

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIII

No. 6

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1985

25 cents

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PLAVIC READING RM
WASHINGTON, DC
20540

Congressmen urge humane treatment for political prisoners' families

WASHINGTON — Ninety congressmen have co-signed a letter urging Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to provide "more humane treatment" for members of two families incarcerated for their political activities.

The families are Ukrainian human-rights activist Mykola Rudenko and his wife, Raisa, and political prisoners Ivan Kovalev, his wife, Tatiana Osipova, and his father, Sergei Kovalev, who is in exile.

Mr. Rudenko, 63, was a founding member in 1976 of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was established to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Accords on human rights and security in Europe. In 1978 he was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile, which he is now serving in Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast. His wife, 45, was sentenced in 1981 to five years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile, and is imprisoned in Mordovian labor camp No. 3-4.

Both the younger Mr. Kovalev and his wife were members of the Moscow Helsinki Group, which reportedly disbanded in 1982 after only two aging members were left free. Mr. Kovalev was sentenced in 1981 to five years in a labor camp and five years in exile, while his wife received the same sentence a

year earlier. His father was sentenced in late 1974 to 10 years' labor camp and exile.

In the January 29 letter, the congressmen cited recent reports that authorities had interrupted correspondence between the Kovalevs and banned visits between Mr. Kovalev and his wife.

They also urged that visits and correspondence be resumed between Mr. Rudenko and his wife, and that both families be given "proper medical attention." According to the letter, Ms. Osipova and Sergei Kovalev are "in need of hospitalization."

The congressmen said they had information indicating that the two families were "not being treated in accordance with the spirit of the Helsinki Accords or in conformity with Soviet law."

Among those signing the letter were Reps. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Bruce Morrison (D-Conn.), Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), Peter Kostmayer (D-Pa.), Joe Moakley (D-Mass.) and Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.).

CSCE nominates rights activists for 1985 Nobel Peace Prize



Nominees for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize: (clockwise from top left) Mykola Rudenko of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shecharansky, Moscow Helsinki Group; Viktoras Petkus, Lithuanian Helsinki Group; Merab Kostava, Georgian Helsinki Group.



WASHINGTON — Congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, on January 31 announced their nomination of six imprisoned Soviet human-rights activists for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.

These six activists are: Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shecharansky of the Moscow Helsinki Group; Mykola Rudenko of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; Viktoras Petkus of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group; Eduard Arutunyan of the Armenian Helsinki Group; and Merab Kostava of the Georgian Helsinki Group.

Several days after announcing the nomination, the CSCE learned that Mr. Arutunyan had died in late 1984. Mr. Arutunyan's nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize was then withdrawn since only living persons are eligible.

For the last six years, the Congressional members of the Helsinki Commission have nominated various leading imprisoned Soviet and East European human-rights activists for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1983, Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, a commission nominee, won the prize.

In their nomination letter this year, the commissioners noted that the six nominees were imprisoned by the Soviet government after they "publicly and peacefully advocated fulfillment of the human-rights pledges of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act."

The commissioners noted: "Today,

39 Helsinki monitors are serving a total of 348 years of imprisonment for their human-rights work. Tragically, two Ukrainian Helsinki Group members, Yuri Lytvyn and Oleksiy Tykhy, died in a labor camp in 1984."

(Continued on page 11)

Archbishop-Metropolitan Andrew Metiuk of Canadian Orthodox Church dies

WINNIPEG — Archbishop-Metropolitan Andrew Metiuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada died here Saturday, February 2, at the age of 87.

Metropolitan Andrew was admitted to St. Boniface Hospital in December, only a few days before the celebrations of his 60th anniversary of priesthood and 25th anniversary of episcopal service.

The metropolitan was born Hryhory Metiuk on January 3, 1898, in Terebin, Ukraine. In 1920, he graduated from the Theological Seminary in Vilnius, Lithuania, and received his master's from the Theological University of Warsaw in 1929. He was ordained a priest in 1924 in Warsaw after marrying Ludmyla Hrushko. In 1924-45 he did pastoral work for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Poland.

He came to Canada from Ukraine in 1948 as a priest and settled first in Winnipeg. In 1958 he was appointed to serve as administrator of the Western Diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox

(Continued on page 4)



Archbishop-Metropolitan Andrew

Eduard Arutunyan, Helsinki monitor, dead of cancer

WASHINGTON — Eduard Arutunyan, a founding member of an Armenian citizens' group to promote Soviet implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights and security, died of cancer late last year in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, according to information received last week by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The 58-year-old economist succumbed to lung and skin cancer in late November or early December 1984.

Mr. Arutunyan was one of six Soviet human-rights activists nominated by the CSCE for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize. The CSCE announced that it was withdrawing his name because only living persons

(Continued on page 4)



Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine

The following excerpts are from Issue No. 2 of the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine*, an underground publication which made its appearance in January 1984 but has only recently reached the West. Thus far, eight issues have made their way out of Ukraine. The *Chronicle* is published in samvydav form by the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, which was founded in 1982 to promote the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has been outlawed since 1946. The following translation was prepared for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty by Marta D. Olynyk.

Notifications

• On February 16, 1984, the local head of the volunteer militia, a teacher of military affairs at the high school in the village of Dolgoe, Ivan Babianets came in the night to the apartment of a member of the Initiative Group, the chairman of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics, Yosyp Terelia. Babianets was in a drunken state.

He began by saying all sorts of nonsense learned in advance. Then he got to the "point." Babianets began demanding that Yosyp Mykhailovych take his wife and children to his home, because he was going to blow up Terelia's house. Then he showed him the package of explosives. Terelia told him to go home because he was drunk; as for the explosion, he wasn't afraid of it since everything is in God's hands. Then the "teacher" said that if he didn't do it, then others would...

It's difficult to say what this incident was: blackmail or a threat? Or was it both?

• On January 7, 1984, the pupils of the local school hung out the national flag and trident in the village of Dmytriv, Lviv region. The KGB authorities from Pustomy and Lviv arrived to analyze the situation. The seventh graders are threatened with a prison term from three to seven years for violating Article 62 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda").

• The executive committee of the Ukrainian National Front has resolved to create a "black book" to record the names of war criminals who committed crimes against the nation, her culture, economy, etc.

Among the criminals who are subject to international courts, are doctors-psychiatrists who have particularly distinguished themselves by the destruction of dissent on the territory of Ukraine. "The entire emigration of Eastern Europe should strengthen the movement for passing the law concerning war criminals who committed crimes against humanity on the territories of the enslaved countries of Europe and in Afghanistan, Angola, Lebanon..."

• In labor camp IN 316 93 repressions against Christian believers have intensified. Without exception, all Christians have been consigned to hard labor. This includes even sick people. The camp commander stated that he has instructions on how to deal with

Christians so everything he is doing adheres to the letter of the law. On Sunday, February 7, a lecturer from Kiev gave a lecture on an "international topic" in the labor camp. Part of the lecture was devoted to the subject of using prisoners for military duty in the event of a war. This was not the first lecture on this subject. In November 1983, a lecturer named Havrylenko talked about the same thing, but in greater detail. In part he discussed the fact that China is a threat to the USSR.

• According to the latest information, the Ukrainian Catholic Maria Trykur, has been transferred from the women's labor camp of Dobrovody to the Dnipropetrovske Special Psychiatric Hospital for examination. Within two weeks her husband, M. Trykur, was also transferred there.

Prof. Blokhina and the doctor-murderer A. Kabunnikov conducted the examination. At one time Kabunnikov participated in the murder of N. Sorokin.

• The Ukrainian Catholic, Fedir Vyrsta, was transferred from labor camp VL 315/48 to the Dnipropetrovske Special Psychiatric Hospital. They are demanding that he renounce his faith in Jesus Christ, that he convert to Orthodoxy and that he accept a Soviet passport. Vyrsta is one of the Catholics who refused to own a Soviet passport.

• Other members of banned Churches of the USSR on the territory of Transcarpathian Ukraine are refusing to carry Soviet passports. Until his trial, the Jehovah's Witness Yuriy Shymon, a resident of the Tiachiv district, refused to carry a Soviet passport for the following reasons: a) persecution of his religious faith; b) all Transcarpathian Rumanians who were born on regional territory have "Rumanian" listed in their passports. The price of moving to Moldavia would be the registration of "Moldavian" in his passport. Shymon considers himself a Rumanian and does not want to be a Moldavian on Moldavian territory, whereas on the territory of his native region he is graciously allowed to be a Rumanian.

• Gypsies, the "pariahs" of Transcarpathia, are living in most difficult conditions. In all the territory of the region there is not a single national gypsy school. Eighty percent of the gypsies have passed through the Soviet gulag. Not a single group of the regional population lives in such unsanitary conditions as the gypsies. The regional militia calls the gypsies "the Indians of Transcarpathia." This catchphrase was coined by the chairman of the municipal executive committee of the city of Mukachevo. Some of the Transcarpathian gypsies have accepted the evangelical teachings and actively participate in the Christian life of the region. Some are Greek Catholics. The authorities would prefer all the gypsies to be thieves and bandits — then it would be easier to deal with this group that is deprived of all rights. They are venging themselves for the fact that the gypsies do not want to live the life given

(Continued on page 15)

Soviets: Nekipelov has phobia

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The wife of imprisoned Soviet author Viktor Nekipelov was recently told by officials at Chistopol Prison that her husband had been moved to a psychiatric facility because he suffered from "onophobia," an irrational fear of tumors, reported USSR News Brief.

The 56-year-old human-rights activist, who has a growing tumor on his neck, was probably moved to the Kazan Special Psychiatric Hospital for an examination, although his exact whereabouts could not immediately be confirmed.

Mr. Nekipelov was sentenced in 1980 to seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for his activities with the Moscow Helsinki Group, set up by human-rights activists to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Reports that Mr. Nekipelov was suffering from a tumor first filtered out of the Soviet Union last fall. It was reported that the growth on the



Viktor Nekipelov

author's neck was believed to be malignant, but the report could not be substantiated.

Political prisoner rearrested in Kiev

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Klym Semeniuk, a former political prisoner, was arrested in Kiev late last year and charged with writing an appeal to the world's workers, according to information obtained by USSR News Brief, a Munich-based publication on persecution in the Soviet Union.

Numerous searches were carried out by authorities in Kiev and the western Ukrainian city of Lviv in connection with Mr. Semeniuk's arrest, which reportedly occurred sometime in October.

During the 1950s, Mr. Semeniuk was imprisoned in the notorious Dubrovlag penal complex, a series of corrective labor camps in Mordovia where conditions were especially harsh. In September or October 1969, Mr. Semeniuk was reportedly transferred to Vladimir Prison, some 120 miles northeast of Moscow. It is not known when he was released.

USSR News Brief reported that Mr. Semeniuk, who is said to be 55 years old, suffers from a stomach ulcer and hypertension.

Imprisoned priest is metal worker

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Rev. Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox activist who began serving a five-year internal exile term last fall, is working as an apprentice metal worker but prefers to keep his exact whereabouts unknown, according to dissident sources.

The 50-year-old clergyman, a founding member of the unofficial Christian Committee to Defend Believers' Rights, was arrested in 1979 and sentenced to five years in a labor camp and five years' exile after being charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."



Gleb Yakunin

THE Ukrainian Weekly FOUNDED 1933

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

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, 434-0807, 434-3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

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

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

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: George Bohdan Zarycky
Assistant editor: Natalia Dmytrijuk

Press review

Shcherbytsky speaks on Ukrainian culture

KIEV — The state of culture in Soviet Ukraine was the subject of a recent speech by Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, to a joint session of the republic's creative unions and societies.

Excerpts from the speech were reprinted in *Radianska Ukraina*, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR published here. Among those in attendance were Pavlo Zahrebelny, head of the Ukrainian Writers' Union; Vitaliy Korotych, well-known poet and editor of the journal *Vsesvit*, as well as officials from unions representing composers, artists and architects.

Mr. Shcherbytsky reiterated the oft-repeated need for all Soviet artists to stress the accomplishments of Soviet society rather than its drawbacks. He also downplayed the Western view that artists are somehow more perceptive than the general public, noting that in Soviet society "the horizons of individual men of art happen to be significantly narrower than the range of thinking of people in real life."

In discussing cultural life in Soviet Ukraine, Mr. Shcherbytsky chose to emphasize a host of construction projects and architectural concerns rather than the role of Ukrainian culture both in the republic and in the Soviet Union as a whole. He cited this year's plans to renovate the Kiev Opera House, build an opera house in Kharkiv, as well as drama theaters in Kirovhrad and Uzhhorod and a movie/concert hall in Yalta. A new 35-million ruble television studio complex will also be completed in Kiev, he said.

One cultural area found lacking, however, was literary criticism, which Mr. Shcherbytsky declared, "has not always been equal to the occasion either in the professional, or, if you like, the ideological political aspects."

Without getting into specifics, Mr. Shcherbytsky chided critics for often "leaving unattended quite a few talented works that are significant both in subject matter and in skill."

Mr. Shcherbytsky also had strong words for what he called the "high-handed treatment" by some artists of their colleagues and the tendency by others not to contribute work to the state-run media because it is beneath their talents.

"The word of a prestigious and well-known man of letters or art weighs a great deal in the party's propaganda work," said Mr. Shcherbytsky.

The first secretary also called on the creative unions to "improve the vocational education of the younger generation" and warned against "complacency" in this area.

"One must not regard it as normal that, among the members of the unions of writers, artists and cinematographers, there are only a few persons of Komsomol age," said Mr. Shcherbytsky, referring to the Communist youth group, "and in the composers' union there are none at all."

U.S. Army officers mark Ukrainian independence



Ukrainian members of U.S. and Canadian military at annual Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration in Washington.

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian American U.S. Army officers stationed in Washington sponsored their third annual Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration on January 31 at the Fort Meyer Officers' Club. The Washington Group, An Association of Ukrainian-American Professionals, co-sponsored this year's commemoration, which attracted nearly 100 participants.

The cocktail party and dinner were also attended by over 20 active and reserve officers of the U.S. military representing all four services.

Major Leonid Kondratiuk (U.S. Army), one of the organizers of the event, served as the evening's master of ceremonies. The Rev. Joseph Denischuk of the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington gave the invocation. After the dinner, Major Kondratiuk introduced Dr. Michael Yarymovich, the keynote speaker for the evening.

Dr. Yarymovich is vice-president of the Rockwell International Corp. Prior to joining Rockwell in 1977, he had a distinguished career in government, industry and the academic world, including serving as chief scientist of the U.S. Air Force. His presentation was titled: "The Soviet Union versus the United States: Asymmetries in Conflict."

In the first part of the presentation, Dr. Yarymovich focused on the basic asymmetries in values, intentions and capabilities of the United States and the USSR. He contrasted U.S. democracy, in which the people are of primary importance, with the totalitarianism of the Soviet Union, in which the leadership is of prime importance.

The differing geopolitical intentions of both nations were then highlighted. The historic expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and Russia were contrasted with U.S. policy. Dr. Yarymovich then pointed out the tremendous military build-up of the Soviet Union during the past decade at a time when U.S. military spending has decreased in real dollars. He noted that the United States is still debating the deployment of the MX-Peacekeeper ICBM, while the Soviet Union has deployed about 1,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles of the MX class or larger.

These asymmetries, according to Dr. Yarymovich, point to a problem for the United States and for Ukrainian

Americans. Under the current strategic policy of mutual assured destruction, the U.S. has attempted to avert nuclear war by threatening to retaliate against the USSR in the event of a Soviet first strike. The targets at which U.S. nuclear missiles are aimed include leadership concentrations, as well as military and industrial facilities. Dr. Yarymovich pointed out that many of the military and industrial facilities in the USSR are in Ukraine. In other words, in a nuclear exchange, most of Ukraine would be obliterated.

Dr. Yarymovich stated that there is an alternative — and one which Ukrainian-Americans should support so that one day we could "celebrate and not just commemorate" Ukrainian Independence Day. He was referring to President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative, called "Star Wars" by its

critics. That program, referred to as SDI, would eventually provide for defense against nuclear weapons. When that is realized, the United States would no longer have to rely on the threat of nuclear retaliation against the populations of the Soviet Union, especially the non-Russian population.

Dr. Yarymovich stressed throughout his presentation that Ukrainian Americans must educate policy-makers that the peoples of the Soviet Union are not the enemy of the United States, but that the government in Moscow is the threat to the United States and world peace. He ended his presentation with a challenge to all Ukrainian Americans working in Washington to help change U.S. perception of the Soviet Union and strategic defense policy. He then responded to a number of questions

(Continued on page 4)

Sen. Yuzyk cites Ukrainian independence

OTTAWA — Speaking in the Canadian Senate on Ukrainian Independence Day, January 22, Sen. Paul Yuzyk said that the declaration of Ukrainian sovereignty in 1918 reflected a tradition of independence dating back to the 10th century.

In providing an overview of the events leading up to the proclamation of the Fourth Universal in Kiev in 1918, the senator said that the Ukrainian nation's spirit of self-determination can be traced to the original Kievan-Rus' state, which adopted Christianity under Prince Volodymyr in 988.

He said that hundreds of years of subjugation by Tsarist Russia could not destroy the "soul of the Ukrainian nation," which was to find voice in the poetry of Taras Shevchenko in the first half of the 19th century.

"He advocated the dignity of the human being, freedom, truth, equality, the brotherhood of man, the freedom of the Ukrainian people and the restoration of the Ukrainian state," said Sen. Yuzyk.

The Fourth Universal, followed one year later by the union of all Ukrainian lands under the Ukrainian National Republic, created a state based on these principles, he said.

"The Ukrainian National Republic was a modern state, modeled upon those of the Western world," said Sen. Yuzyk. "It recognized the highest

principles of democracy — freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, association and personal freedom."

It also included guarantees for Ukraine's minorities, including Russians and Jews, according to the senator.

Sen. Yuzyk went on to blame the Western powers for failing to support the fledgling Ukrainian state and others formed in Byelorussia, Lithuania and elsewhere following the disintegration of the tsarist empire.

"By failing to support the new national states, the Western powers allowed communism to win in the Russian Empire, and the principles of Russian imperialism, colonialism and totalitarianism to continue on a larger scale," he said.

Noting that the formation of a Ukrainian state manifested the principle of self-determination now embodied in the United Nations Charter, Sen. Yuzyk said that the Soviet Union should be pressured to respect the "sovereignty and integrity" of the non-Russian captive and satellite nations.

"Free Ukrainians and the free people of all the subjugated nations of the Soviet Russian empire and its satellites will continue to celebrate their independence days and impress upon the Western world that freedom is indivisible," the senator said.

Toronto groups to aid dissidents

by Natalia Pawlenko

TORONTO — Members of several of Toronto's ethnic groups have joined forces with the aid of the Interreligious Task Force to work on behalf of Soviet political prisoners.

At a meeting held January 22 at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, the co-chairman of the task force, Maureen Giroux, introduced representatives from four communities, who spoke briefly about the objectives and work of their respective groups. Representing the Council for the Release of Soviet Ukrainian Political Prisoners was Olya Zaverucha, for the Estonian Relief Committee — Hennie Aruja, for the Latvian National Federation in Canada — Dr. Linards Lukss, and for the Lithuanian-Canadian Community — Maria Arstikaitis.

The purpose of the task force, explained Mrs. Giroux, is to "educate, sensitize and organize Canadians on behalf of those who do not have a voice in the Soviet Union" through "prayer, publicity and public action."

After a viewing of the film "Prisonland" made by ex-political prisoner Avraham Shifrin, Mrs. Giroux said that although the film mentions that there were 700 to 800 political prisoners and special psychiatric hospitals six years ago when the film was made, today the count has risen to over 2,800 prisons and special hospitals.

Valentyn Moroz, whose picture appeared in the film and who spent 13 years in Soviet prison camps, was the guest speaker that evening. Released to the United States in 1979, he has resided in Toronto for the past few years.

Speaking in English, Mr. Moroz opened with the observation that there are two types of zones in the Soviet Union: the "small zone" which is a concentration camp, and the "big zone," which is the entire Soviet Union. He also cited the Jewish world community for its success in bringing to world attention the plight of Jewish political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, Mr. Moroz said that with its appearance, and with Yosyf Terelia, an activist in the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church, having gone underground, "a new

period for the Ukrainian underground" has begun.

In the question-and-answer period that followed, Mr. Moroz answered a number of interesting questions that dealt with his awareness of demonstrations in the West while in prison, the fate of the Helsinki monitors, and religion. He answered what he termed "the most important question" by noting that what kept him going in prison was "self-respect, religion and my nation."

In closing, Mrs. Giroux announced that the task force was planning to publish a newspaper in the near future. A second task force was recently formed in Ottawa, and there are plans to form a third group in Hamilton, Ont.

The Interreligious Task Force has been very successful in its letter-writing campaign to dissidents and refuseniks in the Soviet Union, and it publishes a "Life-Line Letters" column every Sunday in the Toronto Sun.

Those wishing to contact the group may do so by writing to the Interreligious Task Force at 1835 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4S 1X8, or by calling (416) 927-8666.

Buckley to resign as RFE/RL chief

MUNICH — James L. Buckley, president of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, plans to resign by the end of the year, reported The New York Times on February 7.

"I've advised the board that things are on a good track and they should be looking for a successor," Mr. Buckley said in a telephone interview from the station's headquarters here.

Mr. Buckley has been president of RFE/RL, which broadcasts news and information to the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries, for just over two years.

Mr. Buckley, a former senator from New York, said he told the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent federal agency which supervises RFE/RL, that he did not intend to stay for more than two or three years.

He added that he is looking forward to returning to the United States, where he plans to join a law firm.

keynote speaker, and his wife; Col. and Mrs. Orest Hawryluk, who initiated the commemoration two years ago; and Cmdr. Yaromyr Koropecy, military attache with the Canadian Embassy, and his wife.

Major Kondratiuk then introduced the other members of the organizing committee — Chief Warrant Officer Jurij Petrenko (U.S. Army) and 1st Lt. Gleb Taran (U.S. Army Reserves) — and thanked Major and Mrs. Wolodymyr Sulzynsky and Eugene Iwanciw for their assistance.

Stamford Diocese collects \$12,000 for Ethiopia

STAMFORD, Conn. — The Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Diocesan Office for the Poor has announced that it has received over \$12,000 to date for Ethiopian famine victims.

Bishop Basil Losten expressed his deep appreciation by saying, "I am most grateful for this magnificent outpouring of generosity and love by which so many concerned people are sharing with the hungry and dying people of Ethiopia."

Catholic Relief Services had informed the Stamford Diocese that every contribution is being used to

provide food and medical services for the Ethiopian people and that CRS has been commended by visitors to the sites of their relief efforts there for the work it is doing in reaching as many of the starving as it can.

Bishop Basil has urged those who have not yet had the opportunity to share in the efforts to feed and care for the starving of Ethiopia to join in providing food and health services by sending contributions to: Famine Victims, Diocese of Stamford, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn. 06902.

Obituary

Ivan Palyvoda, former minister

SOMERSET, N.J. — Ivan Palyvoda, former minister of postal and telegraph services of the Ukrainian National Republic, an educator and long-time director of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Archives-Museum in South Bound Brook, N.J., died Wednesday, January 30. He was 99.

Mr. Palyvoda, who studied at the Kiev Pedagogical Institute, was an education inspector in Ukraine, and later, in 1921-45, he organized and taught at Ukrainian emigre schools in Czechoslovakia.

He became interested in politics in 1910, was a member of the Ukrainian Social-Revolutionary Party and served as a delegate to the Labor Congress during the Parliamentary Assembly of the Ukrainian National Republic in January 1919.

He was the author of many books on art, education, social and political topics.

He is survived by his daughter-in-law, Larissa Palyvoda, and grandchildren, Andrew and Natalie.

Interment was at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook.

Archbishop...

(Continued from page 1)

Church of Canada with headquarters in Edmonton.

He was consecrated to the bishopric in 1959 and elevated to the rank of archbishop in 1963. Changing his name in accordance with monastic custom, he took the name of Andrew in honor of the apostle who brought the gospel of Christ to Ukraine. In 1975 he became metropolitan of Canada.

Besides Ukrainian he spoke German, Russian, Polish and English. In Ukraine and at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg he served as assistant dean of the faculty of theology, as chaplain, professor and rector.

The metropolitan was dean of several parishes, chairman of a Consistory in

Ukraine, and secretary and vice-president of the Consistory Presidium in Winnipeg. He was a founding member of St. Andrew's College.

Metropolitan Andrew was the author of several religious works and many articles on religious topics in both Ukrainian and English.

He was awarded the Shevchenko Medal by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the National Emblem by the Ukrainian National Centre.

He was presented with the Order of Canada on the occasion of Canada's centennial and was the recipient of various honorary diplomas from cultural-educational institutions.

Funeral services took place Tuesday, February 12, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, and interment was at the Glen Eden Cemetery in Winnipeg.

Eduard Arutunyan...

(Continued from page 1)

can be nominated for Nobel prizes.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Arutunyan was released from a criminal prison in Barnaul, central Siberia, and allowed to return to his native Armenia. He was due to complete a three-year term for "anti-Soviet slander" (Article 206 of the Armenian Criminal Code) on February 2.

On March 10, 1980, Mr. Arutunyan was sentenced to two and a half years in a labor camp, also for "anti-Soviet slander." He was imprisoned in a camp near Yaugusha in the Krasnoyarsky krai region of central Siberia. On February 2, 1982, just one month before his scheduled release, Mr. Arutunyan was re-arrested and given an additional three-year term.

For reasons that are not clear, he was moved from Yaugusha to a criminal prison even though persons convicted of "anti-Soviet slander," even for the second time, are customarily sent to labor camps.

An economist by profession, Mr. Arutunyan first ran into trouble with authorities for his political views in the mid-1960s. For a brief time in

1970 he was confined in a psychiatric institution.

In the mid-1970s he established contacts with Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the well-known Soviet physicist and leader of the burgeoning Soviet human-rights movement. He also became involved with the so-called Solzhenitsyn Fund, set up by novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn shortly before he was expelled from the USSR. The fund was established to aid political prisoners and their families.

On April 1, 1977, Mr. Arutunyan, along with his brother, Shagen, created the Armenian Helsinki Group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement. It was activity with the group which led to his arrest in July 1979 and subsequent imprisonment.

Mr. Arutunyan is the eighth known prisoner of conscience to die in Soviet custody in 1984, and the third Helsinki monitor. The other two were both members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group — Oleksiy Tykhy, who died of cancer at 57 in the spring, and Yuriy Lytvyn, 50, who reportedly took his own life some time in August while serving his fifth term in a labor camp.

Ukrainian U.S. Army...

(Continued from page 3)

from the audience.

Major Kondratiuk then introduced Natalie Sluzar, president of The Washington Group, who thanked members for attending and supporting this commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day. Major Kondratiuk then introduced the individuals at the head table, including the Rev. Denischuk; Ms. Sluzar; Dr. Yarymoyvych; Dr. Vitalij Garber, last year's



Natalie Sluzar, president of The Washington Group, Dr. Michael Yarymoyvych of Rockwell International and Drs. Vera and Vitalij Garber of Gerber International.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Eight districts fulfill or surpass organizing quotas for 1984



Eight UNA districts fulfilled or surpassed their organizing quotas for 1984, and the photo of their chairmen appear above. They are (from left, beginning with top row): Peter Tarnawsky of Philadelphia, which enrolled the most new members — 390 — and attained 105 percent of its quota; Tekla Moroz of Montreal, which surpassed its quota by the most, attaining 153 percent; John Chomko of Passaic and Wasył Stefuryń of Wilkes-Barre, 130 percent each; Leon Hardink and Alex Chudolij of Woonsocket, 124 percent; Tymko Butrey of Shamokin, 110 percent; Nicholas Martyniuk of Scranton, 102 percent; and Bohdan Jasinsky of Baltimore, 100 percent.

Chicago celebrates branch's 75th

CHICAGO — UNA Branch 259 of the Ukrainian National Association celebrated its 75th birthday on November 18, 1984, with a liturgy at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church. A representative of the Supreme Executive Committee, Vice-President Gloria Paschen, branch officers, branch members and their families attended the service for the continued growth of the branch as well as a memorial service for its deceased members.

Later the UNA'ers met at the Little Kiev Restaurant in Burbank, Ill., for a banquet.

The Rev. Michael Stelmach, pastor of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church was introduced by the president, Stephany Majoris, and he offered the invocation.

After dinner, Mrs. Majoris introduced two ladies who are on record as being active branch members for the longest period of all living members, and they were presented with small corsages. Eva Terendy and Stella Tarandy both are between 80 and 90 years of age.

Congratulatory telegrams and letters from various state and city dignitaries were acknowledged, and representatives from other Chicago branches were introduced. They were: Paul Gut, president of Branch 220, Bohdan Wowchuk, secretary of Branch 35, and Levka Pankow, president of Branch 125.

Mrs. Paschen made a few remarks about the beginning of the branch and the UNA as a whole, and introduced the present officers of the branch, who are: Mrs. Majoris, president; John Gut, vice-president; Rose Sypko, treasurer; Richard Pitula, assistant secretary; and auditors Judith Chico, Phyllis Southwell and Patricia Sullivan. She congratulated them for a job well done and wished them continued success.

After singing "Mnohaya Lita," guests were able to look through a pictorial record book of the branch's various activities that had been compiled over the years. People were able to laugh and reminisce over some of the pictures, and most went home feeling the afternoon had been very pleasantly spent.



UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen (second from right) with UNA Branch 259 officers: Stephany Majoris, president; Rose Sypko; treasurer; and Julia Guglik, secretary.

Fraternal congress sponsors contest

BALTIMORE — The Maryland-District of Columbia Fraternal Congress is sponsoring a contest for the area's high school students via the 1985 Greater Baltimore History Fair to be held Saturday, April 27, at the Student Union Building of Towson State University.

Winners will receive \$50 U.S. Savings Bonds and may be eligible for scholarships and other prizes, as well.

Prizes will be awarded for the following categories: essays — histories, narratives; exhibits — photo, fraternal materials; and audio-visual/dramatic presentations — slide programs, taped interviews, filmstrip programs.

Students are advised that, in completing entries for one of the categories above, the possibilities for preserving fraternal history are many: writing a history of a particular fraternal group; developing a history of the growth of fraternalism generally in Maryland-District of Columbia;

(Continued on page 16)

UNA'ers of Munster say group travel is best



Pictured are members of four UNA branches in Munster, Ind., preparing to board the bus that will take them to a UNA 90th anniversary banquet in Rosemont, Ill., some 50 miles away. Transportation arrangements were made

by Natalie Shuya, secretary of Branch 452. The Indiana UNA'ers have found that travel by chartered bus to various UNA and community events is at once enjoyable and convenient, and Mrs. Shuya reports that this kind of activity is helpful in enrolling new members.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Yalta legacy

The week of February 7-11 marks the 40th anniversary of the Yalta Conference, a diplomatic benchmark that continues to be one of the most passionately debated political events of our time. To its defenders, the decisions at the conference — most of them kept secret until 1947 — paved the way for the final defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan, and reflected a sober and dispassionate understanding of Soviet strength and the USSR's role in post-war Europe. To its detractors, however, Yalta has become synonymous with the sell-out of Eastern Europe, the consummate example of Soviet treachery and Western artlessness. Put in its simplest political terms, Yalta led to a clear demarcation line running through the heart of Europe, separating Communist from non-Communist Europe.

But the real tragedy of Yalta can best be understood in human rather than political terms. Without question, the legacy of Yalta is a legacy of anguish and human suffering that for many continues to this day. — Among the topics discussed at Yalta by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill of Britain and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union was the fate of war refugees, more specifically the millions of Soviet citizens who found themselves outside the borders of the USSR as the war wound to a close. Some, like the Don Cossacks, had fought against Soviet forces in the longshot hope of securing their homeland. Millions of others were forcibly brought to Germany or German-occupied territory as slave labor, including over 1 million Ukrainians. Some were Soviet POWs who were either captured by the Germans or surrendered willingly in the vain hope that they would be allowed to fight against the Soviet communism oppressing their land.

Millions of these men, women and children were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union after the war, most to face either instant death or imprisonment in the frozen wastelands of Siberia. Under terms worked out at Yalta and finalized under such names as "Operation Keelhaul," millions of people were duped; tricked and dragged against their will back to the Soviet Union.

Eyewitnesses later recalled the nightmarish horrors they saw. Mothers threw babies under railroad cars rather than have them tormented at the hands of the Soviets. Countless thousands committed suicide, many after first murdering family members to spare them the horrors of repatriation. British officers reported hearing bursts of automatic rifle fire even as they unloaded screaming, protesting refugees from boats in Baltic ports. Gen. Vlasov, a Red Army hero before his conscience forced him to turn against the Communist regime, was shot and his head was put on a spit and displayed in Red Square.

There were other horror stories, millions of others. In all, between 3 million and 5 million people were sent back against their will.

But Yalta had another painful legacy. Millions of other people in countries occupied by Red Army troops after the war also became the targets of terror and repression. The free elections in Poland promised by Stalin at Yalta never took place. All over Eastern Europe millions watched as the hope for freedom and self-determination began to fade under the specter of Soviet tanks. The Soviet so-called sphere of influence was assured.

The political ramifications of Yalta will be hard to undo. As many East European countries cautiously experiment with limited pluralism and market-oriented economic reforms, the line of demarcation seems to fade — though this may be a trompe l'oeil.

But if the political ramifications of Yalta in Eastern Europe will take time to undo, the terrible suffering of those who died or were tortured as a result of forced repatriation will be impossible to erase. The agony of those Ukrainians, Don Cossacks, Russians, Byelorussians and others cannot be wiped away. It is this suffering, and the suffering of all those currently in Soviet labor camps, prisons and psychiatric institutions for political, cultural or religious reasons, we should recall as we ponder the deeper, human meaning of Yalta. Perhaps in this way, we can appreciate the true nature of the Soviet system and its penchant for treachery and deceit, and in this way assure that future Yaltas never occur.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

For the record

USSR's human-rights performance: a survey of 1984 trends

This report was prepared by the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is reprinted from the CSCE Digest.

PART I

Soviet human-rights performance continued its five-year decline in 1984. The Soviet government throughout the year sustained its harsh KGB-style law-and-order campaign initiated after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979. During this period, the Soviet government demonstrated almost total disdain for world opinion on human-rights issues and virtually ignored its international commitments under the Helsinki Accords and U.N. agreements.

Exemplifying this Soviet attitude, the Kremlin ignored Andrei Sakharov's plea — despite a hunger strike in May — to permit his wife, Yelena Bonner, to be allowed to go West for medical treatment. Indeed, the Kremlin has almost totally isolated the Sakharovs from family, friends and the world.

What were some major elements of this Kremlin anti-dissent campaign in 1984? The promulgation of four new laws to broaden the so-called crime of dissent and to further isolate the Soviet population from foreign contacts was one factor. Greater violence and more brutal treatment of political prisoners — as seen in the death of seven prisoners of conscience (POCs) in 1984 — was another. A renewed official drive to eradicate samizdat (unofficial literature) and, thus, to stifle any expression of independent political, religious, national, cultural or economic views was a third significant element. The continued imposition of nearly insurmountable obstacles to emigration was still another component.

New arrests and trials

In terms of numbers, there were at least 130 arrests of Soviet human-rights activists in 1984, including 71 religious activists, 21 would-be emigrants, 12 Jewish activists, 12 Georgian activists and 11 distributors or authors of samizdat.

There were at least 41 trials of Soviet dissidents in 1984; the average term of imprisonment was three years.

Restrictive new laws

As early as January, the Soviet government signalled its adherence to harsh policies on dissent by passing two repressive changes in the laws.

It is now a criminal offense to disclose information from the workplace to foreigners. Divulging to foreigners "professional secrets" is now punishable by up to eight years of imprisonment.

A second change relates to the definition of "anti-Soviet agitation" under Article 70 of the Russian SFSR Criminal Code. The new definition includes not only the preparation and dissemination of "detrimental" materials, but also mere possession of such works.

Another provision specifies that those found guilty under Article 70 using "money or other valuables from foreign organizations or persons acting in (their) interest" can now be imprisoned for up to 15 (rather than 12) years.

In July 1984, a USSR Supreme

Soviet decree fixed penalties of up to 100 rubles for Soviet citizens who violate "rules for stay in the USSR by foreign citizens or stateless persons" or provide shelter, transportation or "other services" to foreigners without official permission. Although the decree did not extend the range of illegal actions, its promulgation called attention to heightened Kremlin concern over contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners.

Another new Soviet regulation issued in August and effective in October 1984 forbids foreigners from pre-paying often exorbitant tariffs on packages sent to Soviet citizens. This regulation ended a 30-year Soviet policy under which foreign friends and relatives could send clothing and food through special package companies which accepted pre-payment. This new restriction will especially affect families of POCs, religious believers and refuseniks, since they now must pay high tariffs and there is no longer guaranteed delivery of parcels from abroad.

The new trial of Russian Orthodox POC Vladimir Poresch was on October 23, 1984. It marked the first known instance of the application of a new Article 188.3 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, "malicious disobedience of the administration of corrective labor institutions," with a possible five-year term.

The new law — promulgated in late September 1983 one week after the close of the Madrid CSCE Meeting — authorizes administrators of penal institutions to charge inmates with "malicious disobedience to its lawful demands" if the prisoner had already been punished for another such infraction during the previous year. Mr. Poresch, arrested in Chistopol Prison one day before the end of his prison term, was given a new three-year prison term for four peaceful protests against denial of prisoners' rights.

There are fears that at least two other Soviet POCs, Russian samizdat author Viktor Grinev and Byelorussian activist Mikhail Kukobaka also may face charges under this new so-called "eternal prisoner" law.

Isolation and brutal treatment

During 1984 the Soviet government intensified its policy of isolating political prisoners in the gulag. One technique frequently used is to deny prisoners their legal rights to family visits — often for years in advance. For example, imprisoned Lithuanian Helsinki monitor Viktoras Petkus has had no family visits since August 1983.

In addition, greater official reliance on violence against POCs — not to speak of ordinary prisoners — was discernible in 1984. The deaths of at least seven POCs during the year provided tragic testimony to this fact.

Three noted Ukrainian human-rights activists, Oleksiy Tykhy, Valeriy Marchenko and Yuriy Lytyvn died in Perm Camp 36/1, the only POC special-regimen camp. Two other human-rights activists, Aleksei Nikitin, who protested dangerous working conditions for Donetsk coal miners, and well-known camp poet Valentin Sokolov, died after extended maltreatment in Soviet psychiatric hospitals.

(Continued on page 13)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The Donetske coal field: does it have a future?

by Dr. David Marples

The recent "gift" of about \$600,000 from Ukrainian coal miners to their striking British counterparts may be categorized as one of life's ironies. The British National Coal Board, it may be recalled, wishes to close unprofitable mines and gradually eliminate about 20,000 jobs. For their part, the Ukrainian miners are either unaware of parallels between current developments in Britain and the situation in the Soviet Union's largest coal field, the Donetske Basin, or they have chosen to conceal their awareness of the similarities.

In the Donetske Basin, which is in eastern Ukraine, not only are reserves of coal being rapidly depleted, but what remains is contained in such thin seams that its exploitation is becoming less and less economically viable. The decline of the Donetske coal field at a time when Soviet planners have begun to reassert the role of coal rather than oil or natural gas as the main fuel for power generation has been particularly marked. The key question is: does this once great coal field have any future at all?

Discovered in 1721, the Donetske Basin has played the major role in the Russian empire's (and later the USSR's) coal industry since the mid-19th century. In 1913, it accounted for about 87 percent of the Russian empire's total

David Marples is a researcher for Radio Liberty.

coal production. In the 1930s, however, the Soviet authorities began to develop coal resources in the eastern part of the country, where many of the deposits could be mined by the relatively inexpensive strip method. As a result, the Donetske Basin's share of total production had fallen to 51 percent by 1940 and declined still further because of extensive damage during the German occupation.

Nevertheless, the Donetske Basin has remained the largest field in the Soviet Union and contains coal of high quality. In addition, it provides about 50 percent of the USSR's coking coal, a vital ingredient in the production of steel.

Although the Donetske coal field has sufficient reserves to last another hundred years at the current rate of exploitation, it has several severe disadvantages. First, not only is most of the remaining coal contained in seams less than 1.5 meters thick, but the seams themselves are often steeply inclined. The lack of equipment to resolve this predicament has meant that a large amount of waste material is mined along with the coal, leading to an increased ash content.

Last year, a USSR deputy minister of the coal industry complained that the country was unable to meet its production target for coal because of the declining quality of the coal being extracted with its "constantly increasing ash content." Given the choice between producing machinery capable of mining such seams or concentrating on strip

mining in Siberia, Soviet officials are finding the latter alternative increasingly attractive.

Second, the Donetske mines are very deep. A report of 1981 stated that 27 percent of mining in the coal field was carried out at depths of about one kilometer and that, by 1990, most of the seams being worked are expected to be at depths of 1,200 to 1,600 meters. Deep mines involve correspondingly greater safety problems, since the excessively hot conditions lead to higher outflows of gas and other potential health hazards.

In 1968, Vladimir Klebanov, who was then a shift foreman in the Donetske coal field, refused to send miners to work at the pit face because of their inadequate safety equipment. He maintained that at the Bazhanov coal mine it was not uncommon for between 12 and 15 deaths and some 700 injuries to occur a year as a result of insufficient safety measures.

It was also in the Donetske coal field that Alexei Nikitin, a former mining engineer dismissed in 1970 as a result of his complaints that no bonuses were being paid for Sunday work, invited two Western correspondents to meet coal miners and hear their complaints. Both Messrs. Klebanov and Nikitin were sent to psychiatric hospitals, and Mr. Nikitin recently died as a result of the treatment he received there.

A recent report in the press cited the case of a deep mine near Torez in the Donetske Oblast in which "extremely complex" mining conditions were prevalent. In this particular mine, the roof had caved in, ruining several days' work. (Whether there were injuries is not known.) Mining in the Donetske

Basin is becoming ever more dangerous, and the hazards increase as the miners are made to work longer hours to maintain production levels. One of Mr. Klebanov's original complaints was that miners were being forced to work shifts of 12 hours rather than the usual six, and that more accidents occurred because of fatigue.

More recently, a seven-day work week was introduced in the coal field last year in an unsuccessful attempt to increase production. The imposition of an extended work week, which leads to increased hazards for miners, continues to be standard Soviet policy. The attitude of Soviet planners seems to be that, since the miners are better paid than most other workers, they should be able to boost their output. Herein lies a willful disregard for human safety.

In 1981, coal miners working at the pit face received pay increases averaging 27 percent, effective in the Donetske coal field in the first quarter of 1982. Conditions in many of the mines were so bad that there was an outflow of population from the Donetske Basin to other areas. In the autumn of 1981, the Soviet authorities made an attempt to compensate for the shortage of workers by recruiting "voluntary brigades" to work in the Donetske mines. Labor shortages in the area persist today and could be a major factor when the planners debate the future of the coal field.

These problems have arisen at a time when coal is gradually being restored to its dominant role in the Soviet fuel balance. In 1975, the share of coal in fuel output was about 30 percent, having fallen from 65 percent in the

(Continued on page 15)

BOOK REVIEW

Bociurkiw's booklet on Ukrainian Churches

Bohdan Bociurkiw, "Ukrainian Churches Under Soviet Rule: Two Case Studies." Cambridge, Mass. Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund. The Millennium Series. 1984. 63 pp. \$3.

by Frank E. Sysyn

The Millennium Project of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute includes scholarly conferences and publications in the years prior to and after 1988. The success of the project depends on the Ukrainian community's support, and the Ukrainian Studies Fund has begun a number of projects to raise the community's awareness of the importance of the millennium.

It has funded a research position at Keston College in England to ensure more comprehensive study of the position of believers in Ukraine.

It has also recently published a booklet, "From Kievan Rus' to Modern Ukraine: Formation of the Ukrainian Nation," including articles by Mykhailo Hrushevsky and by Omeljan Pritsak and John Reshetar. The purpose of publishing the booklet is to show the place of Kievan Rus' in the course of Ukrainian history. The USF has sent over 400 copies to American professors who specialize in Russian and East European studies.

With "Ukrainian Churches Under Soviet Rule," the fund and the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute have initiated a special series on the millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine, described in the foreword as a series of seminal works on religious and cultural topics.

In choosing the works of Bohdan Bociurkiw for the first booklet, the editors have focused attention on the importance of Church history in 20th century Ukrainian affairs. A professor of political science at

Carleton University in Ottawa and the leading scholar on religion in the Soviet Union, Dr. Bociurkiw has written numerous works on the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches. One article on each Church is included in the booklet.

The foreword asserts that there are two purposes for the series: indeed, both are fulfilled admirably by Dr. Bociurkiw's works. As its first purpose, the editor maintains that although the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches are true successors to the Church established in Kievan Rus' in 988, the Soviet government and the Russian Orthodox Church are attempting to portray the millennium as the 1,000th anniversary of the Russian Church and nation.

Certainly, we shall see increasing activity by Moscow's Patriarchate, which has wide contacts with the World Council of Churches and the American National Council of Churches, to depict the millennium as Russian and to assert that there is no persecution of religion in the USSR. "Ukrainian Churches Under Soviet Rule" can be disseminated to American Church groups and to the press to combat such propaganda.

Its second purpose is to inform Ukrainians about the scholarly work that has been done on Ukraine's cultural and religious legacy. Articles in scholarly journals and specialized collections are often unknown to the wider Ukrainian community. By making them available in inexpensive booklets (thanks to a subsidy of Wasyl Lahoshniak and Orysia Lagoshniak), the Ukrainian Studies Fund provides a major service to the Ukrainian community in the West. Certainly, Prof. Bociurkiw's work will interest a wide audience.

The first article, "The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1920-1930: A Study in Religious Modernization," was first published in 1977 in Dennis Dunn (ed.), "Religion and Modernization in the Soviet Union." All too often political scientists who have discussed the role of religion in modernization have lacked sufficient knowledge of Church affairs.

This article is an exception, because Prof. Bociurkiw is as deeply interested in Church history as in political science. He masterfully condenses the history of the Ukrainian Church movement, the program of the Ukrainian Autocephalists and the policies of the Soviet regime.

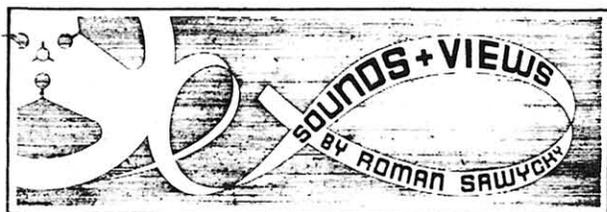
Particularly penetrating is his discussion of the five principles of the Autocephalists: the separation of the Church from the state, autocephaly, conciliarism, Ukrainianization and Christianization of life. He also demonstrates why the Soviet regime found the "modernizing" aspects of the Ukrainian Autocephalist Church (its attempts to update the Orthodox Church, to make it relevant to the rapidly changing society, to employ it as an instrument of nation-building) so dangerous.

The general reader may only regret that the article discusses the Church only until 1930, leaving out a detailed discussion of its martyrdom and its restoration (with some changes in canons) during World War II.

The second article, "The Uniate Church in the Soviet Ukraine: A Case Study in Soviet Church Policy," was published in Canadian Slavonic Papers in 1965. It discusses Soviet policies toward the Ukrainian Catholic Church both as a continuation of imperial Russian policies and as a result of the post-World War II situation. It traces the steps through which the Soviet regime used terror and the complicity of the Russian Orthodox Church to dissolve the Ukrainian Catholic Church between 1944 and 1946. This carefully documented discussion refutes any Soviet or Russian emigre claims of a voluntary conversion to Russian Orthodoxy.

The article also deals with the fate of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. As with the first article, the reader may regret the limitation in the period covered since much has happened since 1965 on the Ukrainian Catholic question.

This attractive booklet should fulfill its publishers' purposes.



Review: Koshetz Choir record album

The Olexander Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg, one of the leading Ukrainian mixed choirs in North America, has just released a new stereo album titled "Ukrainian Christmas Carols." Before we examine the Christmas and New Year ("shchedrivky") carols committed to vinyl on this release, some background notes on the ensemble are in order.

The choir

The Olexander Koshetz Choir was organized in the middle 1940s as a result of the influence of the world-renowned Ukrainian conductor and composer Olexander Koshetz on students attending Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Summer Courses. Early conductors of the choir were Pavlo Macenko, Tetiana Koshetz (wife of Olexander), Halia Cham, Marika Howika and John Kowalyshyn.

Formerly the National Federation Choir, the group was renamed in 1966 to honor the memory of Koshetz. The ensemble has performed nationally on Canadian television and radio, and has appeared at Expo 67, at Provincial Exhibitions, and ethnic gatherings across the country.

The choir traveled extensively not only throughout Canada and the United States, but has made two concert tours to Ukraine in 1978 and 1982.

The Koshetz Choir has developed an excellent relationship with the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra and has been featured in many symphony programs. The former conductor of this orchestra, maestro Piero Gamba, had an affinity for Ukrainian music and a particular fondness for the interpretive



Cover of Koshetz Choir record album.

skills of the choir.

In all, it can be said that since the 1940s this choir has contributed widely to the promotion of Ukrainian culture in and outside of Canada.

The conductor

Walter Klymkiw has conducted the Olexander Koshetz Choir since 1951. An avid amateur musician, he studied the violin before becoming interested in choral music and conducting. This choral interest began in the middle 1940s when Koshetz taught summer school in Winnipeg.

A teacher by profession, Mr. Klymkiw spends his summer months attending choral seminars in United States and Canada, and he has studied briefly with the noted Ukrainian conductor Anatoly Avdievsky from Kiev.

Assistant conductors of the Koshetz Choir are William Solomon and Orest Lewicki.

The record album

It is to the Koshetz Choir's credit that on its disc the choir members sing almost entirely a cappella, i.e. without accompaniment, which is not that easy to bring off while remaining in key. They respond with appealing freshness to arrangements by Koshetz himself. The memorable "Oy Pane, Pane, Vymitay Dvory" (Master, Welcome Your Guests) is performed by the women's choir and displays sonic finesse, while the classic "Sheho to za Predivo" (What Wondrous News), performed by the entire choir, features harmonic inventiveness in handling the ancient and simple material.

"Na Nebi Zirka" (A Star in Heaven), arranged by Nestor Nyzhankivsky, comes through a bit flat, but it is a rare recording in this composer's legacy which has yet to face the microphone. Nyzhankivsky was active chiefly in instrumental music, but he can also be convincing in vocal offerings such as this one where he calls for refreshing modulations, sensitive retards and dynamics.

The only arrangement by Leontovych "Oy Posered Dvoru" (There Stands a Birch) is well-evaluated. A very lively arrangement by a contemporary Soviet Ukrainian, R. Skaletsky, titled "Shchedrivochka" (New Year's Carol) shows the ensemble's precision.

Favorite classic

My own favorite is "Koliadky i Shchedrivky" (Christmas and New Year's Carols) — an extensive medley or canvas of holiday sound in a classic setting by Mykola Lysenko. It begins with a fragment of "Shchedryk," this time in a major mode and not the usual minor mode famous by "Carol of the Bells." The setting switches from male to female to full mixed choir displaying wide dynamics.

This selection is the only one with piano accompaniment, provided ably by Irena Chuchman, the choir's accompanist.

Wide dynamic contrasts are heard again in "Novaya Radist" (New Tidings), arranged by the noted Ukrainian-Canadian musicologist and composer, Mr. Macenko.



Conductor Walter Klymkiw.

"U Vylfeyemi" (In Bethlehem), arranged by Stanyslav Liudkevych, and performed by the men's choir, is conducted by Mr. Solomon. The setting projects the virility and charming voicing, so prominent in Liudkevych pieces.

"Boh Narodovsya" (God is Born), set by contemporary composer and conductor Andriy Hnatyshyn of Vienna, is not entirely successful as an arrangement, its chief drawback is the soprano solo written so high it becomes a hardship to the performer and is startling to the listener. Hantyshyn's deep basses come through, though, without mishap.

Composed on the back cover are informative notes, both in Ukrainian and English, on the choir and its conductor. The program likewise appears in the original Ukrainian as well as in English translation. Playing time is indicated for each selection. The typesetting, layout and the icon of the Blessed Virgin and Christchild on the front cover are attractive and aesthetically satisfying.

Summation

The Koshetz Choir is a well-balanced and mellow-sounding group. The choir shows alertness to texts and sensitivity in transferring various settings to the listener. Although some tempos on the recording are not entirely convincing, the renditions are melodious, with a clear sound, either lively or serene. The conductor must have worked hard on intonation and in obtaining a smooth sound rather than the proverbial "holosysty" Ukrainian style.

Technically, the excellent recording transmits the choral textures with true fidelity; surfaces are quiet. The recording must be highly recommended.

Credits

"Ukrainian Christmas Carols" was produced by Mr. Klymkiw and Bohdan Tymyc. Cover concept and design was by Mr. Tymyc and the recording was executed by Century 21 Sound Studio in Winnipeg (October 1983). The sound was engineered by John Hildebrand.

To order by mail send \$9.50 to Yevshan Communications Inc., P.O. Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Que. H2A 3L9.



The Olexander Koshetz Choir with its conductor, Walter Klymkiw, during a dress rehearsal.

Panorama of Ukrainian Culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



Apologia

The winter cultural season, which begins to stir about this time for the Ukrainian community, finds me with unreported events from 1984 still on my desk. That's the price for putting aside some year-end events in order to concentrate on Christmas season programs, then compounding the delay by jetting south for a couple of weeks of Florida sunshine. But I think you'll find the topics discussed here are still newsworthy.

Historical fashions

Celebrating its 30th birthday with a reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America, Branch 64 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America showed off its proudest accomplishment — historical reproductions of the attire of Ukrainian women, consisting of 17 costumes ranging from Sarmatian attire in the third century B.C. to a Kievan noblewoman's dress of the late 18th century. The costumes were modeled during a live fashion show, with commentary by **Luba Artymyshyn**, forming a colorful conclusion to the anniversary program.

Since its debut in New York in 1965, the collection has been shown before American and Canadian audiences in fashion shows or slide presentations on 76 occasions.

The idea of recreating Ukrainian women's dress from the past came from **Christina Voyevodka**, then branch president. With **Oksana Wikul** and **Antin Malutsa** as consultants, 10 costumes were prepared by **Anna Horezca**, **Rosina Zacharczenko**, **Christina Nawrocky**, **Maria Sawycky**, **Neonila Terlecky** and **Mrs. Artymyshyn**. **Neonila Terhakovets** gave the initiative for seven more costumes, which were put together by the initial seamstresses aided by **Halyna Hoshowsky** and **Oksana Rak**.

Reviewing branch activities, the current president, **Christina Nawrocky**, touched on the social welfare program

which assists Ukrainians in Brazil and Poland, the educational program for children that includes exhibits of their art work, and support of such educational institutions as the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University and the Ukrainian Encyclopedia. Cultural achievements took in the historical fashions as well as some 20 exhibits of art by Ukrainian women artists. **Mrs. Nawrocky** also noted that the "vertep," a replica of the traveling Christmas puppet theater, designed by **Slava Gerulak** and created by **Yuriy Kostiw** and branch members, has been donated to The Ukrainian Museum. The vertep has been exhibited at Soyuzivka, in Binghamton, N.Y., and in the "Christmas Around the World" program at the World Trade Center.

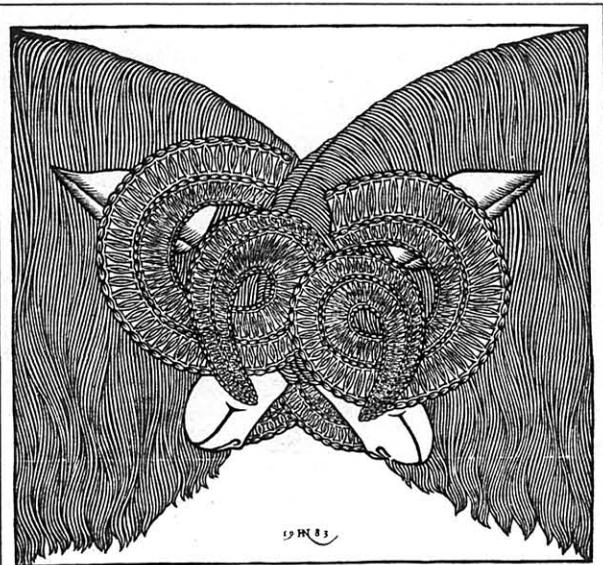
The anniversary committee which planned the fashion show and the buffet reception that followed was chaired by **Maria Danysh**.

In addition to **Mrs. Nawrocky**, **Mrs. Voyevodka** and **Mrs. Danysh**, Branch 64 has been headed by **Iwanna Rozankowsky**, **Maria Rzepecky**, **Polia Knysh**, **Maria Sawczak** and **Oksana Szczur**.

Art in circulation

An exhibition of 26 woodcuts and linocuts by **Jacques Hnizdovsky** is presently on the road in Canada's westernmost provinces and the northwest territories. Organized and circulated by the Burnaby Art Gallery of Vancouver, B.C., the traveling exhibition has already been on view in Dawson Creek, B.C., and will be at the Smithers Art Gallery in Smithers, B.C., from February 25 through March 23.

Future showings include the Library Gallery in Merritt, B.C., from April 9 to 30; Medicine Hat Museum and Art Gallery, Medicine Hat, Alta., from July 6 to August 4; Heritage House Gallery in Lillooet, B.C., August 15 to September 15; and the Stationhouse Gallery in Williams Lake, B.C., October 3 to 26. From there the



JACQUES HNIZDOVSKY

Woodcuts & Linocuts

AN EXHIBITION CIRCULATED BY THE BURNABY ART GALLERY

Poster for exhibit of works by Jacques Hnizdovsky.

exhibition will be taken to Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, for a showing at the Northern Life Museum and National Exhibition Centre from December 1 through January 4, 1986.

A tribute

The SUM-A Verkhovynsti Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, another of New York's outstanding folk dance

troupes, presented an exuberant concert dedicated to the memory of their director, **Oleh Genza**, who died in 1983. The program, with appearances by soprano **Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk**, and **Olya Chodoba** and **Mykola Deychakiwsky** of the "Echo of the Steppes" bandurist ensemble, was held at the High School of Fashion Industries. Musical accompaniment for the dancers was provided by a seven-piece orchestra led by **Slavko Kosiv**.

Whirlwind Hutsul dances, the ensemble's trademark, made up the first part of the show. They included dances with steps and movements indigenous to the Carpathian Mountain villages in Ukraine, such as "Verkhovyno," a girls' dance; "Hutsulka," a suite choreographed by Mr. Genza; "Arkan," a men's circle dance popular at Carpathian folk festivals; and "Tropotianka," which derives its name from the word "tropotyty" — to stomp the floor with the feet and shake the upper body in the process.

The gyrations of the wind were portrayed in the "Viter" dance. "Povzunets," performed almost completely in squat-step formations, was a humorous number. "Molytva" (Prayer), performed by barefoot women carrying simple nosegays of red and white flowers, made a graceful impression although it did not match the beauty and piety of the accompanying music. "Vladyko Neba i Zemli."

The second half of the concert featured the full ensemble in "Obzhynky," a harvest dance replete with wreaths, scythes, sickles and rakes, and "Vechornytsi Svatannia," a montage of dances portraying a pre-wedding celebration. In between, a flirtatious "Kozachok" was performed

(Continued on page 12)



Galician noblewoman's attire of 12th century, worn by Oksana Jarema.



Kievan noblewoman's costume of 18th century, modeled by Marta Nawrocky-Torilli.

Ukrainian Independence Day — 1985 commemorations

Connecticut



Gov. William O'Neill of Connecticut met with prominent Ukrainians from around the state to sign and present a proclamation observing the 67th anniversary of the declaration of a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. The proclamation was read at all events in Connecticut observing the anniversary.

SVOBODA PRINT SHOP

Professional typesetting and printing services.

We print:

BOOKS ■ BROCHURES ■ LEAFLETS

For information and rates contact

SVOBODA

30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Telephone: (201) 434-0237; (201) 434-0807.

New Britain, Conn.



New Britain Ukrainians at Independence Day ceremonies.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — To observe the 67th anniversary of the declaration of a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic, New Britain's Ukrainians held a concert on Sunday, January 27.

Some 250 people were present at the American Ukrainian Citizens' Club as the combined choirs of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church performed in concert. The choir was under the direction of Basil Romanyshyn and Michael Szewczuk.

The Connecticut governor's

proclamation was read by Zori Pishko, while New Britain Mayor William McNamara read his proclamation.

Pre-school children, dressed in native costumes, sang Ukrainian songs accompanied by the bandura playing of Jo Ann Buczko, Vira Mamchur, Holly Hrycyszyn and Miss Buczko played the bandura and sang a selection of songs. Rounding out the program was the Zori Dance Ensemble.

William Glowa, branch president of New Britain's Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was the main speaker.

Terryville, Conn.



Ken Daveluy

Mayor Donna Warkoski of Terryville, Conn., signed a proclamation in commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day. Mayor Warkoski is shown with representatives of the area's Ukrainian community organizations and legislators. From left are: Councilman David Dubnanski (4th District); George Tishon, chairman of the day's events; Msgr. Joseph L. Shaloka, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church; Dr. Virginia Grzymkowski, superintendent of schools; State Sen. Steven Casey (30th District); Lisabeth Mindera; State Rep. Francis Carpenter (76th District); and Chief of Police David Damon. A flag-raising ceremony was also held at the Town Hall.

Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted. MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.



LEONID PLYUSHCH

HISTORY'S CARNIVAL

A DISSIDENT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

EDITED AND TRANSLATED
BY MARCO CARYNNYK

\$14.95

+ postage

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

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

PETER REDDAWAY
The New York Times Book Review
May 20, 1979

NOW AT OUR BOOKSTORE SVOBODA ■ NEW JERSEY RESIDENTS 5% SALES TAX

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07302

New York City's "starshi plastuny" plan activities

by Olha Stasiuk

NEW YORK — The New York City Plast branch's division of young adult members age 18-31 (starshi plastuny) has reorganized and elected a new leadership.

After a lengthy period of inactivity, an extraordinary meeting of the division held on January 25 at the Plast headquarters outlined goals and elected a board consisting of Oleh Danyluk, division president; Olha Stasiuk, vice-president; Tania Oberyshyn, secretary; Andrij Danyluk, coordinator of unaffiliated members; Roxana Chemych and Luba Wyznyckyj, members-at-large.

Efforts will be directed initially towards establishing efficient channels of communication with New York USP as well as implementing the ideas for 1985 activities. In a think-tank type session, over 31 suggestions were made concerning more USP activity in local Plast events, contact and coordination with other Plast branches, active participation in the Ukrainian community, and social and sports-oriented gatherings.

Notices of further meetings will be posted at the Plast headquarters and announced via direct mailings.



Wolodymyr K. Kornaha

Young adult Plast members of New York City at their recent extraordinary meeting.

Cemetery committee plans expansion

Archbishop visits Basilian sisters



The Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery board met at its home office in Yonkers, N.Y., to make plans for expanding facilities. A new unlimited section will open in spring, and pump house and rest room facilities are projected for the same time. Seated is Bishop Basil Losten, chairman of the board. Standing (from left) are Msgr. Peter Fedorchuk, the Rev. Mykola Sipucek, Dr. Wasyl Weresh, the Rev. Taras Galonzka, Canon Lubomyr Mudry, Msgr. Emil Monastersky, Walter Klosnik. Dr. John O. Flis, counsel, is missing from the photo.

PHILADELPHIA — Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, accompanied by the Rev. Michael Fedorowich, visited the motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great on December 19, for a pre-Christmas and feast day dinner.

extending warm wishes for the holiday season and for the upcoming Feast Day of St. Stephen. The archbishop then offered the invocation.

The archbishop was greeted by Mother Theodosia Lukiw, who escorted him to the convent dining hall.

During the dinner, Sister Nadia Baruszewicz presented a gift to Archbishop Stephen from the sisters and orphans of the St. Basil Home.

Upon arriving at the hall, the archbishop was greeted with a standing ovation. Mother Theodosia then spoke on behalf of the Basilian community.

After dinner, the archbishop thanked all those present for the invitation to share in the festivities and offered his blessings and good wishes for the forthcoming holidays.

A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community

THE KILLING OF BLACK CAT (And Other Atrocities in the War-torn Ukraine)

Booklet by Hrytz Proletarenko, for family reading. 3 for \$5.00. **Vlessiana PO Box 422 Dublin, Ohio 43017**

CSCE nominates...

(Continued from page 1)

The commissioners deplored the harsh conditions imposed upon these prisoners of conscience in Soviet camps and prisons, including "near starvation diets, denial of correspondence and family visit rights, and increasingly brutal treatment from wardens."

Messrs. Orlov and Rudenko, both over 60 and in poor health, were moved to places of distant, harsh exile in February 1984. Mr. Sheharansky was transferred in October 1984 from the notorious Chistopol prison to Perm Camp 35 and was in a camp hospital. No one has heard from Mr.

Petkus since August 1983 when he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. In early December 1984, Mr. Kostava went on an "open-ended" hunger strike to protest denial of family visits. Mr. Arutunyan had one lung removed in a prison hospital in late 1983.

The nomination of Messrs. Orlov, Sheharansky, Rudenko, Petkus, Arutunyan and Kostava for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize was signed by Reps. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), Edward Markey (D-Mass.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) and Sens. John Heinz (R-Pa.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.).

FOR ONLY 2¢ PER DAY

you can be insured for

\$5,000

under an

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

and

DISMEMBERMENT CERTIFICATE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The low, low premiums for new ADD Certificates, issued after Oct. 1, 1983, are as follows:

\$6.50 Annually
\$3.35 Semi-annually
\$1.75 Quarterly
.60 Monthly

Premiums are the same for all members, age 16-55.

Manor receives folk arts grant



Stefania Shumska Meyer with embroidery apprentice Vira Nakonechny.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College has been selected by the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts to receive a \$2,930 grant to support an apprentice program in traditional crafts.

Stefania Shumska Meyer of Pitts- town, N.J., master craftsman in embroidery, has been chosen by the UHSC for participation in this project. She will teach apprentices Vira Nakonechny of Philadelphia and William Jula of Carnegie, Pa., traditional techniques, designs and colors of Ukrainian embroidery. The training program will run from January to July.

Once trained, the apprentices will become part of the UHSC's continuing effort to provide displays and workshops on this unique art form native to Ukraine and imported to Pennsylvania

by Ukrainian immigrants over 100 years ago.

Mrs. Meyer has exhibited her work at the UHSC since 1981, and has taught workshops throughout New Jersey and in Virginia. She has created several unique embroidery items, including an embroidered wedding dress and the vestments for Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Philadelphia.

Manor Junior College is a two-year college offering associate degrees and certificates of study in the allied health, business, math-science and liberal arts fields. The UHSC of Manor is one of the ways the college, founded in 1947 by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, a Ukrainian order, meets the college's commitment of preserving and promoting the heritage and culture of the Ukrainian people.

Panorama...

(Continued from page 9)

by soloists **Olia Genza, Oleh Dekajlo, Mykhailo Masnyj and Alex Rudzinskyj.**

Mr. Genza, the ensemble's director and choreographer for 30 years, accompanied the troupe during its 1983 tour of Canadian and American cities. His widow, Daria Genza, who dances in the ensemble and assisted him in teaching and directing the group, is carrying on as the Verkhovynsi dancers' director.

Taking a bow

Bouquets were tossed on stage as the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, appearing in the ninth annual Luzerne County Folk Festival, took their bows on the stage of the 109th Field Artillery Armory in Kingston, Pa., along with their director, **Elaine Oprysko.** The audience of over 5,000 applauded and cheered as many viewers commended the New York group for "a fantastic performance."

The Astoria dancers were one of 26 groups participating in the four-day folk festival, described as the only full-scale ethnic festival in northern Pennsylvania.

Musical accompaniment for dances of the Podillia, Hutsul and Poltava regions, culminating in a rousing hopak, was provided by accordionist **Gary Petrowsky** and drummer **Peter Turchinsky.** Between dances, there were selections by bandurists **Olya and Christine Chodoba.**

Adding further Ukrainian color to the festival was an exhibit of pillows and dresser scarves embroidered by **Albina Chapovsky** and **Iryna Diakiv** of Mountaintop, Pa., and demonstrations of Easter egg decorating by **Katherine Lukach** of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The exhibit was arranged by the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Wyoming Valley, headed by **Olga Yudisky.**

The Astoria ensemble is well known for its performances in New York street festivals, at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center and the National Polka Festival in Hunter, N.Y. Mrs. Oprysko, its director and choreographer for 40 years, also instructs a dance group in Kerhonkson, N.Y. She was the coordinator of Ukrainian folk dance presentations at the 1964-65 New York World's Fair and served some years as dance instructor for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

TV news

According to Nick O'Hara, who is with the NBC-TV public relations office

in Burbank, Calif., the NBC mini-series "Peter the Great" that's being filmed in the Soviet Union will not be aired until February 1986. It appears that communication problems are delaying completion of the \$26.5 million project, which stars Maximilian Schell, Vanessa Redgrave, Omar Sharif, Trevor Howard, Laurence Olivier and Lilli Palmer.

Queried about the depiction of Ukrainians in the series, Mr. O'Hara simply replied, "I have no idea," and suggested that I call him in the summer.

A recent story in The New York Times revealed that the series includes a portrayal of the battle of Poltava, already filmed on a field outside Suzdal, U.S.S.R.

Around town

• Bass **Stefan Szczafarowsky**, soprano **Laryssa Magun-Huryin**, the SUM-A youth chorus directed by **Taras Pavlovsky** and members of the **Lydia Krushelnytsky Drama Studio** were the featured artists in New York's Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration. The event was held on January 27 in St. George's Church auditorium under the sponsorship of the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York. **Askold Lozynskyj** delivered the keynote address.

• Ukrainian piano compositions will be surveyed this weekend by **Juliana Osinchuk** at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. in Manhattan. The meeting was scheduled for February 9 at 4 p.m.

• Mr. Szczafarowsky, who has signed a contract with the Chicago Lyric Opera Company, gave a recital of operatic arias and Ukrainian compositions at the Ukrainian Institute of America on January 26. The concert was sponsored by the Young Ukrainian Professionals associated with the institute. Mr. Szczafarowsky, who made his operatic debut in Cincinnati in 1983, was a finalist in regional competitions sponsored by the Metropolitan Opera in 1983 and 1984, and won a scholarship in 1984 to the Juilliard School of Music. He has appeared in a number of operatic productions, including "The Marriage of Figaro" and "La Traviata."

• A historical series of 15 bronze medals, dated 1800 and tracing events in the life of Grand Princess Olha, was offered for sale at the New York International Numismatic Convention, held last December at the Sheraton Centre Hotel. Auctioneer Robert Levin of World Art Medals in Philadelphia disclosed that the medals were part of the Robert E. Gross collection of "Russian historical medals." They may be available at the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, March 24-27, at the Vista Hotel in Manhattan.

Help wanted

SEEKING IBM SYSTEM 34, SYSTEM 36 OPERATOR

Minimal experience required. Will train.

Call

**THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
(201) 451-2200**

THE Ukrainian Weekly

SPECIAL ISSUE: THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE 1932-33

Community leaders commemorate famine at multi-ethnic Chicago meeting

...so that this tragedy will not be forgotten

National committee of Ukraine's Great Famine to select facts for memorial observance

25,000 committee on famine established

Still available:

additional copies of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the

GREAT FAMINE.

Order by writing or calling The Weekly at (201) 434-0237.



Roman Iwaszka, Camera 5

Andy Oprysko demonstrates a tricky step as fellow dancers feign amazement in the humorous dance "Tsimba." From left: Markian Melnyk, Stanley Luczkiw, Joseph Smindak and Zenon Werbowsky.

USSR's human-rights...

(Continued from page 6)

Seventy-two-year-old Ukrainian Catholic Anton Potochniak died on May 29 in camp while serving his fifth term. Another religious activist, Baptist Boris Artyushenko, died in Kursk prison in December during his fourth term of imprisonment.

Conditions of incarceration have deteriorated so much that a veteran POC, Mr. Lytvin, was reportedly driven to suicide. Imprisoned peace activist Aleksandr Shatravka also attempted suicide in May 1984.

Other evidence of increased cruelty is suggested by reports of the extremely poor health of numerous POCs. Eduard Arutunyan, founder of the Armenian Helsinki Group, is reportedly suffering from extreme malnutrition and had one lung removed in a prison hospital. At least two POCs suffered heart attacks. Thirty-nine-year-old Baptist rock musician Valeriy Barinov — sentenced to two and a half years in camp on November 23 in Leningrad — suffered a massive heart attack one week later. Pentecostal emigration activist Vasily Barats suffered two heart attacks in Perm Camp 36/1. Two leading Jewish activists, Anatoly Shecharansky and Iosif Begun, are in precarious health, partially due to hunger strikes to protest extended terms of punishment isolation.

There were also more frequent reports of increased brutality by the administration of Soviet penal institutions in 1984, including more instances of beatings of POCs in the camps and even in pre-trial detention in Moscow. The gifted Ukrainian-Polish poet, Iryna Ratushynska, spent 39 days in solitary confinement, was twice hospitalized for tuberculosis and was beaten and force-fed while on a hunger strike. Dr. Anatoly Koryagin, advisor to the Psychiatric Working Group, was beaten in Chistopol prison with the door of his cell open so that others would hear his screams; he reportedly is near death after a prolonged hunger strike.

Baptist minister Mikhail Khorev spent 17 days in special isolation and two months in camp prison in mid-1984 for not properly greeting a camp commandant. Khorev, who is nearly blind, was also deprived of his glasses. Sergei Grigoryants, a samizdat editor in Chistopol prison, was so badly beaten by wardens that his arm was broken. In

late December, Jewish activist Iosif Berenshtein lost the use of his right eye after being beaten by prison wardens; the prison authorities in Zhytomyr, Ukraine claim he poked his eye out with a potato peeler.

Psychiatric abuse

In April 1983, the Soviet Union withdrew from the World Psychiatric Association to avoid an expected censure motion in July. Some hoped that this move signalled increased Soviet sensitivity to criticism of the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes. Soviet actions in 1984, however, soon proved these hopes to be unfounded.

Among the Soviet human rights

activists subjected to psychiatric abuse in 1984 are: Bashkir poet Nizametdin Akhmetov, in camp since 1969, sent to the Alma Ata special psychiatric hospital in June; Armenian human-rights activist Garnik Tsarukyan, an Armenian Apostolic Church deacon, sent to a psychiatric hospital in February for criticism of church authorities; Leningrad samizdat writer Oleg Okhapkin, hospitalized in late August; Latvian Catholic Sandra Riga, editor of a samizdat ecumenical journal Summons, tried in August and sent for forcible psychiatric treatment; Yuri Popov of the Moscow youth peace "Good Will Group" placed in psychiatric hospital this year; and Russian worker Viktor Tsurikov who was held in psychiatric hospital in

Krasnoyarsk for the month of April for refusing to vote.

One of the most tragic cases of psychiatric abuse is that of Ukrainian poet Viktor Rafalsky, who has spent 15 years in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. Last year, Mr. Rafalsky escaped from the hospital, was recaptured and put on trial on February 27. Ruled "especially dangerous and requiring forced medical treatment," he was sent to the infamous Dnipropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital. While there, Mr. Rafalsky managed to smuggle out an appeal to the West reporting that letters from Amnesty International had eased his conditions and asking that Western assistance be more systematic and regular.

KOBASNIUK TRAVEL INC. IKTTI
157 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10003 (212) 254-8779

OUR 65th BUSINESS YEAR
25th YEAR OF TOURS TO UKRAINE

1985 ESCORTED GROUP TOURS

Dept. Date	TOUR	No. Days	ITINERARY	Tour Price	Airline
APRIL 8	MINI-LVIV I	10	Budapest, Lviv, Budapest (Ukrainian Easter in Lviv)	\$1,085	K.L.M.
MAY 6	VESNA	12	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv	\$1,194	Lufthansa
MAY 10	BAYDAK	17	Moscow, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev Kaniv, Leningrad, Petrodvorets	\$1,398	Finnair
MAY 13	RUTA I	17	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv Ternopil, Budapest	\$1,395	Lufthansa
MAY 29	KARPATIA	22	Bucharest, Suceava, Chernivtsi Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Uzhorod, Presov (Svidnik Festival) Vienna	\$1,884	Swissair
JUNE 4	MARICHKA	15	Budapest, Lviv, Ternopil, Budapest	\$1,397	Swissair
JUNE 22	HOPAK	21	Kosice, Presov, Uzhorod, Lviv, Yalta Odessa, Kiev, Chernyshiv, Kaniv	\$1,795	Lufthansa
JULY 1	RUTA II	17	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv Ternopil, Budapest	\$1,545	Lufthansa
JULY 9	YAVIR	17	Budapest, Lviv, Yalta, Kiev Kaniv, Lviv, Prague	\$1,598	Lufthansa
JULY 15	OREL	16	Poland - visiting relatives - Krakow, Lviv, Budapest	\$1,289	K.L.M.
JULY 30	KASHTAN	18	Budapest, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev Kaniv, Moscow	\$1,670	Swissair
AUG. 6	ZIRKA	19	Moscow, Lviv, Sochi, Kiev, Kaniv Leningrad, Petrodvorets	\$1,788	Finnair
AUG. 16	ARKAN	18	Leningrad, Lviv, Ternopil, Uzhorod Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck Rothenburg, Heidelberg	\$1,988	Lufthansa
AUG. 21	CARAVAN	19	Moscow, Lviv, Yalta, Samarkand Tashkent, Kiev, Kaniv	\$1,795	Lufthansa
SEPT. 16	MINI-TOUR	12	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv, Moscow	\$1,263	Lufthansa
SEPT. 25	OSIN	15	Moscow, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev, Moscow	\$1,280	Swissair
OCT. 14	MINI-LVIV II	10	Budapest, Lviv, Budapest	\$1,112	K.L.M.

REAL ESTATE

OPEN TO SERVICE YOUR REAL ESTATE NEEDS!

ELOISE & NICK POPOVICH
REALTOR/REALTOR — Associate
proudly introduce to you:



850 N.W. HARBOR BLVD.
PORT CHARLOTTE, FL 33952
Phone: 1-813-629-3179

CONDO LIVING

at a reduced price. The seller has dropped the price from \$58,900 to \$55,900 on this one bedroom, one bath, fully furnished unit. It features an intercom security system, elevator, private balcony, pool, tennis court, and a community room. PORT No. 128

Building Sites — 80 x 125 on paved streets \$2,300 and up; some with terms. PL-3

FATIMA — LOURDES
Pilgrimage and vacation tour of PORTUGAL and SPAIN
JUNE 4-19

FATIMA — SALAMANCA — BURGOS — LOURDES — ZARAGOZA
MADRID/TOLEDO — CORDOBA — SEVILLE — CASCAIS/LISBON
Rev. Basil BUCHEK, Spiritual Director
George SHTOHRYN, Escort T. W. A. \$1,396

BRAZILIAN SPRING
and BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 8

SAO PAULO — CURITIBA — PRUDENTOPOLIS — IGUASSU FALLS
BUENOS AIRES — RIO DE JANEIRO
Petro BOKALO, Escort Varig \$1,779

ITINERARIES AND PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE

TO: KOBASNIUK TRAVEL INC., 157 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10003

I am interested in the following 1985 Tour _____ departing USA on _____
No. persons _____, please send me detailed information.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
Street City State Zip Code

Area Code: _____ Tel. No. _____

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Monthly reports for December

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER, 30, 1984	19,638	52,963	6,955	79,556

GAINS IN DECEMBER 1984

New members	89	125	70	284
Reinstated	25	62	5	92
Transferred in	—	13	—	13
Change class in	6	8	—	14
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	7	—	7

TOTALS GAINS: 120 215 75 410

LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1984

Suspended	29	34	31	94
Transferred out	1	13	—	14
Change of class out	13	8	—	21
Transferred to adults	3	—	—	3
Died	2	80	—	82
Cash surrender	20	55	—	75
Endowment matured	45	53	—	98
Fully paid-up	59	129	—	188
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated	—	—	19	19

TOTAL LOSSES:

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

GAINS IN DECEMBER 1984

Paid up	112	199	—	311
Extended insurance	69	68	—	137

TOTAL GAINS: 181 267 — 448

LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1984

Died	—	27	—	27
Cash surrender	11	19	—	30
Reinstated	2	7	—	9
Lapsed	5	5	—	10

TOTAL LOSSES: 18 58 — 76

TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP

AS OF DECEMBER 31 1984 19,749 53,015 6,980 79,744

WALTER SOCHAN

Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR DECEMBER 1984

DUES FROM MEMBERS	\$258,895.58
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	87,538.62
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$314,324.19
Real Estate	51,885.36
Mortgage Loans	25,784.24
Certificate Loans	4,174.42
Stocks	2,343.10
Banks	1,644.62
Loan To Ukrainian National	
Urban Renewal Corporation	215,317.00
Total	\$615,472.93
Refunds:	
Taxes-Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$11,694.67
Taxes — Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	60
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,065.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	2,754.34
Official Publication "Svoboda"	16,945.70
Donation Ret'd	500.00
Investment Expense Ret'd	125.00
Postage Ret'd	9.35
Total	\$33,094.66
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$25,000.00
Donations To Emergency Fund	7,770.33
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia"	1,506.00
Reinsurance Recovered	219.00

Accrual Of Discount On Bonds	17,848.63
Total	\$52,343.96
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$133,160.35
Mortgages Repaid	92,000.59
Certificate Loans Repaid	6,906.98
Printing Plant	9,667.70
Real Estate	19,268.90
Electronic Data Processing Equipment	2,436.32
Total	\$263,440.84
Income For December 1984	\$1,310,786.59

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1984

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders	\$56,785.83
Endowment Matured	157,813.33
Death Benefits	76,351.60
Interest On Death Benefits	101.82
Payor Death Benefits	415.49
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	2,711.36
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,560.00
Total	\$295,739.43
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	78,306.57
"Svoboda" Operation	87,594.68
Official Publication — "Svoboda"	65,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$3,395.16
Medical Inspections	186.30
Reward To Branch Secretaries	200.00
Reward To Branch Organizers	11,867.50
Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers	164.60
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	375.00
Field Conferences	9,219.17
Total	\$25,407.73
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salaries Of Executive Officers	\$12,458.33
Salaries Of Office Employees	29,410.37
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	8,744.89
Employee Pension Plan Premiums	115,317.00
Taxes — Federal, State and City On Employee Wages	16,398.42
Tax- Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan On Employee Wages	1.20
Total	\$182,330.21
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$151.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	3,897.06
Books And Periodicals	354.81
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	35.00
General Office Maintenance	1,078.21
Insurance Department Fees	132.60
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	164.63
Postage	4,855.42
Printing And Stationery	885.77
Rental Of Equipment And Services	379.65
Telephone, Telegraph	2,550.93
Traveling Expenses — General	4,033.53
Total	\$18,518.61
Miscellaneous:	
Expenses Of Annual Session	\$184.04
Amortization Of Premiums On Bonds	7,417.87
Depreciation On Printing Plant And Equipment	12,104.02
Depreciation Of Real Estate	18,075.15
Accrued Interest On Bonds	2,496.53
Donation	18,837.48
Total	\$59,115.09
Investments:	
Bonds	\$520,091.98
Mortgages	63,000.00
Stock	2,323.10
Certificate Loans	10,929.42
Real Estate	11,218.29
Total	\$607,562.79
Disbursements For December 1984	\$1,419,575.11

(Continued on page 15)

The Donetske...

(Continued from page 7)

1950s. The policy reversal that occurred at this time reflected a desire to husband existing reserves of oil and natural gas. Instead of increasing, however, coal production has fallen steadily. In 1978, for example, total output was 724 million tons, and the figure dropped to 716 million tons in 1980.

At the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the ambitious target of 770-800 million tons of coal a year by 1985 was set — a goal that has, from the outset, been revealed to be unrealistic. The annual plans have been revised accordingly, but even these lower expectations cannot be met. This year, total coal output in the first nine months stood at 535 million tons, which is slightly below the total for the same period in 1983. If current rates of production are maintained, output for the whole year may be expected to reach about 717 million tons — far less than the 770 million tons it should, in theory, be approaching if the long-term plan is to be fulfilled. Small wonder, then, that CPSU Secretary General Konstantin Chernenko commented recently that the coal industry had not yet "mastered its planned targets."

The main reason, it seems, for the problems in the industry is the low rate of productivity in the Donetske coal field. Of late, the Soviet press has frequently spoken about difficulties of mining there. Even in the 1970s, productivity was less than half the average in all other underground coal fields in the Soviet Union and only about 15 percent of that in the Siberian

strip mines. Since conditions in the Donetske field have deteriorated further over the past few years, it is possible that the gap between the Donetske and other coal fields is now even wider.

There are large reserves of quality coal in the strip mines in the eastern parts of the USSR: the Kuznetsk Basin, the Kansk-Achinsk Basin and the Irkutsk Basin, to name but three. The Kuznetsk and the Pechora basins have also accounted for virtually all recent increases in production of coking coal. Thus, it is on the cards that, when the next five-year plan is drawn up, the role of the Donetske Basin in the Soviet coal industry will suffer a further decline. Even allowing for the higher transport costs of delivering Siberian coal to the European USSR, it is now economically more viable to rely on the eastern mines to raise coal production.

That the Soviet authorities are, indeed, following such a course is evident from the recent development of such Siberian coal fields as the Kansk-Achinsk Basin, which is reported to have thick seams of high quality coal close to the surface. About 40 million tons of coal will have been mined there in 1984. A new deposit of hard coal has been discovered in Yakutia, with estimated reserves of 3 billion tons.

The demise of the Donetske coal field would mark the end of an era for Ukraine's coal industry. There are two other coal fields in the republic, but neither can be compared in value with the Donetske Basin. The Dnipro field is quite large, but the strip mining of brown coal is evidently interfering with agricultural production there. The Lviv-Volhynia Basin, on the other hand, accounts for only about 7 percent of Ukraine's total coal production, and reserves are not expected to last for more than about two decades.

In 1984, the Donetske coal field will probably account for about 28 percent of the USSR's coal production, which, although a decline from its former dominance, still represents a substantial total. Nevertheless, the problem of deep mines with thin seams remains: roof cave-ins, explosions and other accidents will become more frequent in an industry that has traditionally been beset by both accidents and labor shortages.

The future of coal in the USSR's energy balance will be dependent largely on increased output from the Siberian strip mines. Whether the Donetske coal field lasts for another 10 years or another 30, its position will diminish. The analogy with some of the coal mines in South Yorkshire should not go unnoticed. (Donetske is a sister city of Sheffield, the headquarters of Arthur Scargill, the leader of the British miners.) The future of coal in both countries is not in doubt — only the location of the industry itself.

Monthly reports...

(Continued from page 14)

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
		Fund:	
Cash	\$361,504.15	Life Insurance	\$51,369,833.24
Bonds	38,455,837.08	Fraternal	202,271.83
Stocks	584,436.69	Orphans	315,408.63
Mortgage Loans	3,025,098.64	Old Age Home	148,233.36
Certificate Loans	797,234.85	Emergency	98,908.65
Real Estate	704,931.08		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	205,613.22		
Equipment	8,000,000.00		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.			
Total	\$52,134,655.71	Total	\$52,134,655.71

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

THE FIVE BEST IN DECEMBER 1984

Districts:	Chairman:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa.	P. Tarnawsky	390
2. Chicago, Ill.	M. Olszansky	167
3. New York, N. Y.	M. Chomanczuk	124
4. Detroit, Mich.	R. Tatarskyj	115
5. Shamokin, Pa.	T. Butrey	110

Branch:	Secretary:	Members:
1. 231 Camden, N. J.	P. Pitner	106
2. 26 Toms River, N. J.	Katherine Prowe	40
3. 42 Passaic, N. J.	J. Blycha	40
4. 269 Exton, Pa.	Christ. Fuga-Herbey	39
5. 316 Rochester, N. Y.	W. Hawrylak	36

Organizer:	Branch:	Members:
1. W. Pastuszek	231	112
2. Christ. Fuga-Herbey	269	39
3. W. Hawrylak	316	36
4. Kvitka Steciuk	25	35
5. Aleksandra Dolnycky	434	33

Total Number of New Members for 12 months of 1984 2,190
Total Amount of Life Insurance in 1984 \$9,654,500

Stefan Hawrysz
Supreme Organizer

Chronicle...

(Continued from page 2)

to them by the Communists.

• On January 6 of this year, Rumanian national flags were hung on the territory of Moldavia: in the cities of Soroki and Kalarash, the villages of Lensheny and Gidigich, as well as in the town of Komrat. For this action the KGB is accusing the Ukrainian nationalists and the Rumanian Revival Group.

• A campaign to learn the Russian language has begun in Transcarpathian Ukraine. And so, a number of teachers (KGB agents) — among them the vice-principal of the Pryborzhavsky high school in the Irshavsk district, Zakarpatska region, and a teacher from the Vynohradovsky high school, announced that one day a week people must speak only Russian.

• Fifty-four men, among them 18 Jehovah's Witnesses, were convicted in Transcarpathian Ukraine for refusing to serve in the Soviet Army. Five men had been sentenced previously.

KLK UKRAINIAN AMERICAN SKI CLUB

IS SPONSORING A

WINTER TENNIS PARTY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd 1985; from 7 PM - 11 PM at the COLUMBIA RACQUET CLUB, Columbia Turnpike, Florham Park, N. J.

Adults: \$12.00 Children under 14 — \$6.00

TENNIS — BUFFET — FRIENDS

Register by February 20.

For information and reservation write or call:

ALEXANDER POPOVICH

251 Kingsland Terrace

South Orange, N. J. 07079

(201) 763-9331

(212) 269-6500

All tennis lovers invited

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1985/86

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and Student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than APRIL 1, 1985. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N. J. 07302

ATTENTIONS! APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED WITHOUT ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ATTACHED WILL NOT BE PROCESSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 23

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, will hold a free computer science careers workshop at 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. in the seminar room of the Basilid Library. Participants will learn about computer technology and applications and job availability in the field, and will gain hands-on experience. To reserve a space or for more information, call the Admissions Office at (215) 884-2216.

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Sports Club of Pittsburgh is organizing a ski trip to the Hidden Valley Ski Resort in Somerset, Pa. The total cost, \$25, includes transportation, \$4; a ski lesson, \$5; ski rentals, \$6; and lift ticket, \$10. The deadline for signing up is February 16 and a \$5 deposit, refundable until February 19, is required. For more information, please call Greg Manasterski at (412) 375-0885 or Myron Spak at (412) 361-3037.

Thursday, February 28

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will sponsor a bus trip to the Tropicana Casino in Atlantic City, N.J. The buses will leave Manor, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, at 5:30 p.m. and return at 12:30 a.m. The trip, which is open to the public, will cost \$12.50 per person. \$12 in coins will be refunded to each person

along with a \$5 meal voucher. For reservations and pre-payment, please call Ilene Newborn, at (215) 885-2360 ext. 69.

ONGOING

CLEVELAND: The F.A.C. Gallery, 5244 State Road, is featuring the works of artist Swyrydenko through Thursday, February 28. Gallery hours: Monday through Friday, 4 p.m. - 9 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. For more information call (216) 351-4534.

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.

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.

NOTICE

THE SVOBODA PRESS ADMINISTRATION

hereby informs all organizations and individuals that the administration will not accept any advertisements

if previous bills are not paid.

- Individuals letters concerning unpaid bills will not be sent.
- All bills must be paid within 15 days after the publication of an advertisement.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

We cover it all.
Can you afford not to subscribe?

I would like to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly for _____ year(s) (Subscription rates: \$5 per year for UNA members, \$8 for non-members)
My name is _____
belong to UNA Branch: _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip code _____

GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

In addition, I would like to give a friend one year's subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly
His/her name is _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip code _____
I enclose a check for \$ _____

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

To stage "Madame Butterfly" in Ukrainian

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Lysenko Opera company will present the North American premier performance in Ukrainian of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" in New York and Philadelphia.

The company, formerly the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble of New York, will perform the opera in Philadelphia on Sunday, March 24, at 3 p.m. at the Keswick Theater, 291 Keswick Ave., Glenside, Pa., and again in New York on Sunday, March 31, at 3 p.m. in the High School for Fashion Industries, 225 W. 24th St.

"Madame Butterfly" has been

performed in Ukrainian in opera theaters in Kiev, Lviv and Odessa, but never before in Ukrainian in North America.

At its world premier on February 17, 1904, at La Scala in Rome, the opera was booed by the audience. However, after certain revisions were made by Puccini and Ukrainian soprano Solomea Krushelnyska was engaged for the leading role, the opera became a success.

In the future, the Lysenko Opera Company plans to stage Lysenko's "Nataika Poltavka," Nicholas Arkas's "Kateryna" and Peter Sokalsky's "Taras Bulba."

Yale offers Ukrainian course

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The Department of Slavic languages and literatures at Yale University recently announced that this summer's course in elementary Ukrainian will run from June 14 to August 15. Classes will meet daily at 8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

The course is open to college students and qualified high school students, and depending on enrollment, will be offered as a tutorial or as a lecture.

For a catalogue and application

form write to: Yale Summer and Special Programs, 53 Wall St. third floor, P.O. Box 2145 Yale Station, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520. For more information call Michael M. Naydan, assistant professor and head of instruction in the Yale Summer Slavic Program, at (203) 436-1851.

Another Ukrainian language course will be offered in the fall semester if there is sufficient enrollment.

Fraternal congress...

(Continued from page 5)

writing a biography of a great fraternal leader; constructing a photo exhibit of activities of a fraternal group; completing a dramatic production, etc.

Any student in a public or private school in the Maryland-District of Columbia area is eligible to compete, and completed projects must be submitted to high school social studies teachers by Friday, April 12.

Students' entries also enable them to be considered for a \$350 scholarship to be awarded for local history and a \$250 scholarship to be granted for national or world history. Other prizes will be

available, too, for noteworthy projects.

All entries will be judged by a board of historians who work in area high schools and colleges, and projects will be exhibited at Towson State University.

For additional information, students should contact their social studies teachers, or the following representatives of the Ukrainian National Association in Maryland: John Malko (301) 675-6475, or Paul Fenchak, (301) 252-3051.

The contest program was developed by Mr. Fenchak, publicity director of the Maryland-District of Columbia Fraternal Congress, in order to stimulate interest in fraternal history.

FUNNY TEARS

a collection of short stories

by MYKOLA PONEDILOK

in English translation from the original Ukrainian.

Illustrations by EKO (Edward Kozak) and Halyna Mazepa.

To order send \$10.00 plus \$1.00 postage to:

Svoboda Book Store
30 Montgomery St.
Jersey City, N. J. 07302

(New Jersey residents add 6% sales tax)

ADVERTISING RATES

SVOBODA UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY

AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

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

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

If the advertisement requires a photo reproduction there is an additional charge as follows:

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

Deadlines for submitting advertisements:

Svoboda: two days prior to desired publication date.

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

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies