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## U.S. coordinating council established WCFU representation is sought by organization

NEW YORK — The Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, at its last meeting on Saturday, May 14, created a central community representation, called the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, in order to unite all those organizations which — since the takeover of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America by the Ukrainian Liberation Front — do not consider the UCCA to be the representative of the entire Ukrainian community in the United States.

At the same time, the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA was dissolved. The new Ukrainian American Coordinating Council is seen as the successor to the Committee for Law and Order, which had as its goal the restoration of law and order within the UCCA.

The May 14 meeting was attended by 41 representatives of member-organizations and branches of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA. The meeting participants unanimously voted to create the coordinating council and to work in cooperation with Ukrainian Churches and all community organizations that walked out of the 13th UCCA Congress.

They unanimously decided also that the new organization should appeal to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for recognition of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council as the

representative of the majority of Ukrainians in the United States.

In a May 16 letter to the WCFU Presidium, the coordinating council noted: "We assert that the present-day Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has ceased to be the national representation of all Ukrainians in America," and that the organizations that walked out of the 13th UCCA Congress — including UCCA founding organizations such as the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America — "do not consider the UCCA its representative."

It went on to say:

"In view of the fact that all attempts to date of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA to restore law and order by returning to the pre-13th Congress status have had no success, this committee took essential steps to form a representation of those organizations united in the Committee for Law and Order. The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council is this representation of Ukrainians in America; formed on May 14, 1983, in New York, it is the successor to the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA.

"The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council asks the WCFU Presi-

(Continued on page 15)

## Famine resolution introduced in House

WASHINGTON — Rep. Gerald B. Solomon (R-N.Y.) introduced a resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives to commemorate the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 111) was introduced on April 19 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It notes that over 7 million Ukrainians died in the famine and that the Soviet Russian government "used the famine as a means of reducing the Ukrainian population and destroying Ukrainian national, political, cultural and religious rights."

It also states that "the Soviet Russian government targeted the Ukrainian people for destruction as a whole by directing special draconic decrees against Ukrainian peasants as 'an enemy class,' against the Ukrainian intelligentsia as 'bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists,' and against the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church as 'a remnant of the old prejudicial 'opiate of the people' — committed on a gigantic and unprecedented scale the heinous

crime of genocide, as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention."

The resolution goes on to state that it is the sense of Congress that the U.S. president should:

"(1) issue a proclamation in mournful commemoration of the great famine in Ukraine during the year 1933, which constituted a deliberate and imperialistic policy of the Soviet Russian government to destroy the intellectual elite and large segments of the population of Ukraine and thus enhance its totalitarian Communist rule over the conquered Ukrainian nation;

"(2) issue a warning that continued enslavement of the Ukrainian nation as well as other non-Russian nations within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics constitutes a threat to world peace and normal relationships among the peoples of Europe and the world at large; and

"(3) manifest to the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and national independence."

## Samvydav report on Horyn case reveals details of KGB frame-up

NEW YORK — The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has released details surrounding the arrest in late 1981 of Ukrainian activist Mykhailo Horyn which clearly show that he was framed by the KGB.

Mr. Horyn, 52, was sentenced in June 1982 to a total of 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.

But according to the External Representation, which based its release on information published in the USSR in the clandestine Chronicle of Current Events, the case against Mr. Horyn was based on evidence planted in his home by the secret police.

It said that Mr. Horyn, who previously served a labor-camp term from 1966 to 1972 for his pro-Ukrainian activities, was persecuted for his political beliefs and for his refusal to testify against Ukrainian dissident Ivan Kandyba, a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The Chronicle, which documents Soviet suppression of dissent, said that Mr. Horyn's ordeal began on March 24, 1981, when his apartment was searched by the police.

In a March 25 statement to M.P. Cherpakov, head of the KGB of the Ukrainian SSR in Lviv, Mr. Horyn charged that the KGB had planted a copy of the underground Herald of Repression in Ukraine in his apartment, and called the action "amoral and criminal."

In May, he was approached and ordered to provide information on Mr. Kandyba and to testify at his trial which was held on July 24. Mr. Horyn refused to cooperate with the authorities.

As a result, on September 11 authorities launched criminal proceedings against Mr. Horyn under Article 179 of the Ukrainian Criminal code, "refusing to testify." The investigation was initiated by V.H. Patsiukevych, investigative procurator of the Zaliznychny district of Lviv.

Under questioning, Mr. Horyn said that his refusal to take part in the proceedings "was not a crime because, in actuality, I did not have steady or frequent contacts with Mr. Kandyba the last few years."

He added that "Mr. Kandyba was a close friend and compatriot during our student days, and I feel that it would be unethical for me to take part in a criminal proceeding as a prosecution witness."

On November 4, Mr. Patsiukevych ordered a search of Mr. Horyn's home, but nothing was found. The next day, Mr. Horyn was formally presented with the charges and a document barring him from leaving the city.

On November 26, a woman caretaker



Mykhailo Horyn

at Mr. Horyn's apartment building told him that he had to put his apartment number on the door of his basement storage locker, an odd request because Mr. Horyn and his wife Olha had lived in the building for 20 years.

Suspecting that the KGB had asked the woman to help them identify the locker in order to plant incriminating materials, Mr. Horyn immediately went down and carefully checked all his books and journals stored there. The next night, he again examined his materials.

On November 28, the police, led by Lt. Trykalets, the criminal inspector of the Chervonoarmiysky district in Lviv, conducted another search, ostensibly in connection with a burglary.

Instead of searching the apartment, however, they went directly to the storage locker. They emerged with a package wrapped in cellophane, which contained three copies of a 15-page manuscript with the improbable title of "Social Research on the Russification of Ukraine." A note in the text read: "M.N. — I've read it; it needs reworking; it must be disseminated around the world."

Mr. Horyn denied any knowledge of the manuscript and charged the police with provocation.

The next day, he sent another statement to Mr. Cherpakov, saying that over eight months his home had been searched four times.

Referring to the March 24 search, he accused a Major Senkevych of planting material and added that the KGB was conducting a harassment campaign, which he said included pressuring his friends to publicly denounce him.

Writing about the November 28 search and the manuscript confiscated by the police, Mr. Horyn asked the KGB official to "be objective" and noted the danger to the social fiber

(Continued on page 12)

Dissident profile

## Ivan Sokulsky: serving 15-year term

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Few people have heard of Ukrainian political prisoner Ivan Sokulsky. When, in the late 1960s and 1970s, the West first got an inkling of the groundswell of dissent in Ukraine, names such as Chornovil, Moroz, Kandyba, Lukianenko and Svitlychna became part of the vocabulary of national opposition to Soviet rule. Later, through their numerous appeals, letters, trial transcripts and photographs that reached the West, these names became people, individual personalities.

But Ivan Sokulsky, and countless others like him, fell through the cracks of the tenuous information network supplying news from Ukraine. In 1979, his name suddenly appeared on the rolls of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, but virtually nothing was known about him outside of a few basic facts. His name had earlier appeared in the footnotes of the few extensive studies of dissent in Ukraine.

But Ivan Sokulsky had a significant role during the re-emergence of a growing nationalist sentiment among the young Ukrainian intelligentsia in the late 1960s, and he is currently paying a terrible price for his staunchly pro-Ukrainian activities. In 1980, Ivan Sokulsky, then just 40 years old, was sentenced to a total of 15 years' imprisonment — five years in prison, five in a labor camp and five in internal exile. It was his second sentence in under 11 years.

Not much is known about Mr. Sokulsky. He was born in 1940 and lived in Dnipropetrovske. After studying at Dnipropetrovske University, he worked for several years as a journalist in Ukraine. He wrote poetry and served on the editorial staff of a local journal, but was fired for his political views.

In the late 1960s, he joined the growing ranks of Ukrainian intellectuals, most in their 20s and 30s, disturbed by the growing intrusion of Russian culture into Ukrainian life. Their beliefs, grounded in a resurgence of historic nationalist sentiments, found voice in such writers as Vasyl Symonenko (who had died in 1963 at age 28), Ivan Dziuba, Valentyn Moroz and Yevhen Sverstiuk, who shared a common concern for human and national rights.

One novel that eloquently captured the Ukrainian attitude toward the onslaught of Russification was Oles Honchar's "Sobor" (Cathedral), published in 1968. The novel centered on the controversial proposal to raze a church. The authorities' devious efforts to condemn the church are counterbalanced by the deep feelings of the villagers and the protagonist. In a flashback, it is revealed that even the famous anarchist leader Nestor Makhno had spared the church during the civil war. In the end, those who threaten the safety of the church are defeated and the cathedral rises as a symbol of Ukrainian national history and human freedom, both invincible.

The official response to Honchar's book was predictable. In Dnipropetrovske, the oblast Communist Party led by first secretary O. Vatchenko, vociferously condemned the author



Ivan Sokulsky

and the book. Mr. Vatchenko also saw it as an opportunity to undermine the power of Petro Shelest, then first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, who, he suspected, favored a limited form of Ukrainianization. The book was forbidden to be used in teaching at Dnipropetrovske University.

In response to the official campaign against the novel, three young men — Mr. Sokulsky, Mykola Kulchynsky and Vasyl Savchenko — distributed a letter from "the creative youth of Dnipropetrovske" which protested the persecution of those who had expressed favorable opinions about the book as well as other manifestations of anti-Ukrainian attitudes by authorities. The letter was sent to top Communist Party officials.

The letter said that the campaign against the book included orders by university officials forbidding any mention of the book by the faculty, and the banning of a planned discussion of the novel. It noted that faculty members were warned that any opposition to the campaign or to the Communist Party decision would be met with stiff penalties.

On June 13, 1969, Mr. Sokulsky and his two compatriots were arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. Authorities claimed that Mr. Sokulsky had actually drafted the letter. He was also charged with keeping an unposted letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and with writing anti-Soviet poetry.

During the trial, Mr. Sokulsky admitted writing the letter and, because of the guilty plea, he was given a reduced sentence of four and a half years in a labor camp rather than the customary seven. Mr. Kulchynsky was sentenced to two and a half years in a general-regimen labor camp, while Mr. Savchenko got off with a suspended sentence.

In the labor camp, Mr. Sokulsky continued his political activities and participated in several protests. For this, he was eventually transferred to Vladimir Prison in Moscow.

Before being released from prison, in either 1974 or 1975, he was given a psychiatric examination at the Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry

(Continued on page 15)

## Reagan proclaims Sakharov Day

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on May 18 signed into law a resolution designating May 25 "National Andrei Sakharov Day" in honor of the exiled Soviet physicist and human-rights activist.

The White House ceremony came exactly a week after the Soviet news agency TASS announced that the 61-year-old nuclear scientist would not be allowed to leave the country because he possessed state secrets. In 1980 he was banished to the city of Gorky, some 250 miles east of Moscow, where he lives under strict surveillance.

Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), author of the resolution and co-chairman of the

Helsinki Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said that the resolution calls attention to the Soviet government's continued persecution of Dr. Sakharov, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975.

"The peoples of all the world owe a great debt of gratitude to this Nobel laureate and internationally recognized physicist for his noble and selfless contributions to the cause of world peace and human rights," the senator said.

The resolution was introduced by Sen. Dole and Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) on March 3, and authorizes the president to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate activities.

"Despite ongoing isolation and harassment by Soviet authorities, Andrei Sakharov has continued to speak out for human rights and world peace, for amnesty for prisoners of conscience, and for international compliance with

(Continued on page 4)

## Shcharansky's wife holds press conference

MADRID — The wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky told reporters here on May 6 that if a final document of the 35-state Madrid Conference on European cooperation did not include human-rights safeguards, then "it would be signed over the bones of my husband and others like him."

Avital Shcharansky, whose husband was sentenced in 1977 to 13 years in prison and labor camps for alleged espionage activities, said at a press conference that she had received no news of her husband since February. She said that authorities at Chistopol Prison, 800 miles east of Moscow, stopped his monthly letters.

Ms. Shcharansky addressed her remarks to delegates of the Madrid Conference to review implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on security and human rights. The conference, first convened in November 1980, has failed to reach agreement because of East-West differences over the language and thrust of a concluding document. The Warsaw Pact countries, led by the Soviet Union, have consistently stonewalled Western attempts to incorporate substantive references to human rights into a final communique.

Ms. Shcharansky's presence at the conference touched off a minor diplomatic flap. The conference hosts asked her to leave the conference coffee shop, where she had met the press, because they claimed she did not have the proper credentials. The U.S. delegates then arranged for her to acquire a visitor's badge.

The Washington Post reported that Sergei Kondrashev, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, bolted for the exit when he spotted Ms. Shcharansky in the room.

## Soviets release five socialists

MOSCOW — Five young Soviet socialists arrested here in April 1982 during a massive crackdown on dissidents were released from custody on May 6 without being brought to trial.

The New York Times described the unusual move as a "partial amnesty" in which the men did not acknowledge any guilt and the prosecutor did not retract the charges.

The five men, who were not identified, were part of a large group of political and religious activists arrested on April 6 of last year during an extensive sweep by the KGB in the capital. The police reportedly searched the homes of 50 suspected dissidents, including samizdat publishers and Christian activists. In all, 12 people were arrested during the raids.

The independent socialists had published numerous underground journals that reportedly printed documents of the Italian Communist Party, reports on the progress of the Solidarity free trade union in Poland, as well as criticisms of Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the five were released after influential members of the Socialist International in the West intervened with Soviet officials.

Another member of the socialist group, Mikhail Rivkin, who was arrested in June 1982, was not released, and his fate is unknown.

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## 600 East Coast Ukrainians protest famine at Washington rally

by Kateryna Chumachenko

WASHINGTON — The two city newspapers, The Washington Post and the Washington Times, and all four local television stations carried stories about the UCCA-organized rally held in Washington on Saturday, May 21 to commemorate the 1933 famine-holocaust in Ukraine.

Four Ukrainians were arrested when nine busloads of Ukrainian-Americans



A protester with a placard at the Washington demonstration held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine.

from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, as well as Washington locals broke through the barricades holding them 500 feet away from the Soviet Embassy.

The crowd, holding signs and chanting slogans condemning the Moscow-created famine, was covered on the 6, 6:30, 10 and 11 p.m. news, and the demonstration was the lead story on two of the news broadcasts.

The rally began peacefully near the Taras Shevchenko monument, as nearly 600 East Coast Ukrainians braved the rain to hear addresses by Reps. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) and William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.), and statements sent from President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and the mayor of the District of Columbia, Marion Barry.

In his statement, President Reagan said in part: "I am indeed proud and honored to send my warm greetings to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as you gather to remember the 50th anniversary of the forced famine in Ukraine.

"This event provides an opportunity to remember those who suffered and died during the farm collectivization and the subsequent period of starvation and severe repression. That attempt to crush the life, will, and spirit of a people by a totalitarian government holds important meaning for us today."

Vice President Bush's message noted: "Our prayers are with you on the 50th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine. This great tragedy of a people lost to the savagery of Communist repression remains heavy on the hearts of free people everywhere."



Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) addresses rally participants.

The crowd then proceeded to a corner approximately two blocks from the Soviet Embassy. Frustrated at the distance, however, they broke through the barricades, chanting slogans and singing both the American and the Ukrainian national anthems. Within minutes, dozens of police and reporters were on the scene. The demonstration and statements from the organizers, protesters and police were filmed by television news crews.

Some 700 news releases, along with information about the Ukrainian artificial famine, were sent out by the Ukrainian National Information Service before the rally. The Washington Times, the new conservative newspaper in Washington, printed a story the day before the event. At the demonstration, information packets were distributed to

all the press.

Satellite News Network filmed Reps. McDonald's and Dannemeyer's speeches, as well as statements by Prof. Symon Wozhakiwskyj, a survivor of the famine and chairman of the UCCA National Committee to Commemorate the Famine-Holocaust in Ukraine, Kateryna Chumachenko, UNIS director, and Ronya Lozynskyj, SUSTA president. An Associated Press photographer covered the demonstration, and a photo went out over the wire about the event.

Sens. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), and Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Fernand St. Germain (D-R.I.) and Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.) all provided statements for the rally.

## 1,000 L.A.'ers attend ecumenical memorial service for famine victims

LOS ANGELES — Nearly 1,000 members of the Los Angeles-area Ukrainian community participated in an ecumenical memorial service recalling the Great Famine in Ukraine 50 years ago. The service was held on Sunday, May 15, at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Hollywood Hills.

The event was organized under the auspices of the Genocide in Ukraine 1932-33 Committee and four Los Angeles-area Ukrainian churches, the First Baptist Church, Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church and St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

This observance of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine that killed 7 million men, women and children, began with a solemn procession from the Old North Church to the Forest Lawn cemetery's "Birth of Liberty" mosaic. As the choir sang "Khrystos Voskres," the procession, was led by a

survivor of the famine bearing a professional church cross, who was followed by the clergy, deacons, altar boys, combined community choir and members of the Plast and SUM-A youth organizations as well as the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League. The procession proceeded to a large wooden cross erected at the cemetery for the memorial service.

During the service, responses were sung by the combined choir directed by Gregory Hallick, and lighted candles were held by all in attendance. Brief addresses were delivered in English by the Rev. Peter Leskiw of the Nativity Church and in Ukrainian by the Rev. Hryhorij Podhurec of St. Vladimir's

and the Rev. Stephen Hallick of St. Andrew's.

The highlight of the service occurred when survivors and witnesses of the famine, assisted by the clergy, carried a memorial wreath bearing black ribbons and the inscription "In memory of the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-33" and placed it on the wooden cross. The choir intoned "Vichnaya Pamiat" as bells tolled. The service was concluded with the hymn "Bozhe Velyky."

Radio station KFVB, a leading Los Angeles all-news station, broadcast several reports regarding the memorial service, including an interview with Nicholas Medvid, president of the

Genocide In Ukraine 1932-33 Committee.

KTLA Channel 5 provided television news coverage. In its evening news broadcast KTLA referred to the 1932-33 genocide in Ukraine as the "hidden holocaust" and displayed film of the opening procession and excerpts of the memorial service.

Reel Venture Productions, a film company, filmed the memorial service and interviews with Hlib Starowijt and M. Chumak, survivors of the 1932-33 famine. Reel Venture Productions, which is headed by Luba Dmytryk, is preparing a documentary film about the Great Famine.

## U.S. bishops join famine committee

PHILADELPHIA — Three Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago and Auxiliary Bishop Robert Moskal of Philadelphia, have agreed to serve as members of the honorary presidium of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide in Ukraine 1932-33.

In reporting on the new members, the national committee noted that Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church had earlier agreed to serve on the honorary presidium.



The procession from Old North Church to Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Walter Stoyko

## Fraternally yours

by Marta Korduba  
UNA fraternal activities coordinator

### The UNA: how it fares vis à vis other fraternals

Every profession, however virtuous or lucrative, is encumbered with stereotypes — some less scathing than others. After all, we've all known at least one Mercedes-driving M.D., an avocuous CEO, an eccentric artist, right?

In working for the Ukrainian National Association, I've encountered a misconception of a different nature; one I've dubbed the "non-job." It comes from well-meaning Ukrainians who've asked me when I plan to get a "real" job. When probed further, they articulately explain that they are referring to employment in the "real" world. You know, the one where "real" people live and work. Being thoroughly convinced that the last two and one-half years of

my life indeed were real, and not imaginary, I delved into the implications of these statements.

Such comments reflect a less-than-healthy self-image: one which automatically regards things Ukrainian to be of a lower quality and somehow not quite as valid as its non-Ukrainian counterparts. As one UNA member put it: "The problem with most Ukrainians' perception of the UNA is the 'U.' " Often smaller-scale non-Ukrainian organizations elicit more respect from Ukrainians than do Ukrainian organizations.

This "grass-is-always-greener-on-the-other-side" attitude could be remedied, in part, by a more accurate

perspective of how we measure up against other fraternal benefit societies.

The National Fraternal Congress of America reports statistical information on 115 fraternal organizations. (Only a very small proportion of fraternal insurance companies in the United States and Canada is not included in this report.) The character of fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is varied. Some are religiously affiliated, i.e. the Knights of Columbus, Lutheran Brotherhood; others, like the UNA and the Sons of Norway, exist for the welfare of persons of a particular ethnic group. Still others are oriented towards a given profession or trade, i.e. Police and Firemen's Insurance Association.

Consider the following excerpted information taken from the 1982 NFCA report.

Clearly, this data indicates that the UNA, in terms of membership and assets, is a middle-sized fraternal benefit society.

Although fraternal features are more difficult to gauge than the aforementioned categories, the NFCA report included a description of the societies'

#### INSURANCE IN FORCE, LODGES AND ASSETS OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1981)

NAME OF SOCIETY	INSURANCE IN FORCE	NUMBER OF LODGES	TOTAL ASSETS
Aid Association For Lutherans	\$14,333,392,632	5,643	\$2,515,389,839
Lutheran Brotherhood	10,899,999,847	4,479	1,930,701,656
Woodmen of The World Life Insurance Society	6,864,261,239	3,492	833,664,296
Polish National Alliance of U.S. of N.A.	414,395,684	1,158	171,524,033
North American Benefit Association	296,618,078	572	91,204,611
Ukrainian National Association	94,312,243	451	46,350,527
William Penn Association	118,041,239	113	45,183,708
(Union) Saint-Jean-Baptiste	155,038,674	119	25,196,172
United Lutheran Society	14,827,429	142	6,174,406
United National Life Insurance Society	74,770,456	97	11,304,809
United Russian Orthodox Brotherhood of America	2,919,664	121	2,850,976
North American Swiss Alliance	3,326,011	34	1,875,180

### Free-lancer wins design contest

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Free-lance artist Olha Stasiuk of Long Island City, N.Y., won \$200 which was offered to the first-place winner of a design contest sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

The contest was held in an effort to find an appropriate design to promote the Panorama of Young Ukrainians '83, which will take place July 7-10 at Soyuzivka. Ms. Stasiuk holds a bachelor's degree in English from Pace University. An active member of Plast, she designed the Plast 70th anniversary jamboree logo. Ms. Stasiuk and her husband Ivan Makuch are soon to become UNA members.

The second-place prize, a complimentary weekend at Soyuzivka went to commercial artist Petro Ciupka, who operates his own design business in Cohoes, N.Y. Mr. Ciupka is a member of UNA Branch 57.

Panorama of Young Ukrainians '83 is a program for young adults which will include a series of panel discussions, a Ukrainian cabaret, an art and photography exhibit, a Ukrainian film festival, a live one-act comedy and many other events. Participants can take advantage of discount rates at Soyuzivka. For further information, please call Marta Korduba, UNA fraternal activities coordinator (201) 451-2200, or write to her at: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



Olha Stasiuk's design for the Panorama of Young Ukrainians.

### Busload of Bostonians to visit Soyuzivka

BOSTON — A busload of Bostonians will travel to Soyuzivka on Saturday, June 25, to enjoy a weekend stay at the year-round resort of the Ukrainian National Association.

The trip is organized by UNA Branch 238, and the bus will leave at 5 a.m. from St. Andrew's Church. The trip coordinators are Bill Mihovan, Larissa Dijk and Anne Remick.

The weekend (cost: \$85, double occupancy) will feature Saturday lunch, cocktail party, dinner and dance, and Sunday breakfast and lunch. The bus will depart for Boston on Sunday afternoon.

fraternal benefits. Here, too, the UNA fares well, and is by no means outdistanced by the majority of fraternal organizations.

Like the UNA, many provide aid to victims of disaster, as well as aid to charitable, educational and cultural organizations. Some provide scholarships. A number of societies' fraternal activities are limited to golf and bowling tournaments, and Christmas parties. The UNA offers a wider spectrum of fraternal benefits. Few organizations, for example, operate a daily and weekly publication as does the UNA.

Certainly, we cannot dismiss our shortcomings by celebrating our position on the totem pole of fraternal societies. However, knowing where we stand provides a more realistic base from which we can aspire to reach our potential.

The "U" in the UNA, or in any other organization, is only a hindrance if we believe it is.

### Reagan proclaims...

(Continued from page 2)

the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights," Sen. Dole said.

In light of the Soviet decision barring Dr. Sakharov from leaving the country, Sen. Dole added that "it is particularly important that we honor this noble and courageous man and continue to express support for Sakharov to choose his place of residence, whether it be inside or outside the Soviet Union."

Yelena Bonner, Dr. Sakharov's wife,

### Obituary

## Martha Turchin, branch secretary, Hrushka pupil

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Martha Turchin, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 278 since 1957, died here on Friday, April 29. She was 83.

Mrs. Turchin was born in Ukraine and came to the United States in 1913. She resided in the North End section of Wilkes-Barre.

She was a member of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and the parish's Apostleship of Prayer. She was also active in the Senior Citizens' Club of the North End.

Mrs. Turchin appeared in the UNAsponsored film "Helm of Destiny" by Slavko Nowytski, in which she was interviewed about the life of the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, the founder of the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper. Mrs. Turchin had been one of the Rev. Hrushka's pupils.

Surviving are her daughter Eugenia Waslasky, five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Mrs. Turchin's husband Michael and sons John and William preceded her in death.

The funeral was held Monday, May 2, from the Baloga Funeral Home, with divine liturgy at Ss. Peter and Paul Church. Burial was at the parish cemetery.

### UNA/UIA group schedules meeting, seeks new members

NEW YORK — Young performing artists and enthusiasts are invited to attend a meeting of the UNA/UIA Performing Artists Group on Thursday, June 2, at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St.

Formed over a year ago, the group recently completed its first successful season of four performances at the Ukrainian Institute of America, which showcased the accomplishments of its members. Jointly sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Institute of America, the group is composed of vocalists, musicians and actors. The group is presently seeking additional members.

Among the objectives of the group is to cultivate interest in Ukrainian performing art forms among non-Ukrainians as well as Ukrainian audiences. For more information, please contact Marta Korduba, UNA fraternal activities coordinator, at (201) 451-2200.

told reporters at her Moscow apartment on May 20 that the presidential resolution was "an unprecedented honor." She also said that her husband would die unless the Soviet authorities relented and allowed him to return to Moscow for urgent medical treatment.

Ms. Bonner said she and her husband both had serious heart conditions that necessitated a return to the capital, and revealed that she had suffered a heart attack in Gorky last month.

She said neither she nor her husband would accept medical treatment in Gorky because of a pattern of KGB interference with medical personnel dealing with the couple.

## PART I

Volodymyr Doroshenko, the renowned historian, full member and long-time librarian of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, characterized the historic role of this society, founded 110 years ago in Lviv, played in the history of Ukrainian scholarship. In his preface to the history of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, titled "The Hearth of Ukrainian Scholarship — the Shevchenko Scientific Society," published in 1951, he wrote:

"The Shevchenko Scientific Society plays an exceptionally important, even exclusive role in the history of Ukrainian scholarship. For many years this was the only Ukrainian institution in all of Ukraine which thoroughly developed Ukrainian scholarship in the broadest sense of the word.

"The Shevchenko Scientific Society was a true promoter of Ukrainian scholarship because its activities helped prepare for the founding of all the later Ukrainian academic institutions.

"The Ukrainian Scientific Society, founded in Kiev in 1907, used the Shevchenko Scientific Society as its model and many of its members also became members of this new Kiev institution. Ten years later the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was founded with the assistance of professors from the earlier-founded institutions. It would not have been able to get itself organized and develop so quickly if its predecessors had not existed to pave the way."

This appraisal of the Lviv-based academic institution by Prof. Doroshenko, one of the most prominent

## Shevchenko Scientific Society: 110 years of scholarship

by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch

educators from eastern Ukraine and a co-worker of Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, especially deserves the attention of readers because it was Prof. Doroshenko who published the first history of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1913.

### The society in Lviv

The founding of the Shevchenko Scientific Society 110 years ago in Lviv was not accidental; it arose out of historic necessity. Western Ukraine had once again become the site of political and cultural development, a role it had taken on after the fall of Kiev, when the Ukrainian national state was moved to the West and the traditions of the "Kievan Rus" were continued in the Galician-Volynian State (1240-1349).

After the destruction of the remains of the Hetman-Kozak autonomous state (1781), the incorporation of Ukraine by Russia and Poland, and later the occupation by the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, western Ukraine was once again the center of all activity. This was due to the fact that conditions for the cultural-national rebirth of Ukraine were better in the West European climate of Austria than in Eurasian Russia.

The Promethean appearance of Taras Shevchenko's works, Ivan Kotliarevsky's "Eneid," the founding of the University of Kharkiv with its Ukrai-

nian academic center and the hopes for further cultural development in Ukraine in conjunction with this institution — all of this was subjected to attacks as the tsar's absolutist government tightened its reign.

In 1863, only two years after Shevchenko's death, the tsar's minister of the interior, Peter Valuyev, announced that the Ukrainian language "did not exist, does not exist, and will not exist," and with this action he put an end to all academic, literary and publishing activities in Ukraine.

The ukase only hampered the cultural activities of the Ukrainian activists; it did not stop them. They quickly found a way out of the difficult situation. In reaction to the Valuyev ukase, the Shevchenko Scientific Society was formed exactly 10 years later in Lviv, the city which was to become the center, or as Prof. Doroshenko wrote, "the hearth," of Ukrainian culture and scholarship.

This center was to concern itself with the development of cultural and national consciousness for western Ukrainians as well as of Ukrainians from Naddnriprianshchyna, by printing books in the Ukrainian language and disseminating them throughout Ukraine.

At the dawn of the society, a group of Ukrainian activists in eastern Ukraine, writer Alexander Konynsky, Dmytro Pylychiv, Mykhailo Zhuchenko and, especially Elizabeth Skoropadsky-

Myloradovycheva, collected 6,000 rubles and, along with smaller donations including contributions from Galicians, (mainly from the Rev. Stepan Kachala, a deputy in the Galician Diet and the Austro-Hungarian State Council). Thus, the financial base of the society was established.

The funds were earmarked for buying a printing house, which was to become the center of activity for the planned society. The by-laws of the society were authored by Mykhailo Drahomaniv and a long-time member of the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, Dmytro Pylychiv. Thus, the initiative and financial support for the new society came from eastern Ukraine, while the official founders of the society were Galicians — Austrian citizens.

Among them were the Rev. Stefan Kachala, a deputy in the Galician Diet; Mychailo Dymet, a businessman and Lviv councilman; Mychailo Kossak, a Lviv councilman; Dr. Omelian Ohonovsky, a professor at the University of Lviv; Dr. Alexander Ohonovsky, a professor at the same university; Dr. Korniylo Sushkevych, a secretary of the state treasury; Theophil Baranovsky, a state engineer; Lonhen Lukashevych, an insurance clerk; and Julian Romanchuk, a teacher and a deputy of the Galician Diet and Austro-Hungarian State Council.

The society was named for Taras Shevchenko, although at the beginning the initiators proposed to name it Halych, in recognition of its Galician character. Without a doubt, this was the first society which accepted Shevchenko's name — only 12 years after the poet's death. After the passage of the society's by-laws on December 11, 1873, the first general meeting was held on June 4, 1874.

At this meeting, the society elected Dr. Sushkevych as the first president. In early 1867, he published the first full text of Shevchenko's "Kobzar." He was the president of the society until his death in 1885.

The newly founded society was formed for general cultural activities. For this reason, the word scientific was not incorporated into its name as the beginning of its existence. The society immediately bought a printing house and began printing literary works. This service was even more needed three years later, in 1876, when the Ems Ukase took effect in eastern Ukraine, for the ukase did not allow the printing of Ukrainian books in the Russian empire, nor did it allow the transporting of Ukrainian books into areas within the empire's boundaries.

Among the activities of the society in the first 10 years of its existence, was the publication of a journal, Zoria, which was edited by V. Levytsky (Vasyl Lukych). It became an all-Ukrainian journal, and in 1897 the Literaturno-Naukoviy Vistnyk, also published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, took over this role.

The Zoria journal and later the Literaturno-Naukoviy Vistnyk published not only academic works, but also the literary works of Lesia Ukrainka, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky, Oryp Makovey, Bohdan Lepky and others.

It should be noted that the society also protested the Em Ukase in the newspaper Pravda and printed the work of Prof. O. Ohonovsky of the University of Lviv titled "Studies of the Ruthenian language." Published in the German language, the work showed the differences between the Ukrainian and Russian languages. He later wrote the six-volume "History of Rus' Literature." Both works stirred lively polemics between many Russian and Ukrainian scholars.

(Continued on page 13)

## Commentary: Chicago's ethnics and mayoral race

by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, a teacher, is a director of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs and is associated with the Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity in Chicago. He is supreme vice president of the Ukrainian National Association. The article below appeared in the April 19 issue of the Chicago Sun Times.

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Press pundits and media moguls had a ball. They discovered 80 to 90 people heckling Harold Washington in front of a Roman Catholic church, and succeeded in convincing America that Chicago was on the brink of a racial war. Although no racial slurs were used against Washington — he was called a "crook" and a "tax cheater" — People magazine wrote that the hecklers "seethed with racial rage."

An "unruly crowd of Epton supporters shouted epithets at Washington," echoed Newsweek, leaving the kind of epithet to the reader's imagination. People have called Chicago many things, editorialized USA Today. "Now they are calling it just one thing: racist."

Carl Rowan lectured Chicagoans on "the poison of racism" in his Sun-Times column, while the paper's religion editor, Roy Larson, complained that "the demons of racism are running rampant in Chicago." Ed Bradley of "60 Minutes" came to town and, after interviewing Mike Royko, Vernon Jarrett and Vito Marzullo, concluded that the entire campaign was a racist struggle between the "white ethnic power structure" and the rising aspirations of the black community.

Well, it didn't happen.

Chicago had its election, and there was no race war. Washington won by getting 18 percent of the white vote, more than in all similar U.S. black-white mayoral elections except Cleveland in 1967. Even Atlanta's Andrew Young received only 11 percent of the white vote. The big question is, what will Chicago's first black mayor do to heal the wounds of the campaign?

Washington's biggest challenge as I see it will be to move beyond his immediate constituency and effectively reach out to Chicago's white ethnics — Poles, Italians, Lithuanians, Croats, Ukrainians — who are proud of their heritage, go to church, struggle against redlining by downtown banks, fight blight — and had Bernard Epton posters plastered all over their lovingly maintained neighborhoods.

Popular liberal attitudes notwithstanding, the truth of the matter is that America's white ethnics are no more biased than any other large American constituency. On the contrary, studies conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago suggest that some ethnic groups are less biased toward blacks than many so-called "mainline" American groups.

White ethnic Catholics, moreover, will support a black mayor when he responds to their concerns. They helped elect Carl Stokes in Cleveland, and in his first inaugural address he acknowledged his debt by singling out various nationalities for praise. Unlike Washington — whose advisers seemed reluctant to respond to offers of assistance from some of Chicago's ethnic leaders — Stokes was aware of ethnic fears and went out of his way to address them.

Ethnics will also work with black representatives who are willing to carry on a dialogue. Ask Rep. John Conyers

(D-Mich.) about the early successes of Detroit's black-Polish coalition to stem the tide of racial discord in that city.

In a recent Personal View, David Roth, director of the American Jewish Committee's Institute on Pluralism suggested similar coalition-building among Chicago's racial and ethnic groups to combat black-white polarization during and after the campaign. A few days later a press conference was held to elaborate on the possibilities, but — with the exception of columnist Irv Kupcinet — none of our media pundits commented on this promising effort. Such activities apparently didn't quite fit into the "racist" scenario.

The major issue for many white ethnics during the next four years will center around their neighborhoods. How does one convince frightened people that their fears are irrational when their perceptions, and in some instances their experiences, tell them otherwise?

You can call them racists, but what won't allay their fears. You can scare them into moving, but white flight has never been a viable solution to urban problems. Fear turns into hatred, and the only beneficiaries are unscrupulous real estate dealers who have no real stake in maintaining the city's viability.

Not all ethnics were enamored of the Irish-dominated Democratic machine. They too were used and abused by City Hall, and they too yearn for a voice in Chicago's future. If Washington realizes this and reaches out to them, he will learn that white ethnics and blacks have more in common than our press pundits would have us believe. In the process, he can build a pluralistic coalition that could well serve as an urban model for all America, and would forever remain a credit to his humanitarian instincts, his statesmanship and his political leadership. The choice is his.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Moving ahead

The recent formation of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, a successor to the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, is a direct and logical outgrowth of the political takeover of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America during its 13th Congress in 1980. The moment the forces of the Liberation Front seized control of the UCCA, thus disenfranchising the vast majority of the organized Ukrainian community, that body ceased to be what it was intended to be — a central organization representing the interests of the entire Ukrainian community in this country. Despite the current UCCA's dogged and misleading insistence that it still represents the community, a position that clearly harms Ukrainian interests in the non-Ukrainian world, numbers don't lie. Twenty-seven national organizations walked out of the 13th Congress and others later refused to work within its present framework. The upshot is that Ukrainians were left without a central organization.

The creation of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council is an attempt to give the majority of Ukrainians a collective voice. It was formed after three series of negotiations between the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA and the UCCA leadership proved fruitless because of the UCCA's intransigence on several key preconditions to further talks.

In a sense, the Committee for Law and Order officially became what it already was, a representative of the majority of Ukrainian organizations in the United States. Since its primary function, trying to restore the UCCA to its original intended character, was frustrated by the UCCA leadership, it was decided that a new central organization was urgently needed to fill the void created by the emasculation of the UCCA.

The decision is clearly a propitious development for the Ukrainian community, which has been adrift in uncertainty since the 13th Congress. As of now, the new central organization is operating under a provisional name and preliminary by-laws, elements that will be discussed later this year at scheduled pre-convention meetings and later finalized at a national convention. It is also seeking recognition as a national organization by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians with appropriate representation at the WCFU Congress later this year.

Clearly, the new Ukrainian American Coordinating Council is far more representative of the various elements of the Ukrainian community than the current UCCA, how dominated by one party, one parochial viewpoint, one ideology. The UCCA is now operating without the consensus of the majority of Ukrainian organizations, and has absolutely no broad-based support. It is nothing but a husk of what it was formed to be. But somebody has to speak for the Ukrainian community, coordinate activities, plan the future direction of our hromada. It could only benefit the Soviets if we remain splintered into small local pockets of organized activities without a viable nerve center to oversee our efforts.

The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council can become such an organization with the help of Ukrainian individuals and organizations fed up with the whole UCCA mess. Although leaders of the new organization have made it clear, and rightfully so, that if the UCCA leadership shows a genuine interest in restoring the lawfulness, prestige and power of the UCCA by abandoning its muleheaded and self-serving positions, then the door has been left open for negotiations.

But the community can't wait forever, rudderless and demoralized. It must have leadership now. For this season, we urge that the new council be accepted into the WCFU and that Ukrainians interested in preserving a sense of collective democracy in our community step up and work with the new central organization.

The Ukrainian community is faced with a host of complex problems, ranging from cultural assimilation, a decline in certain aspects of community life, the preservation of Ukrainian culture, serious and potentially devastating anti-Ukrainianism and the like, — problems that must be faced. Moreover, our Ukrainian nation is confronted with Soviet repression, Russification, mass arrests of Ukrainian activists, cultural and linguistic eradication. The UCCA problem has clearly received a disproportionate amount of community attention and sapped too much energy in light of these other, more pressing concerns.

It is time to move ahead. It is time to think of the future. It is time for our national organizations, particularly those that have remained on the sidelines waiting for the UCCA issue to be resolved, to join the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's efforts in formalizing a new, relevant and truly representative central organization, one that is committed to the needs and interests of the entire community and the Ukrainian nation, and not the self-interests of any one group. This is an opportunity waiting to be grasped, and one that ought not be ignored.

## Letters to the editor

### Great Famine and unity

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for the extra copies of the special issue of *The Weekly* on the Great Famine. They have been distributed to teachers and sent to various individuals in the media (including Dan Rather, CBS), and public libraries.

Your editorial "Remembering the Famine" (February 13) went right to the point in emphasizing how we, as a nation, would fail if we did not properly, in unity, mark the 50th anniversary of the famine.

I wish the members of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33 well, and believe that once the time comes to travel to Washington in October, every Ukrainian with a conscience will go, no matter of what political affiliation. It is a matter of personal and national honor. I find it appalling and embarrassing that the national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has not yet formed a national committee on the famine. In a few Canadian cities, organizations and individuals have initiated lectures and symposiums, but even though the UCC formally has "encouraged" its branches to mark the anniversary, there is no central committee to provide ideas, and to coordinate and provide guidelines, especially for the smaller cities and communities. What about the rural areas where the three or more generations live — and where there are no UCC branches? But then, it is only May...

In addition to supporting and participating in the work of the national committee, each of us as an individual should pledge to ourselves — in memory of the millions who were murdered by famine — that we will speak or write to at least two persons or groups (non-Ukrainian, especially in the media or education), about the famine. The personal contacts of even one individual have great meaning.

As an example — the excellent media coverage of the 1933 Famine Symposium in Montreal, and the program "No Birds Sang" on the Oscar-winning "The Fifth Estate" on CBC television (similar to "60 Minutes") are due primarily to the contacts made by one individual, Zorianna Hrycenko-Luhovy. (Inquiries about the purchase of "No Birds Sang" should be addressed to CBC Enterprises, P.O. Box 500, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1E6.)

In Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Free Press would not have had three feature articles on the famine (with an apology for previous non-coverage) were it not for the persistence of Oksana Hrycenko Rozumny.

Imagine the national coverage by one article in *People* magazine on Drs. Conquest and Mace along with famine survivors; an article in *Readers' Digest* (for mass coverage); something written by someone articulate and qualified for "My Turn" in *Newsweek*, the op-ed page in *The New York Times* (if they'll publish it) or similar prominent national publications. On television, there's "60 Minutes," "The MacNeil-Lehrer Report," "20/20," and others. Also, what we need is another "The Devil's Alternative" on the famine. Frederick Forsythe got his idea for this best-seller from personal contact with a young Ukrainian in Great Britain. Scholarly publications are one thing, but how about a general interest history or narrative from one of the major

publishing houses — something which could be a Book-of-the-Month selection.

There are enough Ukrainians now who know or know of the right individuals for such contact. Press releases and organized information are necessary, but do not always have the same effect. And considering the resistance and disinterest of some in the media, individual persistence is most necessary.

Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista's analysis that the present activities of the Ukrainian community "take place outside the UCCA... [which] will be left behind..." is proven true in the same issue of *The Weekly* (February 27) in the report of the national committee's first meeting — the "negative response" to UCCA cooperation with the national committee received from UCCA Vice President Ignatius Bilynsky.

I cannot imagine a more non-political, totally patriotic, all-Ukrainian event than this 50th anniversary. Does it matter who started what first? I cannot see any individual or organization placing personal or organizational ambitions, or petty, divisive, destructive interests above the unified marking of this anniversary. What kind of example is this for the younger generation? Because SUM-A is affiliated with the present UCCA, does this mean that its membership will not be participating in the Washington commemoration? Is the membership aware of all that is going on? My heart aches for the SUMivtsi who are being deprived of this opportunity to participate in the all-Ukrainian event.

Over 20 years ago, during the Mazepa celebrations, my friends Marijka and Halia and I recited Hetman Mazepa's letter. The words still have deep meaning for me: "Vsi pokoyu shcherye prahnut, ta ne v yeden huzh vsi tiahnut... zrez nezhdou vsi propaly, sami sebe zovuyuly." As a former SUM-A member, I am very saddened at the present "nezhdoda." I remember learning that it was important to be Ukrainian first, and party affiliation was secondary. Does this no longer apply?

These "leaders" are betraying the memory of those starved millions by their actions. This behavior is so unpatriotic, that from this distance, considering their actions, I cannot help but have a gut feeling that they are being manipulated by, or are consciously or unwittingly working in league with the Soviet agents who visited HURI and encouraged Ukrainian Harvard to stop research on the famine. Please convince me that I'm wrong.

Orysla Paszczak Tracz  
Winnipeg

## Membership in Ukrainian groups

Dear Editor:

The various ethnic group within this country are becoming aware of their heritage. We can thank the Blacks of this nation who made us realize how little we know of our ethnic background.

Children of Ukrainian parents are trying so hard to be American that they are forgetting their ethnic background. When their parents speak to them in the Ukrainian language, how many times do you hear the children ask their parents to speak English? The children will always remind the parents they are in America. Our young girls are forgetting Ukrainian customs. Sometimes you have to wonder if our young are ashamed of us.

Look at our Ukrainian organizations: as we lose old members, they are not

(Continued on page 15)

## "Deliberate," "diabolical" starvation

# Malcolm Muggeridge on Stalin's famine

by Marco Carynnyk

PART I

"The novelty of this particular famine, what made it so diabolical, is that it was the deliberate creation of a bureaucratic mind, without any consideration whatever of the consequences in human suffering," Malcolm Muggeridge said. He was talking about the genocidal famine that swept Ukraine and the adjacent North Caucasus, two of the most abundant lands in all of Europe, in the winter of 1932 and the spring and summer of 1933.

The harvest of 1932 had been a fair one, no worse than the average during the previous decade, when life had seemed a bit easier again after three years of world war and five years of revolution and famine. But then, as the Ukrainian peasants were bringing in their wheat and rye, an army of men advanced like locusts into every barn and shed, and swept away all the grain. The few stores that the peasants managed to put away were soon gone, and they began eating leaves, bark, corn husks, dogs, cats and rodents.

When that food was gone and the people had puffed up with watery edema, they shuffled off to the cities, begging for bits of bread and dying like flies in the streets. In the spring of 1933, when the previous year's supplies were gone and before the new vegetation brought some relief, the peasants were dying at the rate of 25,000 a day, or 1,000 an hour, or 17 a minute. (In World War II, by comparison, about 6,000 people were killed every day.) Corpses could be seen in every country lane and city street, and mass graves were hastily dug in remote areas. By the time the famine tapered off in the autumn of 1933, some 6 million men, women and children had starved to death.

Malcolm Muggeridge was there that terrible winter and spring. As a correspondent for the Manchester Guardian in Moscow, he was one of the few Western journalists who circumvented Soviet restrictions and visited the famine regions — and then honestly reported what he had seen.

Shortly before Mr. Muggeridge's articles appeared in the Guardian, the Soviet authorities declared Ukraine out of bounds to reporters and set about concealing the destruction they had wreaked. Prominent statesmen, writers and journalists — among them French Prime Minister Edouard Herriot, George Bernard Shaw and Walter Duranty of The New York Times — were enlisted in the campaign of misinformation.

The conspiracy of silence was largely successful. For years to come Stalinists and anti-Stalinists argued whether a famine had occurred and, if so, whether it was not the fault of the Ukrainian peasants themselves. Today, as Ukrainians throughout the world (except in the Soviet Union, of course, where the subject cannot even be mentioned) commemorate the 50th anniversary of the famine, the events of 1933 are still largely unknown.

Mr. Muggeridge and I talked at his cottage in Sussex, England. I was particularly anxious to know why he, unlike other foreign correspondents in Moscow in 1933, took the trouble to investigate the famine.

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*Why did you decide to write about the famine?*

It was the big story in all our talks in Moscow. Everybody knew about it. There was no question about that. Anyone you were talking to knew that there was a terrible famine going on. Even in the Soviets' own pieces there were somewhat disguised acknowledgements of great difficulties there: the attacks on the kulaks, the admission that the people were eating the seed grain and cattle.

You didn't have to be very bright to ask why they were eating them. Because they were very hungry, otherwise they wouldn't. So there was no possible

*Marco Carynnyk has published poetry and criticism as well as edited and translated nine books, of which two recent ones are Leonid Plyushch's "History's Carnival" (1979) and Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky's "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" (1981).*

*He is a visiting fellow at the Kennan Institute in Washington and is writing two books and filming a documentary about the famine of 1933. Clips from this interview with Mr. Muggeridge have been shown on programs about the famine prepared by CKCF in Montreal, Radió Quebec and the CBC.*

doubt. I realized that that was the big story. I could also see that all the correspondents in Moscow were distorting it.

Without making any kind of plans or asking for permission I just went and got a ticket for Kiev and then went on to Rostov. The Soviet security is not as good as people think it is. If you once duck it, you can go quite a long way. At least you could in those days. Having all those rubles, I could afford to travel in the Pullman train. They had these old-fashioned international trains — very comfortable, with endless glasses of hot tea and so on. It was quite pleasant.

But even going through the countryside by train one could sense the state of affairs. Ukraine was starving, and you only had to venture out to smaller places to see derelict fields and abandoned villages.

On one occasion, I was changing trains, and I went wandering around, and in one of the trains in the station, the kulaks were being loaded onto the train, and there were military men all along the platform. They soon pushed me off. Fortunately, they didn't do more. They could have easily hauled me in and asked, "What the hell are you doing here?" But they didn't. I just cleared off. But I got the sense of what it was like.

I'll tell you another thing that's more difficult to convey, but it impressed me enormously. It was on a Sunday in Kiev, and I went into the church there for the Orthodox mass. I could understand very little of it, but there was some spirit in it that I have never come across before or after. Human beings at the end of their tether were saying to God: "We come to You, we're in trouble, nobody but You can help us."

Their faces were quite radiant because of this tremendous sense they had. As no man would help them, no government, there was nowhere that they could turn. And they turned to their Creator. Wherever I went it was the same thing.

Then when I got to Rostov I went on to the North Caucasus. The person who had advised me to go there was the Norwegian minister in Moscow, a very nice man, very well-informed, who said, "You'll find that this German agricultural concession is still working there. Go and see them, because they know more about it than anybody, and it'll be an interesting experience." So I went there. It was called the Drusag concession.

*What difference did you see between Drusag and the collective farms in Ukraine and the North Caucasus?*

The difference was simply that the agriculture in the concession was enormously flourishing, extremely efficient. You didn't have to be an agronomer, which God knows I'm not, to see that there the crops, the cattle, everything, was completely different from the surrounding countryside.

Moreover, there were herds of people, literally herds of people trying to get in, because there was food there, which gave a more poignant sense to the thing than anything except that service in the church. The German agronomes themselves were telling me about it. They'd been absolutely bombarded with people trying to come there to work, do anything if they could get in, because there was food there.

*I have read in a British Foreign Office dispatch that Drusag employed five people simply to pick up bodies of peasants who had come in and died of hunger.*

Yes, that's what I'd heard too, if not more. The peasants staggered in and dropped dead.

*Were the Germans able to do anything for the peasants?*

They could help them with a little food — they were quite charitable in their attitude — but of course they couldn't do more than that flea-bit.

*What were you thinking and, more importantly perhaps, what were you feeling when you saw those scenes of starvation and privation in Ukraine? How does one respond in such a situation?*

First of all, one feels a deep, deep sympathy with and pity for the sufferers. Human beings look very tragic when they are starving. And remember that I wasn't unaware of what things were like because in India, for instance, I've been in a village during a cholera epidemic and seen people similarly placed. So

(Continued on page 14)

## THE GREAT FAMINE



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

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

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

PART XV

## February 1-12, 1933

Svoboda reported news from Moscow on February 2, 1933, that the Soviet regime was planning various measures to ensure a successful spring planting, especially in the Kuban and Caucasus regions. According to the news, Stalin had issued a decree which was aimed at guaranteeing better agricultural production; he placed emphasis on the use of machinery, mainly tractors. Svoboda reported that this dependence on machinery was odd since during the previous year, the Soviet press had reported that the use of tractors had proven to be only between 8 and 29 percent successful. In addition, many of the tractors were in dire need of repair, the newspapers reported.

On February 6, the Soviet press reported that the Communists were urging youths (age 8-16) to be informers and to report any falsifications of information on the new internal Soviet passports then being issued. During a Communist youth convention Stalin had asked the youths to take part in spring planting to ensure the success of socialism.

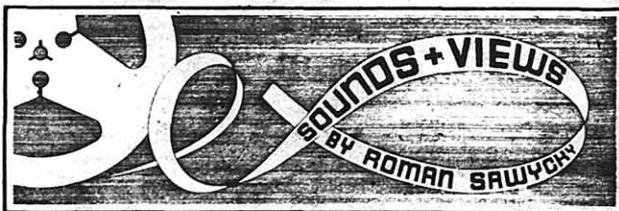
On February 7, the Soviets reported that they would begin relocating their citizens to the Soviet Union's northern forests. They wanted to conscript the peasant population to work in the forests because they believed that the lumber would bring in money in the following year. The Soviets organized peasant labor groups, which they called brigades; the brigades were to be guarded by supervisors, as was customary in the days of slave labor. According to the news in Svoboda, the villages were inhabited only by women, children and the handicapped. Everyone else was sent off to work in the forests.

That same day, Svoboda reported that the passport system had already taken effect; many people were being deported from cities and towns — people to whom the Soviets "did not wish to grant residence" there. Svoboda received the following news from Moscow: "The mass deportation of people from towns has already taken place, and these tens of thousands of people now roam from town to town, from village to village. The Bolsheviks are now thinking of issuing passports to the peasants in the villages, and in this way they can keep track of the population, making sure they stay put."

On February 8, a correspondent for The New York Sun reported on his travels through the Soviet Union. Svoboda carried this account: "Everywhere he (the correspondent) went, he saw 'people hungry, in tattered clothing; for three months they have not seen bread, they live on husks.'"

The article was headlined: "Bolsheviks Starve Out Ukrainian Population in Kuban Region." The correspondent said he had found that in some cases the peasants were repressed by the local units of the secret police. The peasants

(Continued on page 14)



## Roman Sawycky Sr.: founder of Ukrainian Music Institute

*Address by Roman Sawycky at the gala concert of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America on April 24 at the Port of History Museum, Philadelphia.*

First of all I would like to thank the institute for dedicating this gala concert to the memory of my father, Prof. Roman Sawycky Sr. There could be no better tribute to him, since concerts of this type are in the best tradition of the institute, a tradition started by my late father. It was he who, a quarter century ago, organized gala concerts sponsored by the institute, which featured, among others, such international music stars as violin virtuoso Alberto Ivan Lysy and mezzo soprano Eugenia Zarytska (Zareska). And if my father were alive today and could hear Lydia Artymiw and Paul Plishka, he would be immensely proud.

What led to the organization of the institute by my father can be explained by his biography, by his experience as an educator and pianist.

My father was born in Sokal, western Ukraine. His musical training was taken with Vasyi Barvinsky at the Lysenko Music Institute in Lviv, western Ukraine, later at the Prague Conservatory, where in 1932 he graduated from the Master Piano School in the class of Vilem Kurz. From 1932 to 1939 he taught piano at the Lysenko Music Institute, after which he served as professor and dean of the piano department at the Lviv Conservatory from 1939 to 1941, and was musical director of that city's radio until 1944. From 1945 to 1949 he founded and directed music schools in Karlsfeld and in Berchtesgaden, both in Bavaria, Germany.

Since 1932 as pianist he concertized and appeared as soloist with symphony orchestras in Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany and the United States. He was the first performer of Vasyi Barvinsky's Piano Concerto in F Minor presented first in Lviv (1939) and later performed on a tour through Ukraine with Mykola Kolesa and Lev Turkevych conducting.

On December 15, 1936, he played for Bela Bartok when the famed composer visited Lviv, western Ukraine.

As a performer, he was versatile and maintained in his repertoire works of many styles. His many-sidedness can be illustrated by a review of his recital in Philadelphia on February 27, 1950, written by William E. Smith for the Evening Bulletin the following day:

"Roman Sawycky, Ukrainian pianist, recently arrived in the United States and now living in Philadelphia, gave his first public recital in this country here last evening. Heard in the auditorium and under the auspices of the Settlement Music School, he proved to be a mature and experienced artist who readily established himself in the esteem and favor of his audience. The recitalist's performances left no doubt of the excellence and resourcefulness of his general technique; his capacities for intelligent appraisal of the varied tonal and idiomatic characteristics of the compositions presented, and the posses-

sion of those musical sensibilities and other qualities essential to interesting and soundly framed interpretations, rather than merely 'sensational' exploits.

"When brilliance was needed it was easily at hand to serve and win admiration, as in Mr. Sawycky's fine treatment of Debussy's suite 'Pour le piano'; his beautifully articulated account of a Scarlatti Sonata and a Liszt group which included the now rarely performed 'Rigoletto' Paraphrase, based on the famous Quartet from Verdi's opera. Beethoven's 32 Variations in C Minor were well evaluated and a pleasing Chopin set furnished the 'Berceuse,' the C-Sharp Minor Scherzo and a pair of Etudes.

"However, for this reviewer and because of their unfamiliarity, several pieces by Ukrainian composers gave the evening particular distinction and made the event unusually rewarding. All of the works impressed as entitled to a place in the active piano literature; quite worthwhile as to their fabrication and content, and highly enjoyable. Mr. Sawycky, of course, was a most persuasive protagonist for them, with his native affinity for their national inspiration."

In the 1950s my father was member of the piano faculties of the Settlement Music School and of the Philadelphia Conservatory. He was also a member of the Music Education League, New York, and of the National Guild of Piano Teachers.

Since 1952 until his death in 1960, Roman Sawycky Sr. devoted himself wholeheartedly to the formation and development of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America, Inc. The formation of the institute took place 30 years

(Continued on page 13)



UMIA founder Roman Sawycky Sr., Philadelphia, 1958.



UMIA teachers and composers Mykola Fomenko (left) and Ivan Nedilsky, New York, 1955.



Annual UMIA faculty conference, New York, 1955.

## Interview: Dr. Paulina Lewin HURI research associate

Interview with Dr. Paulina Lewin, research associate at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute conducted by Prof. Frank Sysyn of Harvard.

\*\*\*

**Q: How did you first become interested in early Ukrainian literature?**

A: While working on my master's degree at Leningrad University, I became interested in the penetration of Western culture in Muscovy. Of course the model for these processes lay in Ukraine, which was in contact with Western Europe much earlier. Hence I began my studies of Ukrainian educational institutions, poetics and drama, and they have occupied me to the present day.

**Q: Would you describe your work on Ukrainian literature in Poland?**

A: After returning to Poland in 1957, I began work on a doctoral thesis at Warsaw University. In the course of my studies I published several articles on Ukrainian-Polish-Russian literary relations. My dissertation resulted in a book on East Slavic intermedia of the 17th and 18th centuries. My second book showed the influence of Ukrainian poetics on Russian schools. From 1964 to 1974 I taught as an associate professor of the University of Warsaw and from 1974 to 1976 as a professor at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow.

**Q: How would you characterize the state of Ukrainian literary scholarship in Poland?**

A: Little attention is devoted directly to Ukrainian studies in Polish universities. The only organized program is at the Ukrainian Chair of the University of Warsaw, where linguistics and modern literature predominate. Hence scholars interested in Ukrainian literature are primarily employed specialists in Russian, Polish and other Slavic programs. A good example is my colleague, Prof. Ryszard Luzny of Cracow University, who has contributed greatly to the study of the Kiev Academy. The situation is particularly troublesome, because Poles have too little understanding of the culture of their close neighbor with whom their history and culture has been so inseparably intertwined.

**Q: What prompted you to emigrate to the West?**

A: I had difficulties of a political and personal nature, in part because of my activities in Catholic intellectual circles. I accepted a proposal to be a fellow of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1976, and this was used as a pretext for dismissing me from my position. Since 1977 I have lived in the United States, teaching at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and at Chicago Circle. Since 1980 I have had positions as a visiting lecturer at the department of Slavic languages at Harvard and as a research fellow of the Ukrainian Research Institute.

**Q: What are your present research interests?**

A: I am working on a monograph, "History of the Early Ukrainian Theater." Much is based on my archival research and I have published a number of articles in Harvard Ukrainian Studies and other journals on the topic. There is at present no comprehensive history of the early Ukrainian theater in any language. The pioneering work of Volodymyr Rjezanov consisted chiefly of publication of texts, and since his time much has changed both in methodology of theater studies and in work on the Baroque age. Hence I see my monograph as a continuation of Rjezanov's work, although my perspective is quite different. I am particularly interested in the Ukrainian theater's relation to Orthodox theology and traditions.

**Q: What are your impressions of the work of the Ukrainian Research Institute?**

A: I first heard of the Ukrainian Chairs at Harvard in the early 1970s. I was invited to cooperate with the journal, Harvard Ukrainian Studies, and sent my first article while still residing in Poland. In general, Polish scholars are well-informed about the work of the institute and are impressed that the Ukrainian/American community was able to make such a tremendous impact on Slavic studies in the United States through the institute.

Since 1980 I have lived in Cambridge and have been an associate of the institute. I have been favorably impressed by the scholarly level and dedication of the institute and its staff. In addition, I am amazed at the dynamism of the enterprise — so much is done by so few. I have been, of course, grateful for the grants, however modest, that have allowed me to continue my research. My thanks will come with my monograph, which I plan to finish in 1984. It should open up a hitherto little-known tradition to the Western reader.

I hope someday that I can use my knowledge for reviving staging of the drama of the period. While in Poland, I served as a consultant for staging some old Polish dramas. In my book, I deal with questions of staging Ukrainian school dramas and I hope to find a Ukrainian theatrical group that would undertake a revival.

At the institute I have been actively involved in the archaeological commission. In cooperation with Profs. Pritsak and Sysyn, and Drs. Struminsky and Gajecky, I work on the preparation of sources to 17th and 18th century Ukrainian history for publication. At present, I am working on Janusz Radziwill's diary, a major source on the Khmelnytsky period. It is a difficult and demanding task, but our work is advancing.

I also am cooperating with Prof. Sysyn in the compilation of a volume of translations of sources for the study of early modern Ukrainian history.

## "The Exhibit," one-act comedy, premières at Ukrainian Institute



The cast of "The Exhibit": (above from left) Yaroslav Shul, Bohdan Andrusyshyn, Melania Hrybowych, (below) Irene Paslawsky, George Rubczak and Xenia Mokriwsky.



George Klapischak

NEW YORK — "The Exhibit," a one-act comedy written by Laryssa Laurent, premiered here at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Saturday, May 14.

The play depicted the artistic dilemma faced by a kind-hearted exhibit curator whose integrity forced him to reject the work of mediocre artists, despite community pressure to do otherwise.

Set in a recognizably Ukrainian neighborhood, the production was filled with references to the Ukrainian community, to which the audience readily responded. Perhaps most illustrative was Oresta Fedun's satirical junk sculpture titled "Society in Exile," composed of placards bearing phrases such as "Pyrohy for sale" and "Free Ukraine."

Ms. Laurent, a former daytime television star and Broadway actress has turned to writing. "The Exhibit," her first play, was written expressly for the UNA/UIA Performing Artists Group. Organized over a year ago, the objective of the group is to generate the creation of new material by Ukrainian performing artists.

"There exists a great lacuna in contemporary Ukrainian American theater. When we first started out, we searched for modern-day material which might reflect Ukrainian American life. There was very little to be found. This was the primary reason I decided to write something myself. A contemporary theater is an essential element of a thriving community; it provides a

creative forum for the communication of ideas," said Ms. Laurent.

Her director-husband Volodymyr Lysniak divided his time between directing the production and designing the stage sets. He and his crew, which consisted of technical director George Klapischak, assistant Ulana Lysniak, stage manager Oksana Chelisky and lighting manager Alexander Balaban, spent many a wee morning hour constructing the sets for the cast.

The backgrounds of the actors varied. Yaroslav Shul, who played the role of the curator, attributed his acting skills to the Lydia Krushelnytsky Drama Studio. Bohdan Andrusyshyn, whose repertoire of international folk songs drew encores from the Ukrainian Institute's audience last March, is studying acting at the Actor's Institute in New York. Melania Hrybowych, Irene Paslawsky and George Rubczak belong to New York's Herbert Berghof Studio. Xenia Mokriwsky is a Baruch College graduate with a degree in marketing whose interest in acting prompted her to join the group earlier this year.

The evening was marked with an underlying yet unmistakable excitement on the part of performers and the audience; partially because the premiere was a vivid departure from many performances rendered in the Ukrainian community.

A repeat performance of "The Exhibit" is scheduled to take place at Soyuzivka, on Friday, July 8, during the Panorama of Young Ukrainians '83.

## Teachers' organization formed in Philly

PHILADELPHIA — The newly formed Ukrainian teachers' organization in Philadelphia has called on all Ukrainian professional teachers in public and private schools in Canada and the United States to form local organizations.

For information about forming such an organization, the Philadelphia group suggests writing to: Shevchenko Educa-

tional Forum, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington, Pa. 19111.

The organization has said that it would like to hold a convention of all groups as soon as possible. The officers of the Philadelphia teachers' organization are: Patricia Sawchak, president; Zenovij Kvit, secretary (Ukrainian language); and Alexandra Komorowsky, secretary (English language).

## Schreyer Fellowship established at U of T

TORONTO — The University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation has announced that beginning in the 1983-84 academic year at the University of Toronto, the "Edward Schreyer Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies" will be awarded to a Ph.D. candidate.

In a letter of confirmation dated March 8, Edmond Joly de Lotbiniere, administrative secretary to the governor general of Canada, advised that the governor general had agreed to the proposal of the University of Toronto

Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation that a fellowship be established and henceforth known as the "Edward Schreyer Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto."

The fellowship will be awarded to an outstanding Ph.D. candidate writing a thesis on some aspect of Ukrainian studies in the fields of history, language, literature, arts, political science, economics or sociology. The sum of \$5,000 will be awarded to the successful candidate.

# Ukrainian minor league hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



## Bart who?

He never scored more than eight goals in a professional season before, but he already had 16 goals and 27 points in his first 17 games this past season. He was 19, wearing the jersey of the Western Hockey League's Portland Winter Hawks, the last time he scored as many as 27 points in an entire season.

Who is Bart Yachimec and why was a defensive forward for the Springfield Indians leading the American Hockey League in scoring?

It's a question Ukrainian Yachimec can't answer without shaking his head in disbelief. "Last year I couldn't put the puck in the ocean," he said quizzically. "This year, everything's going in. I can't believe it myself."

Chapter one of the Edmonton native's Cinderella story took place in Springfield's training camp. Assigned by the Chicago Black Hawks, the 22-year-old right winger was asked to move to center by coach Orland Kurtenbach because the Indians had only two legitimate pivotmen. Yachimec didn't like the idea then, but he now agrees the switch has been the key.

"Orland put me at center from the first day of training camp," Yachimec said. "It's given me a lot more skating room and my stickhandling has improved. Plus, I'm playing with two really good linemates. The whole line's playing so well together."

Chicago signed the 5-8, 180-pounder as a free agent after three seasons at Portland, where he compiled unimpressive offensive statistics in the high-scoring Western Hockey League. Playing two full seasons for the New Brunswick Hawks, Yachimec managed a paltry 12 points in '80-81 and 23 in '81-82.

"The last five years I've been known as a defensive hockey player," he understated. But, somehow, something strange happened in New Brunswick's march to the Calder Cup. Bart Yachimec scored 12 points in 15 playoff games and was one of the team's leading playoff scorers. "I think this season sort of carried over from the playoffs. I had confidence."

That confidence has turned him into a leader. Although he was learning the art of the faceoff on the job, Yachimec became one veteran Kurtenbach relied on. And don't worry about Yachimec moving back to right wing. Kurtenbach isn't about to pinch him in the middle of his dream.

"There's no real answer," he said when asked how one hockey player can so dramatically turn his fortunes around. "I've always worked hard. That's my motto. I just have to keep going. I just have to remember that 15 games isn't going to make a season."

Bart Who may have underestimated his own talents. It turned out the season just may have made his career. And then again, maybe it didn't. But, after all, one can only hope. Bart can hope and we can hope. And we can hope for Bart Yachimec.

## Kaszycki flourishing in St. Catharines

As if center Bruce Boudreau and left winger Reg Thomas weren't deadly enough as a duo, they got Ukrainian Mike Kaszycki totting a gun on the very same line. Kaszycki, the AHL's defending scoring champion, was a center dressing as a right winger joining the St. Catharines Saints' potent pair. The trio waltzed through the league's defensive units, although the Saints still didn't learn to win regularly. In one specific week which saw the Saints' center Norm Aubin write the wildest story of the AHL season when he was forced to play goal in a 6-1 loss to Adirondack, the Thomas-Boudreau-Kaszycki line padded its gaudy totals. Player-assistant coach Boudreau, like Kaszycki in 1981-82, made a mockery of the scoring race. With 99 points in his first 59 games, he was a cinch to break the all-time record of 119 points. Thomas was fourth in the league with 29 goals and 46 assists. Then, along came Kaszycki, back from a brief stint in Toronto, and he had 56 points in only 35 AHL games.

"I've got no right wingers," said Saints' coach Doug Carpenter, when asked why a guy who scored 118 points last season would be asked to play out of position. "It's the same thing with (Gary) Yaremchuk. I have eight centers to fill 12 forward spots."

Boy, tough spot, coach. Wonder how he'd have felt if he didn't have versatile Ukes like Kaszycki and Yaremchuk to shift around from spot to spot.

## Sobchuk rises out of hockey graveyard

Dennis Sobchuk has returned from a hockey graveyard in Saskatchewan with an outstanding Calder Cup playoff

performance which just might be the springboard for a second career in the sport. Sobchuk, a 29-year-old center, scored four goals and added three assists to help the Express take a commanding 3-1 lead in its quarter-final series with the Adirondack Red Wings.

For nearly two years, Sobchuk, on his farm south of Regina, was resigned to the fact his playing days were behind him. A phone call from Edmonton Oiler general manager Glen Sather last November brought the forced retirement to an end. Sather offered Sobchuk an opportunity to play with the struggling Moncton Alpines, the Oilers' AHL affiliate. Sobchuk jumped at the chance and started an odyssey which has carried him across the Atlantic Ocean and back again.

"For two years, it was really funny. I couldn't get a job," Sobchuk said. "I really didn't put my name back in the pot anymore. I just said, 'the heck with it.' Teams were not interested in me after the year I had with Detroit and so I just decided to hang it up and went and farmed and took it easy for two years."

Sobchuk, a bona fide Ukrainian, was one of the bright lights in the old World Hockey Association. However, he was unable to make the grade in the NHL after the merger in 1979. He spent an injury-filled 1979-80 season with the Detroit Red Wings, and attended the Calgary Flames' 1980 training camp as a free agent. A knee injury wiped out training camp and after five games with Birmingham in the CHL, the Flames said they were no longer interested. Sobchuk completed the season in Switzerland, then turned to farming.

"This year was unusual. The Edmonton Oilers phoned me up, they knew I was retired, in about November and asked me to come out of retirement," Sobchuk said. "Things were going good in Moncton, when all of a sudden, and to this day I don't know why he did it, (coach Doug) Messier put me on the bench."

Even though Sobchuk averaged a point a game in his 29 starts with the Alpines, he knew he wasn't wanted. He completed the season in Austria, and placed a call to Fredericton coach Jacques Demers when he returned to North America. Demers, who had coached Sobchuk in the WHA, offered him a job with the Express. Sobchuk responded with seven goals and five assists in nine regular season games and added a goal during a brief two-game stint with the NHL Quebec Nordiques.

In the playoffs, Sobchuk was the most dangerous player on the Express. Besides his scoring output, he killed penalties and played the power play.

"I had heard Jacques Demers had run into injuries and had guys called up and down. Jacques was my coach in Cincinnati six years ago in the WHA. He told me, 'Sobby, I'll play you a lot and try to help you out with your career again.' So I came here and everything just took off again. I started scoring goals again."

Demers couldn't have been happier with the way things worked out.

"The important thing was he added to this team some valuable leadership," Demers explained. "He's definitely capable of still playing. I think, given the right opportunity, he could still play in the NHL."

Sobchuk isn't quite sure where his second career will take him. From experience, he knows it's difficult to look too far ahead.

"I'm willing to try and get my career going, but you never know," Sobchuk admitted, "I've been in the situation where it ended quickly and I'm not going to say whether it could start up or it could end. It's a day-to-day type of thing."

"I've got the opportunity to go back to Innsbruck, that's in the back of my mind already. I'd like to stay in North America and get another two or three years out of my career. But if it ends in North America again, it ends, and I'll just be happy to have gotten this year out of it."

"I know the playoffs mean everything to me," Sobchuk said. "I'm going to go out there and give 110 percent. If we win (the Calder Cup, emblematic of the championship of the AHL), eyes are bound to open up."

Out of nowhere came this Ukrainian upstart in 1982-83!

## Hrudey: CHL's MVP

Two, count 'em two, Ukrainians made the Central Hockey League's 1982-83 All-Star Team: Indy goalie Kelly Hrudey and teammate Steve Stoyanovich, left winger. In addition, Hrudey was named league MVP—a real honor which means this keeper should find an NHL job next year. He received this year's edition of the Tommy Ivan Trophy. Also, Hrudey and fellow netminder Rob Holland won the Terry Sawchuk Trophy as the most effective goaltending tandem in the league. (This award named after the most famous Ukrainian hockey immortal ever, former Red Wing goaltender Sawchuk.)

**MINOR UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS:** Veteran defenseman Mike Busniuk joined the Maine Mariners after completing his first season playing in Italy, where he scored 25 goals in 33 games...IHL scoring leader Dale Yakiwchuk (Milwaukee) missed a late regular season game at Flint because of a suspension for what manager-coach Phil Witliff said was "abusing an official" in a loss to Saginaw...Indy Racer Steve Stoyanovich ran up a 14 game consecutive point streak...Tulsa's late season addition of veteran Ken Kuzyk proved very fruitful, witnessed by his scoring rampage of two hat tricks within a span of only three games...Baltimore's Skipjacks received rookie right winger Tim Hrynewich from Sudbury (OHL) on orders from the parent Pittsburgh Penguins...Springfield goaltender Bob Janecyk named to second team AHL's Southern Division All-Star Team...Maine's rookie defenseman Taras Zytynsky (my favorite name among all Ukrainians in hockey) joined Fredericton goalie Clint Malarchuk as members of the AHL's Northern Division All-Star squad...Salt Lake City Blues promoted rookie defender Mike Posavad from the Peterborough Petes of the Ontario League, following completion of amateur play this past season...Milwaukee's Yakiwchuk broke a long-standing IHL record by netting a new standard of 93 assists in a regular season...

**OTHER TIDBITS:** Ukrainian Ken Keryluk, who played in Europe this past year, was named a member of Team Canada in the recent Leningrad-Pravda Prize Tournament, March 27-April 3...On the college scene, young Ukrainian forward Dave Kobryn was named a second team all-star in the Central College Hockey Association for 1982-83. Kobryn is a Ukrainian Buckeye at Ohio State...

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## Challenges Columbia prof in space program debate

WASHINGTON — On April 28 at Columbia University in New York City UNA Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw debated Dr. Richard Garwin on the president's space defense program. Mr. Iwanciw is a professional staff member of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence working for Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah). For six years, he served as the national security advisor to Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-N.M.), a scientist and former astronaut.

Dr. Garwin is an adjunct professor of physics at Columbia University and a research fellow at IBM. The debate was moderated by Prof. Cyrus Levinthal of Columbia and was sponsored jointly by the Arms Control Association of Columbia Law School and the Ground Zero organization.

The debate focused on the President Ronald Reagan's announcement in March of an enhanced program to develop space-based directed energy weapons capable of destroying ballistic missiles immediately after their launch. Mr. Iwanciw defended the president's proposal while Dr. Garwin argued against its feasibility and its advisability.

Mr. Iwanciw, a Senate staff expert on space programs, pointed out that the feasibility of this type of defensive weapon can only be determined by an enhanced research and development program. If successful, a layered ballistic missile defense can neutralize most nuclear weapons and end the offensive nuclear weapons race. It would also provide protection for the civilian populations of the United States and its allies. He called the policy of mutual assured destruction (MAD), which holds the civilian populations of the United States and the Soviet Union as hostages, an immoral and imprudent policy which the Soviet Union has never accepted.

Dr. Garwin argued that the threat of mass annihilation of civilian populations has served as a deterrent to nuclear war and should be continued. He stated that should the United States achieve a defense against nuclear war it would result in a destabilized world in which the United States would be tempted to launch a first strike against the Soviet Union. He did not accept the proposition that the Soviet Union was attempting to achieve nuclear superiority through a build-up of offensive and defensive weapons.

The debate entailed a presentation and a rebuttal by each of the participants, followed by questioning from the audience. At the conclusion of the hour and a half debate, both Mr. Iwanciw and Dr. Garwin presented closing remarks.

## Humanities director named dean in Puerto Rico

by Dr. Alexander Sydorenko

SAN GERMAN, Puerto Rico — Dr. Bohdan Saciuk, professor of theoretical linguistics and director of the department of humanities at the Inter-American University here, was recently named dean (vice chancellor) for academic affairs at the university.

The appointment was announced in late 1982 by Dr. Federico M. Matheu, president of the Inter-American University.

The Inter-American University is the largest private university of Puerto Rico. It boasts 32,000 students and eight branches. The San German branch is its oldest.

## Notes on people

Dr. Saciuk was born in Dubno, Volhynia, in 1941. He is the son of Oleksii and Maria (nee Chuchma) Saciuk. His father was a notable jurist, writer and publicist, former editor of such periodicals as Litavry (Austria), Porohy and Ovyd (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Dr. Bohdan Saciuk received his early education in Buenos Aires and Chicago. He attended the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, receiving with distinction the B.A. (1964), M.A. (1965) and the Ph.D. (1969) degrees, specializing in comparative linguistics (Romance languages) and Spanish.

He is married to the former Olena Hikawij, who also holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in Romance languages and literature.

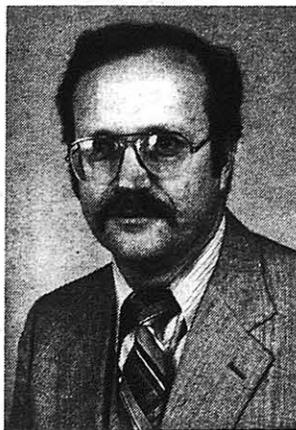
Upon completing his formal education, Dr. Saciuk was appointed professor of linguistics at the University of Florida at Gainesville, where he served with great distinction as teacher and administrator. In 1976, Drs. Bohdan and Olena Saciuk simultaneously became members of the faculty at the Inter-American University at San German, where they have remained since.

At that Puerto Rican institution, their accomplishments are numerous. Perhaps the most notable is the introduction of a Ukrainian language course — the first one in Puerto Rico.

In scholarly and academic circles, Drs. Bohdan and Olena Saciuk are well-known as authors of numerous scholarly publications, organizers and participants of scholarly conferences, editors, administrators, scholars and dedicated teachers. They are equally well respected in the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada.

Since their early days, they were active members of numerous organizations, such as Plast, TUSM, SUSTA and others.

## Electrical engineer awarded Noble Fellowship



Michael Dydyk

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — Michael Dydyk was recently awarded the Dan Noble Fellowship, the highest scientific honor presented by Motorola Inc., Government Electronics Division (GED).

Mr. Dydyk received this award in recognition of his innovative contributions since joining Motorola in 1971. He has worked in pursuing research dealing with millimeter wave integrated circuits in Q-, V- and W-bands.

A graduate of the Newark College of Engineering in 1959, Mr. Dydyk received a master's degree in electrical engineering from the City University of New York in 1963. He also completed course requirements toward a doctorate in electrophysics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

In 1967, Mr. Dydyk received a certificate in developing human resources in the electronics industry from Cornell University. During his employment with Motorola, he has obtained a certificate in management skills (1976) and taken part in technical courses (1972-79).

He continues taking general interest courses at Scottsdale Community College.

In addition to attending school, Mr. Dydyk finds time to be actively involved in the Ukrainian community. He is the president of the local Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch. He is also a member of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and Toastmasters' International.

He holds 10 patents, with six pending, and belongs to Motorola's Science Advisory Board. He is also a contributor to various engineering journals.

Most recently Mr. Dydyk presented a paper at the 1982 3M Microwave Integrated Circuit Workshop and Government Microcircuit Applications Conference in Washington.

He is the past chairman of the Government Electronics Group (GEG) Technical Enrichment Matrix and Microwave/Millimeter Wave/Acoustic Technology Matrix Element, and the organizer and session chairman of the GED 1980 Technology Update as part of the Science Advisory Board Associates (SABA) Technical Seminar. Mr. Dydyk is currently chairman of GEG's SABA. He is only one of 11 engineers in the GEG (out of 1,600) to win the Dan Noble Fellow award.

Mr. Dydyk is the son of Dmytro and Maria Dydyk of Phoenix, Ariz., formerly of Jersey City, N.J.

He, his wife Lydia, and their two sons, Markian and Daniel, reside in Scottsdale, Ariz. The family belongs to UNA Branch 170.

## New development officer for Manitoba Ukrainians

WINNIPEG — The Manitoba section of the the Ukrainian community Development Committee, a subcommittee of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee national executive, has announced the appointment of Daniel M. Lega as community development officer.

A graduate of the University of Manitoba with administrative and government experience, and a former executive assistant to a provincial cabinet minister, Mr. Lega assumes the responsibilities of directing the activities of the Ukrainian Community Development Committee.

This 15-member committee was established in 1981 as a subcommittee of the national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Its mandate is to develop new initiatives with the objective of involving the unorganized part of the community or the sector of community organizations which falls outside the framework of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The committee meets quarterly to discuss issues and plan activities.

In directing the UCDC's activities, Mr. Lega's responsibilities will include: identification of all community-based Ukrainian organizations; assessing their objectives, requirements and general concerns; initiating and maintaining communications between organizations with similar objectives to minimize duplications while maximizing use of existing resources; promoting community interest and liaison with public agencies to assist in the delivery of services to affected groups.

## Pianist Juliana Osinchuk cruises the Mediterranean



Juliana Osinchuk

NEW YORK — Imagine docking in Athens and seeing the Acropolis on a tour with such talented and renowned singers and musicians as Anna Moffo and Ruggiero Ricci, then embarking on an adventure on a gondola near the Piazza San Marco in Venice.

Sounds exciting? This is only a fraction of the itinerary Ukrainian pianist Juliana Osinchuk was scheduled to follow between April 25 and May 23.

Ms. Osinchuk signed a contract for a two-tour stint with the Royal Viking Cruise lines during the special "Music Festivals at Sea" tours. The tour is by no means a pleasure vacation for the young pianist. She is scheduled to put in long hours of practice with the violinists, cellists and singers she will accompany. Also on her agenda were a number of solo recitals during both of the cruises.

Between seeing the sights of Athens, Catania, Livorno, Villefranche, Kotor, Dubrovnik and Venice, Ms. Osinchuk was kept busy at rehearsals with singer Ms. Moffo, violinists Mr. Ricci and Wanda Wilkomirska and cellist Christine Walevska. Other artists scheduled to appear on the tours include John Browning, Montserrat Caballe, Victoria De Los Angeles and Boris Goldovsky.

According to the tour program, at sea, concerts were to be held daily. Receptions and discussion groups with performers and prominent music critics were also scheduled. Passengers were allowed to attend rehearsals and meet with the performers.

The tour included a strenuous timetable for Ms. Osinchuk, who holds a doctoral degree from Juillard. "There are days when a practice schedule takes its toll," when four or five hours of practice eat away at the mind and have a grinding effect," she recently told a reporter from the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

But she added that she continues to practice and travels extensively through the United States and Europe, because she loves it. "Your compensation lies in the love for music, being entertained while entertaining others," Ms. Osinchuk added.

For the future, Ms. Osinchuk has other plans, according to her newspaper interview. "Ideally, what I'd like to do professionally is to concertize and work with students," she said.

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Якщо цікавить Вас мандрівництво, каноякство, їзда на роверах, веселе товариство, побратимський дух або може новий рід пластового таборування, то зголосіться бути учасником **ПОБРАТИМСЬКОЇ ПРИГОДИ!**

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Де: Суперіор Націонал Форест, Мінесота

Коли: від 18-го до 25-го червня 1983 р.

Провад: ст. пл. Ігор Фіглюс, ПБ, командант

Програма: сім днів водного, мандрівництва канояками, зайняття з водних вмістей, природознавства і риболовства

Вимоги: учасниками може бути старше пластуство або юнацтво, після закінчення 15 років життя, що вміють плавати та досягнули ступень розвідувача/ки.

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Де: Спарта, Віскансин і сусідні стейтві парки

Коли: від 6-го до 14-го серпня 1983 р.

Провад: пл. сен. Андрій Ріпецький, ПБ, командант

Програма: сім днів мандрівки роверами по різноманітному терені.

Вимоги: учасниками може бути старше пластуство або юнацтво, після закінчення 15 років життя, що досягнули ступень розвідувача/ки, і мають 5 або 10 біговий ровер у доброму стані.

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**Details of Horyn...**

(Continued from page 1)

posed by the authorities committing crimes in the name of the law.

In maintaining his innocence, Mr. Horyn cited several reasons the manuscript was an obvious plant, among them the caretaker's sudden insistence that he number his locker, the fact that the manuscript was found lying conspicuously on the floor rather than tucked in among his books, and the unlikely title, which he said, if anything, should have read "sociological" rather than "social."

Moreover, he said that the text itself, which he scanned during the search, was crudely written, "hastily thrown together" and lacking "any kind of style." Mr. Horyn worked as a psychologist and has extensive university training.

Mr. Horyn ended his statement by saying that if the situation was not rectified, he would undoubtedly face a long prison term for a fabricated crime rather than any actual illegal activities.

On December 1, Mr. Horyn penned another statement, this time to V.F. Dobrykov, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR in Lviv, asking him to intervene in the case. His request was ignored.

Two days later, at 7:45 a.m., agents

again searched Mr. Horyn's home. This time, they told him that the case had to do with his alleged violations of Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code — "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The search lasted nearly 13 hours, before authorities finally took him into custody.

On December 4, a senior assistant to the Lviv procurator officially informed Mr. Horyn's wife that her husband had been arrested and was being held by the KGB.

Mr. Horyn, a native of Lviv, was an experimental psychologist before his arrest in 1965 during a KGB crackdown on the Ukrainian intelligentsia. At his trial, he spoke out against Russification, official discrimination against Ukrainians and the fate of Ukrainian collective farm workers.

During his imprisonment in Moldavia, he wrote several pieces on the colonization of Ukrainian which appeared in samvydav, underground dissident publications. As a result, prison officials placed him in solitary confinement several times.

After his release in 1972, he was not allowed to work in his field, and he was employed at several manual-labor jobs. Shortly before his most recent arrest, it was reported that he had managed to find a job in his area of specialization.

Mr. Horyn is scheduled to be released in 1996, when he will be 65 years old.

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**SEASON OPENER:**

Friday, July 1, 1983

10 p.m. — DANCE. Band: ALEX and DORKO

Saturday, July 2, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

"VERKHOVYNA" Vocal Ensemble from Toronto

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Bands: CHERVONA KALYNA, TEMPO

Sunday, July 3, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

EDWARD EVANKO, tenor

LIDIA HAWRYLUK, soprano

10:00 p.m. — DANCE.

Bands: CHERVONA KALYNA, ALEX and DORKO

Saturday, July 9, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

PANORAMA of YOUNG UKRAINIANS 1983

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: ALEX and DORKO

Saturday, July 16, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

IYA MACIUK-HRYTSAY, soprano

DARIA KARANOWYCZ, pianist

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: BOHDAN HIRNIAK

Saturday, July 23, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

CHOIR and DANCE ENSEMBLE "S.U.M.K." from Edmonton

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: TEMPO

Saturday, July 30, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

OLES KUZYSZYN

SOYUZIVKA ENSEMBLES

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: ISKRA

Saturday, August 6, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT. DUMKA Choir

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: ALEX and DORKO

Saturday, August 13, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

PAUL PLISHKA, bass

THOMAS HRYNKIW, pianist

10:00 p.m. — DANCE.

Saturday, August 20, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT.

NUSHA MARTYNUK, CARTER MCADAMS, modern dancers

KATRYA ORANSKY-PETYK, singer-actress

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: VODOHRAY

Saturday, August 27, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY, bass-baritone

CHAMBER MUSIC TRIO: KALYNA, —

HALYNA STRILEC, THOMAS HRYNKIW,

NESTOR CYBIRSKY

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: ISKRA

**LABOR DAY WEEK-END:**

Friday, September 2, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

OXSANA TROMSA, soprano

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

Saturday, September 3, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

JOY BRITTAN, singer from Las Vegas

JULIANA OSINCHUK, pianist

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Bands: TEMPO, VODOHRAY

Sunday, September 4, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

JOY BRITTAN, singer from Las Vegas

"SYZOKRYL" — Ukrainian Dance Ensemble

ROMA PRYMA-BOHACHEVSKY, choreographer

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Bands: TEMPO, ALEX and DORKO

**"MISS SOYUZIVKA"**

Saturday, September 17, 1983

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

NAMYSTO, Vocal Ensemble

IRENA PELECH, pianist

10:00 p.m. — DANCE. Band: CHERVONA KALYNA

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# Roman Sawycky...

(Continued from page 8)

ago with the aid of many fellow Ukrainian educators. Without financial support, without buildings, but with the years of experience of its teachers, the new music school took form.

My father wrote several years later: "The most important goal for us was the building of a Ukrainian music school, which could, without luxurious school buildings, gather our youth for the purpose of studying music through the prism of Ukrainian musical traditions." He also wrote: "The problem of the Ukrainian Music Institute is not only a matter of the enthusiastic faculty; it is not only a matter of high aspirations of youth and their parents. It is rather a Ukrainian national problem which cannot be neglected."

My father believed that "mere talents do not create lasting values; this is done only by working talents, and only on the basis of a multitude of truly working talents there can develop individuals which will push our Ukrainian music ahead in this world."

For my father the institute was more important than his own career as a concert pianist and so in 1952 he gave his last piano recital.

In September 1952 the work of the institute started, first in New York and, simultaneously, in branches in Philadelphia, Chester, Newark/Irvington, Passaic, Jersey City and Elizabeth. The years 1953-57 saw the founding of institute branches in Cleveland, Lorain, Wilmington, Baltimore, Trenton, Detroit, Buffalo, Hartford and New Haven. 1957 also gave us a branch in Washington and a little later we saw branches in Brooklyn, Chicago and other cities.

Here is an example of my father's tenacity and dedication. Washington was about to open their branch of the institute. My father was asked to come

to the inauguration of the new branch and to speak to the new students. The teachers, however, warned him: "We might not get much enrollment; will you come if there are only a few students?" My father thought for a second and then replied: "I will come if only one student shows up for enrollment."

It is hard to enumerate the institute's attainments in one speech. The institute teaches primarily piano, violin, cello, bandura, voice, theory, harmony and other disciplines and has examinations twice a year. After graduating from the institute many students pursue music further at Juilliard and other famous music schools. Some now have their active careers as classical or pop performers.

Among the institute's attainments are special recitals of outstanding students at Carnegie Recital Hall, thematic concerts with talks, recitals of individual students, choral concerts, pre-school music programs, audio/visual presentations, even operas staged with full orchestras. Outstanding students appear on the New York radio station WNYC-FM.

The chief achievement of the institute is that it brings together Ukrainian professional musicians in one organization and familiarizes American audiences with Ukrainian music. The institute accepts students of all ethnic backgrounds and has had in its roster students of South African, Chinese and Santo Dominican origin.

To prepare students for musical life in this great country, teachers enroll them in auditions and competitions where the

institute's students often win first places. The institute's teachers were often invited to give demonstration lessons to American music organizations. Recently one such institute teacher was responsible for promoting Ukrainian works into competitions held by the Music Educators Association of New Jersey. This alone is a milestone for Ukrainian music. Let me add that the institute's students won a couple of first places in this particular competition.

And what could be more inspirational to students than an artistically engaging and technically flawless phonograph record of piano music, Ukrainian and international, executed by their teacher.

But the institute is not only a teaching organization. It often sponsors concerts of guest artists, of composers, and gives special programs dedicated entirely to Ukrainian music. The institute has published manuals of music history, yearbooks, and miscellaneous printed music.

The Ukrainian national poet Taras Shevchenko wrote: "Learn what others have to offer, but do not forsake your own." This perhaps is the greatest achievement of the institute, because in it students learn not only international music classics but also the finest examples of Ukrainian musical art.

A wise man said: "To live without music would be a mistake." The Ukrainian Music Institute for the past 30 years works to correct such a potential mistake, and with this philosophy looks to the future with confidence.

# Shevchenko Scientific...

(Continued from page 5)

This discussion was definitely the cause of the St. Petersburg Academy recommendation urging the government to cancel the ukase against the Ukrainian printed word, which it did in 1905. However, the decision was rescinded in 1914.

The above-mentioned works were the first steps taken to include scholarly works into the society's activities. At that time, there were not many scholars in Galicia. Thus, the society began making a transition from a literary to a scientific society.

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ON SUNDAY JUNE 5th 1983

### PROGRAM

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 8:00 Divine Liturgy in the Chapel        | 1:00 Divine Liturgy at the outside Altar |
| 9:30 Divine Liturgy at the outside Altar | 2:00 Blessing of the Water               |
| 11:00 Pontifical Divine Liturgy          | 3:00 Molieben                            |
- Confessions from 8:00 a.m.

## SOYUZIVKA TENNIS SEASON 1983

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| USCAK East       | July 2-4        |
| Doubles          | August 6-7      |
| USCAK Nationals  | September 2-5   |
| UNA Invitational | September 17-18 |
| CLK              | October 8-9     |

# Malcolm Muggeridge...

(Continued from page 7)

it wasn't a complete novelty.

The novelty of this particular famine, what made it so diabolical, is that it was not the result of some catastrophe like a drought or an epidemic. It was the deliberate creation of a bureaucratic mind which demanded the collectivization of agriculture, immediately, as a purely theoretical proposition, without any consideration whatever of the consequences in human suffering.

That was what I found so terrifying. Think of a man in an office who has been ordered to collectivize agriculture and get rid of the kulaks without any clear notion or definition of what a kulak is, and who has in what was then the GPU and is now the KGB the instrument for doing this, and who then announces it in the slavish press as one of the great triumphs of the regime.

And even when the horrors of it have become fully apparent, modifying it only on the ground that they're dizzy with success, that this has been such a wonderful success, these starving people, that they must hold themselves in a bit because otherwise they'd go mad with excitement over their stupendous success. That's a macabre story.

*There were kulaks throughout the Soviet Union, and they were "liquidated" as an entire class. Collectivization also took place throughout the Soviet Union. And yet the famine occurred at the point when collectivization had been completed, and it occurred not throughout the Soviet Union, but largely in Ukraine and the North Caucasus. How do you explain that?*

Those were the worst places. They were also the richest agricultural areas, so that the dropping of productivity would show more dramatically there. But they were also places, as you as a Ukrainian know better than I, of maximum dissent. The Ukrainians hated the Russians. And they do now. Therefore, insofar as people could have any heart in working in a collective farm, that would be least likely to occur in Ukraine and the North Caucasus.

*Given the deliberate nature of the famine in Ukraine, the decision on Stalin's part to proceed with collectivization and to eliminate resistance at any cost and to get rid of the kulak, vaguely defined as that category was, and given the fact that food continued to be stockpiled and exported even as people dropped dead on the streets, is it accurate to talk about this as a famine? Is it perhaps something else? How does one*

describe an event of such magnitude?

Perhaps you do need another word. I don't know what it would be. The word "famine" means people have nothing whatsoever to eat and consume things that are not normally consumed. Of course there were stories of cannibalism there. I don't know whether they were true, but they were very widely believed.

Certainly the eating of cattle and the consequent complete destruction of whatever economy the farms still had was true.

I remember someone telling me how all manners and finesse disappeared. When you're in the grip of a thing like this and you know that someone's got food, you go and steal it. You'll even murder to get it. That's all part of the horror.

## February 1-12, 1933

(Continued from page 7)

rebelled and killed some of the officers; in response to this, the secret police exiled the peasants to Siberia.

The correspondent reported that he had been arrested a few times by the secret police, who disregarded the fact that he had permission from the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to travel through the Soviet Union. In all the train stations the correspondent said he had seen hungry people in rags, waiting for deportation trains to take them to Siberia for hard labor, Svoboda reported.

Svoboda received news from Moscow on February 9, which stated that the Soviets were relocating 10 million people from towns and cities. To put into practice the internal passport system, the Soviets had begun expelling people from the towns, deporting what they considered the "unwanted elements."

According to the news Svoboda received, tens of thousands of people were exiled to Siberia and hundreds of thousands were being transferred to villages. In February, the Soviets were working on ridding the bigger cities of their dwellers. Next on their agenda were the smaller towns.

Svoboda reported that some of the people tried to escape to villages rather than risk being exiled. The Soviet Communists themselves reported in Soviet newspapers that after the city and town purges, over 10 million people will have been relocated.

February 10 brought news to Svoboda from Berlin. The short news item reported that peasant rebellions by relocated Ukrainians were taking place in Siberia and the Far East.

The next day, February 11, Svoboda reported that after the mass deportation of Ukrainian peasants from the Kuban region, the Soviets had begun cracking down on the Ukrainian peasants in Ukraine. The subhead read: "People are dying from hunger, cold and disease." Also datelined

Berlin, the story explained that the Soviet Communists were exiling Ukrainian peasants who did not fulfill their work quotas. The Berlin paper noted: "Where they send the peasants nobody knows."

The story said that in the last few days, over 1,000 peasants had been shipped out of Ukraine from the Poltava region for not meeting their quotas and for rebelling against collectivization. All family belongings were confiscated and the people were deported in the tatters they wore. The number of people dying from hunger, cold and disease was reaching catastrophic proportions, Svoboda reported.

That same day Svoboda also had news from Berlin which revealed that the 15-member Ukrainian Communist Party delegation for the central party convention in January had been arrested while attending the sessions. The members had objected that the central Communist Party had not adhered to the Soviet Constitution which granted Ukraine a certain autonomy. The Ukrainian Communists also stated that Stalin had meddled in national and agricultural interests in Ukraine, harming its citizens.

\*\*\*

Around the world:

Vladimir Macek, a Croatian leader and successor to Stefan Radich, was imprisoned for revolutionary activities in Yugoslavia.

A worker's strike took place in London's Hyde Park, during which workers protested the lowering of their wages and demanded improvement in issuing financial aid to the unemployed.

Poland's Joseph Pilsudski agreed to support the candidacy of Ignace Jan Paderewski for president of the republic. The Polish people believed that Paderewski's international popularity would help the future of Poland.

Ukrainians throughout the United States began planning booths for Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition.

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## Ukrainians working for you

## U.S. coordinating...

(Continued from page 1)

dium to recognize it as the representative of the organizations it unites.

"Denial of recognition to the council would be a denial of the rights of the majority of Ukrainian Americans within this freely elected world institution."

In addition, the council's letter asked the WCFU to accept its representatives to several pre-congress committees and suggested that the following be named: John O. Flis as vice chairman of the preparatory committee; Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk as vice chairman of the program committee; Ivan Oleksyn as a member of the by-laws committee; and Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak and Olha Kuzmowycz as members of the nominations committee.

The May 14 meeting of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA was conducted by Mr. Flis, the acting

chairman of the committee.

The meeting agenda included a report and discussion on the unsuccessful negotiations with the UCCA, which rejected the committee's preconditions for the talks, including the requirement that representatives of Ukrainian Churches participate in the negotiations. After determining that further talks with the UCCA were pointless and voting to create a new representation, the meeting participants noted that the door to future negotiations would, however, still be left open if the UCCA accepted the previously proposed preconditions for negotiations.

Also at the meeting, it was decided that a one-day conference of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council would be held on the eve of the solemn manifestation dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine that is scheduled to be held in Washington on October 1.

## Membership...

(Continued from page 6)

being replaced by our young. The Ukrainian National Women's League of America has suffered the most. Of the people reading this letter in this paper, how many are members of the Ukrainian National Women's League? Our membership rolls should be made up of mothers and daughters together. Both mothers and daughters should be working to keep the Ukrainian heritage alive in this country.

Should you ask a mother why her daughter is not a member of the UNWLA you get all kinds of excuses.

Some mothers set poor examples for their daughters when it comes to teaching them Ukrainian customs. The mothers might miss the soap operas on TV. Mixed marriages do not make women forget their Ukrainian background. I have found husbands of mixed marriages are just as interested in the Ukrainian people and their customs — so that is no excuse.

I say to all you Ukrainian Americans out there, mothers take your daughters by the hand, and daughters take your mothers by the hand, and join the UNWLA in your community.

**Olga Alvino**  
Ozone Park, N.Y.

## Ivan Sokulsky...

(Continued from page 2)

and declared mentally ill. He was released, however, with a warning that a resumption of his political activities would result in a long term in a mental institution.

Mr. Sokulsky was undaunted. He returned to Dnipropetrovsk and continued to follow the dictates of his conscience, remaining active in efforts to protest Russification. In October 1979, he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, set up in Kiev in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

On April 11, 1980, he was arrested again, this time for his activities with the Helsinki Group. Charged with "anti-Soviet agitprop," he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile, the maximum sentence for a second offender under the statute.

Mr. Sokulsky is reportedly being held in Labor Camp 36-1, part of the huge penal complex in Perm in the northern Russian SFSR. He leaves a wife and mother in Dnipropetrovsk. First arrested when he was 29 years old, Mr. Sokulsky is scheduled to complete his term in 1995, when he will be 55.

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May 15, 1983

Cable: "ATTYDRSZUL"

## UKRAINIAN DANCE CAMP & WORKSHOP

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Director  
at VERKHOVYNA, Glen Spey, N.Y.

1983

DANCE WORKSHOP, advanced dancers, ages 15-35  
June 26 — July 16

DANCE CAMP, beginners, ages 7-13  
July 24 — August 6th

DANCE CAMP, intermediate level, ages 10-16  
August 7 — August 20

Faculty: Valentyna Pereyaslavets, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, John Taras, Taras Kalba, Yaro. Klun

REGISTER:

UKRAINIAN DANCE CAMP & WORKSHOP  
c/o Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky

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TENNIS CAMP — (Boys and Girls 12-18 years) June 19-30

Food and lodging \$170.00 — UNA members, \$180.00 — non-members, tennis fee — \$60.00.

GIRL'S CAMP — (7-12 years) June 18 — July 2

UNA members — \$100.00 per week, non-members — \$120.00 per week

BOYS' CAMP — (7-12 years) July 3 — July 16

(Same price as Girls' Camp)

UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES — (Teens 14-18 years) July 17-30

UNA members — \$220.00, non-members — \$250.00

DANCE CAMP — July 31 — August 13

Food and lodging — \$195.00 — UNA members, \$205.00 — non-members.  
Instructors fee — \$60.00.

For applications and more information, please write or call the management of Soyuzivka:

SOYUZIVKA UNA Estate

Foordemoore Rd. ■ Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 ■ (914) 626-5641

Tuesday, May 31

**NEW YORK:** Bandurist Victor Mishalow will give a solo concert at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at Fifth Avenue, at 7 p.m.

**Friday, June 3 and Saturday, June 4**

**PARMA HEIGHTS, Ohio:** The Kashtan School of Ukrainian Dance of Greater Cleveland, under the direction of Markian Komichak, will present its recital on Friday, June 3, at 7:30 p.m. The following evening the group will present its annual concert at 8 p.m. Both concerts will be held at Valley Forge High School. Admission is \$8 for adults, \$6 for senior citizens and students. For more information call the school at (216) 888-4211.

**Saturday, June 4**

**NEW YORK:** An exhibit of paintings by Nikifor, the native painter of Krynysia, from the collection of the late Vadim Lesytsch, will be shown at the Ukrainian Institute of America

# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

from June 4 through June 19. The first joint program of the Lemko Research Foundation and the Ukrainian Institute, the exhibit will inaugurate a series of programs focusing on Lemkivshchyna. A lecture on the artist will be given by Irene Petrenko-Fedyshyn at 5:30 p.m. on the opening day.

**EMLENTON, Pa.:** The annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Basketball Tournament will be held today at All-Saints Camp for UOL teams across the country. Tournament participation is limited to senior and junior UOL members, with a stipulation that three junior members must play in the game at all times. Every team member listed on the roster must play.

Trophies will be awarded to the first-, second- and third-place teams as well as most valuable senior, junior player and every member of the selected all-star team.

Pizza will be served to incoming

teams on Friday night. Games begin early Saturday at the school in Emlenton and the awards banquet is planned for Saturday night. Weather permitting, there will be bonfires on both Friday and Saturday nights at the camp. A get-together with music is planned after the awards dinner and a wiener roast is also scheduled at the bonfire.

Everyone is invited to come and watch. For further information, contact Anatol Bilyk, recreation coordinator, 6540 W. 94th Place, Oak Lawn, Ill. 60453, (312) 430-1911.

**Sunday, June 5**

**NEW YORK:** Watercolors and drawings by a precocious artist, 5½-year-old Olexa Denysenko, will be exhibited at the Mayana Gallery, 21 E. Seventh St. from June 5 to 12. The youngster, who attends the International Play Group school in New York and has completed two years of Suzuki violin studies, is the son of Martha Halij Denysenko and Yuri Denysenko, a film cameraman who teaches cinematography at the New York University film institute and the University of Bridgeport.

**Saturday, June 11**

**SKOKIE, Ill.:** The Ukraina Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble will perform at 7:30 p.m. at the Centre East Auditorium, 7701 Lincoln Ave. Tickets are available at the box office (312) 673-6300, or by mail on VISA, MasterCard, American Express, check or money order, for \$10, \$8 and \$6.

The ensemble's fast-paced and colorful interpretations of Ukrainian folk dance have captivated audiences of all ages throughout North America. Guided by choreographer Evhen Litvinov, formerly of the Virsky Dance Ensemble of Kiev, this Chicago-based group will perform its second solo concert in the Chicago area.

**Sunday, June 12**

**HAMPTONBURG, N.Y.:** Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford will officiate at the solemn parastasis, or requiem service, during the annual commemoration of the dead at Holy Spirit Cemetery here. The victims of the Great Famine of 1932-33 will also be commemorated during the service, which will be followed by briefer requiem services at individual graves. A divine liturgy will be celebrated in the adjacent St. Andrew's Chapel at 1 p.m., and the parastasis is scheduled to be celebrated at an outdoor altar at 2 p.m.

**Sunday, June 19**

**LACHINE, Que.:** Marionnettes

Gural, featuring puppeteer Sonya Gural, will perform "Rukavytchka," a traditional Ukrainian story at Lachine Ukrainian School, 875 Provost St., at 2 p.m. For more information please call Mrs. Moroz, the director of the school at (514) 637-4011.

**ROUND LAKE, Ill.:** The Chicago Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor its annual UNWLA Festival Day, here at the Self-reliance resort. A liturgy will be served at 11 a.m., followed by a noon lunch, a fashion show of embroidered clothing, a lottery and many surprises. Everyone is invited to attend.

**ONGOING**

**CLEVELAND:** Environmental paintings by Arcadia Olenka-Petryshyn are on view at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, 11030 East Blvd., through June 19. Oversized renditions of foliage, trees and branches, done in oil on canvas, make up the exhibit. A resident of New Jersey, Olenka-Petryshyn has had work exhibited in galleries in the United States and Canada. She is represented in numerous private collections in many countries, and a number of major public collections in the United States have acquired her works.

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

**TOMS RIVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County is sponsoring a bus trip to Glen Spey for the festival on Saturday, July 16. Cost per person is \$15 and includes bus transportation and light refreshments. Contact Nick Horun (201) 929-0993 or George Stycheck (201) 270-9117 for details and reservation.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: **PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

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