Eighteen Detroit ethnic groups purchase local radio station

DETROIT — Eighteen ethnic groups of Metropolitan Detroit have joined forces to purchase a radio station to broadcast their ethnic programs.

The station, WPON (1460 AM), is owned by an association of foreign-language broadcasting directors, who created a corporation named Foreign Radio Programs Inc. Among the association's 30 members are two Ukrainians, Wasyl Kolodchin, director of the Ukrainian Community Hour, and the Rev. Bernard Panczuk, director of the Ukrainian Religious Hour.

According to Mr. Kolodchin, who has been director of Ukrainian radio programs in the Detroit area since the 1950s, the station is the first in the United States to be owned by a coalition of ethnic groups.

Previously, the Detroit area's ethnic programs broadcast their programs over station WMJZ of Detroit, but in July ownership of the radio station changed hands and ethnic programming was discontinued.

The area's ethnic groups felt a void had arisen and that radio programs were a necessity in order for the respective communities to keep in contact with their members.

As part of the program, the radio program directors of 18 ethnic groups, including Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians, Jews, Arabs, Russians, Germans and others, decided to purchase a Pontiac, Mich., radio station.

The new owners of WPON are taking steps to obtain Federal Communications Commission approval for an increase in the station's transmission power in order to reach listeners in a larger area.

The new Ukrainian radio programs will begin on Saturday, December 4. The Ukrainian Community Hour begins at 8 a.m., while the Ukrainian Religious Hour's first broadcast is at 2 p.m. The programs will be aired each Saturday at these times.

Multiculturalism grant

Ukrainian studies center gets $23,520

WINNIPEG — The Canadian minister of state for multiculturalism awarded a $23,520 grant to the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, St. Ambrose College, at the University of Manitoba.

The $23,520 grant was awarded under the Canadian Ethnic Studies — Visiting Professorship Program. Dr. Robert Klymasz, who is teaching both credit and non-credit courses at the center, in conjunction with the Continuing Education Division and in the department of Slavic studies, primarily in the areas of Ukrainian Canadian folklore and culture and ethnic traditions in Canada.

In order to make these courses accessible to wide segments of the community, they are being taught at various locations in Winnipeg and in Dauphin, (the first time the University of Manitoba has offered a course there).

Dr. Klymasz is teaching Ukrainian Canadian folklore, and together with guest participants, he is also offering a series of a Sunday afternoon lecture-discussions titled "Ukrainian Canadian Culture."

Topics to be discussed include "Ukrainians in Winnipeg: The New Wave"; "Tracing your Roots"; "Intermarriage: Does it Work?"; "Cultural Exchanges"; "Winnipeg's Bilingual Program"; "Managing a Ukrainian Organization"; "It Pays to be Ukrainian"; "Books in Progress"; and "Ukrainian Art in Winnipeg."

Dr. Klymasz has published widely in the areas of folklore and ethnic studies. He received a bachelor's degree from the University of Toronto, master's from the University of Michigan and a doctorate from the University of Indiana. Dr. Klymasz has taught at Memorial University, the University of Alberta, and UCI.

The Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies recently reported an enrollment increase of 15 percent.

Over 100 students have registered in the center's courses for 1982-83. Twelve courses or sections of courses are being taught. These include: "History of Ukraine" — Dr. G.W. Gerus; "Hryniuk; "Ukrainians in Canada" (second term) — S. Hryniuk; "Government, Politics and Society in Soviet Ukraine" — Dr. D. Daycock; "History of Eastern Christianity" — R. Yerenich; "Major

(Continued on page 4)
Dissident profile

Oles Berdnyk: a visionary behind bars

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Futurist philosopher, mystic and science-fiction writer, Oles Berdnyk does not fit easily into the mold of political activist. But with the arrest of Mykola Rudenko in 1977, Mr. Berdnyk became the acting chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a post he held until his own arrest in March 1979. As one of the 10 co-founders of the Kiev-based group, which was set up in 1975 to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, Mr. Berdnyk co-signed virtually all of the group’s memoranda and appeals.

In December 1979, Mr. Berdnyk was sentenced to six years in a labor camp to be followed by three years’ internal exile for “anti-Soviet agitation.” Oles Pavlyovych Berdnyk was born on November 25, 1927, in the Kher­son oblast of Ukraine. After serving in the Red Army during World War II, he studied theater and worked as actor in Kiev.

In 1949, however, he was arrested and sentenced to a labor camp. After serving seven years, he was amnestied in 1956 and began a career as a science-fiction writer.

His first publication was the novel “The Time of the Trench.” This work was released in 1957. By 1971, he had published almost 30 novels, some of which have been translated into English, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

The same year, however, his works were banned. His concern with ecological issues and his pantheistic philosophical views concerning man, nature, as well as the futuristic vision of his works, were viewed as serious deviations from the strident parameters of socialist realism.

In 1972 he was expelled from the writers’ union and his books were withdrawn from libraries. But he was not destroyed. Unable to earn a living as a writer, Mr. Berdnyk was forced to find work as a physical laborer.

Driven by a concept of what he called the pres­ence of the atmosphere in the USSR, he sought permission to emigrate to the West. On March 18, 1979, Oles Berdnyk was arrested because he was suspected of being a “reactionary element,” a concept that included anyone who refused to answer any questions until the authorities released Mr. Rudenko, who had been arrested two months earlier. After three days he was released, but four months later a slanderous attack against him appeared in the newspaper Literature of Ukraine.

The following year, on April 30, 1978, Mr. Berdnyk wrote a letter to the government of the Ukrainian SSR outlining the creation of what he called a spiritual republic in Ukraine. The letter, titled “Epistle,” was co-signed by Ukrainian dissidents Vasyly Stristiv, Petro and Vasyly Sibkho, and addressed to the United Nations and “all nations on earth.”

The lengthy, rambling piece epitome­zed Mr. Berdnyk’s humanistic philosophy, and announced the formation of “holy Ukraine,” a spiritual republic that “will have no borders, no armies, no legal proce­dures, no administration” and will guide “citizens of holy Ukraine into eternal creativity, thought, beauty, love and happiness.”

Calling for a “celestial union of civilizations,” the letter was a direct reflection of Mr. Berdnyk’s views as expressed in “The Book of Holy Ukraine’s Fate.” In it he wrote: “The extraordinary state of affairs on the planet demands a new understand­ing, new relations between people and nations, between thinking beings and flora and fauna on earth, and also a new law.”

In July 1978, Mr. Berdnyk testified at the trial of Mr. Lukianenko, a lawyer and member of the Ukrai­nian Helsinki Group who was arrest­ed in December 1977. Mr. Berdnyk testified that the defendant was innocent of the charge of “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda,” as did well-known Ukrainian activist and author Boris Antonenko-Davyd­ych.

Despite their testimony, Mr. Lukianenko was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp. He was released from prison after serving a one­year sentence for “parasitism.” The Soviet legal term for being unemployed.

Mr. Berdnyk had worked as an at­torney in the Volhynia region of Ukraine until 1973, when he was dismissed from his post. He was persecuted for being unemployed, and he reportedly was assigned to forced labor and placed in a mental hospital for a time.

Mr. Berdnyk was a frequent contribu­tor to academic journals in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv, often writing on the Princely Era in Ukrainian history.

In fact, Smoloskyp reports that several of Mr. Berdnyk’s articles ap­peared in an eight-volume tribute to the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria, which was published in the KGB searches of the author’s home.

Mr. Kramar is married and the father of three children, two sons and a daughter.

Pentecostal resolution stalled

WASHINGTON — Legislation which would allow seven Soviet Pentecostals to become resident aliens of the United States remains stalled in a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), and most sources acknowledge that the chances of the measure making it to the floor for a vote are slim.

According to East/West News, the bill introduced by Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), may be discussed by the subcommittee during the upcoming lame-duck session of Congress.

The measure would grant residency status to members of the Vashchenko and Chmykhalov families — known as the Siberian Seven — who have lived in the basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow since June 27, 1978. One of the eight, Lidia Vashchenko, returned to the family’s home in Chelyabinsk.

The same year, however, his works were banned. His concern with ecological issues and his pantheistic philosophical views concerning man, nature, as well as the futuristic vision of his works, were viewed as serious deviations from the strident parameters of socialist realism.

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Despite their testimony, Mr. Lukianenko was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp.

The weekly bill is stalled largely because of strong opposition by Rep. Mazzoli, who has said that the measure would set a dangerous precedent.

“There are a lot of brave and wonderful people from the Soviet Union who wanted to come to this country to practice their religion and freedom, and we throw them in jail,” Rep. Mazzoli said.

“There are a lot of brave people in Eastern Europe in a similar situation, and we don’t give them citizenship.”

He said the measure would not get out of this subcommittee this session and that he would not support it.

Charter 77 demands end to repression

WASHINGTON — The Czech hu­man-rights group, Charter 77, has sent a letter to the Prague government urging it to abandon repressive prac­tices which violate the Helsinki Ac­cords, reported the CSCE Digest.

The letter, signed by four leading intellectuals, demanded that the govern­ment release political prisoners, halt criminal prosecution proceedings against rights activists and respect international human-rights covenants.

Noting that the Belgrade and Madrid meetings to review compliance with the Helsinki Accords, which were signed by 35 states in 1975, have achieved no agreement between East and West on the meaning of human rights, the Charter 77 letter proposes that the Czechoslovakia’s commission to the Madrid meeting should at least help make the word “peace” less ambiguous.

In this regard, the Charter 77 letter notes that diplomatic efforts to pro­mote peace are only credible when they are accompanied or supported by “peaceful relations” of the governments involved with their own citizens, based on mutual respect for existing laws and fundamental tenets of human rights.

The letter was signed by Drs. Radim Palous and Jiri Hajek, as well as Anna Marvanova and Ladislav Lys.
OTTAWA — The Canadian Senate on November 9 passed a resolution paying tribute to the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and calling on the Soviet government to “cease the persecution of all those who are active in the defense of human rights.”

The resolution, coincided with the group’s sixth anniversary as well as the resumption of the Madrid meeting to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, was introduced by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was created in Kiev in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, has been severely repressed by the Soviet government.

Of the 37 original members, 26 are either imprisoned or in exile, six were expelled from the USSR, one committed suicide, one is doing forced labor and three were released after completing their terms.

A similar resolution marking the Helsinki group’s fifth anniversary was adopted by the Senate last year.

OTTAWA — The Canadian Senate honors Helsinki monitors

A scholarly conference examines UPA

NEW YORK — A scholarly conference in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday afternoon, November 7.

The conference, the last event in a series of anniversary celebrations which included an exhibit and concert in October, was attended by about 150 interested participants.

Introductory remarks were made by Oliha Kuzniowycz, the vice-chairman of the public committee for this commemoration. The two-part conference was conducted by Myroslav Labunka.

The first part of the conference included three lectures: Mykola Lebed spoke about the “Organization of Anti-German Opposition by the UOUN, 1941-43”; Myroslaw Prokop talked about “The UPA and UOUN Platform During the German Occupation of Ukraine and the Political Platform of the UPA”; and Taras Hunczak and Yevhen Starchi spoke about “The UPA in German, Bohorhiv, Polish and Western Documents and Appraisals.”

After a brief recess, Prof. Labunka conducted a panel during which six participants gave five-minute talks on various aspects of the UPA. Roman Ilnysyt is reviewed German political plans for Eastern Europe during that period. Yasyi Kalynowskych examined the UPA leaders from a sociological aspect. Anatole Kaminsky spoke about actual losses suffered by the UPA/Mrs. Kuzniowycz talked about the role of the UPA in relation to the UOUN and the UPA and Plast’s participation in the struggle. Alexander Motyl presented the successes and failures of the UPA. Petro Sodol, using visual aids, spoke about the internal structure of the UPA as a military unit.

A question-and-answer period followed, and it was continued during a repast.

Quebec destroys ethnic list after charges of impropriety

TORONTO — Quebec’s Parti Quebecois government has agreed under fire to end the collection of a massive list of more than 750 ethnic group leaders and 250 ethnic organizations containing sensitive and potentially disruptive information.

The resolution, which coincided with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UPA, was introduced by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

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U.P.A. monument dedicated in Parma

Parma, Ohio — A memorial to the freedom fighters of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was blessed and dedicated at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery here on October 10.

Through the efforts of the public committee of Greater Cleveland and on the initiative of Diana Ollar — “Kuma” of the UPA — the Rev. Lev Tymkiw appointed a section of cemetery land for the memorial with land grants for former UPA soldiers. A memorial was designed by Mychajlo Czereszniowsky, and the inscription was stylized by Volodymyr Litvin.

Eight Catholic and Orthodox priests assisted at the blessing of the memorial, which was attended by hundreds of people. The ceremony that followed the blessing was conducted by Stephan Golish — “Mar” of Chicago.

The memorial, made of black Arab granite, stands 13 feet tall and weighs 13 tons. Costs for the memorial and a 36-page journal edited by Sophia Bura are estimated at $30,000. Contributions have come in from Cleveland, London and Toronto.

George Lopatynsky, UPA veteran

HUNTER, N.Y. — George Lopatynsky, a former lieutenant-colonel of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was a leading figure in the struggle waged by the partisan units of the UPA during World War II against both the Nazis and the Red Army in a bid to secure independence for Ukraine.

From 1942 to 1943 Mr. Lopatynsky was imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Upon release he returned to Ukraine and participated in the fight in the underground forces until 1947, when his unit, along with several other UPA units, was able to cross over into the American occupied zone in Austria.

Mr. Lopatynsky is survived by his wife, Lydia Anna. A memorial service was held on Saturday, November 20, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. Interment was at St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

U.S. publishers remember Marchenko

NEW YORK — Several prominent American publishing houses have agreed to include the name and address of imprisoned Soviet writer Anatolii Marchenko at the bottom of their Christmas advertisements, according to a release from the Association of American Publishers.

Dutton, Crown, Harper & Row, Holt, Knopf, William Morrow and Company House are just some of the companies who have indicated their enthusiastic support for the idea, according to the AAP.

Mr. Marchenko, whose book “My Testimony” chronicled the life in a Soviet labor camp in the post-Stalin era, was convicted of “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda” last year and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp to be followed by five years’ internal exile.

Just 44 years old, he suffers from chronic gastritis, deafness and the aftereffects of meningitis.

The AAP recommends that publishers include at the bottom of their Christmas advertisements the words: “Remember the silenced writer Anatoly Marchenko: Perm Labor Camp 35, P.O. Box 5110/1-V.S. Moscow, USSR.”

“We believe that no American publisher can accept the idea that any civilized state has the right to silence writers for the crime of free expression,” said the AAP release.

Obituary

George Lopatynsky

Mr. Lopatynsky was a former lieutenant-colonel of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, a leading figure in the struggle waged by the partisan units of the UPA during World War II against both the Nazis and the Red Army in a bid to secure independence for Ukraine.

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Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. Leonard was cl. St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.
Mayor Koch appoints Diaboha to Ethnic Advisory Council

NEW YORK — Ihor Diaboha, an active member of the Ukrainian American community, has been appointed to the New York City Mayor's Ethnic Advisory Council by Mayor Edward I. Koch. Mr. Diaboha joins Joseph Lesawyer, who has served as the representative of the Ukrainian American community since its inception in 1979.

Mr. Diaboha has been involved in ethnic affairs for many years. He is a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the national and local levels, and the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine. A journalist by profession, Mr. Diaboha is a former editor of The Ukrainian Weekly. He holds a bachelor's degree from the City of New York and a master's degree in media studies from the New School for Social Research.

UNF holds anniversary convention

EDMONTON — The 27th National Convention of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada was held October 8-11 here at the MacDonald Hotel. This year's convention marked the 50th anniversary of the UNF, one of the oldest and largest Ukrainian Canadian organizations, which was founded in Edmonton on July 17, 1932.

The convention commenced on Friday, October 8, with a press conference in the hotel, directed by Jaroslav Blik of Toronto, at which reporters from the English, French and Ukrainian media were present.

On Saturday, after the presentation of the new executive board and the vote of confidence, an executive board was elected for the new term, which included: Edouard Tchaylo, president; Mychal Romach, president of the provincial board and the national executive board of the UNF; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Stephens; Sen. Istvan Kimmerman, Oran; Pidzametsky, vice-presidents of the board; Evhen Mastyshak, secretary; Lev Shafraunik, financial secretary; Roman Kostiuk, legal counsel.

The other members of the executive board elected include: Mr. Blak, Ihor Bodzykeyvych, Yurty Hrubyvych, Ivan Chychynski, Mychajlo Chychynski, Ghumirch, Ihor Malynsky, Nadia Malanchuk, Teror Maruschak, Dr. Mr. Halyuk, Nel Toneh, Gorda Senczhak and Mykola Serhienko.

Eighty-eight delegates took part in the four-day convention along with 12 members of the presidency traveling from cities all over Canada.

This jubilee year of the UNF was also marked by a banquet on Saturday evening, attended by representatives of various Ukrainian and Canadian organizations, as well as provincial officials attended.

On Sunday morning, delegates attended a general session. Afterwards a panel was held discussing the role of Nazivity Knysh delivered a lecture on "50 Years of UNF Work in Canada"; Lutske and Markhevych spoke on "Negative aspects of Ukrainians in Canada in the Future"; Nadia Svitlychna spoke about "Human Rights Movement in Ukraine." The convention came to a close on Monday morning with meetings of the executive committee.

The 50th anniversary convention of the UNF was held in Edmonton, the city where the organization was founded. It is a community organization of Canadians of Ukrainian background, regardless of their religious or political affiliation. The aims of the UNF include the development and promotion of Ukrainian culture, and the sharing of this culture with all citizens of Canada and the world. The UNF, in its cultural exchange activities, aims to support the struggles of the Ukrainians in Ukraine to achieve a free and democratic Ukrainian state.

The UNF works closely in cooperation with its affiliated organizations. These include the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association, the Ukrainian Women's Organization and the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada.

Ukrainians hold Soviet Embassy rally

WASHINGTON — A group of Washington area Ukrainians were joined on Friday, November 5, by dozens of Polish and Latvian diplomats at a protest banquet being held by the Soviet Embassy to mark November 8 — "Soviet National Day" — the anniversary of the October Revolution, which brought Communists to power in 1917.

The demonstration, organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was listed onUPI, AP, Reuters and Voice of America schedules. Several reporters from different news services interviewed the protesters, who explained their disagreement with the phrase "Soviet National Day," as well as several others who considered important to highlight when the Soviets are commemorating the formation of the USSR: the fact that the majority have lived, held within the superstructure; that millions have died as a result of the Soviets taking power; even in the artificial Union of 1917 in Ukraine and that authors, poets and political dissidents are still being imprisoned for expressing their political and religious views.

Hierarch visits Canadian Senate

OTTAWA — Several Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, including Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, head of the Ukrainian Church in Canada, visited the Senate gallery here on October 25 and were presented to the body by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

In presenting Metropolitan Hermaniuk, the senator noted that the hierarchy was invested with the Order of Canada on June 20, and was wearing the medal in the Senate chamber.

"This is a worthy and well-deserved recognition for the many outstanding services and contributions he has made to Canada in the fields of religion, education, social welfare, culture and the unity of our country," said Sen. Yuzyk.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk was given the distinction of Senator, along with Ukrainian William Teron, on June 21. Mr. Teron is a former deputy minister of public housing. Governor General Edward Schreyer presided at the investiture.

Sen. Yuzyk also introduced the other hierarchs, Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Bishop Jerome Chymy of Vancouver and Bishop Myron Dzulic of Winnipeg.

Oles Berdnyk...

(Continued from page 3)

five years' imprisonment, and was finally released on December 21, following a three-day closed trial, he was sentenced to three years' hard labor and exile. While in the labor camp, Mr. Berdnyk has been held in solitary confinement, and reports indicate that he has been physically and psychologically brutalized by the KGB to get him to recant.

He is currently being held in a secret job camp in the Peres region of the Russian SFSR, the same camp which houses Messers. Motyl and Tchetny, as well as Olesky Tikyk, Vitali Kalynychenko and Vasyl Osivienko, all members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Mr. Berdnyk is married and the father of two daughters. His wife, Halyna, herself sentenced to three years' exile in Kiev. Her husband is also scheduled to be released from exile in 1988.
**UNA district committees meet**

Cleveland

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland UNA District Committee met on Saturday, October 23, to discuss its organizing achievements to date and to make plans for fulfilling at least 75 percent of its membership quota for the year.

The meeting, held at the St. Josaphat Church in Parma, was called to order at 3 p.m. by Wasyl Lishechekyj, Cleveland District Committee chairman, who welcomed the 17 delegates and secretaries present at the meeting.

He enumerated the number of functions he attended during the last six months as the head of the Cleveland District and apologized for the lack of success the district has encountered in its organizing work to date but stated that the district would do its share before the end of 1982.

Mr. Lishechekyj then called upon John Flis, supreme president, for a few words. Mr. Flis began by thanking all convention delegates for re-electing him supreme president at the 30th UNA Convention held in May. He first spoke on the financial state of the UNA during 1982, noting that the total cost of the 30th UNA Convention was $352,000 with additional costs of approximately $10,000 yet to be paid. Assets have topped $47 million, he said, and rents in the UNA Building have exceeded $1.6 million for the first nine months of 1982. He reminded everyone that the UNA is accepting additional funds on promissory notes on which it was paying 12 to 14 percent annually.

Mr. Flis then spoke about 1982 organizing efforts and stated that to continue organizing results are aging and inadequate. He complimented secretaries M. Kapral of Branch 112, S. Wolanyk of Branch 240 and B. Kowch of Branch 316, and organized five or more new members and 11 other secretaries for organizing one to four new members.

The district's 1982 quota of 230 has only been filled to the extent of 22 percent. Mr. Flis reported, and he urged everyone to extend their best efforts in 1982 in enrolling new members, pointing out that only in that fashion can the future of the UNA be guaranteed. Dr. Flis warned that unless showing its efforts are increased the UNA will lose 2,000 members in 1982.

Mr. Flis then described the "Double Your Life Insurance" program instituted by the Supreme Executive Committee. All current members from age 1 to 60 can qualify for double their insurance in any life or endowment plan and those age 61 to 65 can double their insurance by choosing Whole Life and Cash Value, all without medical examination. Much interest was shown in this program by those present, as shown by the number of questions asked about the offer.

UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Sznaga has been stressing the need, especially in the Cleveland area, for a professional full-time organizer. He also congratulated the Supreme Executive Committee on the adoption of the Double Your Insurance program. He reminded everyone that he was one of the persons who initially suggested the adoption of such a program. He also stressed the need for the UNA to become completely computerized.

A question-and-answer period followed.

In conclusion, Mr. Lishechekyj urged everyone to do their best for the UNA by organizing new members to develop and expand its District and District organizers to fill the UNA 1982 quota. Mr. Lishechekyj wished everyone luck in their organizing efforts in the last six months of 1982.

Conversations on UNA themes continued long after the conclusion of the meeting.

**Passaic**

PASSAIC, N.J. — The fall organizing meeting of the Passaic UNA District was held here on September 25 at the Ukrainian Center. With over 25 participants, including Stefan Hawrysz, UNA supreme organizer, in attendance.

The meeting was chaired by John Chomko, district chairman, and district secretary Wasyl Marushchak acted as secretary.

After briefly discussing the district's organizing efforts, Mr. Chomko introduced Mr. Hawrysz, who greeted UNA members.

Mr. Hawrysz reported on the district's organizing efforts, saying that the district has enrolled 1,293 new members in the last six months of 1982.

Conversations on UNA themes continued long after the conclusion of the meeting.

**St. Louis mayor praises fraternals**

St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl presents Jaroslawa Williams, secretary of UNA Branch 373, with a proclamation stating the week of fraternal organizations like the UNA in the city. Looking on is Duane Daniels, secretary of the Missouri Fraternal Congress.

St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl presents Jaroslawa Williams, secretary of UNA Branch 373, with a proclamation praising the work of fraternal organizations like the UNA in the city. Looking on is Duane Daniels, secretary of the Missouri Fraternal Congress.

Mr. Hawrysz also mentioned that the UNA continues to donate money to community causes, pointing out that the UNA Scholarship Fund helps students with their higher education.

In the district itself, Mr. Hawrysz noted that thus far it has enrolled half of its annual quota of 40 new members.

Following Mr. Hawrysz's report, Mr. Chomko talked about last summer's successful New Jersey UNA Day, which saw over 4,000 visitors and realized a net profit of $49,513. A discussion followed praising the work of the event's organizing committee and its chairman, Julian Banaruk, chairman of the Newark District Committee. Participants vowed to strengthen their organizing efforts during the last six months of 1982. Mr. Chomko reminded everyone that if each participant brought in one member, the district would meet its 1982 quota.

Mr. Flis seconded Mr. Hawrysz's comments on the membership campaign and stressed that if the UNA is to continue its scholarship program and donations to community causes, it needs an influx of new members.

Mr. Hawrysz then reported on the work of the convention committee that he had chaired, noting that the convention had already been published in Svoboda. He said he considered the conven­tion a success, and he thanked all members of the convention committee for their full cooperation. He also thanked members of Branch 47 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for their help in making the convention and the banquet run smoothly.

Finally he expressed his gratitude for being elected a supreme advisor of the UNA.

Mr. Flis then addressed the meeting participants, greeting them on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee and thanking them for re-electing him UNA president.

Mr. Flis stressed that the Rochester-based convention committee had fulfilled its duties admirably, and he congratulated Rochester's UNA'ers on the election of one of their own to the supreme advisor's position.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Flis urged all UNA'ers to enroll new members into the association.

A discussion on various UNA and community matters, including the proposed merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, followed.

The meeting was adjourned with Mr. Hawrysz calling on all to redouble their organizing efforts and proposing that the district hold a UNA Day.
As his most effective weapon in the atavistic in-fighting that defines Soviet activists, among them Yaroslav Lesiv, Zinoviy Krasivsky and Vyacheslav against internal dissent, a campaign of terror dwarfed only, perhaps, by the part of the Andropov legacy. Shrewdly stage-managed his climb to the top, using the long arm of the KGB head of the KGB, a post he held from 1967 to 1982. Has provided an incomplete portrait of the new Soviet leader. A darker and served to discredit Mr. Brezhnev. In the December 1981 issue of the himself murdered. Mr. Masherov's murder was reportedly prompted by where they were drugged, beaten and often left to the mercy of mentally strong hint that they were planted by the KGB to embarrass the Soviet center on Mr. Brezhnev's daughter's connection with a man called. Boris the strong hint that they were planted by the KGB to embarrass the Soviet kgb approval. Whether these acts were carried out for personal gain or under orders from russia. Yu, Andropov, erashead of the dreadful secret police, had emerged as the victor in the behind-the-scenes leadership scramble, the victory over Brezhnev toady Konstantin Chernenko was not totally unanticipated. It was, in fact, the culmination of a carefully orchestrated campaign, a strategy that was greatly abetted by Mr. Andropov's former base of operations, the KGB. 

For months, KGB propaganda networks channeled out information (or disinformation) aimed at belying Mr. Andropov's hard-won reputation as a ruthless, intransigent, selfless figurehead of the KGB. In Eastern Europe that he was cosmopolitan, spoke English, had a taste for Western music and clothes, and was tolerant of reform. He was portrayed as being flexible and more pragmatic than Mr. Brezhnev, who was painted as a crude, idealistic revolutionary. Unlike most of his colleagues in the Moscow privilege set, Mr. Andropov was said to live a relatively Spartan life, without the usual luxurious trappings so healthy a Western media, understandably eager to seize on any positive factors that might offer hope for better East-West relations. But, by thus downplaying Mr. Andropov's seider, the media has provided an incomplete portrait of the new Soviet leader. A darker and more sobering picture of Mr. Andropov emerges if we examine his tenure as head of the KGB, a post he held from 1967 to 1982. During Mr. Andropov's reign, the KGB launched a merciless offensive against internal dissent, a campaign of terror dwarfed only, perhaps, by the bloodlust of Stalin. The campaign was particularly brutal in Ukraine. Moreover, from his headquarters in Dzerzhinsky Square, Mr. Andropov shrewdly stage-managed his climb to the top, using the long arm of the KGB as his most effective weapon in the atavistic in-fighting that defines Soviet politics. 

From the outset of his KGB career, the annihilation of dissent was high on Mr. Andropov's list of priorities. In 1967-68, for example, a wave of arrests in Ukraine resulted in the imprisonment of scores of Ukrainian political activists, among them Yaroslav Levsh, Zinoviy Krasivsky and Vyacheslav Chernoval. In 1972, Mr. Andropov oversaw another wave of persecution in Ukraine, which saw the arrest of, among others, Nestor, the Rev. Vasyl Romanuk, Petro Romanovy, Iryna Senyuk Shabafura and Yuriy Shukhevych. It was Mr. Andropov who masterminded the massive pre-olympic crackdown, which saw the arrest or re-arrest of hundreds of human rights activists throughout the USSR. And, finally, it was Mr. Andropov who orchestrated KGB efforts to smash the Helsinki monitoring groups. Moreover, during his tenure, the KGB devised the odious tactic of placing healthy political prisoners in the Soviet Union's notorious mental hospitals, where they were drugged, beaten and often left to the mercy of mentally deranged patients and criminals. In addition, the KGB began re-arresting dissidents on criminal rather than overly political charges. This, too, remains part of the Andropov legacy. 

In the sphere of political intrigue, Mr. Andropov's record is equally sordid. It includes political assassination, deceit and, ultimately, obvious attempts to undermine Mr. Brezhnev. 

In 1979, an attempt was made in Kiev to assassinate Volodymyr Shcherbitsky, head of the Communist Party of the Ukraine SSR. The fact that the KGB and the militia cut short their investigations strongly suggests an official cover-up. In 1980, Petro Mashever, first secretary of the Communist Party in Byelorussia and a member of the Politburo, was murdered. A KGB agent who inadvertently implicated the secret police was humiliated and later arrested. It has even been reported that he was a Byelorussian nationalist with aspirations for higher office. Whether these acts were carried out for personal gain or under orders from the Brezhnev's ruling elite, is, of course, impossible to determine, but clearly they help illuminate Mr. Andropov's character. 

In addition, Mr. Andropov was likely behind several incidents which served to discredit Mr. Brezhnev. In the December 1981 issue of the Leningrad journal Aurora, an issue dedicated to Mr. Brezhnev's 75th birthday, an article appeared on page 75 which satirized an old writer who refuses to relinquish his power and influence, a thinly veiled reference to Mr. Brezhnev. Whether or not such a gesture would have appeared without tacit KGB approval is unknown. In yet another incident, the KGB exposed and then publicized a scandal centered on Mr. Brezhnev's daughter's connection with a man called Boris the shout to those familiar with the Soviet system. iron-fisted repression, duplicity, cloak-and-dagger operations are all in the nature of the beast. And this, in the end, is the main point. Western analysts and government officials should always keep in mind that Mr. Andropov's image is a product of, and a part of, that system, one that has managed to endure, not through the will of a politician, but through the illegitimate and arrogant abuse of power. The worst thing the West could do is to lose sight of the fact that, first and foremost, Mr. Andropov is a hard-nosed, shrewd and fluent-hearted dictator, one that promises to be a formidable adversary.
The study of Ukrainian history in U.S.: perceptions and misconceptions

by John S. Reshetar Jr.

Differing perceptions

Ukraine is a complex entity that is not readily understood because it has acquired, historically, a contradictory nature. Thus, Ukrainians have been described by many as living outside the foreign rule (whether Mongol and Tatar or Polish, Austro-Hungarian or Russian rule) but they have also resisted it. One of the reasons for the Ukrainians having a remarkable array of protective devices and survival techniques that have enabled them to survive these deprivations and relentless pressures to which they have been subjected historically and to which they remain vulnerable to some degree today.

Thus, Ukraine has been misrepresented in terms of three principal centers of attention or focus. First, it has been perceived as a Russian dependency in general terms with a blurring of the linguistic, cultural and historical differences between the three Eastern Slavic peoples. Perceived as a dependency, Ukraine obviously tends to merit less attention.

In this context one also encounters the influence of the phrase “Great Russians” still used even in some of the more recent scholarly literature on Russia and Ukraine. The Soviet States even though official practice in the Soviet Union has abandoned the term in referring to the Russians as an ethnic group and in the Soviet Union as a whole in the same way that the term “Little Russians” is no longer used officially to refer to Ukrainian. The tendency of this term to persist from the time of the Russian Empire reveals much about the mind-set of those American scholars who acquiesce to it.

A second focus of perception concentrates on the alienation of Ukrainian statelessness despite the existence of a native Ukrainian in the Ukrainian SSR and its membership in the United Nations and in a number of international specialized organizations, it emphasizes that though it cannot be said that absolutely no Ukrainian state exists — it is probably a remote possibility — the tendency to view Ukraine as a stateless entity, for its population did not represent a nationality as we understand the term, cannot be understood as a unified state, but it is divided into various principalities or “ethno-nations” that are territorially separate.

The practice of equating Rus’ with Russian is often translated into English with the word rosisskiy while retaining the latter in the name of the Russian (Rossiyskaya) SSR. Lenin’s and Stalin’s use of this word other than as a generic substitute for all three of the above terms. Thus the question: “What exactly is Russia?” and “How is Russia to be defined?” lurks in the background of any discussion of Ukrainian history.

Some major misconceptions

The principal misconceptions regarding Ukrainian history can be said to result from the unquestioning acceptance by many American scholars of certain basic tenets of Russian national historiography. Since these academics are for the most part professors of Russian history in American colleges and universities, they have been treated the history of Ukraine (usually in a fragmented and cursory manner) as little more than a small part of a very subordinate part — of the history of Russia. Of course there are published works on Ukrainian history in English that are occasionally published, but for the most part observations do not apply. However, they do apply to many textbooks on “Russian” history.

The first major misconception results from confusion regarding the meaning of the term Rus’ — the ancient term for Ukraine and actually a term for much of Eastern Europe. This term, probably of Scandinavian origin, is often mistranslated and is equated with Russian, although it is quite different. The confusions and results from the deliberate but questionable use of the adjectival form of Rus’ as “Russian.” While this rendering may sound plausible enough in English, the practice is questionable because it ignores the unique nature of this entity called Rus’ or Kiev Rus’ (called by the latter name because Kiev became its principal center).

The practice of equating Rus’ with Rossiyskaya makes sense only in terms of the goals of Russian national historiography which develops only in the 18th and 19th centuries and has as its purpose the justification of the Russian Empire as a Third Rome (acknowledged as the Muscovite State). However, such a simple equation as Rus’=Rossiyskaya is refuted by the following facts:

Ethnically Russian and is ruled by Russians and is subject to Russia, i.e., it is a part of the Russian state. The people and the land are referred to as Rossiyskiy or Rossiyskaya and the adjective Rossiyskiy or Rossiyskaya has very different meanings.

Unfortunately, in American usage we find a wide variety of usages, meanings and results for etymology.

(Continued on page 85)

Mykola Lysenko in foreign sources

Part III — English sources

Ukrainian nationality prevails

From the 1960s on, English sources by and large define Lysenko as Ukrainian, so I will drop the nationality issue for a while and will only cite the errors. In his 1965 version of a Norwegian work of the same name authored by K.B. Sandved, it carries a curious entry on Lysenko in which he is labeled a Russian composer but a Ukrainian patriot. This surprising combination was most probably lifted from Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians which elicited a considerable influence and which I will discuss a little later.

The Larousse Encyclopedia of Music (New York, 1939), Lysenko is still considered a popular “Little Russian” composer. The entry is very brief; it mentions the fact that Lysenko created children’s operas. This volume was reprinted in 1940 without any text changes under the more appropriate title The Biographical Dictionary of Musicians.

A long line of Ukrainian musicians turned up (strangely enough) in Alexander Vodarsky-Shiraffe’s Russian Composers and Musicians (New York, 1940). Besides classifying Lysenko as Russian, the book mistakenly gives the year of the musician’s death as 1911 (the correct date is 1912), and the years of his stay in Leipzig as 1866-68 (these dates should read 1867-69). This book continues to circulate without any revision in a photo-reprint (New York, 1969).

It was Lysenko’s fate to remain Russian for several more years. He was classified thus in Eric Blom’s concise Everyday Dictionary of Music (Philadelphia, 1946; reprinted without change, New York, London, 1954).

Things finally started to look up in the Slavonic Encyclopedia edited by Joseph S. Roucek (New York, 1949); although the Lysenko article could have been more elaborate in a work of this type it finally identified the musicians as being Ukrainian and stated that he composed in many different forms. In other respects, Roucek worked on the Lysenko article for four years before it was published. This was a great improvement, even if the book was sold for mere 15 cents.

The New Century Cyclopedia of Names edited by Clarence L. Barnhart in three volumes (New York, 1954), is the only work I know that enters our composer with three known transliterations: Lysenko, Lisenko and Lissenko. The nationality classification is rather confusing: “Ukrainian (Russian) composer.”

Yunak magazine’s representative chosen Miss Press

PHILADELPHIA — Andrianna Havyrlyk, an active Platt member who represented the youth organization’s Yunak magazine, was chosen Miss Press at the jubilee 10th Ukrainian Press Ball held here at St. Joseph School auditorium on Saturday, November 10.

The first runner-up was Orysa Hryciw, representative of Our Life, the Ukrainian Catholic newspaper published in Philadelphia.

SUCH press balls are sponsored each year by the financial committee of the Ukrainian Press Association, Stefania Bernadyn and Maria Tatarsky.

The Tempo orchestra under the direction of Inezas Kowal provided music for dancing.
Catching up: art

- A downtown gallery which offers a great range of art by Ukrainian artists from many countries is Olha Sonevytsky’s Art Gallery at 98 Second Ave. (just a few doors south of Sixth Street). You’ll find oils, graphics, woodcuts, prints, watercolors and more, by such artists as Olena Kuchebych, Liuboslav Hutsalik, Andriy Solohub, Kateryna Krychewska, Halya Mazepa, Nina Berezyucka Radzula, Roman Wasyluyev and others, from $10 to $600. Mrs. Sonevytsky will be happy to arrange payments. There is no admission charge to the gallery, open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Sunday and Monday. (212) 777-1336.

- Another gallery which shouldn’t be missed is the Mayana Gallery at 21 E. Seventh St. (between Second and Third avenues). Here you’ll find the unique ceramic sculptures, plates and icons of Slava Gerulak, eye-catching necklaces and earrings fashioned by Elmyra, Miss Gerulak’s daughter, and some kylmys. Gallery hours are 1 to 6 p.m. on weekdays, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Sunday and Saturday and Sunday (closed Monday).

- A collection of designs from 1922 and 1923 by the late Sonia Delaunay was on view at the Randall Galleries on Madison Avenue from October 30 to November 9. The watercolor designs were described by gallery owner Larry Randall as “very exciting, very contemporary in concept.” Born in Ukraine, Miss Delaunay spent her childhood there, and her work sometimes shows a Ukrainian influence.

- An East Village gift shop which is also an art gallery, the Norm Enamel Art Studio owns enamel artist K. Szonz-Rusych, is holding a sale of wood plates and boxes with decorative carving and incrustation, embroidered “shashlyk” matrices, copper and brass boxes on historical, cultural and literary subjects. The sale is on until December 15, at 13 E. Seventh St. (between Second and Third avenues).

Catching up: marathon

He ran a speedy race, but I caught up with him by the help of the panorama readers Maria and Leo Wohnsky of Manhattan. I’m talking about the New York City Marathon “mystery runner” who wore a blue-and-yellow T-shirt with the trident emblem and the word Ukraine and the words “Slava, Ukrayini” from the 34-year-old movie star and his mother, Esther Bilon, to take his job with the Mahoning County Sheriff’s Department and asked his mother, Esther Bilon, to take his place at the starting line and was the 183rd runner to cross the finish line. Mr. O’Connell works for the United States Catholic Conference, dealing with the resettlement of refugees, mostly East Europeans. Of Irish ancestry, he is interested in the Committee in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and the Ukrainian Helsinki Group because “the Irish and the Ukrainians have a lot in common — both are dominated by another country.” Mr. O’Connell studied Slavic linguistics as part of his Russian studies course at New York University, and he learned to speak Ukrainian on his own. He wore his Ukrainian T-shirt in the 1979 marathon, but had to drop out part way through the race because of a problem that caused his legs to give out. This year, while registering for the big race, he noticed four Soviet athletes in the line-up and decided to wear the T-shirt he had purchased at Sofiuvka a few years ago. Although most runners were held back by a strong headwind, Mr. O’Connell finished the 26-mile race one minute faster than last year, in 2:31:09. Could it have been the trident and the cries of “Slava, Ukrayini” from spectators here and there along the way that gave wings to his feet?

The dance circuit

- Nina Bachinsky makes her debut as Mary in the New York City Ballet Company’s production of “The Nutcracker Suite” on December 2. The 10-year-old daughter of Oleteka and Volodymyr Bachinsky of Woodstock, N.Y., was one of eight lucky children chosen for Nutcracker roles from some 200 to 300 youngsters from the School of American Ballet at auditions on October 30. She will dance in half of the 38 Nutcracker performances between December 2 and January 2 at the New York State Theater, Lincoln Center. “The Nutcracker,” a classical ballet in two acts based on E.T.A. Hoffman’s “The Nutcracker and the Mouse King,” with music by Peter Tschaikovsky and choreography by George Balanchine, is the world’s most popular ballet. First performed by the Russian Imperial Ballet in St. Petersburg (now Lenin­grad) on December 17, 1892, the ballet is viewed by over 100,000 people from age 3 upward during the New York City Ballet’s performances. The NYCB production of “The Nutcracker” uses two alternate casts of children, age 8 to 13, who rehearse two hours daily for a number of weeks prior to the first performance. Nina, a student at the Manhattan School of Music, has been studying ballet for two years at the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Ballet.

- The Verkhovyntsi Ukrainian Dancers, one of the performing groups affiliated with SUA-M New York, began a concert tour in October that has already taken them to Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago. The ensemble of dancers and musicians, considered among the best Ukrainian dance groups on the North American continent, is accompanied by singer Marta Kokoelska-Munjitsu. Still to come are concerts in Philadelphia (November 28), Hamilton, Ont. (March 5), Toronto (March 6), Detroit (March 20) and Chicago (March 27). The director of the group is Oleh Genza.

- Though excited by the standing ovation her Sydney performance received at the Luzerne County Fair on October 24, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky calmly continues her daily round of ballet and character classes, her Thursday evening exercise class for ladies, as well as rehearsals for the Syzokryli ensemble, the Skomorokhs and soloists. She is in the midst of a four-day workshop. She taught Sopilka’s performing ensemble two dance numbers and gave special pointers to those who wished to be teachers and instructors of Ukrainian dance.

Film credits

- Since Steven Spielberg’s movie “E.T. — The Extra-Terrestrial” was released by Universal Studios, Pat Bilon of Youngstown, Ohio, has made six trips to Hollywood for magazine interviews, talk shows and other promotion for the film. The two-foot, 10-inch male dwarf, the human being who is the real E.T. and who moved about in the E.T. costume for about 90 percent of the movie, has just made a commercial for the Atari E.T. video game and worked in a CBS-TV special featuring E.T. “I was the little boy in the YouTube Williams of “Mork and Mindy” fame.”

The commercial will run between Thanksgiving and Christmas, while the CBS show will be aired on December 14. Talking to me by phone several days ago, Pat told me he is so busy that he had to give up his job with the Mahoning County Sheriff’s Department and asked his mother, Esther Bilon, to take his place at the Ukrainian gift shop. According to Jean Andre of Bayside, Queens, the 34-year-old movie star and his Ukrainian shop are in good shape. Mrs. Andre talked to Pat when she visited Perrush’s Ukrainian Arts shop in Youngstown a few weeks ago along with Luba Latopolska and Mary Rombeck of Uniondale, N.Y. The ladies, who were shopping for novelties to sell at a holiday bazaar at St. Michael’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Uniondale on December 4 and 5, enjoyed a pleasant chat with Pat Bilon. “E.T.” (the movie), is scheduled to debut in London and in Australia sometime in December.

- Walt Disney’s “Fantasia,” advertised as the ultimate in sight and sound, is playing at the Ziegfeld Theatre, Sixth Avenue on 54th Street, and at selected theatres elsewhere. Included in the movie, made for general audiences, is...
WINDSOR, Ont. — The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor held their 43rd annual dinner-dance at the Cleary Auditorium here on October 16. This group of university and college graduates of Ukrainian descent dates its beginning to 1939. Since then it has dedicated itself to the interests of the Ukrainian community in the Detroit and Windsor areas by encouraging students of Ukrainian descent in the pursuit of higher learning.

Thirteen scholarships were awarded this year to deserving high school graduates now engaged in university pursuits. A total of 209 scholarships have been awarded since 1941, the year of the first grant.

In 1955, the practice of awarding special recognition to a person of Ukrainian descent for his/her service to the community was initiated. The 1982 award was presented to Prof. Ihor Stebelsky, chairman of the University of Windsor geography department. Dr. Stebelsky is recognized internationally as an authority on the ethnographies of Ukrainian people. In the Soviet Union and, in particular, on the work of institutes, and to support them; to become scholars and, above all, to become concerned citizens and to generate political action.

Prof. Stebelsky was introduced by Dr. Walter Romanov, dean of the faculty of social science at the University of Windsor. The scholarship presentation was made by Alex Serafyn, chairman of the Scholarship Committee. Dr. Walter Yaworsky welcomed members, guests and scholarship winners in the dual capacity of club president and toastmaster.

Following the program, which started with an invocation and ended with a benediction by the Rev. Eugene Halitski, the guests socialized and enjoyed the music of the Gordon Welch Orchestra.

Dr. Ihor Stebelsky, the 1982 Ukrainian of the Year, is chairman of the geography department at the University of Windsor.

Dr. Stebelsky was born in Krakow, Poland, of Ukrainian parents who came to Canada when he was about 10 years old. He was educated in Canada and the United States and holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Toronto and a Ph.D. from the University of Washington.

Dr. Stebelsky has spent the past 14 years in research and education. His academic qualifications are superb, and he has earned a reputation as a researcher and teacher that might well be the envy of established scholars anywhere in the world.

Dr. Stebelsky's list of publications is very lengthy, and his materials have been published in English, Ukrainian, Russian and German. His research has been funded by a broad variety of scientific, academic and governmental agencies, among whom are the Russian and East European Centre, University of Illinois; Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University; the Canadian Department of External Affairs; Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies; Russian and Far Eastern Institute at the University of Washington; and Canadian Federal Government Canada Council.

He has prepared and delivered many research papers at many gatherings of scholars in Canada, the United States, Germany, the Midwest and in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Stebelsky's memberships in associations are very extensive, including: the International Geographic Union, Institute of Geography — Academy of Sciences of the USSR, (Moscow), British Institute of Geographers, Canadian Association of Geographers, Society of Engineering Science (Tel Aviv), American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and the East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers.

Prof. Stebelsky's research themes are broad in scope. Among the topics of his publications are: "Agricultural Productivity of Ukrainian Lands within the Framework of the USSR," "Wheat Yields and Weather Hazards in the Soviet Union" and "Ukrainian Agriculture: Problems of Specialization and Intensification in Perspective."


As a Ukrainian who has a major interest in Ukrainian matters, he has served as an executive member of the Conference of Ukrainian Studies, the Canadian Association of Slavists and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.
Pastor to retire

MACON, Ga. — The Rev. Stephen Krystalka, 65, will retire as pastor of the Lawrence Drive Baptist Church in November, reported the Macon Telegraph recently.

Raised in Pittsburgh, the Rev. Krystalka entered the ministry and began preaching at the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Warthen, Ga. He attended Brewton Parker Junior College and graduated from Mercer University before moving to New York to attend Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary there. While in New York, he preached at Reed Corners Baptist Church.

After graduation from the seminary, he returned to Georgia to Brownwood Baptist Church. Since 1959 he has lived in Macon, Georgia, where he is pastor of the Macon extension of the American Baptist Church.

Mr. Krystalka, 65, will retire as pastor of the Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary there. While in New York, he preached at Reed Corners Baptist Church.

Pianist ends global tour

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudynsky has just returned from his fourth around-the-world tour, which lasted three months. Rudynsky’s enthusiasm remained high wherever he went, and he received invitations to return wherever he appeared. Some of these engagements he will do next season and some in the season after.

Mr. Rudynsky first performed on four cruises of the P & O Lines ship “Sea Lion” which set sail from England. Mr. Krystalka joined the crew on two cruises and performed with him in a couple of recitals.

Mr. Rudynsky has fulfilled engagements in India, Singapore and Borneo. In these Asian concerts, he performed Ukrainian piano music in the form of two concertos written by his father, Anton Rudynsky. “Sonata on Ukrainian Themes,” Op. 10 in India and “Variations on a Simple Theme,” Op. 38 in Borneo.

The reaction of the press was enthusiastic. For example, in India the Navhind Times, the major newspaper of the state of Goa, described a meeting of the recital in Panjim, Goa’s capital: “Rudynsky excels.” The Statesman of Delhi said: “Each time it seemed one had discovered what made his latest concert successes showed themselves...”

Just before departing for this tour, Mr. Rudynsky had a recital in Wash­ington at the National Gallery of Art. The Washington Post reported that Mr. Rudynsky “showed a particular flair for drawingaudiences in. his light, humorous recital of Panjim, Goa’s capital: “Rudynsky excels.” The Statesman of Delhi said: “Each time it seemed one had discovered what made his latest concert successes showed themselves...”

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Civic leader feted

WARWICK, R.I. — Fred Humlak, a local civic activist, was recently the guest of honor at a surprise party here, during which he learned that he was going to have a street named in his honor.

As 120 friends and acquaintances gathered at the Down Under restaurant to honor Mr. Humlak, a member of the Department of Public Works posted signs on telephone poles at either end of a newly created street naming it Fred Humlak Way. A bachelor, Mr. Hum-}

Councilman profiled

CLEVELAND — Earlier this year, John Michael Zayac, a first-term councilman from this area, was profiled in the Plain Dealer.

Although, the son of Ukrainian parents, is quite a colorful character. "Believe me when I tell you I used to rifle a lot of bell and was just a wild goose." said Zayac.

Some wild antics include brawls around at a practice. He suffered a broken nose.

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Laryca Christine Makarczuk is the youngest member of UNA Branch 8 in Yonkers, N.Y. The little Leo—born August 18, 1981—is the daughter of George and Alison Makarczuk of Peekskill, N.Y. She was enrolled in the UNA by her grandparents, Maksym and Paula Makarczuk.

UNA Branch 293 in Brooklyn, N.Y., has three new young UNA’ers. They are Larissa Helen Porterfield nearly 2½ years old, Nadine Marie Mats, 8, and little Eugene Samuel Porterfield, who is just over six months old.

Tiny Patricia Diana Cittidini, the newest member of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit, is shown here in the arms of her proud grandmother, Mary Gurski. Mrs. Gurski has six grandchildren and all are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

Little Katrusia Ola Choma, seen here decked out in embroidered finery, is the newest member of UNA Branch 290 in Baltimore. She was enrolled by her parents, Roman and Ivanna Choma.

Impish Mandy Marjorie Mudry, shown here with friend, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J. Her parents, John and Kim Mudry, recently bought her an endowment policy to ensure her college education.

Joseph Chalow, 9, shown above resplendent in Ukrainian garb, is a new member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J. He has been a member of the Chaika dance ensemble since he was 5 years old. Joseph was enrolled in the UNA by his parents, Joseph and Dolores Chalow. We are told that his grandfather was born in the United States, which makes Joseph a third-generation Ukrainian American.

Millville’s UNA couple

MILLVILLE, N.J. — The first couple from UNA Branch 347 to wed this autumn was Dorothy Karacz and John Robert Washlick, who tied the knot on September 11 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Perth Amboy, N.J.

The bride is the daughter of George and Mary Karacz. She attended Ramapo College, where she earned a bachelor of science degree in environmental science.

The groom is the son of John Michael and the late Agnes Washlick. A University of Rhode Island grad, he holds a bachelor of science in accounting.

The newlyweds have moved to California, where Mr. Washlick is attending the School of Law at California South Western University.

However, before making their move to the West Coast, the young Washlicks took out UNA insurance policies through Branch 347 of Millville. As Daria Capar, the branch secretary, who is happens to be the godmother of the new bride, points out, the couple’s UNA certificates have a double advantage. Besides providing life insurance coverage, the UNA certificates build up a cash value that may be redeemed at a later date.

In addition, as UNA members, the Washlicks are eligible for a discount on lodging rates at Soyuuzvila, and on subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mrs. Capar says she would like to urge all young couples to ensure their future by becoming members of the UNA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society.
The study... (Continued from page 7)

term. The language used in Rus’ which was Old Slavonic — cannot be said to have been the Russian language. Indeed the Chronicle (in an entry under the year 1036) is explicit in referring to the language as Slavonic (Slovenskoe pismo) and not as “Russian.”

Rus’ had neither homogeneity nor unity. It had no political unity and did not constitute a unified state because the various principalities into which it was divided frequently waged war against each other. Rus’ did have a common dynasty provided by the conquering Normans or Varangians (the House of Rurik or Hrorekr), but this did not ensure peace between its members. It is significant that Andrei Bogoliubsky, the ruler of Vladimir-Suzdal, in what is today Russia, attacked and sacked Kiev in 1169. Obviously if there were a sense of community — if Rus’ were more than just a geographical-territorial designation — such an armed attack on Kiev would probably not have occurred. The sacking of Kiev in 1169 represents a rejection of Kiev and its culture and primacy by Vladimir-Suzdal; it represents a rejection of community and continuity. Rus’ did have an ecclesiastical unity of sorts, as Christianity was adopted, although Greek clerics rather than natives usually held the leading posts in the Orthodox hierarchy.

Rus’ is best understood as a geographical or territorial term rather than as a political or ethnic designation. Yet this did not prevent Russian historiography from equating Rus’ with Rossiya and claiming the Kievian Rus’ as the center.


ducer, Wasyly Wytwyczyn. He supplies concise but accurate and valuable introductory data to Lysenko and his musical art. A portrait of the musician is also featured.

Lysenko also made ink (for a time at least) in what may be called the bible of English-language general encyclopedias, The New Encyclopedla Britannica in 30 Volumes (Chicago, 1974). In this work the article on the Ukrainian SSR includes a section on music in which Lysenko is “the founder of modern Ukrainian music” although such a title belongs more to composer Boris Lasko-Shyinsky than to anyone else. Unfortunately, newer editions of the Britannica have dropped this music section which, besides Lysenko, named other musicians.

The same criteria should be applied to Mr. Kachura’s promotion to secretariat of the Central Committee responsible for industry. As the first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee, he has been at the head of the largest party organization in the republic (325, 470 party members in 1981). The Donetsk region is also in the industrial heartland of Ukraine.

At the same time, those who are inclined to view party politics in the Soviet Union in terms of “struggles” among various geographical groupings will no doubt take note that the “Donetskie group” has considerably strengthened its position in Kiev.
# Ukrainian National Association
## Monthly reports for September 1982

### Financial Department

#### Income From September 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dues from Members</strong></td>
<td>$219,436.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income From &quot;Svoboda&quot; Operation</strong></td>
<td>67,092.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>$250,280.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>122,442.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortgage Loans</td>
<td>22,736.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate Loans</td>
<td>2,010.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>1,696.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>1,223.99</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $400,383.13

**Refunds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxes-Federal, State &amp; City On Employee Wages</td>
<td>$10,230.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes Canadian Withholding &amp; Pension Plan</td>
<td>371.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes Held in Escrow</td>
<td>1,912.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums</td>
<td>256.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Publication</td>
<td>16,945.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>179.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment expense</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $30,034.43

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations to Federal Fund</td>
<td>$666.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinsurance Recovered</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $1,666.40

**Investments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonds Matured Or Sold</td>
<td>$25,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgages Repaid</td>
<td>55,722.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate Loans Repaid</td>
<td>5,880.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $61,428.81

Income For September 1982: $779,885.22

### Recording Department

#### Paid To Or For Members:
- Cash Surrenders: $45,193.39
- Endowments Matured: $39,000.00
- Death Benefits: $53,519.44
- Interest On Death Benefits: $1,75
- Payment Death Benefits: $449.44
- Reinsurance Premiums Paid: $7,398.82
- Dues From Members Returned: $120.05
- Indigent Benefits Distributed: $1,220.00
- Trust Fund Disbursed: $2,400.00

**Total:** $142,083.91

#### Operating Expenses:
- Real Estate: $163,119.03
- "Svoboda" Operation: $65,377.37
- Official Public - "Svoboda": $40,000.00
- Medical Inspections: $375.10
- Reward To Special Organizers: $1,500.00
- Reward To Branch Secretaries: $238.64
- Reward To Branch Organizers: $12,489.50
- Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers: $873.95
- Field Conferences: $235.00

**Total:** $17,803.51

#### Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:
- Salaries Of Executive Officers: $10,624.98
- Salaries Of Office Employees: $21,780.70
- Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums: $5,364.11
- Insurance-Workers Compensation: $274.00
- Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages: $12,626.60
- Tax-Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan: $435.43

**Total:** $57,888.12

#### General Expenses:
- Actuarial And Statistical Expenses: $315.00
- General Office Maintenance: $597.98
- Insurance Department Fees: $10.00
- Operating Expense Of Canadian Office: $194.75
- Postal: $680.00
- Printing And Stationery: $1,458.97
- Rent Of Equipment And Services: $865.20
- Telephone, Telegraph: $3,591.85
- Traveling Expenses-General: $417.00

**Total:** $7,710.05

#### Miscellaneous:
- Auditing Committee Expense: $1,261.35
- Convention Expenses: $110.81
- Expenses Of Annual Session: $9,550.23
- Investment Expense-Mortgages: $100.00
- Youth Sports Activities: $1,140.00
- Support: $4,050.00
- Taxes Held In Escrow: $2,886.37

**Total:** $18,430.35

**Investments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>$140,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,696.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate Loans</td>
<td>5,240.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>2,412.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.D.P. Equipment</td>
<td>92.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $163,441.37

### Balance

**Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$561,246.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>33,260,570.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Loans</td>
<td>602,142.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate Loans</td>
<td>760,415.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>647,256.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Plant &amp; E.D.P.</td>
<td>231,243.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan To U.N.U.R.C</td>
<td>8,400,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyrights</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>84,586.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $47,196,129.03

**Liabilities**

- **Total:** $47,196,129.03

Walter Sochan  
Supreme Secretary

ULANA DIACHUK  
Supreme Treasurer

(Continued on page 15)
Kupchynsky charmed the audience with her pretty grace and her seemingly effortless playing of folk songs arranged by Roman Prydyalovych and a very lively tarantella. Miss Kupchynsky and her accompanist, Heng-Jin Park, wore long colonial dresses in lavender shades. A montage of poems by Ukrainian poets, selected by Bohdan Boychuk, were read by Laryssa and Volodymyr Lymnyk, forming a quiet, moving prelude to the appearance of Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka. Accompanied at the piano by Miss Osinchuk, Mr. Plishka displayed a deepening bass voice and excellent Ukrainian diction in renditions of introspective, emotional songs by Barvinsky, Shestenko and Fomenko. An address given at the start of the evening by Roman Lytvynsky, who was introduced by anniver­sary committee chairman Vasyl Kachmar, was short and to the point. A dramatic visual opening for such a commemorative event might have been achieved with a quick screening of some of the photographs displayed in the exhibit at the Ukrainian Sports Club, portraying UPA soldiers on horseback, on the march, during raids and drills, or taking part in a liturgy in the woods.

Community events

One of the classiest Ukrainian concerts I have had the pleasure to attend in recent years was the concert held at The Cooper Union auditorium on October 24 marking the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Bringing together both amateur and professional talent, the program provided a stirring example of Ukrainian artistry at its best. There was, for instance, Philadelphia's Prometheus Chorus, directed by Michael Dlaboha and accompanied by Irene Pelech, blending powerful voices in a sonorous cantata, as well as inciting the sound of the wind and then changing to a march tempo in a powerful Lysenko composition. There was pianist Juliana Ostin­sky, who was introduced by anniver­sary committee chairman Vasyl Kachmar, in a deep purple gown shot with gold thread, skillfully interpreting Liut's "Mazepa" Etude and his lovely ballad "Ukraina" (built on variations of the photographs displayed in the exhibit at the Ukrainian Sports Club, portraying UPA soldiers on horseback, on the march, during raids and drills, or taking part in a liturgy in the woods.

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Monthly reports for September 1982

(Continued from page 14)

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN SEPTEMBER 1982

Districts: Chairman: Member:
2. New York, N.Y. M. Chomanczuk 123
3. Chicago, Ill. M. Olszansky 119
4. Newark, N.J. J. Baraniski 85
5. Detroit, Mich. R. Tatarsky 83
Branches: Secretary: Member:
1. 88 Kerhonkon, N.Y. M. Wyszik 34
2. 94 Humtrumck, Mich. R. Tatarsky 33
3. 316 Rochester, N.Y. H. Hrydak 31
4. 168 Westville, PA. J. Chabon 30
5. 271 Elmira, N.Y. J. Chabon 30
Organizers: Branch No: Member:
1. W. Hawrylak 316 31
2. M. Chomanczuk 243 30
3. J. Dzotyarny 216 26
4. R. Tatarsky 94 23
5. A. Doroshenko 103 23
Total number of new members for 9 months of 1982 ........................................... 1,434
Total amount of life insurance in 1982 .......................................................... $5,099,500

STEFAN HAWRYLS
Supreme Organizer
PREVIEW OF EVENTS

WINNIPEG: The opening of an exhibit of contemporary art from Ukraine, featuring the works of Volodymyr Makarenko, Vitalij Sazonov, Anton Solomukha and Volodymyr Szelinsky, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre Gallery, 18A Alexander Ave. E. The exhibit will run through January 16, then it moves on to Chicago.

The opening is at 7 p.m. and Mr. Makarenko will be on hand to discuss the state of art in the Soviet Union. The exhibit will be opened by Dale Amundson, the director of the University of Minnesota School of Art gallery. Gallery hours at the center are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. The gallery will be closed on December 25 and 26, and January 1 and 7. For more information, call the curator of the center, Sophia Lada, at (204) 942-0218.

Weekend of December 4-5

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center will have an open house this weekend and invites the public to join in traditional caroling and to learn more about Ukrainian holiday customs and crafts. The center will be open from 11 a.m. on both days. Ukrainian holiday food will be available both days.

This year’s exhibit at the center will open with the lighting of the 1982 Christmas tree, decorated with traditional ornaments.

An unusual collection of icons in the Byzantine style will be on display at the upstairs gallery for the annual holiday exhibit.

For this special festive time of year, there are several cookbooks available at the center, all filled with traditional favorite recipes. A new recipe card (No. 8) has been added to the “How to Have a Ukrainian Christmas” series. Throughout the two days, traditional carols and holiday music will set the mood for the festivities at this year’s open house and holiday exhibit. For more information, call the center at (213) 668-0172.

Saturday, December 4

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The internationally acclaimed Philadelphia Boys Choir will present a concert of Christmas music at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forbes Avenue.

The choir, which has performed on several occasions in the United States and in Europe, will present a program of traditional carols and holiday music. The program will include a special section devoted to Ukrainian music, with selections from the “How to Have a Ukrainian Christmas” series.

Museum shop expands hours

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum Shop has announced that it will feature unique Christmas gifts on Sunday, December 5, and Saturday and Sunday, December 11 and 12. There will be a special preview of the gifts for museum members on Saturday, December 4.

The museum shop will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays from December 5 to 12. The shop will be closed on Sunday, December 12.

A Ukrainian perspective on the news...

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Zip code:

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Name:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip code:

I enclose a check for $.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N. J 07302

Sociologist to address education association

Baltimore — Prof. John Higman of John Hopkins University, a distinguished scholar of nativism in America, will be the featured speaker at the benefit banquet to be held here on Sunday, December 5, in observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, Inc.

Prof. Higman, whose classic book, “Strangers in the Land — Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925,” has led to several scholarship awards for Prof. Higman, who now holds the John Martin Vincent chair of history at John Hopkins University.

Ukrainian Americans will also participate in the benefit program, and several awards will be presented by the UEA for research and service contributions by Ukrainian and other scholars in the Maryland and national sociologies.

The recognition banquet will be held at the John Hopkins Club, Homewood, Baltimore, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

For reservations call the association’s secretary, Stephen Bazaruk, at (301) 467-2030. Banquet fees are $12 per person and $20 per couple.