (Dresden, 1856), again has Berezovsky and Bortniansky born in Ukraine but depicts them as Russian. The dictionary, however, rates Berezovsky's religious work "Our Father" very highly and proposes that it be included in the repertory of the German Singing Academy.

Recent publications

Even comparatively recent works show much confusion by often depicting Ukrainians as Russians. I will cite some examples at random without using chronological order.

The biggest English language music encyclopedia, "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians," nine volumes (New York, 1954; fifth edition) lists several musicians as Russians although the dictionary has them "born in Ukraine." In this category are Berezovsky, Bortniansky and Mykola Lysenko. The entry on Lysenko is curious; it is excellently written, well detailed and proves Lysenko to be a Ukrainian patriot and champion of his country's music. At the same time he is labeled "Russian." In the same national camp are Viktor Kosenko, Liatoshynsky,

Fedor Akimenko and Malko. Composer Lev Revutsky and singer Eugenia Zarecka (Zarytska) are depicted as Ukrainian.

The new 1980 edition in 20 volumes of the above dictionary brought some fresh disappointments but it delivered some solid improvements: the work published exceptionally good entries on three chief composers of the three centuries — Bortniansky (18th century), Lysenko (19th) and Liatoshynsky (20th). In these three cases (as in others) the Ukrainian nationality was finally correctly entered.

The popular "International Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians" edited by Oscar Thompson (New York, 1958) again has Bortniansky born in Ukraine but billed as Russian. Here, though, Kosenko and Liatoshynsky are called Ukrainian although their entries are far from satisfactory. This encyclopedia has gone through many editions over the years; as far as the Ukrainian material is concerned, the best edition yet is the 1975 edited by Bruce Bohle. This version presents entries on 30 Ukrainian musicians with much (if not all) of the matter reaching at least the satisfactory stage.

Very well-known and respected in the musical world is Nicholas Slonimsky's editions of "Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians" printed by New York's G. Schirmer. The 1958 edition calls Fedir Akimenko, Berezovsky, Liatoshynsky, and Malko Russian musicians but lists Bortniansky, Dankevych, M. Lysenko (excellent entry) and Lev Revutsky as Ukrainian. It should be noted that the large Supplement to this dictionary which appeared in 1971 and the completely revised sixth edition (1978) brought much more Ukrainian musicians under scrutiny of the West. I hope to return to these volumes and to the preceding Thompson work in subsequent articles.

Special curiosities

"The MacMillan Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians" by Albert E. Wier (New York, 1938) includes many Ukrainians. Alexander Koshetz, M. Lysenko, Philaret Kolessa, Stetsenko, Stepovy have their nationality spelled out correctly. Others, like F. Aki-



Alexander Koshetz

menko, M. Berezovsky, Bortniansky, Kosenko, Liatoshynsky and Lev Revutsky remained "Russian." This encyclopedia featured special curiosities: in it eminent composer Vasylii Bortniansky is Hungarian, the famous pianist Lubka Kolessa is Polish, also composer-conductor Antin Rudnytsky is designated Polish.

Great expectations

In 1949 in New York there appeared the prestigious "Slavonia Encyclopedia" under the editorship of Joseph S. Roucek. Many harbored great expectations of this work intended to introduce the Slavonic world to the West. It was, naturally, expected that the editor and contributors would be well-oriented in Slavonic nationalities. Also, another fact suggested the encyclopedia's success. The work was being created, after all, at a time when America was in the process of receiving a wave of not only economic but also political and cultural immigrants including a portion of Ukrainian musicologists. These could have easily served as advisers or contributors to the encyclopedia.

It must be admitted that in the "Slavonic Encyclopedia" Ukrainian musicians fare better than in the other works mentioned and errors regarding their nationality are fewer. But still even here Kosenko, Liatoshynsky and Lev Revutsky show up among the Russians. And Peter Tchaikovsky, the great Russian composer of Ukrainian descent offers us a surprise here: he is actually entered twice. First as Chaikovsky, depicted as a Ukrainian composer who emitted great influence upon Russian music, and second as Tchaikovsky, defined simply as Russian without Ukrainian overtones.

There is one item on which an overwhelming majority of works agree. That item is the nationality of composer and ethnographer Peter Sokalsky. Although he worked for a time in New York as member of the staff of the Tsarist Russian Embassy, in contemporary Soviet sources he is rightly designated as Ukrainian. Unfortunately in the vast majority of Western sources Sokalsky is defined as a Russian musician.

Searching for reasons

One gropes for reasons behind such an avalanche of misinformation. I, for one, am convinced that bias and ill-will represent only a minor portion of the errors encountered. Ukraine is very distant from the West which may accept tendentious data in absence of any information whatever just to meet a deadline. Ukrainian musicology, to be sure, has come a long way in the last 30 years in producing Ukrainian works; still we miss the basics essential in the West, an English-language history of Ukrainian music, a biographical dictionary of Ukrainian musicians written in a major language of the West, preferably in English, among other things. Until such editions are made widely available we must share some of the blame.

As I said, I logged some 250 sources written in languages of the West. Among them are works which present Ukrainians in the best light. As far as the others are concerned, there are surely cases of prejudice and malice but I simply refuse to accept there is a massive anti-Ukrainian conspiracy in Western musicological sources. As just one proof of this I offer the following: "Everyman's Dictionary of Music" (Philadelphia 1946), edited by such an illustrious lexicographer as Eric Blom, lists 10 Ukrainian musicians but all are defined as Russians. Some would say

this is anti-Ukrainian bias.

When one looks closer, however, there are other gaps in this dictionary. Curiously missing are some giants of the musical world such as Stokowski, Horowitz, Arthur Rubinstein, Oistrakh, Gilels, Heifetz, Kreisler and Elman. The names speak for themselves: these are the great untouchables against whom one must do not wrong and they are usually listed in every conceivable music encyclopedia. Their omission in this 1946 work can be attributed only to sheer negligence on the editor's part.

Ukrainian contributors

Things look up immediately when Ukrainian contributors take part in the writing of a music encyclopedia. Hugo Riemann's prestigious 11th edition of the "Musik Lexikon" (Berlin, 1929) was put out with the help of Ukrainian musicologists Philaret Kolessa and Osyip Zalesky. This work lists about 20 Ukrainian entries (some shortened by Polish musicologist Adolf Chybinski, a sad fact recollected and passed down to me by Prof. Zalesky). Still, data on Ukrainians exceeded other encyclopedias of the time.

Dr. Anna Nakonechna contributed to "Kleine Slavische Biographie" (Little Slavonic Biographies) published in Wiesbaden, Germany in, 1958 and as a result the work printed entries on Bortniansky, Antin Rudnytsky, Liatoshynsky, Lev Revutsky, Vorobkevych and Wasylii Wytwycyky.

"Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart" (Music in Past and Present), edited by F. Blume, is the biggest German music encyclopedia. Its 14 volumes took many years to complete (1949-68) and working closely with this edition was the Ukrainian musicologist and conductor Myroslaw Antonowycz. Besides some 13 entries on Ukrainian musicians complete with bibliographies, the encyclopedia printed a separate article on the history of Ukrainian music with an extensive bibliography authored by Antonowycz.

The Ukrainian musicologist and violinist Aristide Wirsta has contributed to several music encyclopedias published in Europe. Among these is the French "Encyclopedie de la musique" in three volumes (Paris, 1958-61). This encyclopedia printed some 35 entries on Ukrainian musicians (identified correctly) and a separate article on Ukrainian music (all written by Wirsta). In addition, this work included some 20 articles on Ukrainian musicians supplied by other contributors.

General encyclopedias

Some traces of Ukrainian musicians can be found even in general encyclopedias. The eminent "Encyclopedia Americana" traditionally listed Bortniansky and also traditionally defined him as Russian.

In the German "Der grosse Brockhaus" (Wiesbaden, 1953-58, 13 volumes), Bortniansky is "born in Ukraine", while M. Lysenko is Ukrainian and "the creator of Ukrainian national opera." This data was reprinted unchanged in the new edition of this German work which came out in the years 1966-74.

In the huge Spanish "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" (Madrid, 1908-30, 70 volumes), Berezovsky, Bortniansky, M. Lysenko and Akimenko are all Russians.

Correcting this misinformation and false data, filling in gaps in many musical or general sources in the West is a great challenge, a big job. But I believe it is a job possible to accomplish. We study the past to be intelligent about the future.

Senior citizens' corner

by Marlon Kushnir Burbella

Part I

Conference VIII of the Association of UNA Seniors was an outstanding event in terms of people. It was a gathering of the Ukrainian intelligentsia as never before. They arrived on Sunday afternoon, May 30, and departed for home, most reluctantly, on Friday afternoon, June 4. Let not the Ukrainian intellectual senior power be underestimated — they are the achievers of yesteryear to be remembered by future generations.

Conference VIII re-elected last year's officers, as presented by Olha Saluk, chairwoman of the nominating committee; Roman Borkowsky, president; Dr. Roman Baranowsky, first vice president; William Nagurny, second vice president; Sylvester Martiuk, recording secretary; Helen Chornomaz, treasurer; Marion Burbella, American press.

Volodymyr Senezhak was re-elected member-at-large, as was a newcomer to the executive staff, Bohdan Deychakiwsky.

Arbitration board: Roman Czuczakewych, Dr. Mykola Cenko and Ivan Korowitsky. Due to Dr. Halyna Noskowska Hirniak's grave illness, her post on the arbitration board was filled by Dr. Cenko. (Dr. Noskowska Hirniak has since passed away. She died on June 8.)

Auditing committee: Walter Riznyk, Yaroslav Saluk, Myron Buczak, Stephen Kowalchuk and Stephen Mykyta.

Resolutions committee: Volodymyr Riznyk, Dr. Mykola Cenko and Joseph Ercha.

Nominating committee: Mrs. Saluk, Maria Martiuk and Bohdan Deychakiwsky.

Registration

Paula Riznyk and Mira Powch were in charge of registration. Mrs. Riznyk's final tally revealed 139 registered seniors: New York — 71 (Kerhonkson — 24; New York City — 16; Long Island — 16; others — 15); New Jersey — 23; Pennsylvania — 15; Connecticut — 12; Florida — five; Ohio — five; Massachusetts — four; Illinois — three; Canada — one. UNA seniors from the surrounding area joined the registered seniors in cultural and festive affairs.

Welcome dinner

At the welcome dinner on Sunday evening, Stephen Kuropas, the association's "Bob Hope," entertained with his usual humor, and when laughter subsided he announced a surprise. The surprise came in the person of producer-director Slavko Nowytski who invited all present to Veselka where there would be a showing of a film.

The seniors were unaware of what they were to behold, but by the time the final strains of Ukrainian music faded away and "Helm of Destiny" drew to a close, the assemblage was on its feet giving Mr. Nowytski a rousing standing ovation.

The film depicts Ukrainian contributions to American history — from the first Ukrainian in the Jamestown colony (Virginia, 1607), to the present day. "Helm of Destiny" was funded by the UNA. It required voluminous research and tremendous know-how.

Mr. Nowytski has created a film that must be shown in every city, large or small, wherever there are Ukrainians. Only when our Ukrainian youth comes face-to-face with the outstanding achievements of Ukrainians in America will they more assertively and with knowledgeable pride proclaim their Ukrainian heritage.

Thank you, Batko Soyuz; thank you, Mr. Nowytski, for "Helm of Destiny."

Monday, May 31

Adhering to tradition, the seniors attended a divine liturgy at 10 a.m. in the Holy Trinity Church in Kerhonkson where the Rev. Dr. Bohdan Volosin celebrated a liturgy for the health of the association members. This year's "panakhya" included three additional names: Roman Slobodian, honorary member of the UNA and 40-year treasurer of the UNA — he died May 20; Eustachiy Manatsky, past association vice-president and long-term secretary of Branch 194 — he died March 22; Julian Hoszowsky, Ukrainian freedom fighter in World War II — he died July 13, 1981. The church choir, led by Myroslava Kondra, and the seniors sang the responses for both the liturgy and the "panakhya."

Opening session

Half an hour prior to noon, Mr. Kuropas, past supreme vice-president of the UNA, honorary member of the UNA and chairman of the UNA Seniors Committee officially opened Conference VIII and welcomed the guests on behalf of the UNA Supreme Assembly. Mr. Borkowsky, president of the association, welcomed the conference participants on behalf of the executive staff.

Mr. Kuropas extended a very special welcome to Ivan Bazarko, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and his wife, Natalia.

The American, Canadian and Ukrainian anthems were sung; Mrs. Burbella accompanied at the piano. Mr. Nagurny was flag-bearer for the American stars and stripes; Mr. Kuropas held the blue-and-yellow flag of Ukraine.

Semen Chornomaz presented the nominations for the conference presidium — they were unanimously approved: Mr. Senezhak, chairman; Dr. Cenko, vice-chairman; Lydia Hanas, Ukrainian-language secretary; Mrs. Burbella, English-language secretary.

In taking over the helm as chairman of Conference VIII, Mr. Senezhak officially acknowledged the presence of UNA honorary Supreme Assembly members Maria Chuchman, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Mr. Kuropas.

The conference chairman read the contents of a telegram received from Wasyly Wacyk, coordinator of all 10 seniors clubs in Toronto. Mr. Deychakiwsky brought greetings from the Miami-area seniors. Stephen Kowalchuk, founder of the Apopka-area Ukrainian community brought along literature highlighting the

community's 10th anniversary. He traced the beginning of the community, its achievements in acquainting the public with Ukrainian music and culture, its appearances on TV. At Disney World, a little Ukrainian Kozak recently won first prize. UNA Branch 371 in Apopka sent a greeting to Conference VIII via Mr. Kowalchuk: "Come to Apopka!"

At this point a decision had to be made by the writer on how to continue this report. To write in full detail every word that was spoken, and by whom, would lead the reader clear to Hong Kong, and The Ukrainian Weekly would run out of paper...for sure. Could we do this to Roma, George and Marta?

Suffice it to say that five days of deliberations revolved around the effort in organizing UNA senior clubs throughout the country and on deciding upon the location of a general headquarters. When mortgage interests return to normalcy, the UNA will gladly consider the building of a senior complex. Senior clubs will be discussed in future Seniors' Corners.

Monday afternoon

Dr. Roman Osinchuk was the main speaker for the Monday afternoon session. His topic was "Problems of Seniors in the Current Era." We liked his opening sentence, "Old age is the glory of life." Were you aware that the process of aging begins at 30? Dr. Osinchuk is informative and at the same time very humorous. He told us we were like oak trees, beaten by winds and rainstorms and all manner of devastations ... yet we survive through everything.

Humor, happiness and activities create an interest in life and this interest prolongs life for the senior. Ironically, on Monday Dr. Osinchuk had no knowledge that Conference VIII would take up the matter of senior clubs on Wednesday. He encouraged the formation of such clubs where people could meet regularly for happy communication. Dr. Osinchuk spoke for nearly an hour, and we wished it could have been two.

Encouraged by Dr. Osinchuk's appraisal of creative seniors, Mr. Martiuk proceeded to read the minutes of Conference VII. The reading took half an hour. If it took Mr. Martiuk that long to read the minutes, how long did it take him to compile his notes, write the report and then type the minutes?

Monday evening

The Veselka auditorium was filled to capacity. Everyone had come to a wedding in Lviv, to John and Oksana's "wedding" via a slide presentation. They heard what had taken place during those memorable July days last year. There has been an encouraging development since Conference VIII. Please keep praying to further expedite matters.

When the wedding was over, Michael Pezansky showed slides of varied Ukrainian art; woodcuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky; oil paintings by Yuriy Soloviy; caricatures by Edward Kozak; watercolors by Nikifor of Krynytskia. Mr. Pezansky was good enough to bring his large camera to Conference VIII; in the absence of an official photographer at Conference VIII, we are hopeful that Mr. Pezansky's pictures will fill the void.

Then there was Dr. Bohdan Kondra of Kerhonkson. On entering the Veselka auditorium it was a surprise to behold a huge display prepared by Dr. Kondra. There were 11 large figurines done up in Ukrainian style and titled, "Paper Mache Sculptures" which had been shown on TV. The exhibition also included 33 paintings.

Tuesday, June 1

On Tuesday morning the officers submitted their reports to the conference. Volodymyr Riznyk reported that he, Yaroslav Saluk and Myron Buczak conducted a perusal of all financial and secretarial reports and they were found in "meticulous order." Upon Mr. Riznyk's motion, a vote of confidence was granted, unanimously, to the officers for 1981-82.

After lunch, the seniors finally met the lady from West Warwick, R.I., referred to in the May 9, Senior Citizens' Corner in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mr. Senezhak introduced Anna M. Tucker in the Ukrainian language; Mrs. Burbella presented Mrs. Tucker in the English language.

Anna M. Tucker: listed in Who's Who of American Women; Woman of the Year, 1981; inducted into the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame ... but tell us, what does "M" stand for?

Anna M. Tucker began to speak ... in Ukrainian. "My maiden name was Moskalyk; my parents were Ksenia (Krawczuk) and Luke Moskalyk; they arrived in America from Ukraine. Before the ears of the astonished seniors was unfolded a drama that Anna Moskalyk Tucker has incorporated in her "The Story of Two Oxen and The Quest for Opportunity," written in English but delivered in Ukrainian on June 1 at Conference VIII.

Now to surprise two! Mr. Kowalchuk sat and listened ... he could not believe that he was hearing. Why, he had lived in her hometown of Crompton, R.I.; he had known and visited Ksenia and Luke Moskalyk back in the 40s; now he was meeting their daughter Anna at Conference VIII. What a reunion!

It had been learned that Anna's husband, Robert Spencer Tucker, introduced before the main address, speaks fluent Ukrainian: borshch, kapusta, khryn, khlib, maslo, kovbasa, moloko, kurka ... For a southerner from Virginia that is fluent Ukrainian.

Mrs. Tucker, director of the Rhode Island Department of Elderly Affairs gave an in-depth report on the many programs they have for seniors. As a parting gesture, she gave each conference participant a large button on which was inscribed, "Enjoy your age" and a pamphlet telling seniors about 40 places to get together. Rhode Island: can you move closer to New York?

From Crompton, R.I., the scene changed to Kiev. Walter Renner presented a paper on the research he has done relative to the founding of Kiev. The 25-minute report revealed the 4,000-year existence of Kiev vs. the 3,000 years currently believed to be correct. Our Ukrainian youth need to know these facts, and it would be desirable to have this report translated into English and published for wider readership.

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Panorama of Ukrainian culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



Operation Kiev

If you have visited Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine, do you recall seeing the splendors of the 12th century Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes, the Collegiate Church of the Assumption of the Virgin of the Monastery of the Caves, built in 1078, or the baroque buildings of St. Cyril's Monastery, founded in the 12th century? Perhaps you have toured the main church and belfry of the Bratskyi Monastery of the Epiphany, built in the 1690s, or the Church of the Nativity, built in 1810.

Your answers will be "no" because these wonders no longer exist. They are among the architectural landmarks and historical buildings of old Kiev demolished in the pre-war years of the 1930s, according to Titus Hewryk, guest curator of The Ukrainian Museum's latest exhibition. The new exhibit, "The Lost Architecture of Kiev," opened on June 12 and will remain on view to the end of the year.

Mr. Hewryk says that his research and studies over many years have showed him that Soviet authorities, operating in a highly centralized manner from Moscow, undertook extensive demolition of centuries-old architectural landmarks in order to create a model socialist capital complex in Kiev.

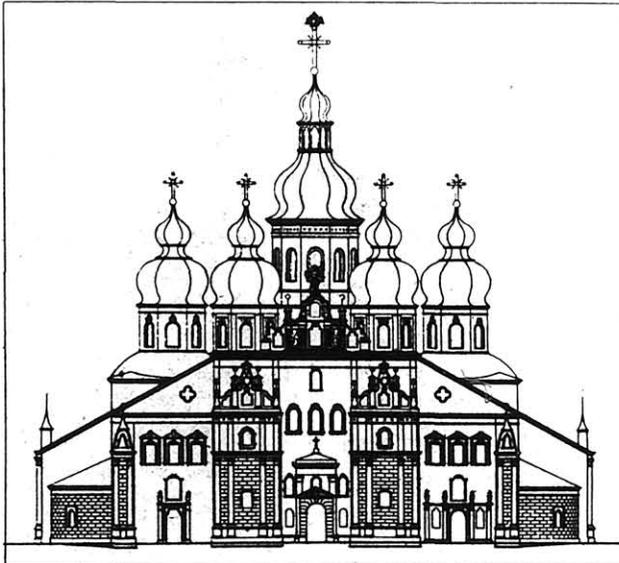
To record the character of the old city of Kiev, Mr. Hewryk worked with museum director Maria Shust and her staff, preparing maps and drawings, and reproducing photographs secured from elderly Ukrainians now living in this country. The result is an imaginative exhibition (many will find it soul-stirring) that reveals splendors no longer in existence: the baroque iconostasis in the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the 12th century Church of St. Basil, a 19th century wooden Uniate church which stood on Pavlivska Street, baroque buildings of St. Cyril's Monastery, and other architectural marvels.

Visitors to the exhibit will also be able to view color slides of existing architectural landmarks in Kiev and black-and-white slides of lost landmarks. A taped commentary by Yuriy Denysenko in English and Ukrainian accompanies the slides. Baroque compositions by Ukrainian composers Dmytro Bortniansky, Maksym Berezovsky and Artem Vedel provide an appropriate musical background.

A glossy 64-page English-language catalog on "The Lost Architecture of Kiev," designed by Miss Shust, contains 100 illustrations of Kiev's architectural past and present. Available to museum members for \$6.50 and to non-members for \$8.50, the catalog can be obtained at the museum or by writing to The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003 (add 85 cents for mailing).

During a reception-preview for museum members and the press on June 11, museum president Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista generously praised Mr. Hewryk, whose work was done without reimbursement, and the museum staff. He noted that the exhibition was made possible in part through public funds of the New York State Council on the Arts.

Slides for the exhibit were prepared by Mr. Hewryk, William Brumfield, Zenon Feszczak, Oleh Tretiak and Volodymyr Hrycyn, with technical assistance from Orest Fedun. Assisting Miss Shust were Daria Bajko, Christina Pevny, Maria Wasyluk and Lesia



This drawing of St. Michael's Church of the Golden Domes (Zolotoverkhyi Mykhailivskiy Monastyr) adorned the invitation of The Ukrainian Museum in New York to the preview of its new exhibition, "The Lost Architecture of Kiev."

Gajdycz. Among others who helped with preparations for the exhibition were Volodymyr Papuha, Volodymyr Yaremchuk and Oleh Danyuk.

The museum is open Wednesday through Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. (228-0110).

Plishka on FM

Metropolitan Opera basso cantate Paul Plishka guest-starred in a benefit concert at the Wilshire Ebell Theater in Los Angeles on May 9. He appeared with the Kobzar Ukrainian National Choir, conducted by Volodymyr Bozyk, and pianist Virko Baley, founder and director of the Las Vegas Chamber Players and currently music director of the Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra.

At the time, Mr. Plishka was appearing with the San Diego Opera, following a 10-week engagement at opera houses in Milan, Strasbourg, Berlin and Hamburg.

Mr. Plishka's selections included the "Ballad about Dovbush," Lepkyj's "Song of the Cranes," and two compositions by Mykola Lysenko — "The Boundless Field," set to the words of Ivan Franko, and "Days Pass," whose text comes from Taras Shevchenko's poetry.

The concert was sponsored by the Ukrainian Culture Center of Los Angeles in support of scholarships for young people pursuing higher education and for the advancement of Ukrainian song through the Kobzar Choir, which gives concerts and makes guest appearances at civic and cultural events and seminars.

Early this month, Mr. Plishka was heard on New York's WQXR-FM Radio, singing the role of Rocco the jailer in Beethoven's "Fidelio" with the Lyric Opera of Chicago. The performance, sung in German, was a recording of a production given last fall at the Civic Opera House in Chicago.

Mr. Plishka, who is scheduled to appear at the Tanglewood Music Festival this summer, will sing in several Metropolitan Opera productions during the 1982-83 season, including a leading

role in a new production of Verdi's "Macbeth."

Potpourri

• Modern, abstract works by Vladimir Bachinsky, which contrast with icons and religious scenes by Petro Cholodny Jr., together with works by Jacques Hnizdovsky, Liuboslav Hutsluk, Lubomyr Kuzma, Zenovij Onyshkevych and Bohdan Sawczuk continue to draw visitors to the Ukrainian Artists' Association gallery, fourth floor, 136 Second Ave. The exhibit runs through June 27.

• A major folklife survey and documentation program under way in Brooklyn, the nation's fourth largest urban center, includes Ukrainian Christmas traditions. Photographs taken last January by the Brooklyn Rediscovery program in the home of Maria and Julian Savchak during the Savchak family's Christmas Eve celebration with their two sons and Mrs. Savchak's sister are now part of Brooklyn Rediscovery's folklife archive at the Brooklyn Public Library. The photos will appear in the Brooklyn Rediscovery outdoor photo exhibition planned for September and in a booklet detailing Brooklyn's folklife.

• George Wirt, a former reporter for The Ukrainian Weekly, was recently named director of public affairs for the Meadowlands, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority's complex in East Rutherford, N.J. Mr. Wirt was formerly associated with the Newark Star Ledger, the Newark News and the Herald News in Passaic, N.J.

• Citing the "quality" performances given by the Dumka Chorus and the Promin Ensemble at the New York concert honoring Ukrainian composer Mykola Leontovych, the New York State Council on the Arts has awarded an additional \$2,000 in financial assistance to the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka of America. Inc. Administrative director Vasyl Sostak, who announced the award last week, says that UCDA is comprised of the Dumka Chorus, Moloda Dumka, Promin and two dance ensembles directed by Roma

Pryma-Bohachevsky — the Szykryli Ukrainian Dancers of New York and the Skomorokhy Dancers of Hempstead on Long Island.

• Tenor Edward Evanko, who has an engagement with the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra on June 26, will be singing at the Grand Teton Music Festival in Wyoming from August 10 to 21. In Kansas City (that's Missouri, you know), he will sing the Flower Song from "Carmen," Vesti la giubba from "Pagliacci" and excerpts from "The Merry Widow" and "The Student Prince." His Grand Teton performances will take in Carl Orff's "Carmina Burava," some Haydn songs, an all-Beethoven program of "An die ferne geliebte," "Adelaide" and some Beethoven folk song settings which include "Air Cossaque" or "Kozak Air."

• Wayne Gretzky and Mike Bossy, the two top scorers in the National Hockey League, have been named to the 1981-82 all-star team. Bossy is the winner of the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the Stanley Cup Playoffs, and Gretzky has won the Hart Trophy as the most valuable player in the National Hockey League, the first player in NHL history to be named MVP player by a unanimous vote. Rounding out a trio of top-notch hockey players of Ukrainian background is the Winnipeg Jets' Dale Hawerchuk, who won the Calder Trophy as rookie of the year.

• The life and work of the composer Vadym Kipa were recalled through words, slides and music in a June 6 program at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Manhattan. The main speaker was Dr. Albert Kipa, the composer's son. Phyllis Falletta-Olsen sang compositions by Vadym Kipa to piano accompaniment by Iryna Kipa Deigte.

• A newcomer to the publicity and editorial department of Houghton and Mifflin Publishers on Fifth Avenue is Ukrainian American Tom Robinson, who hails from Royal Oak, Mich. Mr. Robinson, a recent graduate of the University of Michigan, speaks proudly of the Ukrainian ancestry he inherited through his mother, Rosemary Lyczuk Robinson, who was born in Hamtramck, Mich.

• Recipes for borshch and other Ukrainian dishes are included (some what nefariously, I might say) in The Russian Tea Room Cook Book, published by Putnam and Sons of New York. A copy of the cook book is being sent to Prince Charles and Princess Diana by Faith Stewart-Gordon, the owner of the tea room. Speaking on WQXR-Radio during an RTR commercial, Miss Stewart-Gordon announced that "we'll send Diana and Charles the Russian Tea Room Cook Book, so they'll have a recipe for borshch." I hope she appends a message informing them that borshch is the national soup of Ukraine. That would undoubtedly appeal to the Ukrainian taste buds Prince Charles has inherited from an ancestor, Volodymyr the Great, ruler of the Kievan Rus'.

• In her New York Times review of the New York City Ballet company's June 11 program, Anna Kisselgoff called attention to "the real gem of a performance" which came from Roma Sosenko, Stacy Caddell and Susan

(Continued on page 11)

Newark's St. John the Baptist Church celebrates diamond jubilee

NEWARK, N.J. — St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church culminated its diamond jubilee celebrations with a banquet on Sunday, May 23, at the Club Navaho Manor in Irvington.

The banquet marked the end of a jubilee week commemorating 75 years of the church's existence, a colorful existence marked by many hard, yet fruitful years of work and a variety of changes.

Brotherhood founded

St. John the Baptist Brotherhood was founded in 1906 upon the initiative of Theodore Oliynyk, with the assistance of 25 community leaders. The Newark area at the time numbered over 150 Ukrainians, who realized the need for a church. The group of new immigrants — mostly from eastern Galicia and Bukovyna — who arrived in the United States in the 1890's until that time had attended the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth.

The first place of worship was a storefront on Jackson Street, but soon it became too small to house the parishioners. Appeals for donations were made, and by February 1907 a building was purchased on Court Street, for the sum of \$17,500. It was named St. John the Baptist Greek-Catholic Church of Newark, and the first liturgy was celebrated on Palm Sunday 1907 by the Rev. M. Doroshynsky.

In July he was replaced by the Rev. O. Pelesky, who in turn was ousted by discontented parishioners because during his stay a new church committee had been selected. The parishioners took legal action for the return of the church to their group.

By this time Bishop Soter Ortynsky had appointed the Rev. A. Kamin-sky to the parish, and in May 1908 over 200 parishioners resolved to surrender the church to the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese for the sum of \$1.

In 1909 a young cantor-teacher, Theodosius Kaskiw, arrived in Newark and organized the first male choir in the church as well as the first evening parochial school, which would one day have an enrollment of 300 students.

Highlights of the following years include the visit of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky to the parish, the expansion of the choir to include women, the purchase of a community center, the founding of an orchestra and a theatrical group.

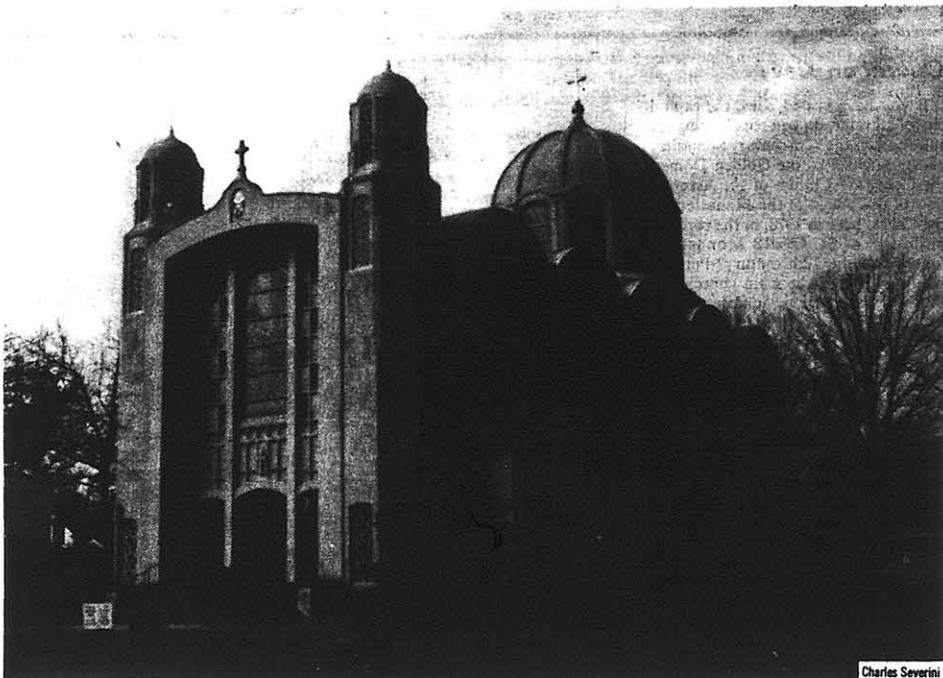
Upon the death of Bishop Ortynsky in 1916, the Rev. Poniatyshyn, then pastor of the Newark parish was appointed administrator of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in the United States, thereby establishing Newark as the seat of the Ukrainian Diocese.

New church

By 1925 the parishioners had once again outgrown their church, and the pastor, the Rev. Chaplinsky, appealed to them to purchase a new church. This was done and in 1927, the parishioners moved from Morton Street to Court Street, where they had also acquired two other buildings which were to serve as a school and parish house.

The Depression came, and further plans for the community were halted, but not for long, for in 1939, the Rev. Myron Danilovich established a day school under the direction of the Basilian Sisters. In 1939 a building was purchased on William Street to house the long-planned Ukrainian Community Center.

In 1946, upon the invitation of



Charles Severini

St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, N.J.

Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic church was placed under the spiritual guidance of the Redemptorist Fathers of the Byzantine Ukrainian Rite, who provided various changes in the lives of the parishioners.

They were able to devote more time and energy to the spiritual well-being of the sick, the number of divine liturgies was increased, additional time was allowed for confessions, and a greater number of Holy Communions was administered. The Redemptorists also established new organizations and revitalized old ones. In 1949 land was procured at Ivy Street and Sanford Avenue for a new school; money for this project was donated during a house-to-house fund-raising campaign.

Influx of parishioners

With the new emigration in 1949, the church received an overwhelming number of parishioners. In July 1952, groundbreaking for the new school was conducted, and by the time dedication ceremonies were held in 1953 there were over 400 pupils enrolled in the school.

By 1957, the golden jubilee of the parish, the school mortgage had been paid up. Shortly thereafter the Rev. Demetrius Byblow was appointed pastor, and in 1958 he announced the official opening of the fund-raising campaign for the new church on Sanford Avenue. Such money-makers as pyroly selling and bingo contributed money to this fund.

In 1961 construction for the church was begun with a \$500,000 loan from the Ukrainian National Association. The cornerstone was blessed on March 31, 1963, by Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, and in 1965 he officially dedicated the church, which was designed by Julian Jastremski with the mosaics and stained glass windows done by Petro Cholodny Jr. The church won the Newark Chamber of Commerce Award for the most beautiful edifice of the decade.

During the last 15 years St. John's has grown under the guidance of three pastors: the Rev. Michael Hrynchysyn, the Rev. Paul Maluga and the Rev.

Michael Kuchmiak. Also during these years, the iconostasis by Sviatoslav Hordynsky was completed. Both Bishop Vasyl Velychkovsky and Patriarch Josyf Slipyj have visited the parish in the time period.

St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church also purchased a large building adjacent to the school in 1975, thanks to the help of loans from the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the UNA.

In February 1980, the school was evaluated by the Office of Education of the Archdiocese of Newark and was awarded a certificate of accreditation as one of the 10 best grade schools in the Newark system.

Among the guests the school has welcomed is former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, who visited in October 1980.

This is only a brief summary of all the events that have taken place in the last 75 years at St. John's.

Parish concert

Many of the guest speakers remembered these happenings at the Sunday afternoon banquet, which was preceded by a full week of celebrations beginning with a concert on Sunday, May 16, at 4 p.m.

The concert performers included the church choir of St. John the Baptist, under the direction of Michael Dobosh and accompanied by Teodozia Sygida, and the Homm Bandurist ensemble, under the direction of Wolodymyr Yurkewych, and the children's choir.

Throughout the week of May 16-23, the Very Rev. Paul Maluga CSSR, provincial superior, conducted a mission for parishioners.

On Friday, May 21, students of the school held their own tribute-celebration, which began with a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. and was followed by a jubilee program in the church hall.

The day of the celebration banquet began with a divine liturgy of thanksgiving, concelebrated by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and the following clergy: the Very Rev. Maluga, the Rev. Kuchmiak, pastor of St. John's; the Rev. John Lazar, former assistant pastor of

the parish in the 1940s, currently dean of the Detroit Deanery; the Rev. Maurice Dzurman, pastor in Hillside, N.J.; the Rev. Yaroslav Dybka, pastor in Toronto; the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky; deacon Michael Bzdel of Yorkton, Sask.; the Rev. John Syrota, once assistant pastor of St. John's; and the Rev. Byblow, assistant pastor of St. John's and master of ceremonies for the celebration.

The homily was delivered by the Very Rev. Maluga, and during the liturgy the church choir sang the responses.

The Club Navaho Manor, where the jubilee banquet took place, was quickly filled up by clergy, nuns, teachers at the school, parishioners and guests, totaling over 550 people. All began applauding as the presidium took its place at the main table. Among the honored guests were many pastors from neighboring parishes.

A standing ovation was given the last guest of honor to walk in, Metropolitan Sulyk, who was greeted by students of St. John's school.

Opening the banquet, Pastor Kuchmiak greeted all present and passed on the duties of master of ceremonies to the Rev. Byblow, who in turn asked the guests to stand up and sing the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

He then proceeded to greet the audience and give a history of the founding of St. John's, and the meaning of this diamond jubilee.

After the metropolitan delivered the invocation, the Rev. Msgr. Joseph Fedorek, dean of northern New Jersey, raised a toast to all of those who had contributed in any way to the success of the parish, from the pioneers who began the work to the parishioners who contributed to the day's celebration.

After the champagne toast, the dinner banquet started, throughout which a trio of guitarists under the direction of Walter Oseredczuk, serenaded the guests.

Sulyk's address

Metropolitan Sulyk greeted the parish with a speech emphasizing the importance of jubilees. He said that: "For a Christian, a jubilee year is God's year of blessings, kindheartedness, amnesty and

(Continued on page 11)

Newark's St. John...

(Continued from page 10)

thanks. That is why in our souls we should proclaim general amnesty, we should find forgiveness for all. And to adequately prepare for the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, we should remind ourselves of the profound Christian laws and commandments; we should try to examine them closer, which St. Volodymyr called for when he said: 'God, strengthen our nation's faith, make it true and clear.' Today, we have to return to Christian greetings, to group prayer, as it once was prominent in villages throughout Ukraine."

"Today, we leave God in church," said the metropolitan "We phase out God and among ourselves we find discord."

After the metropolitan's address, festive words were delivered by the Rev. Maluga (in English) as well as by trustees Andrew Keybida (in English) and Damian Korduba (in Ukrainian). All three greeted the parish on the occasion of its diamond jubilee, and emphasized the meaning of such a feast, mentioning many of the workers of the parish, including Mr. Kaskiv, the first director of the church choir, and the current director of the choir, Mr. Dobosh. They called upon the parishioners to prepare for the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Between the various speeches, the Rev. Byblow introduced the parish members who served God by entering the vocations. Among these were: the Rev. Chirovsky, Brother Vladimir Kolpakov, Sister Clare Mary Holak SMI, Sister Jonathan Mary Duchensky SMI, and Sister Anthony Ann Laszok OSBM.

The Rev. Byblow also introduced the Rev. Michael Peretiako, assistant pastor, the Rev. John Syrota, once assistant pastor, the Rev. Peter Pidskalny, Brother Larry Kondra, as well as Dmytro Dnistrian, who is joining the Redemptorists monks, and John Ciur-

pita, currently a student at the Stamford seminary.

After the introductions, the Rev. Byblow read greetings, received by the parish on this festive occasion. They were from Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, President Ronald Reagan, many congressmen, politicians, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity and Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Other well-wishers included Sister Theodozia of the Basilian Sisters in Fox Chase, Pa., and the Rev. Demetrius Laptuta, a former pastor of the parish.

After the issuance of certificates to various individuals and organizations of the parish for their hard work throughout the years, the Rev. Byblow introduced Michael Bottone from the Newark City Council, who presented the parish with a jubilee certificate for its contributions to the Newark community.

Following were greetings from various local area Ukrainian organizations, including the branch of UCCA, the Providence Association, the UNA, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Plast and SUM-A.

The Rev. Chirovsky expressed thanks to his home parish for supplying him with both moral and financial aid during his studies for the priesthood in Rome, and in gratitude he donated his completed master's thesis on the "Mysticism of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky."

The pastor, the Rev. Kuchmiak was the last to speak at the banquet. He expressed his thanks to all who had contributed into making this diamond jubilee a success, asking all to hold together as a family of St. John the Baptist Church, and to allow this day to strengthen our faith "as we near the millennium of Christianity of Ukraine."

The Rev. Lazar said the closing prayer, voicing the hope that the parish would continue to flourish in the future. All present joined in singing "Dostoyno yet!" to close the week of diamond jubilee celebrations.

Groundbreaking of St. Josaphat's scheduled for June 24



Sketch of the new St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma, Ohio.

by Patricia Romanowych

PARMA, Ohio — Groundbreaking ceremonies launching construction of the new St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, will take place here on the parish grounds on June 24, the feast of St. John the Baptist.

The early evening ritual will begin with the pastor, Msgr. Michael Fedorowich, together with other clergy, sisters, distinguished guests, parish members and school children, escorting Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia along the site where the new church is to be built.

Following a moleben, the occasion will conclude with a parish banquet celebrating this landmark in St. Josaphat's Parish history.

The new St. Josaphat Church, having

a seating capacity of approximately 500, was designed by McWilliams, Martyniuk and Schidlowski Inc., an architectural firm from Kent, Ohio. One of its many traditional features will be the domes adorning the roof. Another will be the altar set at the east wall of the edifice. The traditional, along with the contemporary and futuristic styles of architecture, have been incorporated into a theme acknowledging the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Parish members have volunteered much time and contributed many ideas in preliminary deliberation on both exterior and interior style and design. Meetings continue, with various committees deciding upon choices of brick and tile, as well as appropriate and functional chandeliers and iconostasis.

Senior citizens' corner

(Continued from page 5)

Tuesday night

Smiling, genial Mykola Kawka of Philadelphia joined (guess who?) in entertaining the guests during dinner hour. The two gentlemen were quite a combination of humor.

Besides humor, Tuesday, June 1, has been recorded as the first time a woman disappeared at a conference. She did not appear at dinner. She was not in her room. It was getting dark. Veselka was half-filled with guests; the other half was searching the grounds. Call the police! Report it to Mr. Kwas!

Mr. Kwas and his assistant flew off in the direction of Poltava, Uzhhorod, Lviv, Kiev — calling out the lady's name at each stop. Meanwhile the search of the grounds continued, and it was already dark. Tension was high. "That's all we need, a missing woman," lamented a searcher. The drama was heightened with each passing minute.

An hour later Mr. Kwas "found" the missing woman. She had been picked up by her cousin at 5:30 p.m. for a visit to the cousin's home and had completely forgotten to let her roommate know where she was going!

Back at Veselka, Roman Kobrynskyj was waiting patiently to take the viewers on a trip to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland. Without budgeting from our seats at Veselka auditorium we traveled through Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bergen and seven other cities in Norway. The trip ended in Finland with a visit to Helsinki and Turku. The magic of slides! And the kindness of Mr. Kobrynskyj!

Part I draws to a close with the Tuesday morning incident of the one-high-heel, one-low-heel episode. Dressing hurriedly, the lady slipped her feet into pair of shoes while concentrating on the books and papers that were to be taken to the morning session. Five steps away from the desk she looked down at the floor. Strange. The boards had warped, too. Down the stairs she flew. They were warped, as well. At the bottom of the stairs she examined the right heel first. All was well. The problem was discovered on examination of the left heel; it had broken to half the size of the right heel.

Entering the dining room, she inquired where she might be able to get a heel replaced. Suggestions were offered, and suddenly one diner exclaimed, "Are you aware that you are wearing two different shoes?" Laughter rippled throughout the dining room. "It denotes good luck," remarked first one woman, then another. The writer hobbled all day on one-low-heel and one-high-heel... for the sake of good luck.

Next week: part II.

Panorama...

(Continued from page 9)

Gluck — "all very spirited" — in Peter Martins's "Eight Easy Pieces."

• New works by Ukrainian artists (Krychevska, Solohub and the primitive painter Nykyfor) are on display at Oksa Sonevitsky's gallery, 98 Second Ave. The gallery is open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Sunday and Monday.

• Parsons School of Design graduate Daria Deshuk is participating in a group show at the Tower Gallery on Long Island, in Southampton, N.Y. from June 19 to July 12. Despite her Ukrainian name, Miss Deshuk says she is of Russian ancestry but feels that "the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church" on her art qualifies her for mention in my column. In her first one-

woman show, held in May at Soho's Inroads Gallery, Miss Deshuk showed paintings combining the media of oil and enamel, including a large canvas whose bottom half was adorned with several horizontal rows of motifs mirroring embroidery.

• The Community Assistance Unit of Mayor Ed Koch's office has announced that Tompkins Square Park in the East Village is due to be rehabilitated. Bounded on two sides by avenues A and B and on the south and on the north by Seventh and 10th streets, the 16-acre park is the site of a monument to Ukrainian American veterans. Ukrainian residents in the area might be interested in joining the Friends of Tompkins Square Park, a society dedicated to the park's preservation. Last year, Friends raised \$2,000 to save the park's magnificent 100-year-old trees from Dutch elm disease.

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Accepted to AF Academy



Mark Woloshyn

MATAWAN, N.J. — Mark Roman Woloshyn of Matawan, N.J., has received an appointment for admission to the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo. The nomination came from U.S. Congressman James J. Howard, 3rd District, New Jersey.

Mr. Woloshyn graduated from Matawan Regional High School in June 1981. During his senior year, he was president of the National Honor Society (Matawan Chapter) and captain of the varsity soccer team.

Upon graduation from high school he received a full four-year tuition scholarship to Temple University, Philadelphia, as an Outstanding Achievement Scholar. While attending Temple he participated in all phases of the Outstanding Achievement Scholar program and also captained an intramural soccer team.

Mr. Woloshyn lives at home with his parents, Bohdan and Marion (Burbella) Woloshyn and brother, John Michael. He is also the grandson of Marion Kushnir Burbella (Matawan, N.J.), columnist for *The Ukrainian Weekly's* Senior Citizens Corner, the late John R. Burbella, a former fire captain in the Bayonne Fire Department, Tekla Woloshyn (Bayonne, N.J.) and the late Michael Woloshyn, past secretary of the Taras Shevchenko UNA Branch 281 (Bayonne, N.J.).

He and his family are parishioners of Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, Perth Amboy, N.J., and are members of UNA Branch 281.

Featured in science mag

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The innovative research work in ultrasound, as applied to medicine, done by Prof. Roman Kuc was featured in the April issue of *Science Digest*.

Prof. Kuc, currently chairman of the instrumentation section of the New York Academy of Sciences and co-chairman of the Connecticut chapter of the IEEE Engineering in the Medicine and Biology Society, is investigating solutions to limitations in this field, which in the future will be able to diagnose diseases in their early stages and in some cases prevent their development.

Although ultrasound devices (which work by passing high-frequency sound waves through the body and then collect echoes that translate into a television picture) can show the beat of a heart and the movement of blood through vessels, researchers have not been able to understand the interaction between ultrasound and tissue.

Prof. Kuc has spent many hours studying this situation, and he realized that he can measure the rate at which the echoes fade to determine how close

to the surface a sound's point of origin is located.

The article in *Science Digest* went on to say that Prof. Kuc's research realized that by measuring the rate at which the echoes fade as sound goes deeper within the body, one is actually measuring the sound absorptiveness of the tissue, and the medical experts can measure tissue density, which in turn is a valuable clue to the tissues' state of health.

Working at Yale University, Prof. Kuc reasoned that a computer attached to an ultrasound unit could quickly transform the echoes into calculations of the density of a particular tissue being sounded. The echoes are analyzed by a computer to provide quantitative measurements of the interaction of the sound waves with the tissue.

This form of detecting disease has proven to be more economical; and has greatly reduced the costs for hospitals which cannot afford PET scanning facilities. (PET stands for positron emission tomography, which can run costs up to \$7.5 million for each unit, for it is only in the development stages.) The computer device which Prof. Kuc has worked with costs only \$50,000 to \$100,000, a much more reasonable sum for hospitals to spend.

Prof. Kuc is no stranger to the ultrasound techniques. From 1977 to 1979, he was a research associate in the department of electrical engineering at Columbia University and in the radiology department of St. Luke's Hospital, where he applied statistical estimation techniques to extract diagnostic information from reflected ultrasound signals. Before this work, from 1968 to 1975 he was a member of the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories, where he was engaged in the design of audio recording instrumentation and in developing efficient digital speech coding techniques.

Prof. Kuc was born in Ulm, West Germany, on June 24, 1946. He received a bachelor of science in electrical engineering degree from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1968, a master's in electrical engineering from Columbia University in 1970 and a Ph.D. from Columbia in 1977.

Rudnytsky's world tour

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has a busy schedule for the next few months as he embarks on his fourth world tour as the concert pianist on a cruise ship.

But, before he sets sail from England on July 1, the internationally known Ukrainian pianist is scheduled to be in Haiti in the first week of June, for a recital, master classes and a performance with the orchestra at the Ecole Sainte Trinite in Port-au-Prince.

On Sunday, June 27, Mr. Rudnytsky will give a recital in Washington at the National Gallery of Art, which will be the concluding concert of the gallery's 1981-82 season.

Then, in July and August he will give concerts on four cruises of the ship Sea Princess of the British P & O Lines. He will give 40 recitals over a three-month period, visiting such ports as Tangiers, Marseilles, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Alghero (Sardinia), the islands of Ibiza and Minorca in the Balearic group of the Mediterranean, various port cities in Portugal, Italy and Spain, as well as New York, Boston and Bermuda.

Following the cruises, Mr. Rudnytsky will depart for India, where he will

give recitals in Delhi, Bombay and the Panaji in the state of Goa. He will then record two recital programs for the Singapore Broadcasting Commission.

He will proceed to the island of Borneo, giving concerts in Miri (Sarawak), Seria (Brunei) and Kota Kinabalu (Sabah). Stopovers in Manila, Guam and Hawaii will be made on the return trip to the United States.

While in India and Singapore, Mr. Rudnytsky will include Ukrainian music in his recital, in the form of the "Sonata on Ukrainian Themes, Op. 10 (1931) by his father, Antin Rudnytsky.

Named radiology fellow

CHICAGO — Dr. Larissa T. Bilaniuk of Wallingford, Pa., was selected for Fellowship in the American College of Radiology (ACR) for her contributions to the medical profession.

Dr. Bilaniuk, a native of Ukraine, is a 1965 graduate of Wayne State University School of Medicine in Detroit. She is currently affiliated with the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

She will receive her fellowship in Boston, in September, during the annual meeting of the ACR, which is a professional medical society representing 18,000 physicians who specialize in the use of radiation and ultrasound to diagnose and treat human disease.

Art work shown

ONEIDA, N.Y. — Lydia Kibiuk's paintings, illustrations and etchings were on display at the Holland Patent Central School's Art Museum on Wheels on May 17-27 reported the local Oneida newspaper.

Ms. Kibiuk, a former Holland Patent Central School art student, plans to pursue her career in art by studying medical illustration. She will begin a master's program at Johns Hopkins University in the fall, having the honor of being selected as one of four students in this program.

Ms. Kibiuk holds a bachelor of fine arts degree from Buffalo State University College. She also attended Oneonta State University College, where she illustrated a science manual.

The Kibiuk family resides in Holland Patent, N.Y., and belongs to UNA Branch 484 in Utica.

Paintings exhibited

NORWELL, Mass. — Tamara Orlovsky exhibited her paintings of spring at the Norwell Public Library from May 1 through May 15.

Mrs. Orlovsky recently moved to Norwell from Parma, Ohio, where she first started to display her artistic talents and was awarded the Best of Show by the Brunswick Art League in 1975.

As a new member of the Norwell Art Association, she has been asked to exhibit at the Cranberry Gallery, Cohasset Art Center and Boston City Hall this year. Her paintings include abstract still life, with muted color tones. She is noted for her creative technique in applying paint over dried flowers and fish netting.

Businessman feted

NEW YORK — Alexander Matiuk, chairman of Gibbs & Hill, was honored at a dinner March 20 at Tavern on the

Green, for his more than 44 years of service to the engineering profession.

Mr. Matiuk, who was feted at the dinner, was featured in the April issue of *The Cross Section*, a monthly employee newsletter of the company.

Among guests attending the reception which not only marked his years of service to the company, but also his 65th birthday, were industry leaders, executives of Gibbs & Hill and its parent company, Dravo Corporation.

Also in attendance was one of Mr. Matiuk's instructors from The Cooper Union, Prof. Emanuel Salma, members of his family, including his wife Ann, his father and stepmother, Daniel and Marusia Matiuk, and Conrad, one of his three sons.

Mr. Matiuk received numerous verbal tributes and gifts as tokens of appreciation, which he acknowledged with warm words of thanks. He also expressed gratitude to his co-workers and family for their support throughout the years.

Puppets to perform

LAVAL, Que. — Marionnettes Gural, featuring puppeteer Sonya Gural, has been invited by the director of the municipal library of the city of Lachine, Que., to perform Ukrainian myths and legends in French on Thursday June 10, at 9:30 a.m.

The director, Jacques Beauchamps, wanted Ukrainian stories for the public as part of the library's Ukrainian Week observance.

In addition, Mr. Beauchamps invited Ms. Gural to exhibit some of her vast collection of Ukrainian puppets.

The city of Rosemere, Que., has also invited Marionnettes Gural to perform on June 18, at 8 p.m. at the city's annual outdoor celebration in Charbonneau Park. "Rukavychka," will be performed in English for this event.

Holds pysanka workshop

SEYMOUR, Conn. — Frank Stuban, his wife, daughter, Lillian Wantroba and John Nesklada instructed over 950 persons in Ukrainian Easter egg decorating classes and lectures this year.

The students, ranging from age 5 to senior citizens attended workshops and lectures during the months of February, March, April and the beginning of May at six public libraries, schools and church organizations in western Connecticut.

Taking part in the program were the communities of Ansonia, Milford, Harwinton, Seymour, Orange, Oxford, Middlebury, Watertown, Derby and Naugatuck. The program was sponsored by the Valley Arts Council which is funded by the New Haven Foundation and the Connecticut Commission of Arts.

Each session featured a display of Ukrainian art and the film "Pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski. Stories on the egg-decorating were carried in many newspapers, on local radio stations and on cable TV.

Cited in piano contest

EL RENO, Okla. — Nine-year-old Markian Charles Sorrels received a superior rating in the recent contest sponsored by the National Guild of Piano Teachers.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sorrels of El Reno, Okla.

Sophia Pelenska Halun's...

(Continued from page 6)

she had learned at her mother's knee. Each night and each morning she put her hand in God's.

I was aware of this and yet I did not realize it fully until I came upon her little prayer book, given to her at her confirmation by the beloved Father Petryk in Komarno. The binding was completely apart and the pages almost in tatters. Certain pages were thumb-marked much more than others, so that I could tell which were her favorite prayers. It was a glimpse into her soul.

Now it so happened that on the Christmas before that particular Sunday in Denver when my mother began reminiscing at the dinner table, I had received a tape recorder. Fortunately, that fact and the fact of my mother's reminiscing came together in my mind. "Wait a minute, mother," I interrupted her, "I'm going to run upstairs for my new tape recorder."

I went and got it, hooked it up, and with scarcely a break in the thread of her narrative, my mother continued.

That was the first of four hours of recording. The subject matter was rich and varied: her own life and that of her

parents, grandparents and even great grandparents; daily life and customs in Komarno; folk songs, folk games, and sayings in Komarno; political life in Komarno; and historical events in Komarno, such as the coming of Metropolitan Sheptytsky to the town; the turbulent election of 1897, when the Poles in Komarno (a minority) tried to elect their own men by fraud and violence; the coming of the railroad; the first sewing machine in Komarno — all from her own personal observation and experiences.

The next step was to transcribe all this and that, I must confess, was donkey work. But worth it!

When I finished, I had a manuscript of at least a hundred pages.

But the end was not yet. Inspired by this unlooked-for phenomenon, during free intervals over the years since then I compiled additional material, from other sources, not only on the Halun and Pelensky families but also on Komarno and Husakiv, where my father was born.

Eventually I put it all into a book of 489 pages. The heart of the book remains my mother's reminiscences. But included are also those of other members of the family, as well as letters

giving information about the family, about life in Komarno, in America, in the displaced persons camps, and so on. A long preface explaining my purpose, together with pictures, maps, and an index round out the material.

Of course, not everyone would or could go so far, for not everyone has someone like me in the family. But even writing down a few pages or recording a few hours is valuable, not only to one's family, but to our nation as well.

For it is my belief that every individual is in some part a historical personage. Every individual participates to some degree in some historical event or trend and is able to add to the knowledge about it from his own personal observation and experience.

Individual Ukrainians of our time have lived through the Ukrainian revolution and establishment of the Ukrainian Republic, the renaissance of the 1920s, the government terror and Stalin's planned famine of the 1930s, attempts at Russification, emigration, oppression by Poles, Hungarians and Russians, the war for independence in Galicia, World War I and World War II, displaced persons camps, concentration camps — to name only a few historical events in the "ordinary" lives of Ukrainians.

Ukrainians especially ought to record the events of their lives because much of the materials of both ancient and recent Ukrainian history is being destroyed by the Russians. And much of it, in the hands of Polish, Russian and other foreign writers, continues to be distorted.

It is especially important for the children of immigrants, who have to grow up in a new land, to know where they have come from, who their forebearers are. In my opinion it is a sad thing when someone does not even know the name of the place where his father was born. Such a person is an impoverished orphan.

The way to begin is with oneself or

with the oldest member of the family. And one can begin anywhere and stop anywhere. It is well to remember, furthermore that what is commonplace now may be extraordinary in a hundred years.

Major sources of a full-bodied family history are family members, government archives (Bureau of Immigration, census, etc.), grave markers, church records, municipal and school records, city directories, books and newspapers.

Dates should be given complete, the year included; persons should be identified by their full names, not by their relationship to the compiler. Pictures should be labeled with name, date and place. Original documents and negatives of pictures should be kept in a box of family "archives."

Such work, of course, should not be kept permanently in private hands. Eventually it should find its way to some library or other public repository to enrich the Ukrainian chronicle.

As I approached the end of my work on the "Halun and Pelensky Families," I looked forward to the day when I could present it, properly bound in hard covers, to my mother and say, "You are the real author of this book, for without you it would not have come to be."

But fate sometimes mocks one's best plans. On the very morning that I planned to present the book to my mother, she died. Suddenly.

Though she knew that the book was forthcoming, it was not given her to see it, to hold it in her hands, and to leaf over the many pages of her work.

My mother left us children a goodly number of things. But the most precious, the most valuable legacy is the story of her life.

So on Zeleni Sviata we remember the profound wisdom of Sophia Pelenska Halun, that led her to bequeath upon us the knowledge of who we are and to teach us pride of family and pride of nation. None of us need ever be an orphan.

Red Army...

(Continued from page 2)

Belenko, the Ukrainian MIG pilot who flew his plane to Japan in 1976, it is common practice among Soviet soldiers to steal, then sell or drink the industrial alcohol intended for the coolant systems of MIG fighters. Others tell of sneaking into army tanks to extract brake fluid in order to drink it.

Nor is alcohol the only substance abused by Soviet soldiers. Although Soviet leaders deny that the Red Army has a drug problem, Rep. Aspin writes that Soviet emigres report growing use of plan (made from opium), anasha (a form of hashish) and chefir (a stimulant made by boiling tea leaves), not to mention medicines pilfered from medical units.

Another shortcoming of the Soviet military is the apparent lack of cohesion and leadership, essential ingredients of fighting effectiveness. According to Rep. Aspin, the concept of comradeship is an element no longer found in quantity in Soviet forces, largely because of the hostility between the upper echelon and younger recruits.

"In Prof. Gabriel's survey of former soldiers, a remarkable 30 percent said they had not made even one close friend in the service," says Rep. Aspin. "You cannot have cohesion without the bonds of friendship."

Although some military experts contend that tough living makes tough soldiers, Rep. Aspin, adducing Mr. Podrabinek, believes this concept is nonsense. Mr. Podrabinek wrote: "It makes them cowards. A slave who has accepted his lot is always cowardly."

The lack of leadership, the second key element in forming a fighting force, is indicated by the failure of Soviet officers to address the brutality, the drug and alcohol abuse, the food deprivation and the many other pro-

blems of Soviet military life.

According to Rep. Aspin: "This failure is built into the system. Soviet military regulations require commanders to report offenses by subordinates to the next higher headquarters. But the regulations also hold the commander responsible for the subordinate's conduct. The result is that at every level breaches are ignored."

Still other ills facing the Soviet armed forces include a low re-enlistment rate of one percent for sergeants (compared with over 33 percent in U.S. forces), and the fact that demographic changes in the Soviet Union have raised the proportion of non-Russian, Asian recruits, many of whom do not speak Russian.

Despite these severe drawbacks, the author warns that the Soviet military should not be underestimated: "Not every Soviet soldier is beneath contempt. We should not replace the myth of the 10-foot-tall hardened Russian infantryman with yet another myth of a three-foot-tall starving coward holding an empty cartridge case."

However, in Rep. Aspin's view, the United States should not threaten to undermine the morale of its own troops by unduly exaggerating the qualities of the Soviet military.

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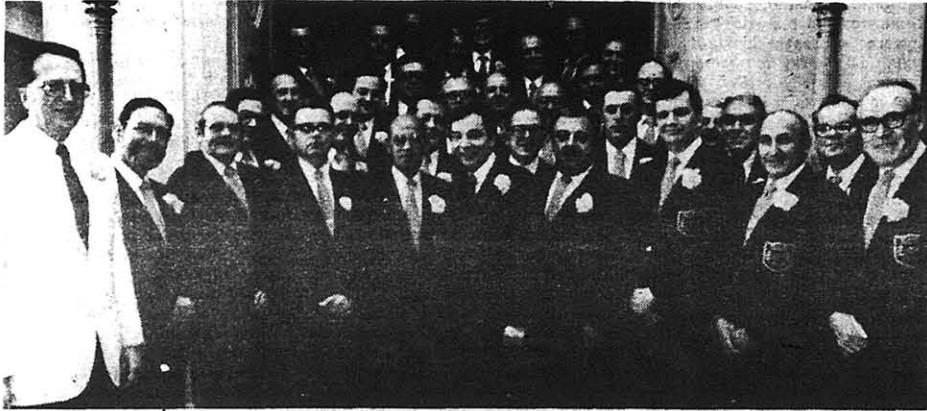
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Irish choir, directed by Ukrainian, sings at White House



On March 17, the Dr. Tom Dooley Choraliars, an Irish choir directed by Ukrainian Michael E. Pinkasewicz (far left), performed at a St. Patrick's Day White House luncheon given by President Ronald Reagan for the Prime Minister of Ireland. The chorus members are seen above in the Grand Foyer of the White House. The 33-man chorus is reportedly the only Irish choral group in the country. They have performed at the New York World's Fair, Montreal Exposition, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Chautauqua Music Festival, New York State

Legislature and Eucharistic Congress during their 20 years under the direction of Mr. Pinkasewicz. The choir director is a lifelong member of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Syracuse, N.Y., director of its church choir, member of the Holy Name Society, the UNA (Zaporoska Sich Branch) and the Providence Association (St. Olga Branch). He has taught his Irish singers to sing various ethnic songs, including the Ukrainian favorites: "Kol Slaven" (Bortniansky), "Mnohaya Lita," and "Kolomyika." His parents came from Galicia, western Ukraine.

The strange case...

(Continued from page 3)

days in Russia. We might add that before joining AI Mr. Roebuck haughtily dismissed charges of the violation of human rights in Lithuania as "emigre fabrications," without offering any counter-evidence — truly a behavior

worthy of a future impartial head of research of a global human-rights organization."

Since that time, Mr. Roebuck has changed employment, and when Mr. Nahaylo asked about his (Mr. Roebuck's) activities, the deputy general, Clayton Yeo, replied, "We took a risk with both of you, he's a Communist and you're a Ukrainian," Mr. Nahaylo said.

Yet the facts remain, Mr. Roebuck was neither asked to resign nor threatened with firing — an ultimatum given to Mr. Nahaylo.

Although Mr. Nahaylo's series of meetings with the secretary general started out as private meetings, by the second week they had expanded to include Mr. Yeo, the deputy head of research (who once held Mr. Nahaylo's position), Anne Burley, head of the Europe division, and Gillian Pengelly, the personnel manager.

Meetings continued throughout the next two weeks, during which, Mr. Nahaylo said in a prepared statement, he was told by the secretary general that he "had damaged the reputation of AI through writings outside of AI and that consequently he (the secretary general), Clay and Anne Burley had lost confidence in him as a researcher, and that it would be best if he left AI."

The following day Mr. Nahaylo was asked whether he had considered resigning from the organization. If he decided to resign, the head of administration told him, he could do so that afternoon and receive three months' salary; if not, he would face dismissal in accordance with AI's procedures in such cases.

Mr. Nahaylo left that afternoon to consult with his lawyer. In his statement Mr. Nahaylo noted that "injury was added to insult" for he was banned from entering the building where the International Secretariat had its offices. Mr. Nahaylo asked if this meant that he was forbidden to enter the office to meet with staff members and with labor-union members who had undertaken the preparation of his case. He was given a reply that said the case was settled, he was suspended for "serious misconduct" and could only return to the building to make final arrangements, i.e. resign or accept dismissal, and, in accordance, make salary settlements.

During the last meeting it turned out that Mr. Nahaylo was being sacked — not for his writings during the 18-month period of his full-time employment — but for one article, an obituary of Mikhail Suslov that appeared in the March issue of *The Spectator*. In it Mr. Nahaylo compares "Faithful Suslov" to the literary figure "Faithful Ruslan," the watchdog hero of a famous Russian

LA wins UOL hoops tournament

EMLENTON, Pa. — The Ukrainian Orthodox League Basketball Championship trophy was captured by the Los Angeles team, the newest chapter in the league, on Sunday, May 2.

The Monessen, Pa., chapter, one of the oldest chapters in the UOL, was a close runner up in the two-day tournament which took place on Saturday and Sunday, May 1-2, at the All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp.

Nine basketball teams participated in the tournament from such cities as Scranton, Chester and Carnegie, Pa.; Carteret, N.Y.; Hammond, Ind.; Palos Park, Ill; and Los Angeles.

Following the action-packed games on Saturday, 119 players and spectators took part in an awards dinner, where a championship trophy and individual trophies were presented to the Los Angeles team and a runner-up trophy was presented to the Monessen team.

The final awards were presented to the individuals selected for the UOL all-star team and the two most valuable players of the tournament. The junior MVP was Bill Kosh from Monessen, and the senior-MVP was Peter Romaniuk from Los Angeles.

novel by Georgy Vladimov.

The story is about a dog, Ruslan, trained to guard prisoners in a Stalinist labor camp. When the camp is closed, the dog is at a loss. He gets a new master and guards him, but spends the rest of his life longing for the good old days. Suslov, the last surviving member of the Soviet leadership to have held high office under Stalin, started out as one of Stalin's watchdogs and ended up as the Kremlin's chief ideologist.

The secretary general, according to Mr. Nahaylo, considered the article to be "serious misconduct" and said the "tone of the whole article was clearly political," for Mr. Nahaylo had compared Suslov to a dog.

Mr. Nahaylo left Amnesty International in March 1982 and began a three-month fellowship at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute after which he plans to return to England to continue working on two major projects: a study of the impact of de-Stalinization on Ukraine, focusing on the Ukrainian creative intelligentsia, the revival in Ukraine's public and cultural life, and the emergence of Ukrainian dissent; and a book on the origins and development of dissent and opposition in the Soviet Union which is due out later this year.

As for the Amnesty International case, which is now officially closed, although Mr. Nahaylo achieved a victory — he won a financial settlement and was given excellent recommendations for future job references — it seems that Amnesty International played an unfair game with him.

Never before February 1982 had the secretary general questioned Mr. Nahaylo's journalism. Why all of a sudden, this attack on his works? Why was Mr. Nahaylo not treated in accordance with the customary procedures at AI: three warnings and one month to improve his work? Why was he not given guidelines that he had asked for about what types of articles are and are not permissible? Why could he not use a pseudonym as he stated he was willing to do?

No explanations, no answers have been given to Mr. Nahaylo. All of this information seems to bring up one more question: is all well at Amnesty International, the worldwide non-political human-rights organization?

CHANGES IN ADVERTISING RATES IN THE SVOBODA UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

In view of the fact that postage rates for the mailing of *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly* have increased by over 100 percent, as well as due to the increasing costs of newsprint and other printing supplies, the *Svoboda* Press administrative offices are forced to raise the rates for advertising in both newspapers.

Effective April 1, 1982, the following will be the new advertising rates for *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

1 column/inch (1 inch by single column):

fraternal and community advertisements	\$ 6.00
general advertisements	\$10.00

Note: All advertisements which span the full eight-column page of *Svoboda* are subject to the \$10.00 per column/inch rate.

If the advertisement requires a photo reproduction there is an additional

charge as follows:

single column	\$ 8.00
double column	\$10.00
triple column	\$12.00

Deadlines for submitting advertisements:

Svoboda: two days prior to desired publication date.

The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the *Weekly* issue in question.

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies.

Ad copy should be mailed to:

SVOBODA PRESS — ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

TUNE IN TO

NATIVE MELODY

A UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM
ON WPOW — 1330 AM
FROM NEW YORK —
EVERY SUNDAY AT 5:30 P.M.



Lyman dance troupe performs



The Lyman Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, pictured above with director Roman Statkewich, performed recently in a Mother's Day program sponsored by the Passaic Branch of SUM-A, the Ukrainian American Youth Association. The program of dances, songs and music of Ukraine also included performances by a bandurist trio composed of Petro, George and Stefka Luchka.

Bandura workshop held in Montreal

by Lilia Opanashuk

NEW YORK — During the weekend of April 9-11 seven members of the New York School of Bandura traveled to Montreal in order to take part, as instructors, in a three-day workshop sponsored by the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Ukrainian Bandura School of Lachine exclusively for its students.

For the first time in the history of the New York School, its members were given the opportunity to carry out the responsibility of instruction — a duty for which they were well-prepared.

The New Yorkers, Julian Kytasty, Lydia Czorny, Lilia Opanashuk, Christine Baransky, Natalka Pavlovsky, Zenon Bachir and John Lechicky were warmly received by Montreal-area families who opened their homes to them.

The logistics as well as the administrative responsibility were handled by Roman Karpishka of Lachine.

The workshop itself was held in Lachine, a suburb of Montreal, at a beautiful location on the St. Lawrence River, La Maison de Brasseurs. The workshop officially commenced Friday morning, as the students were divided into groups according to their knowledge of bandura and music.

Classes in bandura technique and playing were held alternately with group ensemble singing and playing. The days were full of hard work, and much dedication from both students and instructors was required since time was limited but the material to be covered was not.

On Sunday, as the workshop drew to a close, the students and instructors put on a brief concert to show the parents and friends who had gathered what the culmination of hard work, dedication, effort, enthusiasm and love for a unique instrument could produce in such a short time, and how it can really draw people together.



Schedule of tennis tournaments 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

MAKAR'S JEWELRY

STORE & SHOP

2022 Morris Avenue ■ Union, N.J. 07083 ■ (201) 686-1931

- Large selection of jewelry made of 14 and 18 carat gold silver and enamel.
- Jewelry crafted to your specifications.
- Ukrainian tryzub (tridents) in various styles and sizes.
- Watches, coral and amber jewelry, brooches, earrings, rings, religious medals and crosses.
- Bulk orders accepted from shops as well as individuals.
- Gifts for all occasions: birthdays, graduations etc.
- Gold jewelry and coins bought.

VERY REASONABLE PRICES ■ FRIDAYS OPEN UNTIL 9 P.M.



UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS

offers a

BANDURA WORKSHOP

JULY 25 — AUGUST 7, 1982
at resort Dibrova near Detroit

- Instruction at all levels, from beginners to advanced.
- Participants must be 14 and older.
- Besides bandura instruction, there will be sessions in ensemble playing, voice training, solo performance, and lectures on music and history.
- Instructors from the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, led by the Chorus conductor, HRYHORY KYTASTY, will be in charge of instruction.
- Cost — \$150.00 (includes instruction, accomodation, and food).

This project is being partially funded by the Michigan Council for the Arts.

For additional information, please contact:


Michigan Council
for the Arts

Victor Kytasty
16511 Riverside
Livonia, Michigan 48154
Tel.: (416) 769-7473
Tel.: (313) 591-1942



A SPORTS SCHOOL-CAMP OF CHORNOMORSKA SITCH at UFA RESORT CENTER

for BOYS and GIRLS age 6 to 16

JULY 18 — AUGUST 14, 1982

Write to: Ukrainian Sitch Sports School
680 Sanford Avenue ■ Newark, N.J. 07106

A SELECTIVE ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND MODERN LIVING ANATOLE WOKW

VOL. I (A-M) 216 PP.

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302 W. 13th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. 10014

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ALEX & DORKO
CHUDOLIJ SENCHYSHYN

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PRESENT

УКРАЇНОЧКА

This long awaited album will be on sale at the Garden State Arts Center.

NEW AT SOYUZIVKA!

DRAMA WORKSHOP

AUGUST 7 - 14

Designed for teens and young adults interested
in theater arts.

Scene study will stress Ukrainian themes, culminating
in a performance on the last day of the workshop.

INSTRUCTORS:

LARYSSA LAURET, WALTER LYSNIAK.

Ms. Lauret starred in daytime dramas: *The Doctors* and *Guiding Light*.

Mr. Lysniak holds an M.A. degree in directing from Yale's School of Drama. He has worked in Off-Broadway and Ukrainian productions.

Food and lodging \$85.00

Instructors' fee \$55.00

For an application, please fill out and mail lower portion to:

UNA FRATERNAL ACTIVITIES OFFICE
30 MONTGOMERY ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 07302

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Age:

Woodcut art by Jacques Hnizdowsky

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, June 23

WARREN, Mich.: The wife of Warren, Mich., Mayor James Randlett, Linda Randlett, will be welcomed as the city's new first lady at a luncheon in the St. Josaphat's Social Hall at noon. The luncheon will be sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League, regional council. Traditional Ukrainian foods, such as borsch, holubtsi with mushroom sauce and tortes will be served. The entertainment, following the lunch will be provided by Christina Lypeckyj, mezzo soprano, and three young bandura players, and will feature a fashion show of Ukrainian embroidery. Mary Beck, former Detroit councilwoman will act as master of ceremonies.

St. Josaphat's Hall is located at 4150 McKinley, next to the church, off Ryan Road, just south of Eleven Mile in Warren. Tickets for the event may be purchased in advance at the Selfreliance Association and EKO Gallery in the Ukrainian Village. The donation for the luncheon is \$6.50. Call (313) 755-3535 or (313) 532-9077 for more information.

Sunday, June 27

CAPE COD, Mass.: The Ukrainian dance group of the Boston Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will perform at the Heritage Plantation in Sandwich on Cape Cod.

Saturday, June 26

WARRINGTON, Pa.: St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring its second annual Ukrainian Festival, which begins at noon. The two-day festival will feature Hutsul artisans, Ukrainian cuisine, rides, games of chance, art sales and demonstrations. The Cheremosh dancers will perform today at 7 p.m. and the Voloshky dancers will perform on Sunday at 5 p.m. Sunday's festival will commence with an open-air liturgy at 11 a.m. All of this will

take place on St. Anne's Church grounds, 1545 Easton Road (Route 611), for one low admission price of \$2 per car.

Sunday, June 27

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual parish picnic at noon. The Zvuky Ukrainy orchestra under the direction of Walter Oseredczuk will entertain the parishioners and guests. Ukrainian foods and refreshments will be served all day.

PHILADELPHIA: An ethnic heritage mass will be held at the Cathedral Basilica of Ss. Peter and Paul. Sponsored by the Cardinal's Commission on Human Relations and Urban Ministry, the celebration will begin with a procession on the parkway at 2 p.m. with all the representative cultures and races in native costume. The mass will begin at 3 p.m. with principal concelebrant Cardinal John Krol. This year, Auxiliary Bishop Robert M. Moskal of the Ukrainian Archeparchy of Philadelphia will deliver the homily.

BOSTON: The youth group at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is sponsoring a Ukrainian Festival Picnic, to be held rain or shine at the Bridgewater grounds. The morning features a divine liturgy at 11 a.m. followed by afternoon and evening entertainment, including live music by Supernova, folk dancing by Siyanka and Odessa, Ukrainian dancers of Boston and Rhode Island, and Ukrainian choral music.

There will also be a variety of food and drink, an exhibit of Ukrainian crafts and available space to place personal tents for overnight accommodations without charge. Admission prices are \$2 for adults, \$1 for students and no charge for children under 12. For further information contact Stephanie DiAngelis, 80 Dagmar Drive, Brockton, Mass. 02402.



Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's Ukrainian Dance Workshop will make another appearance at the Verkhovyna Youth Festival, July 16, 17, 18 in Glen Spey, N.Y.

ADVANCE NOTICE

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: All systems are go for the seventh annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival. According to an announcement made by the festival's executive director, Walter Steck, the festival will be presented on July 16, 17, 18 at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association Resort Center, Verkhovyna, here in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

Highlighting this year's three-day extravaganza of Ukrainian arts, culture, music and dance will be the Kalyna Ensemble of Toronto. Coming to the festival for its second appearance — the group performed in 1979 — Kalyna will bring to the resort more than 100 entertainers. Included in the ensemble will be a symphony orchestra, dancers, soloists, and talented group singers and musicians.

Other popular attractions will be: Ron Cahute and Burya, who will entertain during the stage presentations and play dance music in the evening; the talented Iskra Orchestra of New York, which has become very popular with festival-goers because of its magnificent renditions of Ukrainian dance music; the Ukrainian Dance Workshop, headquartered at the resort for the summer under the supervision of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky; Promin Ensemble of New York; and the Trembita Orchestra of New Jersey. Ihor Rakowsky will serve as master of ceremonies at all presentations on the stage of the outdoor theater.

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, a fraternal benefit society with home offices in Scranton, Pa., this seventh presentation promises to be the greatest ever presented at the popular Ukrainian vacationland.

"We have exceeded our promises to the public of contracting the best entertainment available at the festival," Mr. Steck commented. "With the presentation of the Kalyna Ensemble, we are bringing in more than 100 people who are professionals in the field of Ukrainian music and dance," he said.

Thirty-five or more exhibits of Ukrainian culture, arts and crafts will again be presented on the spacious grounds of the resort, where

To have an event listed in **PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, send information to **The Ukrainian Weekly, Preview of Events, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J., 07302.**

talented personnel will display wares including embroidery, pysanky, woodcarvings, paintings, sculpture, etc. These exhibits will be housed in tents specially erected for the occasion. The exhibit area will open Saturday morning.

A special area of the resort will be set aside for the sale of Ukrainian foods such as holubtsi, kovbasa and varenyky. Seated dining will be available at the center's huge dining hall with service at all hours of the day.

Exhibitors wishing to display their products are urged to contact Mr. Steck as soon as possible in order to reserve tent area space during the festival. Mr. Steck can be reached at 330 E. 80th St., Apt. 4D, New York, N.Y.

Clubs and organizations planning bus trips are urged to notify Mr. Steck to ensure proper parking facilities.

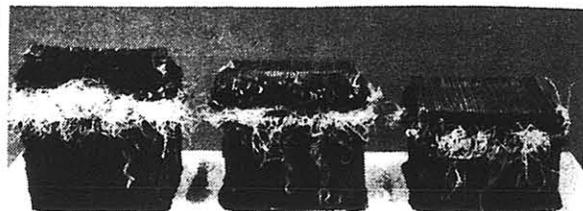
DETROIT: This summer, as in past summers, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (Capella) is conducting several summer workshops in various places across this continent. The main summer bandura camp will be held at the Ukrainian resort Dibrova near Detroit, from July 25 to August 7.

Fully qualified instructors from the Bandurist Chorus will be in charge of instruction. Included in the camp's program are: group and individual lessons on the bandura, ensemble work, voice training, solo performance, and lectures on related musical and bandura topics.

Participants must be at least 14 years of age, know how to read music, and have their own bandura. The cost of the camp is \$150, which includes instruction, accommodation, and food. This workshop is partially funded by the Michigan Council for the Arts, resulting in a decrease in costs for the participant.

For further information and application forms, please contact: Victor Kytasty, 16511 Riverside Livonia, Mich., 48154; (313) 591-1942, (416) 769-7473.

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 East Alexander Ave., is offering a Ukrainian Story Hour for children age 5-8. The program will run every Wednesday morning from 10:30 to 11:30 for a period of six weeks beginning July 7 and ending August 11. To register your child or for more information contact: Olenka Shawarsky, extension services, (403) 942-0218.



Alexandra Diachenko Kochman's "Textural Contrasts."

ONGOING

CHICAGO: "Textural Contrasts," clay and wood shavings sculpture, a unit of three pieces by artist Alexandra Diachenko Kochman is on display at the New Horizons Art Exhibition in the Chicago Cultural Gallery, May 1 through July 3.

Mrs. Kochman is also currently exhibiting three "beehive" sculptures at Lakeview Museum of Art and Science in Peoria, Ill., which is now showing a survey of Illinois clay sculptures. Two of her sculptural raku vessels are in the "Potters 1982" exhibit in Springfield, Ill.

ADVANCE NOTICE

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.