

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## A glimpse of Soviet reality

### Stricter laws on "parasitism" enacted in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The attention of Western observers has recently been drawn to what is unmistakably a renewed campaign to buttress law and order in the Soviet Union.

On December 11, Pravda published a report on a session of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that discussed letters sent by citizens to the Central Committee and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet complaining about crime and corruption and suggesting ways of "strengthening state, labor, and production discipline and actively applying legislative and public-countermeasures against violators."<sup>1</sup>

Several days later a front-page editorial in the government newspaper Izvestia was devoted to the same topic. It said that readers had written to the newspaper "protesting vigorously against instances of bureaucracy and red tape and violations of Soviet laws." According to the editorial, "questions concerning the need to strengthen law and order in our cities and towns are pointedly brought up in the letters."<sup>2</sup>

Now the new leadership has issued a series of decrees imposing higher fines and longer sentences for those convicted of embezzlement, speculation and other economic crimes.<sup>3</sup>

At the same time, the Soviet press has been detailing cases of fraud, corruption and bureaucratic incompetence in various parts of the Soviet Union. On December 11, for example, Izvestia carried an article by the Donetsk Oblast prosecutor V. Kniavez discussing theft and economic mismanagement at local collective and state farms and industrial enterprises. Another article in the newspaper revealed the embezzlement of funds from the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments and described the punishment meted out to two of the organization's top functionaries.

This get-tough approach, which Western commentators have linked to the new general secretary of the CPSU, Yuri V. Andropov, is hardly a novel phenomenon. Anyone familiar with the Soviet press is aware that the expose genre — particularly on the subject of economic crimes and cover-ups — is a more or less permanent feature of the Soviet printed media. Indeed, the authorities view this type of journalism as a form of civic education.

Similarly, the Soviet Union is noted for its constant campaigns to mobilize

the population. Approximately a year ago, in the fall of 1981, a campaign was launched against corruption in the retail trade and consumer services sector, most probably because of the growing shortages of food and consumer goods in recent years.<sup>4</sup>

For the most part, the campaign approach to solving social and economic problems — exhortations in the press, the periodical dispatch by newspapers of "raiding parties" to trouble spots, and even the dismissal of bureaucrats — has not proven very effective in the long run. It remains to be seen whether the present Andropov-inspired clean-up will produce the desired results. The recent replacement of Nikolai A. Shchelokov as minister of internal affairs does indicate, however, that Mr. Andropov has broken with the policy of virtually guaranteeing the tenure of cadres in the upper echelons of the party and government, which was a marked characteristic of the Brezhnev era.<sup>5</sup>

An interesting sidelight on the latest law and order crackdown is the stricter legislation that has recently been adopted in Ukraine covering the broad area of "parasitism." The last session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet ratified a decree of the Presidium of that body adopted on November 16 and titled "On the Introduction of Amendments and Supplements to the Criminal Code and Some Other Legislative Acts of the Ukrainian SSR."<sup>6</sup>

The title of the decree gives no indication of its contents, but the speech of deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Valentina S. Shevchenko at the session sheds some light on the considerations that led to the adoption of the new legislation. Ms. Shevchenko refers to "the justified indignation of honest workers aroused by individual citizens who avoid work, who try to get from society as much as possible while giving it

(Continued on page 13)

1. Pravda, December 11, 1982.
2. "Pisma trudiashchikhsia," Izvestia, December 14, 1982.
3. Izvestia, December 19, 1982. See also Reuters, December 18, 1982.
4. Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Sovieta RSFSR, No. 38, September 24, 1981, pp. 763-4. See also RL 464/81, "New Legislation against Under-the-Counter Trading," November 19, 1981, and RL 182/82, "Execution of Deputy Fisheries Minister Revealed in Soviet Press," April 29, 1982.
5. See Robert E. Blackwell, Jr., "Cadres Policy in the Brezhnev Era," "Problems of Communism," Vol. 28, No. 2, March-April, 1979, pp. 29-42.
6. Radianska Ukraina, December 1, 1982.

## Lame duck Congress stalls \$44 million radio appropriation

WASHINGTON — Action on the \$44 million appropriation for the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty requested by the Reagan administration was foreclosed during the lame duck session of Congress because of the threat of a filibuster by Sen. Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Claiming procedural difficulties, Sen. Weicker overrode special appeals from President Ronald Reagan and National Security Advisor William P. Clark, with the complaint that the request came "at the last moment not by a senator but by the administration."

Nevertheless, Sen. Weicker did manage to find the time and money to pass similar late amendments: funds to finance a "new combined survey of men's and women's apparel" and a

special \$20 million loan guarantee for a Georgetown, S.C., steel mill, both within his subcommittee's jurisdiction. This fact was highlighted in an Evans and Novak commentary in the Washington Post (January 3), which condemned the filibuster, asserting that this action by the Senate conveyed the wrong message to countries fighting for freedom.

The amendment for the funds was proposed jointly by Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), ranking minority member.

In support of the budget request, according to the December 16, 1982, Congressional Record, Sen. Percy stated that:

"...In 1980 the Voice of America had

(Continued on page 3)

## UNA Organizing Department reports successful December

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Organizing Department of the Ukrainian National Association reported that the December 1982 organizing campaign was an extraordinary success with the enrollment of 592 members insured for a total of \$1.38 million.

The department also reported that the fall organizing campaign, for which a quota of 1,000 new members had been set, surpassed this amount, bringing in 1,049 new UNA membership applications.

The breakdown for the three months of the campaign is as follows: October — 210 new members; November — 247; December — 592.

The Philadelphia UNA District, which is chaired by Petro Tarnawsky, once again led the way in organizing efforts by providing the UNA with 103 new members during the month of December and 428 during the entire year. The Organizing Department noted that this was the 18th time that the Philadelphia District was tops — among all 30 UNA districts throughout the United States and Canada — in organizing efforts.

Other districts that excelled in enrolling new UNA'ers were: the Chicago District, headed by Michael Olshansky, with 64 new members in December, and a total of 167 for 1982; the Detroit District, headed by Roman Tatarsky — 53 members in December, 167 for the year; and the New York District, headed by Mykola Chomanczuk — 51 members in December, 211 for the year.

Other successful districts were: the Newark, N.J., District, headed by Julian Baraniuk — 40 members in December,

140 in 1982; and the Jersey City, N.J., District, headed by Walter Bilyk — 25 members in December, 107 for the year.

The Organizing Department also commended those districts that had fulfilled their respective annual quotas by 75 percent or more and their chairmen. The nine districts are: Pittsburgh, Pa., Andrew Julia, chairman; Lehigh Valley, Pa., Anna Haras; Newark, N.J., Mr. Baraniuk; Jersey City, N.J., Mr. Bilyk; Montreal, Tekla Moroz; Niagara, Ont., Bohdan Dolishny; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Roman

(Continued on page 5)

## New bishop's consecration planned for Rome

VATICAN CITY — The Very Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn CSsR of Saskatoon, Sask., the newly nominated apostolic exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in France, will be consecrated bishop on January 30, during the Synod of Hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The synod will begin January 30 and will continue through February 12. The consecration will be held in Rome in the St. Sophia Sobor at 4 p.m. Patriarch Josyf will preside; he will be assisted by Metropolitans Stephen Sulyk of the United States and Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada.

The installation of the new bishop as exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in France will take place February 15.

## Dissident profile

### Danylo Shumuk: 37 years in prisons

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian writer Danylo Shumuk, who is said to be gravely ill after recently beginning a five-year exile term, was first imprisoned in 1933, when he was but 18 years old, by Polish authorities. Incredibly, in the 50 years since then, he has spent 37 years in Soviet and Polish jails. And this does not include the 18 months spent in a German POW camp. He has suffered for his beliefs and convictions, first for being a dedicated Communist and then for taking an active part in the Ukrainian liberation struggle as a non-combatant instructor in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

Danylo Lavrentevych Shumuk was born in western Ukraine on December 28, 1914. Little is known of his early childhood. In 1933 he was arrested by the Polish administration in western Ukraine for being a Communist. Sentenced to 10 years, he was freed in 1939 after western Ukraine came under Soviet control following the invasion that year of Poland by both the Nazis and the Soviets.

Yet, Mr. Shumuk was not to remain at liberty very long. On May 15, 1941, despite his membership in the Communist Party, Mr. Shumuk was arrested and sent to a penal labor colony.

When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union the following month, Mr. Shumuk was automatically transferred into a penal battalion to fight at the front. One of thousands of Red Army soldiers captured by the Germans during a 1941 battle, he spent 18 months in a German POW camp. Finally, in early 1943, he managed to escape.

Disillusioned with communism, Mr. Shumuk became a partisan with the UPA, then fighting a two-front war against the Soviets and the Nazis. In December 1944, he was arrested by Soviet forces and sentenced to death, which was later commuted to 20 years at hard labor.

In August 1956, Mr. Shumuk was amnestied as were thousands of other Ukrainian prisoners locked up in the gulag by Stalin. He returned to Dnipropetrovsk.

In 1957, he was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The real reason for his arrest, however, was his staunch refusal to become a KGB informer.

Details of the 1957 case were provided by Valentyn Moroz in his well-known piece, "Report from the Beria Reserve."



Danylo Shumuk

According to Mr. Moroz, now living in Canada, Mr. Shumuk was illegally detained for two days by the KGB during which time a Major Sverdlov proposed that he use his "spotless reputation among ex-prisoners" to inform. When Mr. Shumuk refused, he was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp.

Released in 1967, Mr. Shumuk spent the next five years writing his memoirs, which were released in the United States by Smoloskyp Publishers in 1974, under the title "Beyond the Eastern Horizon."

In January 1972, the KGB confiscated a second volume of memoirs. This time, Mr. Shumuk was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen camp to be followed by five years' internal exile. In 1974, Mr. Shumuk wrote a statement to Soviet authorities renouncing his Soviet citizenship.

Throughout his many years in Soviet labor camps, Mr. Shumuk has been active in organizing strikes, protests and appeals. But the long ordeals have all but ruined his health. Plagued by stomach ulcers and neuralgia, Mr. Shumuk was forced to perform physical labor.

In the summer of 1979 he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while in the labor camp. Recently, Amnesty International put Mr. Shumuk on its urgent action list because of his rapidly failing health. Mr. Shumuk, now 68, is due to be released in 1988.

### Shcharansky reported weak and gravely ill

PARIS — Avital Shcharansky, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, appealed to President François Mitterrand on January 12 to ask Soviet leaders to free her husband, reported *The New York Times*.

"I hope President Mitterrand can act quickly," she said during an interview on French television. "If not, I'm afraid it will be death."

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years' imprisonment on charges of spying for the Central Intelligence Agency. (The charge was denied

by the United States.) He has been on a hunger strike for three and a half months.

During a news conference, Mrs. Shcharansky said that she learned that her husband was being force-fed every three days. She added that no one had seen him or received a letter from him in a year, and that the authorities had denied the dissident's mother the right to see him.

"He must be in such a state that they don't dare show him to his mother," she said.

## Polish junta continues to arrest Solidarity activists, supporters

WARSAW — Solidarity activists are still being arrested in Poland despite the government's December 30 suspension of the basic provisions of martial law, reported *The New York Times* on January 10.

The largest recent round-up came just before the New Year when the police seized what they said was an underground printing facility near the city of Poznan that was directed by an art historian and a history lecturer, both of whom had been released from internment earlier.

Fifteen underground activists were arrested in connection with the printing operation, authorities said. Last week, the *Times* said, Polish state television presented a special program on the underground operation, shown after the nightly news, that prominently featured the possession of scarce imported food by the group.

Because of the tight control over information in the official press, it is difficult to estimate how many people have been arrested since the government began its moves in mid-December to suspend martial law. Authorities have said that there are still more than 1,500 people in jail for opposing martial law.

In the last several weeks there have been brief reports by the Polish news agency PAP announcing various police actions.

### Christian activist spurns KGB bribe

MOSCOW — A Soviet Christian activist has refused the KGB's offer to leave the country because one of the conditions would force him to renounce his activities at a televised news conference, reported *East/West News*.

Igor Ogurov, who is currently serving a five-year internal-exile term, has already spent more than 13 years in Soviet prisons. He is the founder of the underground All-Russian Christian-Social Union for the Liberation of Nations.

According to Soviet sources, the secret police asked Mr. Ogurov to work as an agent abroad. But he would first have to confess his guilt on television, and promise he would do nothing to harm the Soviet Union once he emigrated.

Mr. Ogurov, a resident of Leningrad and an Oriental specialist, turned down the offer.

They include the capture of two underground political organizations that produced and distributed leaflets in Gdansk, with at least nine arrests; the "liquidation" of two other centers for distributing literature in Warsaw, with at least three arrests; the round-up of a similar group in Leszno, with at least five arrests; the seizure of an underground Solidarity radio station in the southwestern city of Kedzierzyn-Kozle, with "several" arrests; and the capture of a wanted Solidarity leader, Stanislaw Zablocki, who headed the strike committee in the Szczecin shipyards.

In addition, the *Times* reported that underground publications circulating here charge that a number of Solidarity activists have been "interned to the army" — that is, conscripted or called up from the military reserve and put into labor battalions.

While the authorities released a large number of internees, they also announced the formal arrest of seven key Solidarity leaders who had been among those held.

The seven were being investigated on charges that they were plotting to overthrow the state. In September, similar charges, which could carry the death penalty, were brought against five leaders of the dissident intellectual group, known by its initials as KOR. The five had served as advisors in the early stages of the growth of the independent trade union.

### Soviet Baptists are sentenced

ELKHART, Ind. — Reports from the Soviet Union indicate that five Soviet Baptists were sentenced for religious activities in two separate trials in late November, according to the International Representation for the Council of Evangelical Baptist Churches of the Soviet Union, Inc.

In Kirovhrad, Ukraine, Pastor Ivan Antonov, 63, was sentenced to five years in a labor camp to be followed by five years' internal exile. He has already served a total of 18 years for his faith.

Last May, his son Pavel, 25, received a three-year sentence.

The four other Baptists were tried in Pavlodar. Sentenced were Ewald Firdman, 44, (five years in a labor camp); Dmitri Enns, 29, (five years); Maya Kabys, 29, (three years); and Alexander Razumovsky, 24, (three years).

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## Amnesty International places Shumuk on special-action list

LONDON — Amnesty International, the human-rights watchdog group based here, recently placed ailing Ukrainian political prisoner Danylo Shumuk on its special-action list.

Mr. Shumuk, who is currently in the first year of a five-year exile term in northwest Kazakhstan, completed a 10-year labor-camp term last year. Last September the 68-year-old dissident suffered a stomach hemorrhage and had to be hospitalized.

According to AI, he was released from the hospital on October 19, but continues to suffer from anemia, abdominal pain and distorted vision. It is not known what treatment he received in the hospital. Mr. Shumuk reportedly underwent two operations earlier, but the date and nature of that surgery is not known.

In putting the ailing dissident on its special action list, AI urged those concerned to send letters or telegrams to Soviet officials asking that Mr. Shumuk be released under Article 100 of the Soviet Penal Code, which states that convicted persons suffering from a grave illness which prevents them from serving further punishment may be released by a court.

Mr. Shumuk was first arrested in 1933 in the then Polish-ruled part of Ukraine for membership in the Communist Party. Released in 1938, he joined the Soviet Army and, during the occupation, was captured by the Germans.

Having escaped after 18 months, Mr. Shumuk joined the underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which was fighting for Ukrainian independence from both Germany and the USSR.

In December 1944, he was arrested by the Soviets and subsequently sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.

Amnestied in 1956, Mr. Shumuk continued to be harassed by the KGB. He was re-arrested in 1957 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment because of his alleged association with Ukrainian nationalists.

In 1972, he was arrested again, this time drawing a 15-year labor-camp and exile sentence.

In 1978, Mr. Shumuk became seriously ill and was believed to be suffering from stomach cancer. Despite his age and infirmity, Mr. Shumuk was forced to serve out his labor-camp term and is now in exile where, according to AI, he is still being required to work.

## Dissident discloses KGB threat

MOSCOW — The head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International said on January 5 that he had been threatened with arrest unless he renounced his "anti-Soviet activities" and agreed to report on all his contacts with foreigners, reported The New York Times.

Georgi Vladimov, a non-conformist writer and dissident, said the warning was issued in the course of two days of questioning by the KGB at Lefortovo Prison, to which he was summoned in connection with pending cases against two jailed dissidents.

He said a KGB official, Col. Aleksei Gubinsky, told him on January 4 and again the following day that the authorities had enough material to start legal proceedings against him, and suggested that Mr. Vladimov write a letter denouncing his "anti-Soviet activities," describing his connections with foreigners in Moscow and abroad and pledging to desist from such activities in the future.

Mr. Vladimov said Mr. Gubinsky set January 20 as the deadline for the letter. But Mr. Vladimov said he told officials that he would write no such letter.

## Lame duck...

(Continued from page 1)

a budget of \$86 million. The Soviets by comparison spent an estimated \$800 million on international broadcasting. For the same year, if you add together the VOA budget with the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty budget, the United States spent \$176 million on international broadcasting. That means that the Soviet Union together with its satellites spent a total of nearly five times as much on international broadcasting as the United States. An indication of what this means is that last year the Voice of America had a total of six high-powered transmitters. The Eastern bloc and the USSR by comparison had 47."

"...In making clear our position on the vital issues of our day, by explaining the ideals and hopes that shape our nation, we can instill in the peoples of the world an understanding of and interest in our democratic experience..."

"If we would just be tackling \$44 million on the military defense bill, you would hardly be able to find it. But here the impact is tremendous. The hope and encouragement it offers to Americans of ethnic origin is to indicate that we have not forgotten the fact that truth is the most powerful weapon we have, and truth must be gotten behind the Iron Curtain and elsewhere, into those countries that are deprived of the truth. The very fact that the Soviet Union

spends more to blot out and blank out and jam our broadcasts than we do to make the broadcasts themselves is an important factor."

Sen. Pell was quoted in the Congressional Record as saying:

"America's radios are competing in a world which has become keenly aware of the demands of the information age, and which is devoting increasing resources to the war of ideas. America's radios have no high-powered transmitters; they lag substantially in hours of broadcast and languages aired; they operate language services sometimes with half the number of personnel employed for the same amount of time by the BBC and other major services. It is past time to redress the balance — in our favor."

In his statement Sen. Percy also named the many ethnic organizations which had contacted his office in support of the amendment, including the following Ukrainian organizations: Ukrainian National Information Service, Illinois Division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Human Rights Committee in Philadelphia, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and the Chicago Chapter of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Several other Ukrainian organizations and individuals contacted other legislators as well.

## Reception on Capitol Hill will commemorate Ukrainian independence



Rep. Samuel Stratton



Rep. Don Ritter

WASHINGTON — On January 26, the U.S. Congress will commemorate the 65th anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service. Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa) and Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) will sponsor a reception to be held from 6 to 8:30 p.m. in Room B223 of the Longworth House Office Building.

Senators and representatives of the U.S. Congress, representatives of the diplomatic corps, various government agencies and the ethnic community are expected to attend.

This reception is one of hundreds throughout the United States in which more than 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent and their guests will recall that on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian National Republic declared its independence from the Russian empire, and that exactly one year later the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic merged into one sovereign state of the Ukrainian people in a historic ceremony in Kiev.

All Ukrainians planning to attend this reception are urged to notify their senators and congressmen, requesting their participation in this commemoration, said the UNIS.

## Hierarchs' appeal: January 22

*Appeal of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy on the observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.*

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people through their legitimate government, the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev, proclaimed the renewal of a sovereign and independent state, and on January 22, 1919, proclaimed the merger of Western Ukraine or Halychyna (Galicia) into an all-embracing, sovereign Ukrainian Independent State, which as we all know, after three years of heroic struggle in its defense, succumbed to the numerically superior military forces of Communist Russia.

The alien Communist power destroyed the Ukrainian national state by replacing it with a puppet regime under the name of the "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic." This "government" is not a true government of the Ukrainian people, but an instrument by which the Soviet Russian colonial government oppresses and persecutes the Ukrainian people.

But the true ideal of Ukrainian independence lives on in the communities on all continents as well as in the hearts and minds of the Ukrainian people in captive Ukraine: witness the writings, memoranda, appeals and trials of dissidents in present-day Ukraine.

The anniversary of Ukrainian independence has been solemnly observed by Ukrainians in the free world ever since the destruction of the independent Ukrainian state. This tradition has been kept alive especially in the United States, not only by Ukrainian American communities, but also by the U.S. Congress, and the many governors and mayors who issue annual proclamations in their states and cities in honor of Ukrainian independence.

Just as July 4 commemorating American independence is a day important in American history, so too for us of Ukrainian descent and origin is January 22. Blessed as we are here in the United States with the fullness of independence and freedom, it is incumbent upon us to commemorate the declaration of freedom in Ukraine, the land of our fathers and ancestors.

Therefore, we direct our parishes, schools and all other institutions in the United States to observe January 22 as our national holiday. All Ukrainian Catholic schools should arrange appropriate programs, concerts and other public gatherings.

Our observances of January 22 in America will certainly be known in Ukraine via international broadcasts. Our brothers and sisters in captive Ukraine will thereby be encouraged in their ongoing struggle against the oppressor and for the rebirth of a new independence which they, under the law of God, rightfully deserve.

**Stephen**  
Archbishop-Metropolitan of Philadelphia  
**Basil**  
Bishop of Stamford  
**Innocent**  
Bishop of St. Nicholas in Chicago  
**Robert**  
Auxiliary Bishop of the Archbishop of Philadelphia

## Seminary receives \$210,000 in donations

STAMFORD, Conn. — The St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund — established last year to help support the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary here — has received more than \$210,000 in pledges and donations as of November 30, 1982.

The president of the College, Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford, set the fund drive's ultimate goal at \$1.5 million when he announced its establishment during the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Diocese of Stamford in October 1981.

The Seminary Endowment Fund is similar to those of other college-level institutions. The monies gathered are to be held in a permanent investment trust, from which the interest only will be made available annually for the maintenance and operation of the seminary.

The fund is thus designed to be a reliable and constant source of funds for St. Basil, and it should ease the yearly financial burden of all three dioceses of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

The seminary is presently supported by annual donations and gifts from parishioners and supporters throughout the United States. However, rising costs have made it more and more difficult to meet current expenses.

The fund drive during the past year

was conducted on a selective basis through appeals for pledges and donations of \$100 and more. Numerous gifts of \$1,000 were received; some were even as large as \$10,000.

The endowment fund is under the direction of Bishop Basil, who is aided by fund committee chairman Joseph Lesawyer and members Walter Boryskewich-Boyd, William B. Choly, Walter T. Darmopray, Ulana M. Diachuk, Dmytro Hryhorczuk, Dr. Michael Huk, Stephen J. Jarema, John Kohut, Julian E. Kulas, Walter Kwas, Olga S. Monasterski, Michael Nagurney, Michael Nasevich, Ivan Oleksyn, William Polewchak, Dr. Eli Pronchik, Stephen J. Skubik, Myron Surmach Sr., Michael Terpak and Stephanie Wochok.

Supporters and friends of the St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund are urged to donate to the fund, to make plans for it in their wills and to encourage others to do the same.

All contributions to the Seminary Endowment Fund are tax deductible, and some are eligible for matching funds from employers.

Pledges and donations should be sent to: St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund, Bishop's Chancery, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn. 06902.

## Funds are needed to continue Ukrainian talking-books program

CLEVELAND — Donations are urgently needed to continue a talking-books program for visually impaired Ukrainians in the area, a service which provides tapes of Ukrainian works to local libraries.

The program, which originated in the summer of 1981 under the sponsorship of the Cleveland Society for the Blind, consists of volunteers who record cassettes of Ukrainian books and newspaper articles.

Though \$2,000 has been raised through private donations, the funds are nearly exhausted, according to Myroslawa Oryshkewych of the Ukrainian Taping Service of the Cleveland Society for the Blind.

"We do hope that the Ukrainian public and organizations will continue to finance this very worthy and needy service," Ms. Oryshkewych said in a press release.

Nearly 100 books are already available on tapes, varying in length from one 90-minute cassette to a 48-cassette book. Master copies are kept at the society,

while duplicates are circulated among readers.

Among the Ukrainian authors who recorded their own works are Marta and Osyp Tarnawsky, Sviatoslav Karavansky and Iwanna Sawycky.

Volunteer readers include Nadia Svitlychny, Lina Beluts, Tonia Shyjka, Maria Hruszkewycz, Tosia Mahlay, Yaryna Luta, Daria Fedoriw, Daria Horodysky and Nadia Mihajchuk.

Others helping out were Dr. Paulo Turula, who helped with case findings in the Chicago area, and Stepan Schuzrowsky, who did the same in Detroit. Eudokia Blawacky helped publicize the new service on her radio show in Philadelphia; while Stefan Zorij did the same in Cleveland. Iwan Fur submitted articles about the service in the Ukrainian-language press.

All contributions to the service are tax deductible, and should be sent to Myroslawa Oryshkewych, Ukrainian Taping Service, Cleveland Society for the Blind, 1909 E. 101st St., Cleveland, Ohio 44106-0188. The telephone number is (216) 791-8118.

## AHRU receives letter of support

NEWARK, N.J. — Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine here recently received a letter from the Young Idaho Republican Federation informing AHRU of the action they had taken on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The Young Idaho Republican Federation, when informed by Rep. Larry Craig (R-Idaho) of the persecution in the Soviet Union, wrote to President Ronald Reagan urging him to proclaim November 9, 1982, Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group Day. The federation then wrote to AHRU to inform the Ukrainian group of the action it had taken.

AHRU wrote back to the young

Republicans, thanking them for their aid and concern and added that: "with help such as yours an increasing number of citizens of the free world will come to understand that Ukraine is a nation of 50 million people with a distinct ancient culture and a long democratic history, disrupted by Russian tsarist and Communist colonial adventures, and forced by conquest into a union of Soviet republics. It is a country rich in vital and strategic natural resources that are being siphoned off by the Kremlin. Its people have been struggling to free themselves from 60 years of Communist imperialism and absolutism."

## Metropolitan Sulyk grants audience to Ideologically Affiliated Organizations

PHILADELPHIA — Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church met with representatives of the World Coordinating Council of Ideologically Affiliated Organizations here on December 31.

The delegation included the president of the council, Pavlo Dorozynsky, and members Wolodymyr Mychajliw, Petro Stercho and Volodymyr Procyk.

Delegation members expressed their concern about the rift in the Ukrainian community brought on by events at the 13th UCCA Congress, and praised the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy's efforts on behalf of community unity.

They also pledged the council's full support to Msgr. Stephen Chomko in

his effort to mediate the UCCA conflict. Msgr. Chomko is head of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

In addition, council members cautioned that a similar political rift may be shaping up for this year's convention of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto. They also told the metropolitan that all member-organizations of the council fully support the idea of a central and fully representative organization.

Metropolitan Sulyk expressed hope that the Christian principle of brotherly love will ultimately triumph in the community, and he thanked the council for its support.

## UIA directors elect officers

NEW YORK — During its first organizational meeting on December 17, the board of directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America elected the following UIA officers: Theodore Dzus, president; Walter Nazarewicz, vice-president; Zenon Babiuk, treasurer; Maria Honzczarenko, secretary.

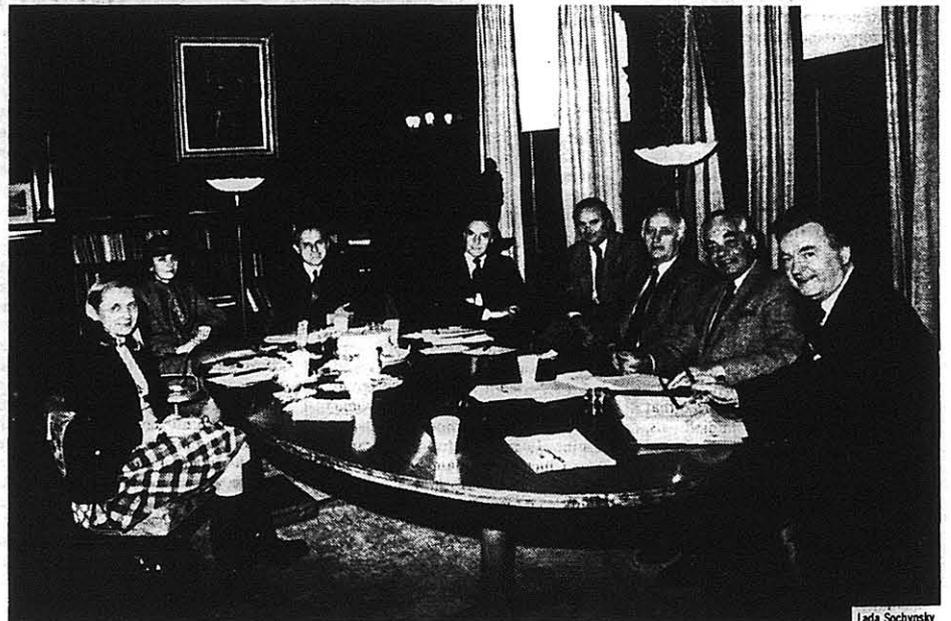
Also elected were members of the executive and auditing committees, as well as chairmen of internal committees.

The executive committee is comprised of the UIA officers and Walter Baranetsky.

Internal committees are now headed by the following individuals: Dr. Rostyslaw Sochynsky, public relations; Dr. Stepan Woroch, member; Walter Hnatkiwsky, programs; Sviatoslav Hordynsky with Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn, art; Ms. Honzczarenko and Mr. Baranetsky, education; Lydia Savoyka, community service; Andrij Paschuk and Mr. Nazarewicz, building; and Ostap Balaban, student loan.

Finance Committee members are: Messrs. Nazarewicz, Babiuk and Baranetsky.

The new Auditing Committee is (Continued on page 5)



Participants of the board of directors meeting of the Ukrainian Institute of America on December 17. From left: Lydia Savoyka, Maria Honzczarenko, Walter Nazarewicz, Walter Baranetsky, Andrew Paschuk, Zenon Babiuk, Dr. Rostyslaw Sochynsky and Dr. Stepan Woroch.

## UIA directors...

(Continued from page 4)

composed of Myron Hnateyko, chairman, and Mr. Balaban and Jaroslav Kryshalsky, members.

The UIA's annual meeting was held on November 19, 1982, at which time the members of UIA had elected the following four new directors for three-year terms: Theodore Dzus, Mr. Baranetsky, Mr. Paschuk and Ms. Savoyka.

The annual meeting was opened by the UIA president, Mr. Dzus.

He then turned the meeting over to Mr. Nazarewicz, who moved that the annual meeting honor deceased UIA members, Peter Andrusiw, William Chutra, Markian Migocky and Olenka Savvycky, with a moment of silence.

Mr. Baranetsky was nominated and elected to chair the annual meeting and Ms. Honczarenko to serve as secretary.

Mr. Dzus presented UIA membership certificates to 20 individuals, who had fulfilled the payment of the UIA life membership initiation fee since the last annual meeting.

Reports of UIA officers and committee chairmen were then presented. Walter Nazarewicz reported extensively on the cultural and educational activities and programs of the institute.

Mr. Nazarewicz said improvements to the UIA building are continuing, although they are not of a major nature due to limited funds.

He commended the Public Relations Committee, headed by Dr. Sochynsky, who is assisted by George Martynuk and Roman Czajkowsky, for the diligence with which it has prepared promotional material for UIA functions, specifically press releases, educational catalogues, programs and the UIA Newsletter. He also praised the effort of the Membership Committee responsible for a significant membership growth over the past year.

However, the institute is still faced with both the city tax problem, and the need to develop a broad financial base of support. Mr. Nazarewicz continued, saying that the UIA has taken all possible measures for obtaining tax exemption. Its attorneys believe the UIA situation is favorable, however, the Tax Commission has taken no action in any appeal for over the past six months, he said.

Ms. Honczarenko presented the secretary's report and also reported on the educational activities of the institute, while the UIA treasurer, Mr. Babiuik, presented the financial report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982. He reported that UIA assets are \$351,813; gross income was \$81,471, while expenses were \$86,344 for an operating deficit of \$4,873. These expenditures included over \$25,400 in maintenance and repair activities, which are not expected to recur annually, he said.

During the year significant funds were donated by individuals and foundations, including the Dzus Foundation, Pfizer Fund, Harriman Fund, and through the fund-raising activity of Vira Goldman.

Dr. Stepan Woroch, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that UIA membership totals 257 individuals. He said that the committee, comprised of 12 persons with Lydia Huk and Mary Lesawyer as vice-chairmen, has enrolled 72 new members since March 1981.

Further reports were presented by Mr. Hnatkiwsky, chairman of the Programs Committee; Dr. Sochynsky, chairman of the Public Relations Committee; Mr. Baranetsky, in behalf of the Gritchenko Foundation; and Andrij Dobriansky, UIA administrative director.

## UNA Branch 347 in Millville celebrates 70th

MILLVILLE, N.J. — UNA Branch 347, also known as the Zaporozska Sich Society, celebrated its 70th anniversary here with an afternoon banquet on November 28. Over 120 persons attended the festivities.

The banquet, which was preceded by a cocktail hour, was opened by Teodor Suszczyk, president of the branch, who greeted participants and introduced the evening's toastmaster, Serhij Kowalchuk, chairman of the auditing committee. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Yuriy Krasevych, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Millville, after which a moment of silence was observed for all deceased members of the branch.

Among the guests seated at the head table were John Flis, supreme president of the UNA, the Rev. Vitaliy Kovalenko, Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer; Daria Capar, branch secretary; and Stefan Chopyk, honorary branch president.

Mr. Kowalchuk also introduced guests from neighboring branches in the Philadelphia District, Ivan Dankiwyk,

district treasurer; Petro Shcherba, secretary of Branch 173; Mykhailo Martynenko, secretary of Branch 245 in Trenton, N.J.; Petro Brodych, president of Branch 237 in Chester, Pa., and Mykhailo Kryk, branch secretary; Yaroslav Shcherbak, secretary of Branch 352, also in Chester; Andrij Kushnir, secretary of Branch 83 in Philadelphia; Dmytro Lepcky, president of Branch 378 in Woodbine, N.J.; and Katherine Panchyshyn, secretary of the branch.

The main speaker for the evening was Mr. Flis, who thanked branch officials for extending an invitation to him and his wife, and who greeted participants on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee.

After his remarks, Mr. Flis was joined by Mr. Hawrysz, and the two supreme officers presented special plaques to some branch members, among them 95-year-old Stefan Chopyk, who received one for over 50 years of service to the branch.

A similar plaque was supposed to go to Philip Chalov, 85, but he had passed away two weeks before the banquet.

The special award was presented to his son, Rudolph, who was there with his sister, Lynn.

A special certification was also presented to Maria Tymtsiy, widow of the late Hryhoriy Tymtsiy, long-time branch secretary. Also receiving plaques were Ms. Capar, for her organizing efforts, and Mr. Suszczyk for his work as branch president.

Ms. Capar then read the minutes from the first founding meeting of the branch held on December 9, 1912.

An added attraction of the affair was the appearance of the bandurist group, Burlaky, from Wilmington, Del. The group, directed by Mr. Kowalchuk, performed six numbers. The entertainment part of the program also included a performance by violinist Anne Mostovoy.

The event was organized and coordinated by a committee consisting of Ms. Capar, Messrs. Suszczyk and Kowalchuk, as well as Kateryna Hordon, Dotsia Naida, Valentyna Merandino and Dr. Ivan Kujdych.

## Patriarch thanks Flis

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The ongoing correspondence between Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, regarding disunity in the Ukrainian community, recently brought a thank-you letter from the hierarchy to the executive offices here.

The text of the letter follows.

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Thank you for your letter which pleased me during this pre-Christmas period and lifted my spirits. I see that you express a mature wish and creative ability to lead our organized community life by pluralism of thoughts, ideas and political directions for one united goal for the good of the Ukrainian people.

Although at this time, we are living through difficult moments, on the occasion of the Christ child's birth, we sing: "Rejoice together," rejoice today for "God is with us." He has descended to earth! This Christmas joy I wish you Mr. Supreme President, and all the members of the UNA. May you live your life through this joy and in this joy. Khrystos Rozhdayetsia! May God's blessings be upon you!

## UNA Organizing...

(Continued from page 1)

Diakiw; and Scranton, Pa., Mykola Martyniuk.

Cited as well were those branches that had enrolled 10 or more new members in December, along with their branch secretaries: Branch 341 of Windsor, Ont., Wolodymyr Litynsky, 18 members; Branch 94 of Detroit, Mr. Tatarsky, 17; Branch 360 of Buffalo, N.Y., Ivan Hawryluk, 15; Branch 25 of Jersey City, N.J., Kvitka Steciuk, 14; Branch 322 of Newark, N.J., Andrew Keybida, 14; Branch 269 of Phoenixville, Pa., Christine Fuga-Gerbehly, 13; Branch 379 of Chicago, William Semkiw, 12; Branch 206 of Woonsocket, R.I., Leon Hardink, 11; Branch 368 of Miami, Andrew Maryniuk, 11; Branch 423 of Chicago, Yakiv Berestiansky, 11; Branch 450 of New York, Eustachia Milanynch, 10; Branch 216 of Philadelphia, Bohdan Odezynsky, 10.

The number of members enrolled in the UNA in 1982 totaled 2,453, and they were insured for some \$6 million, the Organizing Department reported.

## UNA/UIA players plan play

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian National Association/Ukrainian Institute of America Performing Artists Group is planning to stage a play this spring, and will hold auditions Thursday, January 27, at 7:30 p.m. at the institute 2 E. 79th St.

The two-act English-language play, written by actress Laryssa Laurent, is set in an East Coast City. "Its theme," said Ms. Laurent, "is one familiar to many Ukrainian-Americans, namely finding a solution to dilemmas which result when trying to balance two prominent cultures."

The play depicts a familial crisis, which provokes a confrontation of Ukrainian traditions and mores with American values. The two main characters, a man and woman in their mid-20s, struggle to resolve the problem in

two very diverse ways.

The play features five leading roles; other smaller parts will also be available. Theater director Walter Lysniak will direct the play.

The UNA/UIA Performing Artists Group is continuously on the look out for new materials with Ukrainian themes, as well as additional members. Persons interested in participating in the group, or specifically in the play (either 'on stage' or 'behind the scenes') should call Marta Korduba, the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator, at (201) 451-2200 or (212) 227-5250.

"This is an ideal opportunity for those interested in the theater arts to increase their acting skills; rehearsals will be used not only as preparation for the performances, but also as a learning device" said Ms. Laurent.

## Tim Hrynewich: UNA'er in NHL

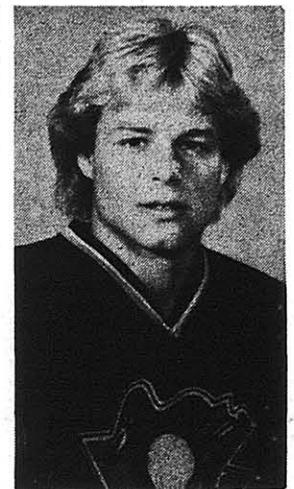
PITTSBURGH — After playing only six games as a professional hockey player, left winger Tim Hrynewich of the Pittsburgh Penguins was interviewed by Ed Phillips of the Post Gazette.

Mr. Hrynewich, who hails from Leamington, Ont., outside of Windsor, was the only product of the Penguin draft to stick with the club when they broke training camp. The 19-year-old, 5-foot-11-inch, 187-pound athlete plays with the Penguins' most productive line, with veteran Greg Malone at center and Steve Gatzos at right wing. He was the Penguins' second choice in the National Hockey League entry draft — the 38th player selected over-all.

"He's a super kid," Eddie Johnston, coach of the Penguins, told the newspaper. "He's a big, strong kid, he plays the body, he comes to play," he added.

Mr. Hrynewich said of his style: "I'm not a fancy skater, or fast; I just go up and down my wing and take the body."

It looks like Mr. Hrynewich will be staying with the team for a while; the coach has told him to look for an



Tim Hrynewich

apartment. And that pleases the young hockey player, who, incidentally, is a member of UNA Branch 504 in Leamington.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## January 22

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Rada issued the Fourth Universal, which clearly proclaimed Ukraine's independence or, more precisely, the re-establishment of a free Ukrainian state. A year later, on January 22, 1919, the Act of Union unified, albeit briefly, all Ukrainian lands in one state.

Sixty-five years have passed since then, years which saw the ultimate destruction of the fledgling republic and the eventual entrenchment of the so-called Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic — no more than an illegitimate puppet regime.

For Ukrainians in the diaspora, separated from their homeland for a variety of reasons, January 22 became an important national holiday. For non-Ukrainians, however, it meant absolutely nothing. So, over the years, Ukrainians in the United States have sought to publicize the events of January 22. Since the Ukrainian community had (and, it can be argued, still has) extremely limited access to the powers that be on a federal level, politicians on the local and municipal levels were induced to declare January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in their towns, cities or counties.

On one level, the strategy appeared effective. Every town, county or city with a sizeable Ukrainian population was declaring January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day. It became a matter of record. But it also became routine. Little else was being done to follow up the town hall proclamation-signing ceremonies.

Aside from being ritualistic, these events also became "ethnic" affairs, complete with small children in "native" costumes being photographed with beaming local politicians who usually didn't have a clue to the historic significance of the day they were automatically proclaiming year in and year out.

There are many in our community, particularly among the young, who earnestly feel that declaring Ukrainian Independence Day in a small town in New Jersey or any other state only serves to trivialize a truly monumental day in Ukrainian history, and merely reflects the Ukrainian community's sense of inferiority and lack of sophistication. They are partly right. But eliminating the local proclamation - signing ceremonies is clearly not the answer. To make Ukrainian Independence Day more than a holiday for our community's internal consumption, we must all do our share in publicizing the event and its relevance to international politics today, particularly in light of the situations in Afghanistan and Poland. Our scholars should write letters to newspapers or, perhaps more importantly, articles to academic journals or popular political magazines. Moreover, Ukrainian community institutions should strive to make sure that the younger generations of Ukrainian Americans understand the true meaning of January 22. It is shocking how many of our young people think that the event was something of an anomaly, marking the first and last time Ukraine was free. They should be told that the proclamation of Ukraine's independence was in fact the re-establishment of independent Ukrainian statehood which had existed since the times of Kievan Rus' and during the periods of the Galician-Volynian and Kozak states. It marked the outgrowth of a historical tradition, one that continues unabated to this day.

## The famine

This year, 1983, marks the 50th anniversary of perhaps the single most wanton (and underpublicized) example of cold premeditated savagery to ever stain human history — the forcibly imposed man-made famine in Ukraine. In his attempt to break peasant resistance to collectivization and Soviet authority, Joseph Stalin literally brought all food and seed production and distribution to a halt in Ukraine, ordering the confiscation of grain and the expropriation of all foodstuffs. To make sure that no food was getting into Ukraine, he dispatched 25,000 non-Ukrainian militiamen, who also rounded up those seeking food in the cities and towns. When it was over, between 5 and 7 million Ukrainian men, women and children had starved to death.

We have written in this space about the unthinkable horrors of the famine, the bloated bodies, the stench of death, the instances of cannibalism, the skeleton-like children with swollen bellies. We have mentioned the sickening indifference to the suffering shown at the time by the West, particularly the media and the intelligentsia, still star-crossed by the promises of communism.

It is now time for the world to know about this terrible holocaust, one that can be compared with the murder of 6 million Jews by the Nazis and the massacre of 2-4 million Armenians by the Turks early this century. But unlike those other examples of genocide which are known to the public, the Ukrainian tragedy remains untold.

So, this year, we plan to run special features about the famine in The Weekly. Moreover, the UNA and HURI have co-sponsored a book on the famine by Prof. Robert Conquest which is scheduled to be ready later this year. We urge all Ukrainians to make this anniversary year the year the world finds out about the brutal mass murder of millions of innocent people who perished at the hands of a system that continues to torment its own citizens and those in Eastern Europe, Afghanistan and other places around the globe.

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights: an analysis and critique

by Daniel Marchishin

### PART II

Continuing our review of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we shall return to the Preamble. This allows us to determine the underlying philosophy of this document and evaluate some of its implications. The Preamble reads as follows.

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Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas member states have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promo-

tion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

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Although the United Nations is not primarily interested in promoting religious values, the Preamble comes very close to doing just that. Since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all humanity is entitled to believe this was bestowed upon us by God through the miraculous grace of creation.

The people of the world have proclaimed as their highest aspiration the achievement of a world based on the rule of law which protects their common human rights and promotes friendship between nations. The duty of governments is to achieve an understanding of these rights and freedoms and develop appropriate institutions capable of realizing and protecting the rights of all persons in humanity.

The principle is clearly established that the prerogatives of governments are distinctly subordinate to the inherent rights of individuals. All authoritative regimes, especially those of a fascist or communist nature, are based on the ideology that the party and the state are pre-eminent. Therefore, it is patently hypocritical and contradictory for the Soviet Union to profess adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In order for the Soviets to follow these precepts, the very foundations of the Soviet Union's existence must be transformed or eliminated. For the Soviet Union to honestly promote the full realization of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it would be striving to undermine its own foundations.

Therefore, Soviet pledges should be recognized as fairy tales.

*Daniel Marchishin is director of public relations for Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.*

## TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

● News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.

● Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.

● All materials must be typed and double spaced.

● Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.

● Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

● Correct English-language spellings of names must be provided.

● Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the working day if any additional information is required.

● MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.

## NOTICE

All materials — brief news stories, or photos and captions — on Ukrainian Independence Day commemorations must be received by The Weekly no later than February 15 in order to be considered for publication. Any materials received after February 15 will not be published. There will be no exceptions. — The editors.

# The man-made famine of 1933 in Soviet Ukraine: what happened and why

by Dr. James E. Mace

## Part I

The event which Ukrainians call "shtuchnyi holod," the man-made famine, or sometimes even the Ukrainian holocaust, claimed an estimated 5 to 7 million victims. Purely in terms of mortality, it thus was of the same order of magnitude as the Jewish holocaust.

It was, however, a very different kind of genocide in that it was not motivated by a quest for racial purity and was not an attempt to destroy a nation by means of the physical murder of all its members. For one thing, Stalin had far too many Ukrainians under his sway for him to ever take the idea of physical annihilation seriously. Nor was it necessary for his purpose, which was to destroy a nation as a political factor and social entity.

A far closer parallel is offered by events which took place after the Communists seized power in Cambodia and unleashed a reign of terror on the population designed to utterly destroy the nation as it had hitherto existed so that the new regime might recreate it in its own image. In both the Ukrainian and Cambodian cases, the genocide was committed by Communist regimes operating under an ideology which portrayed the nations in question as inundated by class enemies such that the regimes came to identify the whole social structure with such enemies. It attempted to destroy these enemies by destroying the nation as a nation, so as to leave an amorphous mass which the regime then sought to restructure as it saw fit.

In order to understand the Ukrainian famine, one must first of all look to the history of Russo-Ukrainian relations. Ukrainians have traditionally seen the long history of Russian domination over their country as one long tale of oppression. They have always viewed the results of the 1654 Treaty of Pereyaslav as their subjugation rather than the reunification of fraternal peoples which Stalinist and post-Stalinist Soviet historiography has attempted to portray.<sup>1</sup>

Indeed, the Ukrainian nation can hardly be said to have prospered from Russian rule. Its autonomy was gradually abolished; its Orthodox Church was absorbed by the Muscovite; its economic growth was long stunted; its elites were assimilated. Like the Czechs after the 1620 Battle of White Mountain, Ukrainians gradually became almost entirely a nation of priests and peasants, and they are one of the few nations on earth whose level of literacy actually declined from the 17th through the 19th centuries. From 1876 to 1905 the tsars even went so far as to ban the Ukrainian language from the printed page in an attempt to cut short the revival of national consciousness.<sup>2</sup> When industries and mines were built in Ukraine in the late 19th century, the fact that Russian peasants from the central black soil region were economically poorer than their Ukrainian counterparts guaranteed that there would always be plenty of Russians to work in the new establishments, and the belated development of their own country thus passed the Ukrainians by.<sup>3</sup> The xenophobia of the Black Hundreds found more fertile soil among Ukraine's Russians than in any other part of the empire. Even the liberal democratic Russian intelligentsia refused to support so much as token autonomy for Ukrainians. By the time the Russian Empire disintegrated in 1917, Ukrainians possessed only a numerically small but extremely important national intelligentsia in the cities; the vast majority of them remained peasants who viewed the cities, of their own land as alien entities inhabited by foreigners.

## The two revolutions in Ukraine

In 1923, when the Bolsheviks were actively seeking to "take root" in the Ukrainian soil, Moisei Ravich-Cherkassky, a former Jewish Bundist-turned-Communist, published the first official history of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine. His thesis,

Dr. James E. Mace, post-doctorate fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, is the junior collaborator of Dr. Robert Conquest on the forthcoming monograph on the Ukrainian famine. This paper was delivered at the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide held in Tel Aviv on June 20-24, 1982. It appears in full in the *UNA Almanac for 1983*.

officially condemned since 1927, was that the Soviet regime and Communist Party in Ukraine had two distinct ancestral roots, one extending from the Russian revolutionary movement and another from the Ukrainian socialist movement. He believed that the CP(b)U was actually the child of this dual lineage produced by the 1920 merger of the Borotbisty, a Ukrainian socialist group, with the Bolsheviks in 1920.<sup>4</sup>

While such a synthesis, if it ever existed, was short-lived, there is a fundamental truth upon which the idea was based: the division between town and country in Ukraine was national as well as social, and what happened in 1917 was that two separate and simultaneous revolutions — one Russian and proletarian, the other Ukrainian and agrarian — fought each other for the same territory. For Ukraine's Russian cities, factories and mines, the revolution was but a regional variation on the movement elsewhere in the empire. But for the Ukrainian peasants who made up four-fifths of the country's population, the revolution was as much a struggle for national liberation as one for social justice. And each of these revolutionary movements could trace its separate ancestry back for decades.

During the revolution and civil war, the Ukrainian revolution had to face three different enemies: the Russian counter-revolution, the Bolsheviks and the Poles.

Of the three, Denikin's Volunteer Army was seen as the greatest evil because it was aimed at restoring the pre-revolutionary regime of the landlords. Denikin saw "Russia" as one, indivisible and consisting of three parts: Great, Little and White. There was no place for Ukraine or Ukrainians in a such a scheme. He saw the Ukrainian movement as an artificial creation of the Germans and the Ukrainian "semi-intelligentsia." He believed that if these "subversives" were isolated, the Ukrainian movement would disappear.

When he occupied the country, Ukrainian schools and cooperatives were closed down; his administration was based on reactionary landlords who reclaimed their estates and often used their positions to settle old scores. Even Kharkiv, where the predominantly Russian population initially greeted the Whites as liberators and providers of cheap bread, was ready to welcome the Bolsheviks as liberators after a few months of the White Terror.<sup>5</sup>

As for the Bolsheviks, Lenin recognized the right of self-determination to the point of separation but reserved the right to decide on its desirability on a case-by-case basis and maintained that Social-Democrats of colonially oppressed peoples ought to advocate unity. This meant recognizing a right which nobody was supposed to exercise, a true forerunner to the right of secession in the Soviet Constitution, designed only to make Russian rule more acceptable to the colonies.<sup>6</sup>

Ukrainian spokesmen found this solution far from satisfactory. On the eve of the revolution Lev Yurkevych (Rybalka), one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Social-Democrats, denounced Lenin's formula as a smokescreen and warned that if Ukrainians did not receive the right to rule themselves, they would fight for it, even against Russian socialists if need be.<sup>7</sup> The words were prophetic.

Within days after news of the tsar's abdication was received in Kiev in March 1917, the Ukrainian Central Rada was established, first as a clearinghouse for Ukrainian national activities and later as an organ of territorial autonomy which contained representatives of the national minorities, including the Russians. Practically every town also had a soviet of workers and/or soldiers' deputies.

Since the words rada and soviet are merely direct translations of each other (both mean council), there was initially no little confusion about which of these very different bodies stood for what. Georg Lapchynsky, a member of the first Soviet Ukrainian government and, later, leader of a federalist opposition within the CP(b)U, recalled that in the fall of 1917 at any given political gathering there always seemed to be a Ukrainian who would claim that he supported Soviet power and also the Rada because it was a soviet. The Rada itself even had occasion to use this formula. In November 1917 Mykola Porsh, the Rada's secretary of labor, officially informed Stalin: "We consider the

Central Rada to be by its composition a soviet of workers, peasants, and soldiers' deputies who were elected at congresses of peasants, workers and soldiers."<sup>8</sup>

The weakness of support for the Bolsheviks was proven by their poor showing in the Russian Constituent Assembly elections, where the Ukrainian Socialist parties received a substantial majority and the Bolsheviks polled only 10 percent.<sup>9</sup> Nevertheless, they tried to take power in December 1917 by calling an All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets to "reconstitute" the Rada as a Soviet government. When the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers arrived in Kiev, they were literally swamped by Ukrainian peasant delegates from rural organizations claiming to have the right to be considered soviets of peasants' deputies. Hopelessly outnumbered, the Bolsheviks fled to Kharkiv where, under the protection of Russian Red Guards, they convoked a rump session which proclaimed the first Soviet government of Ukraine.<sup>11</sup>

Up to the end of the civil war, the various Soviet Ukrainian governments were established by the Russian Red Army and received whatever local support they had from Russians, mainly from the Donbas workers. They tended to show open hostility to everything Ukrainian. In 1917, the Kiev Bolsheviks were led by Yuriy Piatakov and Evgeniya Bosh, who before the revolution had denounced even Lenin's verbal concession to the right of nations to self-determination, taking the Luxembourgist view that national liberation was utopian under capitalism and irrelevant under socialism.<sup>12</sup>

When the Red Army took Kiev in January 1918, its commander declared in his first declaration on the establishment of Soviet power there: "We took this power from the far north on the point of our bayonets."<sup>13</sup> Those found speaking Ukrainian in the

(Continued on page 10)

1. Readers familiar with only the official view might read the eloquent historical essay written by a promising Ukrainian philologist in 1966, suppressed by the censor at the last moment and later circulated in Ukrainian samvydav: M. Iu. Braichevsky, "Proseodinein ili vossoedineniye? Kriticheskie zamechanie po povodu odnoi konceptsiy," in Roman Kupchinsky, ed., "Natsionalnyi vopros v SSSR: Sbornik dokumentov" (Munich: 1975), pp. 62-125. This representative presentation of the Ukrainian view of Ukraine's inclusion in the Russian empire is remarkably similar to that found in early Soviet historiography in, for example, M. N. Pokrovsky, "Izbrannye proizvedeniya" (Moscow: 1965-67), I, pp. 450-517.

2. The standard monograph on this subject, containing the text of many official tsarist documents, is Fedir Savchenko, "Zaborona ukrainstva 1876 r." (Kharkiv-Kiev: 1930). A reprint was published in Munich in 1970.

3. Mykola Porsh, leader of the Ukrainian Social-Democrats, published an interesting sociological inquiry into this question based on the 1897 census: Mykola Porsh, "Vidnosyny Ukrainy do inshykh raioniv Rossiyi na robitnychomu rynku na osnovi pershoho vsieludskoho perepysu, Literaturno-naukovyj vistynyk, 1912, No. 2 and 3.

4. M. Ravich-Cherkassky, "Istoria Komunisticheskoi Partiyi (b-ov) Ukrainy" (Kharkiv: 1923), pp. 3-5, 9-11, 165.

5. Peter Kenez, "Civil War in South Russia, 1919-20" (Berkeley: 1977), pp. 151-60.

6. Frantisek Silniczy, "Natsionalnaya politika KPSS v period s 1917 po 1922 god" (Munich: 1978), pp. 33-41.

7. A easily available bilingual edition of Yurkevych's pamphlet is L. Rybalka, "Rosyiskiy sotsial-demokraty i natsionalne pytannya" (Munich: 1969).

8. Georg Lapchynsky, "Z pershykh dniv vsukrainskoyi vlady," Letopis revoliutsiyi, 1927, No. 5-6, p. 56.

9. "Tekst razgovora po priamomu provodu predstavitelia S. N. K. I. Stalina s predstav. TsKUSDRP Porshem i oblastnoi org. RSDRP (b) Bakinskim 30 Noibria," "1917 god na Kievshchine: Khronika sobytiv" (Kiev: 1928), p. 532.

10. Oliver H. Radkey, "The Election to the Russian Constituent Assembly" (Cambridge, Mass., 1950), pp. 29ff.

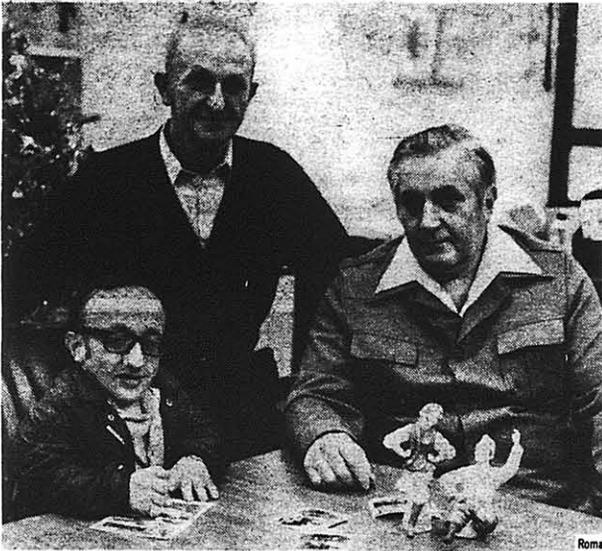
11. "1917 god na Kievshchine," pp. 434-6; Ravich-Cherkassky, "Istoria KP(b)U," pp. 44-6. Later Soviet historiography finds the whole affair so embarrassing that it merely takes the Kharkiv rump as the first congress of soviets and completely ignores the Kiev events preceding it.

12. For the text of their declaration denouncing Lenin's recognition of the right to self-determination, see M. N. Pokrovsky, ed., "Ocherki po istoriyi Oktiabrskoi revoliutsiyi: Raboty istoricheskogo seminaria Instituta Krasnoi professury" (Moscow-Leningrad, 1927), I, pp. 514-18.

13. V. Sadovsky, "Natsionalna polityka Sovitiv na Ukraini" (Warsaw: 1937), p. 77.



The real E.T., Pat Bilon, and his father, Michael, meet UNA Supreme President John O. Fils.



Pat and Michael Bilon with long-time friend William Lehman of Perth Amboy at The Weekly office.

## Pat Bilon in Jersey

### E.T. visits The Weekly

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — E.T. paid a social visit to The Ukrainian Weekly editorial offices here in the UNA Building on Wednesday, January 5, and while there met with the Ukrainian National Association's supreme executive officers, Svoboda editors and Svoboda Press employees.

E.T., the human model, that is, (as The Weekly readers know well) is 2-foot-10-inch Pat Bilon, a 35-year-old Ukrainian from Youngstown, Ohio.

Since Pat and his father Michael were out East visiting with friends in nearby Perth Amboy, N.J., the two, accompanied by their long-time friend and fellow League of Ukrainian Catholics activist William Lehman, stopped by Jersey City.

Wearing what he said was a "one-of-a-kind" jacket with E.T. emblazoned across the back, and his first name on the front, Pat revealed some good news about Steven Spielberg's sequel to the box-office smash, "E.T." Yes, Pat Bilon will once again play E.T. in the 50-pound, \$1.5 million alien outfit. Filming of the movie is currently scheduled to begin sometime in 1984.

Pat also told The Weekly that it was he who appeared in E.T. garb on Atari's commercial for the new E.T. video game as well as on the "E.T. and Friends" television special with Robbin Williams. He will appear on the Cleveland area's "Dave Patterson Show" on January 25.

His agent is working on some other roles and some TV work, Pat said, adding that he also has to make himself available to Universal Studios, which released "E.T.," for promotional work.

Asked if his life had changed in any way since his E.T. role, Pat quickly replied: "I don't get a chance to eat or sleep anymore; I've lost my privacy."

Indeed this is true, for while visiting with Mr. Lehman and his brother Ted Labuza in Perth Amboy for several days during the week following New Year's Day, Pat was interviewed by at least three New Jersey newspapers — The Star-Ledger, News Tribune and Jersey Journal, appeared on WABC-TV's local news program, received the key to the city of Perth Amboy and was hounded by autograph seekers in Atlantic City.

After arriving in Perth Amboy on Tuesday, January 4, he was interviewed at the Lehman home by The Star-Ledger. The News Tribune, too, cov-

ered E.T.'s visit to Perth Amboy.

The next day he paid a surprise visit to the pupils — kindergarten through grade 8 — of the Assumption Ukrainian Catholic School in Perth Amboy. He was escorted by the Assumption Church's pastor, the Rev. Roman Dubitsky, and taken to all the classrooms, where the children were allowed to pose questions. This visit was covered by a WABC news crew headed by New Jersey correspondent Gloria Rojas.

Then it was on to Perth Amboy City Hall — with a police escort, no less — where Mayor George Otlowski presented Pat with the key to the city.

The Weekly stopover was next on the agenda.

The purpose of the Bilons' visit, as we later found out, was to thank The Weekly editor Roma Sochan Hadzewycz for writing "The real E.T." story that appeared in the paper on July 11, 1982, by presenting her with a pair of ceramic figurines of Ukrainian dancers. The figurines, designed by Michael Bilon, are among the items sold in the Bilons' Youngstown gift shop, which is called Petrush's Ukrainian Arts.

Incidentally, Pat and Michael Bilon revealed that it was their family friend, Mr. Lehman, who had persuaded the Bilons to tell the story of the real E.T. to The Weekly. (Thank you, Mr. Lehman.)

While at the UNA Building, Pat was interviewed over the phone by the Jersey Journal, and the newspaper sent a photographer to capture E.T. at the UNA on film.

The next day the newspaper carried a photo of Pat and Michael Bilon meeting with UNA Supreme President John O. Fils.

Of course, E.T.'s visit to the UNA Building would not have been complete if employees had not had the chance to obtain autographs from Pat, pose for photos for their scrapbooks, and get to meet this extraordinary Ukrainian American in person.

The following day the Bilons traveled to the casinos of Atlantic City, N.J., for some recreation. There, too, Pat was welcomed by autograph seekers and, as a result, was provided with a personal security guard.

Speaking with The Weekly several days later, Pat's mother Esther said, "now Pat needs a vacation from his vacation."

## Grigorenko "Memoirs" reviewed by N.Y. and L.A. Times

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Memoirs," an autobiography by exiled Ukrainian dissident Petro Grigorenko released by W. W. Norton, was the subject recently of two extensive reviews, one in The New York Times and the other in the Los Angeles Times.

Writing in The New York Times Book Review, Prof. Robert Tucker of Princeton called the 450-page book a "moving and meaty account" of Gen. Grigorenko's journey from the upper echelons of the Soviet power structure to the dingy wards of psychiatric hospitals.

Gen. Grigorenko, 75, has been in the United States since 1977 when he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship while visiting this country for medical treatment. First arrested and sent to a psychiatric ward in 1963 for distributing leaflets calling for the rebirth of Leninism, Gen. Grigorenko was to become one of the leading spokesmen for the growing human-rights move-

ment in the 1970s.

In 1976, he helped organize citizen's groups in Moscow and Kiev to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords, signed by 35 states the year before. A year later, he was kept from returning to the USSR.

Reviewer Richard Eder of the L.A. Times wrote of Gen. Grigorenko: "His is a rich and fascinating book, in at least three different ways. It is a vivid record of six decades of life in the Soviet Union, particularly — and most rare — in the Soviet Army. It is an account of the growth of dissent and its shattering consequences on someone who had been a brilliant officer and devoted Stalinist."

In addition, Mr. Eder called the book "a portrait, artless, sometimes clumsy, but highly revealing, of a man who in the tradition of the great Russian soul — though a Ukrainian — lived his life as a metaphysical drama."



Pat Bilon surprises Weekly editor Roma Sochan Hadzewycz with a pair of ceramic dancing figurines.

## Bayonne bachelor finds love and bride in Lviv

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.** — Everybody loves a love story, especially a love story that spans two continents and ends happily with the couple reunited after some 16 months.

The couple is John Robert Burbella of Bayonne, N.J. and Oksana Kozak of Lviv, Ukraine. Their story begins in August 1979, when Marion Kushnir Burbella, a first-generation Ukrainian American (who writes a senior citizens column for *The Weekly*) and son John traveled to Ukraine to visit relatives. While in Lviv, they had dinner at the home of the Kozak family, distant relatives of Mrs. Burbella. The Kozaks had two teenage children, Oksana and Roman.

As John told Vera C. Stek, the Tempo editor of *The News Tribune* in Woodbridge, N.J., from the moment he spotted Oksana Kozak in her home in Lviv, he began to think of their future together.

However, there were a few obstacles in the way. First of all, John was with a tour in the Soviet Union. Oksana could not just pick up and leave with him. There was also the problem of verbal communication: John spoke only a few words of Ukrainian; Oksana knew only a few phrases in English.

But love conquers all, and when John returned to the United States, in late summer 1979, he began a correspondence—through a translator—with Oksana. In October 1980, he proposed to Oksana. It took her three months to decide. Then, over 16 months passed from the day of their civil wedding in the Soviet Union to the day Oksana joined her husband in America.

When John told his mother that he was going to marry a Ukrainian girl from Ukraine, Mrs. Burbella said that it was a dream come true. She told *The News Tribune*: "I've worked all my life for Ukrainian cause, promoting its culture, its ethnic traditions. Now I feel as if God has rewarded me for this work."

John did not tell his mother about his correspondence with Oksana until after she accepted his marriage proposal, and Mrs. Burbella immediately began making preparations for the wedding that was to take place in Lviv. John handled all the necessary legalities, and on July 15, 1981, he arrived in Lviv with his godfather, Bill (Volodymyr) Burbella. On July 16, John and Oksana became man and wife in a civil ceremony conducted by a woman judge in the Marriage Palace in Lviv.

The Burbellas drove off in a white car covered with roses to a reception, given by Oksana's parents at their home.

However, just because a Soviet citizen marries an American does not mean that the bride can automatically leave the Soviet Union with her new groom. There is much red tape to overcome, and, in this case, the unravelling took from July 1981 to December 1982. Documents were filled out and sent back and forth from the United States to the Soviet Union, some were lost, some had to be redone.

By June 1982, everything seemed to be in order, and the Burbellas waited for the bride to arrive in the United States. By the time November rolled around the Burbellas still had no word from Oksana. They began to lose hope.

On November 29, after making reservations to set up a phone call (it takes from a week to 12 days to arrange one), Mrs. Burbella got through to Oksana. Coincidentally, it was the same day that she received a registered letter

from Oksana informing the Burbella family that she would arrive sometime in December.

Mrs. Burbella said that it took quite some time for her phone call to get through. The operator, Carol, a Jamaican, even stayed overtime until she got Mrs. Burbella's phone call through to the Kozak household.

There were quite a few other people who went out of their way to help the Burbellas bring Oksana over, Mrs. Burbella told *The Weekly*. Among the most helpful were Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) who, along with his secretary, Mary Wilford went to great lengths to help push the documents through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Lydia Savoyka, supervisor of Immigration Counseling Services, Migration and Refugee Services, for the United States Catholic Conference, also tremendously helped John when the Immigration Department in Newark stated that too many people were screaming to get into the United States. John would have to wait another eight months to start any kind of action, they said. When Ms. Savoyka intervened, the wheels started moving almost immediately.

The Burbella family began to prepare for the arrival of the bride, but Christmas passed and there was still no sign of Oksana, no message from the Ukrainian girl.

On Thursday, December 30, the Burbellas had given up hope of seeing Oksana in 1982. Mrs. Burbella decided to go shopping early that morning, but upon her return from the store at about 11 a.m., she was greeted by her grandson, John Woloshyn, yelling: "Oksana is coming in from Montreal today."

Mrs. Burbella, not even waiting to catch her breath, started organizing a welcoming committee for the newest member of the family. She spent six hours on the phone calling family members, but was in such a panic that she forgot to get in touch with her own sister, and John, the groom.

Mrs. Burbella called television stations, nieces, nephews, cousins. She got together about 20 relatives to go to the airport. "Such short notice, what could I do?" she exclaimed. Even Chicagoan Stephen Kuropas, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, went along to the airport with a bouquet of roses. He joined the welcoming party because he happened to be in Jersey City doing research on a book and on that very day he had decided to pay a visit to his long-time friend, Marion.

Mrs. Burbella prepared a welcoming "kolach" for Oksana, made sure that 8-year-old Andrea Kushnir had an embroidered "rushnyk" borrowed from Aunt Vera, a speech, bread and salt. Mrs. Burbella then decided that no welcoming committee would be complete without a group of bandurists. She rounded up three from the New Jersey area, her two relatives, Gregory and Marusia Kushnir, and Volodymyr Waskiw.

Mrs. Burbella arrived at LaGuardia at 7:59 p.m., having made arrangements to meet a news crew from WABC-TV at 8 p.m. Mrs. Burbella made her way to the Eastern Airlines counter, but to her dismay there was no T.V. station, no bandurists, no welcoming committee—and no groom.

At 8:40 p.m. the groom, John, who could not find a parking space at the airport, got to the Eastern gate where he was surprised to see TV cameras, his



Oksana Kozak Burbella and John Robert Burbella on their wedding day in Lviv, July 16, 1981.



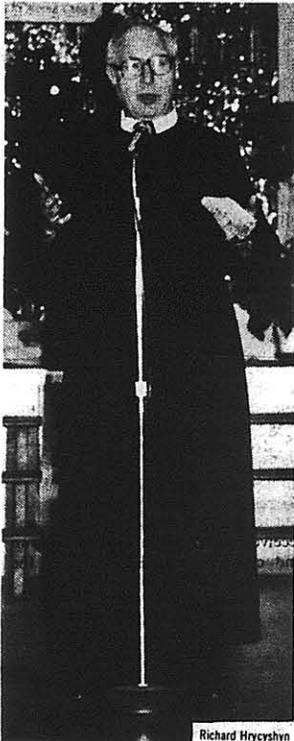
Oksana, John and Marion Burbella (standing) in the Svoboda office, on January 11, 1983.

(Continued on page 15)

## Hrynchyshyn, new bishop-designate, honored by former parish in Newark

NEWARK, N.J. — The Very Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn CSSR of Saskatoon, Sask., who was recently named apostolic exarch for the Ukrainians of France by Pope John Paul II, was honored by the parishioners of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark, on Sunday, January 2, at the school gymnasium. He had served as pastor of the church from 1967 through 1972.

Father Hrynchyshyn preached at all the divine liturgies on that day and was escorted to the gymnasium by the Very



Richard Hrynchyshyn

The Very Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn, soon-to-be-consecrated bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in France, addresses parishioners of St. John's Church in Newark.

Rev. Michael Kuchmiak CSSR, pastor; the Rev. Michael Peretiak CSSR and Rev. Methodius Kushko CSSR, assistants.

As the honored guest entered the gym, St. John's Choir, under the direction of Michael Dobosh, together with the 400 assembled parishioners, greeted the bishop-elect with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita." School children Martha Wasiczko and Adam Hapij welcomed the honoree with greetings of joy and blessings, and presented him with a bouquet of roses.

The Very Rev. Kuchmiak expressed his thanks to the enthusiastic parishioners for their presence at this joyous occasion. He thanked them for their loyalty and devotion to the church during the past year and asked for their continued support. He stated that he was thankful that Father Hrynchyshyn received the nomination and was grateful that he could be present to enjoy the festivities.

The school children, under the direction of Anna Goot, sang two carols, "On This Earth" and "In Bethlehem on This Day," with piano accompaniment by Lada and Adam Hapij, students of St. John's School.

A piano solo, "Boh Predvichnyi," was played by student Christina Rak Brown.

Andrew Keybida, trustee, praised Father Hrynchyshyn for his exemplary work during his five years at St. John's. He stated that Father Hrynchyshyn had a deep understanding of the pastoral needs of his people and that his impetus united the Ukrainian community by focusing on its heritage and culture. The honoree provided the profound love and understanding for his people. Mr. Keybida asked all parishioners to pray together so that Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother would continue to bless and guide Father Hrynchyshyn through many more happy and spiritually fruitful years.

St. John's Choir sang two popular songs, "Still Waters on the River Jordan" and "Shchedryk" (The Carol of the Bells), with piano accompanist Maria Pawlowsky.

Father Kuchmiak thanked members of church organizations for their efforts

(Continued on page 12)

## Archbishop Bernardin attends St. Nicholas Cathedral observance



Roman Catholic Archbishop Joseph Bernardin of Chicago (left) joins Bishop Innocent Lotocky, head of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in Chicago, outside St. Nicholas Cathedral shortly before a pontifical liturgy on December 5 marking the patronal feast of St. Nicholas. Archbishop Bernardin, who was named cardinal by Pope John Paul II earlier this month, praised the "wonderful relationships" between the Roman and Ukrainian Catholic dioceses in Chicago. The archbishop also pledged "full cooperation and support" on behalf of his archdiocese, while noting: "I respect your independence as a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction." He said: "I pledge to you today every courtesy and every service which might be of benefit to you as, together, we go about the work of the Lord and His Church; as together we reflect, in different but mutually enriching ways, the beauty and splendor of our beloved Catholic faith." Archbishop Bernardin was invited to the parish's observance of its patron's feast day by Bishop Lotocky.

## NYC explains holiday traffic mess

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The following announcement was received at The Weekly offices from Herbert P. Rickman, special assistant to New York City Mayor Edward Koch.

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To the faithful celebrating Christmas on January 7, 1983:

It has come to my attention that the faithful of the Eastern Rite Catholic and Orthodox Churches were inconvenienced on Friday, January 7, 1983, when they were informed that alternate side

of the street parking would be suspended. The New York City Bureau of Traffic Operations no longer has the authority to suspend alternate side of the street parking regulations without prior approval by the City Council. It is with deep regret that this occurred and we join with the community in appealing to the City Council to have the Christmas holiday as observed by the faithful of the Eastern Rite Catholic and Orthodox Churches included in the list of holiday parking restrictions in order to avoid this situation in the future.

## The man-made famine...

(Continued from page 7)

streets were rounded up as suspected counterrevolutionaries and shot; Volodymyr Zatonky later recalled that he himself only narrowly escaped execution.<sup>14</sup> In 1919 the Soviet regime was headed by Piatakov and Khristian Rakovsky, the latter of whom declared that Ukrainian was a "kulak tongue" and that recognizing it as an official language in Ukraine would be a reactionary measure.<sup>15</sup>

In reality, the early occupation regimes were primarily interested in Ukraine as a source of raw materials and foodstuffs, especially bread. In 1919, Lenin sent his most efficient requisitioner, Alexander Shlikhter, to Ukraine with orders to immediately ship 50 million poods of grain to Russia, but what Shlikhter called "kulak banditism" was so fierce that only 8.5 million poods could be obtained and two-thirds of that had to stay in Ukraine to feed the Red Army and the cities. As he later wrote: "Figuratively speaking, one might say that every pood of requisitioned bread was tinged with drops of the blood of the workers."<sup>16</sup>

Of course, the person one man might call a bandit others might call a fighter for national liberation, or simply a farmer trying to protect the fruits of his own labor. Whatever one calls it, the Bolshevik historian Ravich-Cherkassky was forced to admit that the countryside formed a united front against the

invaders.<sup>17</sup> Even as set-piece warfare came to an end in 1921, thousands of guerrillas continued to wage war on the invaders in the Ukrainian countryside. According to captured Soviet documents first published in Galicia in 1932 and later unintentionally confirmed by a Soviet scholar, as of April 1, 1921, at least 102 armed bands were fighting in Ukraine and the Crimea, some with as many as 800 men. Excluding the Makhno army, which had 10,000 to 15,000 men, there were at least 10,000 of these "bandits," most of whom were conscious Ukrainians.<sup>18</sup> While we do not have later figures, Soviet Ukrainian newspapers continued to report on outbreaks of "kulak banditism" until mid-1924, and it seems to have been fairly widespread until mid-1923.

The Donbas Russians upon whom the Bolsheviks relied for popular support wanted nothing to do with the rest of Ukraine, and neither did the Bolshevik leaders there. As far as they were concerned, they were Russian and wanted to be part of Russia, and local Ukrainians were either kulaks or counterrevolutionaries — either way, what they wanted simply did not count. In 1918 the Donbas Bolsheviks went so far as to establish their own government separate from the rest of Ukraine, the Donets-Krivoi-Rog Republic. Certainly, it is always difficult for members of a Herrenvolk to come to terms with the emerging national aspirations of those whom they were used to seeing as uncouth peasants, and this, as Mykola Skrypnyk recognized in 1920, was the fundamental

weakness of the various Soviet regimes in Ukraine:

"Our tragedy in Ukraine is the very fact that, in order to have the help of the working class, Russian by nationality or Russified, whose attitude toward the Ukrainian language and culture was insulting and sometimes even intimidating, with its help and its forces we had to subjugate the peasantry and village proletariat, and those people who were of Ukrainian nationality were, due to complex historical circumstances, suspicious and hostile to everything Russian, 'Muscovite'.<sup>19</sup>

Skrypnyk's solution, which the party would officially adopt in 1923, was to actively foster the development of Ukrainian culture.<sup>20</sup>

14. "Budivnytstvo Radianskoyi Ukrainy" (Kharkiv: 1928), I, p. 11.

15. See his report in the Kiev Soviet, quoted in Pavlo Khrystiuk, "Zamitky i materialy do istoriyi ukrainskoyi revoliutsiyi, 1917-23 rr." (Vienna: 1921-1922), IV, p. 173.

16. A. Shlikhter, "Borba za khleb na Ukraini v 1919 godu," Litopys revoliutsiyi, 1928, No. 2, p. 135.

17. Ravich-Cherkassky, "Istoria KP(b)U," p. 170.

18. "Protybolshevyskyi povstannia na Ukraini v 1921 (Na osnovi ofitsiyalnykh bolshevyskykh zvidomlen' inshykh neopublikovanykh materialiv sot. N. P.-pa)." Litopys Chervonoyi Kalyny, IV: 6 and 9 (1932). O. O. Kucher "Kozhom zbroinoyi vnutrishnoyi kontrevoliutsiyi na Ukraini u 1921-1923 rr." (Kharkiv: 1971), p. 18.

19. Mykola Skrypnyk, "Statti i promovy z natsionalnoho pytannia" (Munich: 1974), p. 11.

20. Ibid., p. 18.

**Named to society**

CHICAGO — Andriy Mirchuk of Upper Montclair, N.J., has been named an associate of the Society of Actuaries (ASA).

To be named an associate, Mr. Mirchuk successfully completed an intensive course of study and examination administered by the society on the basic concepts underlying the financial analysis of risk and its application to life and health insurance, pensions and other security programs.

Actuaries are trained mathematicians who study and evaluate risks and determine the costs of benefit programs, such as pension plans or life insurance policies. They are also frequently expert in the design of such programs, in

**Notes on people**

computer systems, finance, marketing and management.

The Society of Actuaries, an international organization of professional actuaries, performs research in actuarial science, provides continuing education for its members and maintains high standards of competence and conduct.

Mr. Mirchuk is employed at Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. He received his bachelor's degree and his master's degree in mathematics from Franklin and Marshall College, and Lehigh University.

He is a member of UNA Branch 25.

**Wins Goethe award**



Mary Dziuba Champagne

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Mary Dziuba Champagne was recently presented the Goethe Award for excellence in the German language and the exchange student program.

Ms. Champagne, a graduate of St. Joseph's Catholic grammar school in Rochester, was active in the Young Ukrainian Nationalists and the local Ukrainian dancers.

She attended Nazareth Academy and Nazareth College, where she received a master's degree in education. She has continued her studies toward a doctorate at the Junior Vienna University.

A teacher of the German language since 1977, Ms. Champagne is a member of the American Association of Teachers of German Language, New York State Foreign Teachers Association, German College Prep School Exchange Service and the Student Exchange Service Board.

She is a member of UNA Branch 367, the Zaporozka Sich Society in Rochester.

**Named USAF officer**

BERWICK, Pa. — Taras Butrej recently graduated from Navigator-Bombardier Training at Mather Air Force Base in California. He now joins the elite rank of flying officers who make up the backbone of the U.S. Air Force.

This achievement represents three and one-half months of concerted effort in completion of a most demanding course of instruction.

Taras and his parents Mr. and Mrs. Tymko Butrej belong to UNA Branch 164 in Berwick, Pa.

**Writes fishing facts**

WARREN, Pa. — Mike Bleech, an avid fisherman from northwest Pennsylvania, writes a weekly outdoors column for the Warren Times Observer.

The Ukrainian sportsman has been published in "Fishing Facts," a monthly magazine which contains facts for people who fish for fun. One of his articles is also scheduled to run in the February 1983 issue of Outdoor Life.

Mr. Bleech writes on such topics as smallmouth bass, walleyes, fishing licenses and tailwaters.

**Promoted to professor**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Associate Prof. George G. Grabowicz was recently promoted to full professor of Ukrainian literature, reported the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

After an extended search, the Slavic department of Harvard proposed Prof. Grabowicz's promotion, and the president of the university, the dean of the faculty of arts and sciences and an ad hoc committee approved it.

Prof. Grabowicz will now occupy the Dmytro Cyzyevskij Chair in Ukrainian Literature, one of the three chairs in Ukrainian studies established at the university in 1975.

Prof. Grabowicz holds a doctorate from Harvard in comparative literature. His dissertation was on "The History and Myth of Kozak Ukraine in Polish and Russian Romantic Literature." He also studied at Yale and Jagiellonian University in Cracow. In 1971-74 he was junior fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard.

Prof. Grabowicz's most recently published work is "The Poet as Mythmaker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Shevchenko" (Cambridge, Mass., 1982).

**Appointed nursing dean**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — When Lydia (Bahnij) Garrett immigrated to this country with her parents and brother in 1954, it was her parents' desire that their children would adapt to their new country, obtain a good education and find productive roles in life. Mrs. Garrett has accomplished those goals and more. This past November she received her Ph.D. in higher education and counseling psychology from the University of Denver.

On January 9 she assumed her new position as executive director (dean) of the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Program for the University of Phoenix in Arizona.

While pursuing her educational goals, she has worked full time in the field of nursing in a variety of positions. Following her graduation from Ohio State University with a B.S. in nursing, she entered the U.S. Air Force Nurse Corps and served in Viet Nam.

She left the Air Force to continue her education and was married shortly thereafter to Herschel Garrett, an Air Force officer she had met in Viet Nam.

While working as a nurse, Lydia attended UCLA, where she completed her master's degree in community mental health.

She has held such positions as college instructor in nursing, clinical specialist for the Veterans Administration Hospital in the psychiatric area, director of nursing, nursing administration specialist for the V.A. hospital system, head nurse for a psychiatric unit in a large hospital and head nurse for a medical unit.

What is unusual in these accomplishments is that Mrs. Garrett is only 35.

Mrs. Garrett was born in March 1947 in Germany. Her brother Robert, now an F-16 pilot in the U.S. Air Force, Luke AFB, Arizona, was born a few years later in Belgium. Following her parents' immigration to the United States, Jerry, her youngest brother, was born in Cleveland. Jerry is presently a chemical engineer in Cleveland. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Bahnij, live in Parma, Ohio, and are parishioners of St. Pokrova's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma.

**Ceramic artist profiled in Chicago paper**

CHICAGO — Ceramic artist Alexandra Diachenko Kochman was recently featured on the front page of a local Chicago area newspaper, the North Town News.

Mrs. Kochman talked about her art with interviewer Carolyn Lenz. "When the public appreciates it, you feel you have done something good," she said.

Originally a painter, Mrs. Kochman received a master of fine arts degree from the University of Illinois in the late 1960s. Her last painting exhibit was in 1973, and her first ceramics exhibit at Northeastern University was some 10 years ago. She said that she was delighted to have sold almost everything she displayed.

She has taught ceramics on the high school and university levels, but prefers creating her own work. "I believe

that no artist prefers to teach. But it's difficult to support oneself on the work one creates she said.

During the interview, Mrs. Kochman, who enjoys prehistoric art, said that she loves working in the medium of clay. Critics have called her work crude but elegant at the same time, she said. She uses only natural materials and as little glaze as possible.

"Clay requires a little imagination, and there is so much you can do with it (without glazing or painting it)," she told the newspaper. She uses metallic powders to create different effects, such as a rusty look. "I appreciate glazed pieces, but they aren't what I like to do," she said.

Mrs. Kochman recently had a weekend show of her pieces in the new Plast Home in Chicago.



Alexandra Diachenko Kochman in her studio.

Laurel Ross

## Young professionals party draws big crowd



Lada Sochyrska

Some of the participants of the Young Professionals' Evening at the Ukrainian Institute of America on January 1.

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America ushered in the New Year with a double-header of celebrations, hosting a traditional New Year's Eve party for members and guests and opening its doors for a Young Professionals' Evening on New Year's Day. The highlight of both events was a performance by the Vodohray Orchestra from Chicago.

Some 110 persons attended the New

Year's Eve celebration. They were greeted by Walter Nazarewicz, the institute's vice president, who wished everyone a happy and successful 1983 and thanked all institute supporters for their generous help throughout the year.

Noting that 1983 promised to be a very difficult year for many Ukrainian/American organizations, Mr. Nazarewicz requested that all members

of our community give the various organizations their utmost support.

On New Year's Day, about 270 persons — some visiting from as far away as Texas and Canada — gathered at the institute for the Young Professionals' Evening. It was the first in a planned series of periodic gatherings, built around educational and cultural activities, of young professionals at the UIA.

## Stus, Subtelyny win Antonovych prizes

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian dissident poet Vasyl Stus and historian Orest Subtelyny won the Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation prizes in literature and Ukrainian studies for 1981-82, it was recently announced.

A jury consisting of Profs. Bohdan Rubchak, John Fizer, George Shevelov and Roman Szporluk unanimously agreed to grant the literary prize to Mr. Stus for his poetry published in magazines and compiled in a book titled "Palimpseste."

Dr. Subtelyny was awarded the first annual Antonovych prize in Ukrainian studies for his work "The Mazepests: Ukrainian Separatism in the Early 18th Century."

Each Antonovych prize consists of a citation justifying the award and the sum of \$5,000. The prizes will be presented on Saturday, February 5, at 5 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York.

## Hrynchyshyn...

(Continued from page 10)

in successfully staging the affair; thanked the performers for their excellent program, as well as the audience for their full support. He stated that he was honored to be spokesman because he felt that Father Hrynchyshyn had earned the nomination through his many years of hard work and devotion to the Lord. With warm greetings of love, Father Kuchmiak introduced the honored guest as a dedicated man of God, a man of prayer and one who provided inspired spiritual and moral guidance to his parishioners.

Father Hrynchyshyn humbly thanked all for their kindness in honoring him and expressed his hopes that they would provide the prayers for the fulfillment of his new role as bishop of France. He said that God has a plan for all people and those many years he spent in France in his younger days as a missionary were not wasted, since he finds himself back home again in the role of a builder of faith. He invited everyone to visit him in Paris and in Lourdes and to support him in his new position.

He also said that he would continue his role as secretary general of the Central Millennium Jubilee Committee and asked all to participate in this great event. We should support our brethren in Ukraine so that they may praise God as free people to serve Jesus Christ faithfully since He loved all of us and gave His life to save our souls, he said. Finally, he invited everyone to Rome for his consecration on January 30 and his installation in Paris on February 15.

Father again thanked all church organizations and parishioners for their splendid cooperation and dedication, and asked the Lord to bless the entire congregation for its strong, enduring faith in Jesus Christ.

All present were invited to enjoy wine and cheese together with coffee and cake at the conclusion of the concert program.

The Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Maplewood, N.J., and his wife Mary Anne, and the Rev. J. Kelly were also in attendance.

The Very Rev. Kuchmiak headed the committee assisted by Sister Neomilia, Mr. Keybida, Damian Koruba, Ann Hrynchyshyn, Helen Lavook, Julia Dobosh, Oksana Trytiak, Steve Hrynchyshyn, Michael Dobosh, Michael Gienga, Maria Robak, Mrs. Goot and the Revs. Peretiako and Kushko.

## New release: history of Ukrainian Canadians

WINNIPEG — A year after commemorations of the 90th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, a new book titled "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History" has been released.

This 970-page book is the result of Dr. Michael Marunchak's many years of research. Published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, it is a history of the achievements of the Ukrainian community in Canada, and it reviews every social aspect of the community's development and growth.

In the chapter of this monumental book, the author looks at the decade of Canadian multiculturalism in the frame-

work of Ukrainian studies, the "Ridna Shkola" system, bilingual classes in public schools, the question of assimilation, and the attempt to maintain this well-organized community's status not only in Canada, but also in the free world.

Attention is also given to the organization and work of the Ukrainian churches. The author portrays achievements in the media, Ukrainian studies, Ukrainian museums, writing, journalism and the arts.

Also attainments in the field of economy, achievements in Parliament and legislatures of provincial governments are summarized. Profiles of 122

members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies in the past nine decades are included in this book.

The book contains many historical photos of events and people, as well as examples of Ukrainian church architecture and Ukrainian monuments.

The book's detailed indices include: names of people, subjects and organizations. The bibliography is meant to aid history students and to help the average reader in understanding the situation of Ukrainians in Canada over the last 90 years.

The hardcover book, with gold trim, may be purchased for \$40 from Ukrainian bookstores or the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B-1B6.

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## Manor announces new appointments

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Sister Miriam Claire, president of Manor Junior College, has announced two new appointments at the college.

Harry Stinger of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, a public relations/marketing consultant with 18 years' experience in development, advertising, public relations and journalism has been appointed the new director of development.

Mary Anne Whitehead of Hatboro, a former newspaper reporter, editor and college journalism teacher has been named the new director of public relations.

Mr. Stinger, served previously as the associate director of public relations/health affairs for the University of Pennsylvania and as development associate for Drexel University. He was also a vice-president for advertising firms. He is a graduate of St. Joseph's University and has done graduate work at Georgetown University. He was also served as a faculty member of the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism in Philadelphia.

Ms. Whitehead, a graduate of Temple University, has a master's degree in journalism and 10 years' experience in newspapers and magazines. She has taught a mass media course at Penn State's Ogontz campus in Pottsville and seminars on writing to Continuing Education-nurses at Bucks County and Montgomery County community colleges. She is a two-time winner of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Press Association Keystone Awards and a recipient of the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal for a published opinion piece.

## Students entertain young-at-heart seniors



The puppet theatre of St. Demetrius Catholic School in Toronto recently visited Demetrius Senior Citizens Residence with the play "The Smart Kitten-Prince of Cats." The theatrical group is composed of the Grade 8 Ukrainian language students. They not only are the puppeteers, but also sewed all the puppets, provided the Ukrainian costumes, painted the scenery and in general, staged the entire production. The young-at-heart seniors packed the recreation lounge to enjoy the production. At the conclusion of the show the audience

gave the students a long ovation. Mr. H. Stodilka thanked the students and urged the residents to manifest their appreciation by a monetary contribution. The response was overwhelming — \$103 was collected for the school. Daria Diakowsky, Ukrainian language instructor at St. Demetrius Catholic School, was responsible for coordinating the efforts of the students. The group also staged this production at a recent book festival sponsored by the Federation of Ukrainian Writers of Children's Literature in Toronto.

## Stricter laws...

(Continued from page 1)

nothing in return, who engage in vagrancy and mendacity, and lead other [forms of a] parasitic life style."

In view of the importance of combating such negative phenomena, continued Ms. Shevchenko, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet had decreed appropriate changes in the existing legislation that were designed to "strengthen the decree of criminal responsibility" for such anti-social behavior.<sup>7</sup>

The timing of the decree clearly precludes any speculation about a direct link with the campaign that is now under way. The Ukrainian decree was issued on November 16, only four days after Mr. Andropov assumed office. Moreover, two weeks earlier an identical measure was adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.<sup>8</sup>

The explanation must therefore be sought in what is in fact an endemic problem in the Soviet Union that appears only to be getting worse. In an article last October marking Soviet Militia Day, Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs Ivan D. Gladush wrote that his ministry was devoting very serious attention to uncovering the theft of state, public and private property. He noted that recently "dangerous conspiratorial groups of thieves" had been broken up in Berdychiv, Uzhhorod,

Donetske, Chernihiv, Sumy, and other areas.

Using virtually the same terminology as Ms. Shevchenko, Mr. Gladush pointed out that: "notwithstanding the great political-ideological work that is being done, there are still people among us who try to snatch whatever they can from society while giving it as little as possible; and there are also those who generally see the sense of their existence in knowing how to live at the expense of others. Obviously, this is a parasitic and petty bourgeois psychology, but it is clearly conditioned by a whole series of circumstances: shortcomings in family upbringing, in the school, at the workplace, in the organization of leisure time, the low cultural level of individuals, and the inadequate effectiveness of social control measures."<sup>9</sup>

Mr. Gladush has hit the nail on the head. In September 1975 the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet issued a decree identical to the one that has just been adopted.<sup>10</sup> The solution does not lie in stricter penalties, but rather in the "whole series of circumstances" that persists after 60 years of "the Soviet way of life."

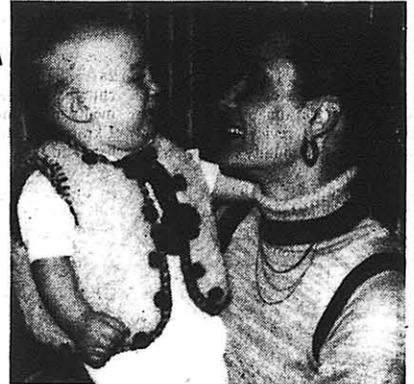
7. Ibid.

8. Reuters, October 30, 1982.

9. I. Gladush, "Na storozhi pravoporiadku i hromadskoi bezpeky," Pid praporom leninizmu, No. 19, October, 1982, p. 59.

10. Pravda Ukrainy, December 13, 1975.

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## UFU Foundation receives collection of literary-scientific journal

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Free University Foundation Inc. has accepted a rare and valuable collection of the literary-scientific journal *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* published in Ukraine (1898-1932) from the personal library of Dr. Stephan and Teodora Dmochovsky.

Volodymyr Levytsky of Hunter, N.Y., husband of the late Dora Levytsky, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dmochovsky, made the actual presentation of the famed collection to the UFU Foundation.

The *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* holds a very prominent place in the history of Ukrainian literature, journalism and culture. The history of the publication of this journal could be divided as follows: Lviv Period 1898-1906, Ivan Franko, editor; Kiev Period 1907-14, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, editor; Kiev Period 1917-19, Oleksander Hrushevsky, (brother of Mykhailo), editor;

and Lviv Period 1922-32, V. Hnatiuk, editor.

The full collection has 109 volumes, or 316 individual books, totaling 51,000 pages of print.

Some partial collections of the journal exist at some American educational institutions. However, complete collections of the *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* exist only in two places outside the-USSR. One collection is at the Library of Congress in Washington, thanks to the efforts of Bohdan Yasin-sky, who is now preparing a complete index to the collection. The second collection is housed, through the efforts of the UFU Foundation at the library of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, under the expert care of Marusia Zajac-Sydir, chief librarian.

The UFU now provides an opportunity for students and professors from around the world to study the *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* collection.

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# Bayonne bachelor...

(Continued from page 9)

mother being interviewed and a long line of relatives dressed in Ukrainian garb and laden with gifts.

At 9 p.m. the entire welcoming committee received special passes which would allow them to go to the gate where Oksana was due to arrive. Mrs. Burbella set them up: little Andrea with the "kolach," Anna Fedorek with an ikon and Marion Woloshyn, Mrs. Burbella's daughter, with a pysanka to represent a new life for the new member of the family.

At 9:15 p.m. people started emerging from the plane. The last passenger made his way off, but still there was no Oksana. The nervous groom received permission to search the plane—still no Oksana. Panic hit the Burbella family, the TV crew along with reporter Juliette Eckert, grew restless, the Eastern airlines staff, which included Paul Spemanato, Robert Polak and Josephine Milesh, dashed around the airport trying to help the Burbella clan. It was sheer madness. However, the fearless leader, Mrs. Burbella, got her wits about her and split the welcoming committee into three search parties that scattered throughout the airport. The bandurists and the TV crew were given the courtesy of waiting in the Eastern Airlines executive lounge. In the meantime, Mrs. Burbella combed the airport with a framed wedding picture of John and Oksana.

An Eastern airlines official, noticing the commotion, came up to Mrs. Burbella and revealed that he had seen the young girl downstairs amid the baggage.

Mrs. Burbella was just getting ready to call the missing bride in Ukrainian over the P.A. system, but before she spoke, Oksana made her way to the lounge and stood before Mrs. Burbella in the Eastern Airlines executive suite. The welcoming committee was quickly reorganized. The bandurists played "Vziav by ya banduru," with Oksana mouthing the familiar Ukrainian words. John nervously kneaded his hands as the TV crew seated the young couple and filmed the happy ending to a long story.

As the noise died down, the story of the missing bride unfolded. Oksana had landed at Mirabel Airport in Montreal earlier that afternoon. Scope Travel of New Jersey had arranged for a car to drive her to the Montreal International Airport and catch a connecting flight to New York. Assisted by a Polish-speaking airport attendant, Oksana was advised to take an earlier flight to LaGuardia. She made the 5:35 flight, instead of the planned 8:05 flight into LaGuardia and spent three hours waiting for her in-laws under the caring and watchful eyes of security guard Dorothy Giarizzo, who spoke some Polish.

\*\*\*

Now Oksana is starting a new life in America, as Oksana Kushnir-Burbella. Her husband, John is a Bayonne Public School System social studies teacher. In their own eyes, however, they are not officially married until they are joined in wedlock in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and plans for a spring wedding are under way.

Oksana wants to get settled first, start planning her wedding, look for a home close to the Ukrainian community with her new husband, and learn some English. She now lives with her mother-in-law in south Jersey, while her husband resides in Bayonne.

The 21-year-old bride was scheduled to register for adult education classes at Matawan Regional High School, where principal Robert Nesnay, who is of

Ukrainian descent, was going to personally handle her registration.

Oksana is a graduate of the equivalent of a junior college in Lviv, where she majored in marketing. She worked in an exclusive department store as a consultant to the clientele. She has already gone shopping with her mother-in-law in America and says that the variety of clothing available here makes it hard to choose something. She has also had trouble finding winter clothes, for most of the displays already have spring fashions.

Oksana says she misses her parents and her brother, whom she left behind in Lviv, but because she was legally permitted to leave, she will be able to go home for a visit whenever she wants.

She admits that she broke a few young men's hearts when she left Ukraine, namely those of 8-year-old Andriy, a neighbor in her apartment building, who insisted that Oksana's brother take a photo of them together and asked Oksana to send it to the "Frenchman" who wants to marry her. Six-year-old Zachar, who silently idolized the beautiful Oksana, followed her around until the day she left for America.

Oksana says she did not experience any unpleasantness when leaving the Soviet Union. She was allowed to bring over many gifts for her new relatives. However, she regrets that she had to leave behind a painting of Ukrainian kozaks.

Although Oksana says that she never thought she would marry someone from the United States, and then move here, she told The News Tribune that she had a premonition that she would get married soon. She told the reporter that she had participated in a custom that is popular in Ukraine: young girls break off a branch of a cherry tree and put it in a vase of water; the girls then tie various colored ribbons around their branches to identify them, and the girl whose branch blooms first will be the first one to get married. So it was with Oksana.

Although they will not officially begin married life for a few months (not until after the church ceremony), Oksana and John already have a lot of things planned. John wants to show his wife all of the sights of New York, including Lincoln Center and the Statue of Liberty. He also plans to take her to the opera and the ballet.

But there is plenty of time for that. Oksana has just arrived in the United States to begin her new life with John—a happy ending to a love story.

# Young UNA'ers



Uliana Grassman became the first new member for 1983 of UNA Branch 217 in Rochester, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Waskiw. Mr. Waskiw is the president of the branch.



Nicholas George Marchewsky is the newest member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J. Among the gifts in his Christmas stocking was a UNA policy purchased by his grandparents, Myron and Nadia Marchewsky.

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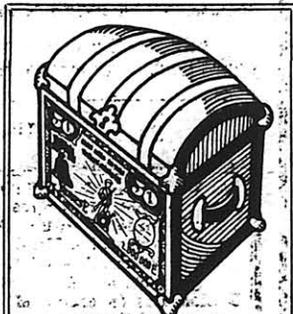
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## TUNE IN TO NATIVE MELODY

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Sunday, January 16

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will present the second in its series of Ukrainian composers concerts at 4 p.m. This concert will feature chamber music performed by the Kalyna Trio which features Halya Strilec on violin, Nestor Cybryski on violoncello and Thomas Hrynkiw on the piano. The program will feature music by Ukrainian composers Kosenko, Barvinsky and N. Nyzhankivsky. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

**NEW YORK:** Valentyn Moroz will speak on "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, an Attempt at Analysis," at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

**NEW YORK:** The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Cathedral Choir, under the direction of Valya Nalyvayko, will present a concert of kolyady and shchedrivky at 1 p.m. The church is located at 559 Broome St. Tea and cakes will be served after the performance.

Tuesday, January 18:

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** The Brotherhood of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church here will sponsor its annual pre-Epiphany Lenten Dinner following the 6 p.m. vesper service. The traditional meal will conclude with the singing of carols.

Friday, January 18 — Tuesday, January 21

**MIDDLE ISLAND, N.Y.:** The Island Squire Dinner Theatre here will present four nights of special evenings called, "Night of the Kozaks," featuring the "Men of Bulava," dance troupe of Ontario, and Ukrainian food, music and dance.

Each evening begins with a hearty dinner featuring specially prepared Ukrainian dishes. Then the spotlight is on "The Men of Bulava" dance troupe. They will perform a dazzling show of boisterous songs and comedy, death-defying saber duels and spectacular dance steps, leaps, kicks and acrobatics. This will be the first U.S. nightclub appearance of this amazing dance troupe.

Parking is available and all major credit cards are accepted. The Island Squire is on Route 25 in Middle Island, N.Y. Please call the Island Squire for reservations at (516) 732-2240.

Friday, January 21

**NEWARK, N.J.:** A slide show fea-

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

turing scenes from Ukraine will be presented tonight at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium, (Ivy Street and Sanford Avenue). The slides will feature the cities of Kiev, Ternopil and Lviv, courtesy of Marijka Helbig, and Pochaiv, courtesy of Dr. Ihor Fedoriv. Other slides will show the blessing of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Lourdes and visits with Patriarch Josyf Slipyj in Rome this summer. Admission is \$2.50 per person; free refreshments will be served. For more information call (201) 763-5257.

Saturday, January 22

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Stith of Newark is sponsoring a Traditional Sports Ball at 9 p.m. in the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave. Cocktails are from 8 to 8:45 p.m. The Iskra orchestra will provide dancing music. Tickets are \$8 in advance, \$10 at the door, \$5 for students. For reserved seats, please call the Dnipro Co. at (201) 373-8783.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Engineers Association, Philadelphia branch, is holding its traditional banquet and ball with the presentation of debutantes in the grand ballroom of the Philadelphia Centre Hotel, 1725 J.F. Kennedy Blvd. Dancing music will be provided by Tempo. Cocktails are at 6 p.m.; the banquet is at 7 p.m.; the ball at 9 p.m. For more information call Dr. Lev Kushnir at (215) 247-2586.

**HAMMOND, Ind.:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox League of Hammond, and St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox League of Palos Park, Ill. are co-sponsoring a Malanka at St. Michael's hall, 170th Place and Columbia Street.

Dinner will be served at 8 p.m. with dancing beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by the Chordsmen, a Ukrainian band. Party favors will also be distributed. Admission is \$17.50 per person in advance, \$20 at the door. For more information, call Father Holowko at (312) 448-1350.

Sunday, January 23

**NEW YORK:** The Seniors Club of New York is holding a Malanka in the Ukrainian Sports Club Center,

122 Second Ave. at 2 p.m. The Malanka will feature speakers: Dr. Roman Osinchuk, Lydia Savoyka and Stepan Kryzhanivsky.

Weekend of January 28-30

**HAMTRAMCK, Mich.:** The Parents Teachers Organization (PTO) of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring a 1983 Winter Carnival this weekend. The three-day event will feature a variety of foods and entertainment. There will be gambling, dancing, dinners, white elephant sales, video games, bingo, raffles and games. It will be

held at the school auditorium, McDougall and Commor streets. For more information please call (313) 873-1945.

Saturday, February 12

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Benefit for Orphans will present its annual dinner dance at the Venice Banquet Hall, 5636 W. Fullerton Ave. The donation is \$25 per person including cocktails, dinner, refreshments and dancing. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7:30 p.m. and dancing at 9:30 p.m. All proceeds are channeled to the Ukrainian orphanage in Philadelphia and Ukrainian orphanages in Brazil and Argentina. For more information, call Helen B. Olek at (312) 631-4625.

### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMEMORATIONS

Tuesday, January 18

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** Mayor Robert Grasmere will sign and read the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation at the Maplewood Town Hall at 8:30 p.m.

Thursday, January 20

**TRENTON, N.J.:** Gov. Thomas Kean will sign the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation at 11:30 a.m. at the State House. Resolutions commemorating the historic date will be sponsored in the New Jersey State Senate and Assembly and offered for passage by the legislature in the afternoon.

**JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.:** Flag-raising ceremonies will take place at 9 a.m. to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. The mayors of both Johnson City and Binghamton will take part in the ceremonies.

**BINGHAMTON, N.Y.:** Flag-raising ceremonies will take place at Binghamton City Hall at 10 a.m. The mayors of Binghamton and Johnson City will attend the ceremonies, along with the pastors of both Ukrainian churches and members of the Ukrainian community. Following the flag raising in Binghamton, a short program consisting of singing to the accompaniment of the bandura and folk dancing will be held in the "Freedom Hall," on the second floor of the City Hall.

Friday, January 21

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School will commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day with a children's program of recitations and national songs at 1:30 p.m. in the school auditorium, followed by a film on Ukraine. The program is under the direction of Sister Neonilia, principal, and the school faculty.

Saturday, January 22

**BINGHAMTON, N.Y.:** The observance of the 65th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day will conclude with an anniversary banquet and concert. Keynote speaker at the banquet will be Dr. Nicholas Chirovsky, and the concert will feature bandurist singers, St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir

and the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church Ukrainian Dancers. All are invited are urged to attend.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The local school of Ukrainian Studies will commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day with the raising of the Ukrainian and U.S. flags at 8:45 a.m. and a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. followed by an assembly in the school auditorium. The Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, pastor will officiate.

Sunday, January 23

**YARDVILLE, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Community Committee of Greater Trenton is organizing the Ukrainian Independence Day celebration at 4 p.m. at St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall. The commemorative address will be delivered by George Soltys. The Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus of Philadelphia under the direction of Michael Dlaboha will also perform at the concert. For more information call H. Kalman at (609) 799-0760.

**DETROIT:** The UCCA of Detroit is commemorating the 65th anniversary of Ukrainian independence at Fitzgerald High School, Ryan and Nine-Mile roads, at 3 p.m. Keynote speaker will be Dr. Roman Rachmanny, Bass-baritone Paul Plishka and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw will also perform.

**NEW YORK:** United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York (the UCCA branch) will hold a concert commemorating the 65th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence at 2:30 p.m., Washington Irving High School (17th Street and Washington Irving Place). A divine liturgy will be celebrated at noon at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church. Tickets at \$5 and \$6 may be purchased at Arka, Eko and at the door.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** A Ukrainian cultural concert commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church auditorium, 74 Harris Ave. at 2 p.m. The program will feature the Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island, the Bandura Male Chorus, and an instrumental ensemble from Maine. Master of ceremonies will be Alex Chudolij. Tickets will be sold at the door. For additional information call (401) 769-0351.

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