

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Popadiuk gets 15-year term while still in internal exile

ELLCOTT CITY, Md. — Ukrainian dissident Zorian Popadiuk has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," reported the Smoloskyp Ukrainian Information Service.

Mr. Popadiuk, who is said to be seriously ill, was arrested in October 1982 while serving an exile term in the Kazakhstan region of the USSR. In 1973, he was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for publishing the underground journal, *Progress*.

During his latest trial, which reportedly took place March 4, the 30-year-old dissident was accused of engaging in anti-Soviet activities. But sources in Ukraine have reported that Mr. Popadiuk, who is suffering from tuberculosis, has been far too ill to participate in any human-rights activities.

Born in Sambir, Mr. Popadiuk was enrolled in the philology faculty of Lviv University. While a student, he protested the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

After completing his labor-camp term in 1980, Mr. Popadiuk was first exiled to the Yakutsk region, where he caught pneumonia, which later developed into tuberculosis. Later that year surgeons removed several segments of his right lung.

By 1981, he was reported to also be suffering from an undisclosed heart ailment. Alarmed by the poor state of his health, authorities quickly trans-



Zorian Popadiuk

ferred him to Kazakhstan.

Mr. Popadiuk was to be released from exile this year. According to Smoloskyp, his re-arrest and subsequent stiff sentence — 10 years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile — apparently signal Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's intention to thoroughly eliminate any vestiges of organized opposition in Ukraine, including human-rights activists and former members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Of late, several members of the latter organizations, which fought against the Soviets during and after World War II, have been arrested and executed, ostensibly for cooperating with the Germans during the war.

## UNA tells World Congress: UCCA no longer our rep

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In a letter to the Presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian National Association has informed that body that it does not consider the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to be its representative within the WCFU or any other forum. The UNA informed the WCFU that it considers the recently established Ukrainian American Coordinating Council its representative.

The August 16 letter to the WCFU was signed by UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, and it was written following a unanimous decision by the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA on August 12.

The fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians is scheduled for December in Toronto.

The UNA has called on all other organizations whose representatives do not recognize the current UCCA leadership to send similar letters to the WCFU Presidium.

The full text of the UNA's letter follows.

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In conjunction with the situation that arose in our Ukrainian community in the United States in the wake of the 13th Congress of Ukrainians in America held in October 1980, and in conjunction with the fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians scheduled for December of this year, we hereby inform you of the following:

1. The leadership of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal community

organization in the free world and a co-founder of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was among the representatives of those 27 national Ukrainian organizations in the United States that walked out of the 13th Congress of Ukrainians in America to protest against planned and consistent violations of the by-laws and the law and order of the UCCA during the preparations for and at the 13th Congress by the leaders of the ideological-political group known under the name Ukrainian Liberation Front.

2. In view of the fact that all attempts of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, during a period of two and one-half years, to restore law and order in the UCCA were not greeted with understanding and good will on the part of the violators of that law and order, the UNA joined with all other members of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, which, having lost all hope of reaching an understanding with the representatives of the Ukrainian Liberation Front who act in the name of the UCCA, created the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. The goal of this council is to see to it that law and order are restored within the Ukrainian community in the United States through the re-establishment of an appropriate central representation.

In conjunction with this, and in accordance with the unanimous decision of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee at its regular meeting on August 12, we hereby inform the WCFU Presidium that:

1. The UNA does not recognize the present leadership of the UCCA as its representative within the WCFU or any other forum.

2. Instead, the UNA considers the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council as its representative.

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## Smoloskyp, Soviet officials clash at Helsinki

HELSINKI, Finland — Materials concerning Ukraine's right to participate in international sports events as a separate nation were confiscated by officials at the world track and field championships here earlier this month after Soviet representatives lodged a strong protest.

The materials were prepared by the Smoloskyp Ukrainian Information Service which had press credentials to cover the competition, held in the Finnish capital on August 7-14. Smoloskyp called for Ukraine and Byelorussia, for members of the United Nations, as well as other constituent republics of the USSR, to be allowed to field their own independent national teams in international competitions.

Smoloskyp also provided a list of 15 Ukrainian athletes on the 130-member Soviet team, as well as the names of 22 Ukrainian athletes who hold or have

held world records in track and field events.

The information service, based in Ellicott City, Md., was represented by editor Osyp Zinkewycz, who brought up the matter of Ukrainian participation at an August 7 press conference organized by meet officials in the Finlandia Center.

The following day, shortly after the opening ceremonies, the Soviets lodged a formal protest and demanded that the dissemination of the Smoloskyp materials be curtailed. Nervous meet and Finnish officials, fearful that the Soviets might pull out of the competition, met with Smoloskyp representatives and appealed to them to stop their activities. A Finnish official reportedly told Mr. Zinkewycz that after the meet his country still has to live in the repressive shadow of the Soviet Union.

Despite the entreaties, Smoloskyp

insisted that it had the right to freely distribute its materials to press representatives and others at the meet. In response, meet officials ordered guards posted at the various information tables with orders that they forcibly prevent the dissemination of Smoloskyp materials.

In addition, meet representatives confiscated copies of Smoloskyp materials from the press center copying facilities on August 8. The same day, Finnish officials asked American representatives to intervene in the matter because Smoloskyp had received press accreditation in the United States.

After the meeting, Mr. Zinkewycz issued a statement to the press in which he defended the actions of Smoloskyp, stating that "only independent participation of Ukraine in international sporting events will prevent the necessity of this kind of activity."

### INSIDE:

- Dissident profile: Yevhen Proniuk.
- Conclusion of interview with Oksana Dragan, chief of VOA Ukrainian Branch.
- Media reports on the Great Famine.
- New releases: books, records.

*Dissident profile*

## Yevhen Proniuk: serving exile term

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In 1964, Yevhen Proniuk, then 28, was a promising young Ukrainian philosopher. His article, "Shevchenko and O. Terletsky," was just published, and in the next several years his articles on the history of Ukrainian philosophy appeared in several books and journals. Today, Yevhen Proniuk is a political prisoner, exiled in the remote Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR on the southern tip of the Aral Sea. He is reportedly seriously ill with tuberculosis and stomach ulcers.

Mr. Proniuk was born on September 23, 1936. In 1965, he received the degree of candidate of philosophical sciences for his dissertation on Ostop Terletsky and the ideological struggle in Galicia in the 1870s. Since 1962, he had been working as a research associate at the Institute of Philosophy at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

His problems with Soviet authorities began in 1966 when he became involved in the political trial of Yaroslav Hevrych. After samvydav materials were discovered in his office, he was demoted to a bibliographer and denied the right to defend his doctoral dissertation. Nevertheless, his articles continued to be printed, most notably "From the History of Spreading of Marxist Philosophy in Ukraine," published in 1968.

On July 6 or 8, 1972, Mr. Proniuk was stopped by the KGB on the street in Kiev. In his briefcase, agents found about 70 photocopies of a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The letter, written by Mr. Proniuk and Vasyl Lisovy, expressed concern about the wave of illegal arrests in Ukraine in early 1972, and provided an analysis of the disastrous effects of the party's cultural and economic policies in Ukraine. Copies were addressed to various prominent Soviet citizens.

Mr. Proniuk was arrested and put into prison to await trial. His wife, Halyna Didovska, was dismissed from the Institute of Languages and her candidate's dissertation was rejected by a certification commission. With her husband in custody and without a job, she was left to care for her son, Myroslav, then 5 years old.

In November 1973, Mr. Proniuk went on trial along with Mr. Lisovy and Vasyl Ovsienko, a young teacher who was later to join the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and is currently serving his third term in nine years, this one for 15 years.

The men were charged with preparing, possessing and disseminating anti-Soviet materials with the intent of undermining the state. They were also accused of helping to prepare two issues of the clandestine Ukrainian Herald, which chronicled human-rights activities and Soviet repression in Ukraine.

Mr. Proniuk pleaded innocent, but was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by five



Yevhen Proniuk

years' internal exile. Mr. Ovsienko received a four-year term, while Mr. Lisovy was ordered to serve seven years in a labor camp and three years' internal exile. He was given an additional one-year term in 1980.

In his closing statement to the court, Mr. Proniuk said in Latin: "pareat mundi, fiat justitia" — though the world may perish, let there be justice.

After the trial, Mr. Proniuk was remanded to prison, and was eventually transferred to labor camp No. 35 in the penal complex near Perm in Soviet Russia.

On May 12, 1974, Mr. Proniuk fell ill and did not report for work. Because he failed to report the illness, he was punished by authorities, who cancelled a scheduled visit by his wife, who had not seen him since his arrest. What made the move more brutal was that his wife had already made the 1,000-mile trip to Perm.

To protest the arbitrary cruelty of the camp administration, Mr. Proniuk and about 25 other prisoners staged a monthlong hunger strike. Despite threats from camp officials, Mr. Proniuk would not end his protest, and in August he staged another hunger strike.

In mid-September 1975, Mr. Proniuk wrote a protest letter to Nikolai Podgorny, president of the USSR, threatening to renounce his Soviet citizenship if prisoners were not offered better treatment. By this time, he was already suffering from tuberculosis, but authorities continued to place him in solitary confinement in cold and damp cells, where he was fed less than 1,300 calories a day. By the winter of 1975, he was gravely ill.

In 1976, there were reports that Mr. Proniuk was transferred for a time to the notorious Vladimir Prison, where conditions are far worse than in a labor camp.

In 1979, Mr. Proniuk completed his labor-camp term and was sent into exile to Kara-Kalpakskaya in Uzbekistan. His wife continued to live in Kiev, but was allowed to visit her husband in exile. In 1980, the couple had another son, Ostop.

Mr. Proniuk is due to complete his exile term in June 1984.

## Samvydav reports outline continued persecution of Ukrainian Catholic Church

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Several incidences underscoring continued KGB harassment of the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church were reported in the latest issue of the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania to reach the West.

The Chronicle, which is published clandestinely in Lithuania and smuggled abroad, described several KGB operations in western Ukraine aimed at intimidating Ukrainian Catholics and breaking up underground churches. The cases cover a period between September 1981 and Easter 1982.

In one incident, which the Chronicle said took place in the fall of 1981 in Dobrianych, secret police agents and militiamen disrupted a religious gathering and waited for the priest to arrive. When he did not, the agents rounded up the believers, who were later fined.

The Chronicle also described a 1982 incident in Morshyn, where a church was vulgarized by students from a local vocational school. The pupils are said to have gathered up all the liturgical vessels, vestments and icons, piled them into waiting automobiles and then driven off.

The same year, in the village of Bereznyh, some 30 KGB agents re-

portedly attended a town meeting and threatened to close the local church unless the people converted to Russian Orthodoxy. In leaving, the agents sealed up all the liturgical vessels in the church.

In yet another incident, this one in the village of Brykunai, KGB agents are reported to have sacked a church, destroying icons and liturgical appointments. The attack occurred during working hours, but several women who tried to intervene were reportedly badly beaten, with some requiring hospitalization. The attack took place just before Easter 1982, the Chronicle said.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church was outlawed by the Soviet government after an illegally convened synod in 1946 — masterminded by authorities — dissolved the Church and united it with the Russian Orthodox Church. However, the Church has continued to survive underground, and there have been persistent reports from Ukraine that it is enjoying a widespread resurgence.

## Afghan rebels suffer setback

NEW YORK — Government troops in Afghanistan have crushed a rebel group active in the Herat Province, the Soviet news agency TASS reported, said Reuters. The action is part of a continuing offensive against Afghan guerrillas.

In a dispatch from the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul, TASS reported that a "significant number" of rebels had been captured or killed in the province and in the town of Herat in the northwestern part of Afghanistan.

In other developments, the Associated Press reported that Afghan freedom fighters received support from King Mohammad Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, who was deposed in 1973 and now lives in Rome. He pledged to resume political activity in order "to give an official voice to the Afghan resistance" at the United Nations-sponsored talks on the conflict.

The king promised to seek "international political contacts" to help the guerrillas in their struggle against the Soviet-backed Communist government of Afghanistan.

The king's offer of help is reported to have been accepted by the leaders of some anti-Communist Afghan organizations who met with him in Rome last week.

## Chornovil's son drafted into army

ELLCOTT CITY, Md. — Taras Chornovil, the 17-year-old son of Ukrainian political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil, has been forced to serve in the Soviet army despite his ill health, reported the Smolenskyp Ukrainian Information Service.

Smolenskyp did not disclose the nature of the younger Chornovil's illness, but said that at one point he had been hospitalized. Nevertheless, authorities warned him that if he did not serve, he would face imprisonment.

The young man's father, a former journalist who documented the trials of Ukrainian dissidents in the 1960s, is currently in the third year of a five-year labor-camp term in the Yakutsk ASSR. In 1980 he was convicted on a trumped-up charge of attempted rape shortly before he was due to complete a previous nine-year labor-camp and exile term for his human-rights activities.

The younger Chornovil's mother is Ukrainian activist Olena Antoniv, who is currently married to imprisoned Ukrainian Helsinki Group monitor Zinoviy Krasivsky.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Establish famine committee in NYC

NEW YORK — A New York City committee for the Washington commemorations of the famine anniversary was established here during a meeting of local community organizations convened on Wednesday, August 10, by the Coordinating Council of Ukrainian Veterans' Organizations.

The meeting was conducted by Roman Danylyuk, who gave information about the October 2 Great Famine memorial program in Washington, as well as information about preparations for organizing buses to take New York Ukrainians to the event.

The representative of Plast, Irena Kurovsky, informed meeting participants that the youth organization has already chartered a bus to take its members to Washington. During the meeting, Mykola Schpetko donated \$200 toward the costs of chartering the Plast bus.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the following organizations: St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, Plast, Ukrainian Gold Cross, Ukrainian National Home, Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Coordinating Council of Ukrainian Veterans' Organizations, Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Ukrainian American Veterans, Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Veterans' Federation, Association of Seniors, Ukrainian Sports Club, Shevchenko Scientific Society and Ukrainian En-

gineers' Society.

The representatives decided to establish a New York committee for commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Washington.

A presidium encompassing the following persons was elected: Yevrold Salenko, chairman; Olha Kuzmowych and a representative of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, vice chairman; Yevhen Stachiw, press director; Mr. Danylyuk, organizational director; Mr. Schpetko, treasurer; and Petro Baybak, secretary.

The Rev. Patrick Pashak, pastor of St. George Church; the Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylewsky, pastor of St. Volodymir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, and Roman Huhlewych, honorary president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, were voted honorary members of the committee.

The New York committee has made arrangements for buses to leave for Washington on Saturday, October 1, at 7 a.m., and on Sunday, October 2, at 5:30 a.m. The buses will leave from the Ukrainian National Home. Round-trip tickets are \$25 for the two-day trip, \$20 for one day; they will be sold at the Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union and at the Arka and Surma shops.

A second meeting of the New York committee will be held on September 7 at 7 p.m. in the Plast building. Representatives of all community organizations are invited to attend.

## Famine group formed in Cleveland

CLEVELAND — In order to mobilize Ukrainians and other Americans for participation in the October 2 manifestation dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine, a special committee was formed here on August 2.

The committee's goal is to plan and coordinate actions to secure the greatest possible number of participants from the state of Ohio at the Washington event.

Prof. Michael S. Pap was elected

chairman of the committee. Also elected were: Emil Pavlyshyn, vice chairman; V. Ponomarenko, Ukrainian secretary; Marius Popovych, English secretary; Yakiv Bursu, treasurer; Roman Danylych; public relations; and Dr. M. Mychkowsky, member at large. Each Ukrainian parish will delegate a representative to serve on the committee.

Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic clergy, under the leadership of the Very Rev. S. Hankevich and Msgr. M. Fedorovych, as well as Pastor A. Perekrest of the First Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church in Cleveland, are serving as honorary members of the committee.

The committee has urged Ukrainians of Ohio to register as soon as possible for participation in the October 2 manifestation.

It has also called upon those Ukrainians who may not be able to participate to sponsor young Ukrainians who lack the financial means to do so.

To register, Ohio Ukrainians may call any of the following: Mr. Bursu, 741-9939; Mr. Danylych, 886-3314; Dr. Mychkowsky, 351-8723; Dr. Pap, 449-1812; Mr. Pavlyshyn, 749-7346; Mr. Ponomarenko, 661-3773; or Ms. Popovych, 842-1993.

## Choose modern design for famine monument

EDMONTON — A modernistic design has been selected for the monument to the 7 million victims of the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 that will be erected in this city in October.

According to a report carried in the Ukrainian News of Edmonton, Montreal artist Ludmilla Temertli's model, called "The Broken Life Cycle," is in the form of a broken circle which underscores the unnatural phenomenon of the Great Famine. It also depicts the pleading, outstretched hands of famine victims.

"This monument symbolizes the devious twist of a political ideology and the intense range of human suffering and defiance in the face of its gargantuan power, without condoning the perpetrators of this heinous famine or those who chose 'not to see,'" the artist was quoted as saying by the Ukrainian News.

"The circle represents this life cycle being torn by an unnatural force. Emaciated hands resist, grasp and beg for an end to their delinquent human condition," she explained.

Ms. Temertli's model was chosen from the six designs submitted.

## Report on October 2 famine manifestation

With the assistance of the Washington Metropolitan Police and the National Park Police, we have completed the final arrangements for a rally and demonstration at the Washington Monument, on Sunday, October 2.

**GATHERING:** The gathering point for the rally and demonstration will be near the Sylvan Theatre at the foot of the Washington Monument (15th Street and Constitution Avenue NW) beginning at 9 a.m. Buses arriving for the demonstration may park around the Elipse on the Washington Monument grounds and along the Tidal Basin. Marshalls (wearing specially marked armbands) and the police will be on hand to direct buses to the proper location. The theater is an outdoor theatre, with only the stage covered. There is no seating available. Usually people bring their own blankets or mats if they wish to sit down during a program.

Nearby is a concession stand which will serve fast foods and beverages. There will probably be other vendors in the area selling snacks and drinks. Otherwise the area around the monument is mostly parks, museums and some government buildings, so that it will be difficult to find other places to eat. Comfort stations, emergency first aid stations and vans for the handicapped will be available.

**PROGRAM:** The program commencing the rally begins at 10 a.m. with a prayer and religious dedication. We will have special guest speakers from the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as various dignitaries and representatives from the Ukrainian and other ethnic communities. There will also be a brief performance by the Bandurist Chorus from Detroit.

**MARCH:** The march to the Soviet Embassy begins at 11:30 a.m. We will proceed along a designated route: from the Washington Monument north on 15th Street to Pennsylvania Avenue; then left onto Pennsylvania Avenue, walking past the north facade of the White House, going around Lafayette Park; from there we will proceed to 16th and K streets. The Soviet Embassy is located about 500 feet from 16th and K. The police will have barricades set up at this point. The walking distance from the monument to the Soviet Embassy is about one mile. We must disperse from the Soviet Embassy rally at 2 p.m.

To ensure an orderly march, the police have requested that we adhere to the following guidelines:

- Proceed in an orderly manner within the barricades.
- Wooden holders used to carry posters and banners should be no more than one inch thick. Others may be subject to confiscation.
- Obey the instructions of the marshalls and the police.

Just a few words about the responsibility of every participant at the rally and demonstration: remember that our purpose is to commemorate the greatest tragedy in Ukrainian history, and one of the greatest in the history of Western civilization. Hooliganism, rowdiness and lawlessness is not acceptable behavior at such a dignified and solemn event. Don't let your emotions distract from why we are gathering and the message that we want to get across to the American people.

Dispersal should be orderly and rapid. The police are anxious to get traffic moving again as soon as possible. Those who have tickets for the Kennedy Center may proceed there. If you choose to walk, a distance of one mile, proceed from 16th Street along K Street to 23rd Street and Washington Circle. At the circle take New Hampshire Avenue heading south to the Kennedy Center. There is a cafeteria and restaurant open at the Kennedy Center.

You may instead choose to do some sightseeing in Washington, including such places as the Shevchenko Monument (22nd and P streets), the Smithsonian Museums, National Gallery, etc. The museums close at 5:30 p.m. The White House is open for tours in the morning only — 10 a.m. to noon — except Mondays. The Capitol closes at 5 p.m. There are many restaurants along K Street, Connecticut Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue. The underground Metro system is wonderful, and costs 75 cents one way on Sunday. The Metro stops running at 6 p.m. on Sundays.

**KENNEDY CENTER CONCERT:** The concert will begin at 3 p.m. at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall. Tickets may be purchased from the following: National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33, 2615 30th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008, (202) 728-8722 or 234-2330; or Committee on Genocide Victims, Attn: Mr. Ed Popil, 440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18503; (717) 342-0937.

The tickets are priced as follows: loge, \$25; orchestra, \$20; first tier, \$15; second tier, \$12.50; obstructed view, \$5. Please send a check for the exact amount of the tickets when ordering. Phone orders will not be accepted.

The concert program will feature the Fairfax Symphony Orchestra under the direction of William Hudson, the Dumka Ukrainian Chorus from New York, the Bandurist Chorus from Detroit, soloists Renata Babak, Andriy Dobriansky and Marta Kokolska. It will last approximately two hours, with one intermission.

We believe one of the most effective ways in which to portray the Ukrainian spirit at this event is to have all the participants wear Ukrainian embroidered blouses and shirts or Plast/SUM-A/ODUM/etc. uniforms. In addition, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, all participants should wear black armbands. This should be provided individually. Each contingent coming to Washington should also be responsible for bringing its own posters and banners. Please be sure that they are written in acceptable English. It would also be useful to have banners identifying participants from different cities. In this way we can show the media that this is indeed a Ukrainian national commemorative rally.

The Washington Committee has printed posters ready for distribution. It would be good publicity to have these posters on the buses as they arrive in D.C. Large posters are \$3 each; smaller ones are 50 cents each. They may be purchased from the national committee. Please send your check with each order.

We also have brochures on the famine in English. We would prefer bulk orders for 100 or more brochures at \$20 per 100.

## Correction

Due to a misunderstanding, it was incorrectly reported in the story (August 21) about the most recent meeting of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine that famine survivors and researchers will testify at Senate hearings. In fact, Dr. Myron B. Kurobas has informed The Weekly; nothing has yet been arranged or scheduled. Dr. Kurobas is presently working with Sen. Charles Percy's office on organizing hearings at which matters related to the famine will be raised.

# 1,200 attend Philadelphia District's UNA Day at Tryzub center

HORSHAM, Pa. — This year, the Philadelphia District's annual UNA Day marked the 90th anniversary of Svoboda, the 50th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 30th anniversary of Veselka, during all-day festivities held here on Sunday, August 14.

The annual UNA Day, attended by nearly 1,200 people, was held at the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Club, Philadelphia's Republican mayoral candidate, John Egan, paid a visit to the grounds. He was greeted by the organizer of the event, UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, and later introduced to the public by Daniel Maxymiuk, a Philadelphia-area lawyer.

Community activists Walter T. Darnopray, Walter Bilajiw and UNA supreme advisor and head of the Ukrainian American Committee of

Philadelphia, Ivan Odzynskyj, spoke on behalf of Mr. Egan.

Also attending the UNA-sponsored event were members of the UNA Executive Committee: Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk with their spouses, Supreme Auditor Bohdan Hnatiuk, Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek and his wife, and Svoboda editor Zenon Snylyk and his wife. They were also present at the activities.

Speaking on behalf of the entire UNA Executive Committee, Mr. Sochan praised the district committee for its work to make the UNA Day a success. Mrs. Diachuk then presented a \$1,000 check from the UNA to the head of the Tryzub Sports Club, Ihor Chyzowych. Iwan Dankiwskyj presented a \$500 check to Mr. Chyzowych from the

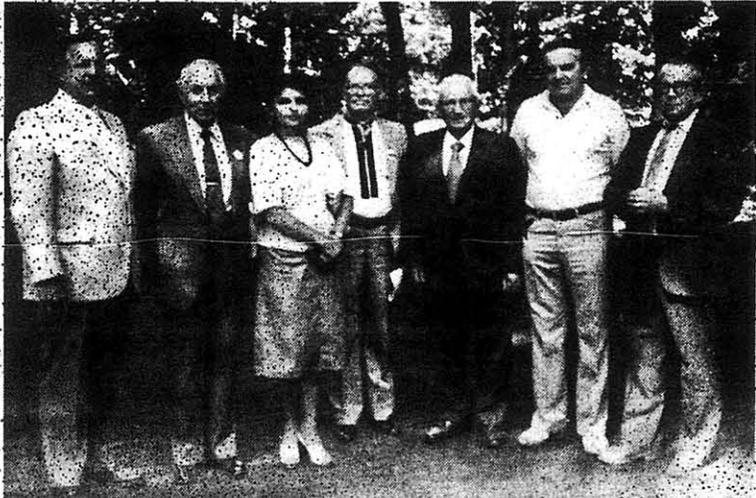
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UNA pioneer Joseph Oseredczuk is presented a plaque by UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.



Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk presents a UNA donation of \$1,000 to Ihor Chyzowych of the Tryzub Sports Club.



At the UNA Day: Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, Supreme Auditor Bohdan Hnatiuk, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Iwan Dankiwskyj of the Philadelphia District Committee, Ihor Chyzowych of Tryzub and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.

## Alice Orlan named field organizer

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Alice M. Orlan was named UNA field organizer for the Lehigh Valley, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area, the Organizing Department recently reported.

Mrs. Orlan of New Hope, Pa., assumed the duties of field organizer on

July 1. Her responsibilities will also include visiting UNA branches in neighboring states.

Mrs. Orlan was born in New York, where she attended the New York-Phoenix School of Design and the Traphagen School of Fashion. She has vast professional experience in environmental interior design, retail marketing and as a travel consultant.

She has worked for the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the League of Ukrainian Catholics of North America, and has been a member of various Ukrainian Catholic church choirs.

She is a former member of UNWLA Branch 71 in Jersey City, N.J., and has served as public relations officer for the UNWLA New York Regional Council.

Since her move south to the Philadelphia area, she has taken on the same post with the Philadelphia UNWLA and was the founder of UNWLA Branch 112 in Warrington, Pa. She belongs to St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church, its sisterhood and choir. She is the vice president of the Philadelphia metropolitan choir and remains active in the League of Ukrainian Catholics.

During her first month as field organizer for the UNA, she has already laid the foundation for the establishment of UNA Branch 144 in Doylestown, Pa.



Alice M. Orlan

## Branch 144 established in Doylestown

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Lehigh Valley District Committee, headed by Anna Haras, recently established a new UNA Branch, based in Doylestown, Pa., the UNA Organizing Department reported.

The branch was organized by newly appointed UNA Field Organizer Alice M. Orlan (for the Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Lehigh Valley area). The founding branch meeting was held on Sunday, July 31, at St. Anne's Ukrai-

nian Catholic Church hall in Warrington, Pa.

Twenty-five members attending the first meeting were greeted by Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, who offered praise and congratulations to Mrs. Orlan for her efforts. She organized the 25 members for the branch. He also informed the meeting participants about the UNA By-Laws and responsibilities of the branch officers. Before

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Officers of the newly founded UNA Branch 144 in Doylestown, Pa. Pictured from left: Mary Carole Valko, president; Christopher Jubinski, treasurer; Emilia Bortnichak, assistant secretary; and Ann Stefania, secretary.

# VOA Ukrainian Branch: a breath of fresh airwaves

by Mykhailo Bociurkiw

## CONCLUSION

The Voice of America claims that it is able to deliver "a strong, reliable signal to almost any place in the world despite propagation conditions and the great distances that separate the United States from target areas." In the case of broadcasts to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries however, the VOA must overcome severe and sophisticated "jamming" or "deliberate interference" for its signal to reach target audiences.

Since August 20, 1980 (during the eruption of labor unrest in Poland), the Soviet Union has continuously and deliberately interfered with foreign short-wave broadcasts through "skywave" and "ground-wave" jamming.

Jamming is accomplished with powerful radio signals broadcast from transmitters located in urban centers. Such signals play havoc with short-wave radio broadcasts by creating an abrasive-sounding noise over the speaker.

A source in the United States Information Agency Office of Public Liaison said that Soviet jamming has not only been directed towards VOA programming, but also to broadcasts originating from China, Israel, West Germany, the BBC, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The source added that the Soviets have been successful in reducing the number of listeners through jamming. Listeners attempting to fine-tune their receivers to short-wave broadcasts give up in frustration since jamming has such a debilitating effect on signal strength, and, therefore, sound quality.

According to data on signal strength and listening conditions collected by the VOA's technical monitoring network, VOA reception in the Soviet Union is strongest during the earlier part of the day and in areas away from densely populated centers. Studies also showed that over 60 percent of VOA broadcasts penetrate Soviet jamming barriers, providing the agency with over 21.3 million Soviet listeners. Currently, the VOA is working on improving its signal to the Soviet Union by introducing alternating frequencies, more powerful transmitters and state-of-the-art satellite technology.

Ms. Dragan confirms the presence of extensive jamming during the Ukrainian program. During each evening program, the Ukrainian Branch staff announces the number of days since the resumption of Soviet jamming. (The Soviet Union had ceased jamming VOA in 1973, but renewed jamming again in 1980.) On its August 19 program, the Ukrainian Branch announced the 1,094th day since the resumption of Soviet jamming.

But, Ms. Dragan said, listeners have learned to cope with the annoying interference caused by jamming.

"Listening on short wave is different from listening to the radios that we have here. People (in Ukraine) are used to listening through all this (interference)...because even under the best of conditions, short wave is



The Health and Human Services Building in Washington houses VOA offices and studios.

not as clear as other (radio waves). So they're used to listening through the interference. They catch a word here and a word there and then they understand," she explained.

Ms. Dragan explained that her staff takes listening difficulties into consideration while preparing and reading scripts.

"Things that we consider to be of greater interest or more important we repeat more frequently...we play music that is very definite so as to cut through the jamming. We speak a little bit more slowly than we normally would, and the way we write our scripts in Ukrainian is also a little different so as to help our listener."

### Listener response

Despite Soviet attempts at jamming, sources from the USIA and the VOA indicate that the Ukrainian programs enjoy a very large and faithful listenership. From time to time, listeners manage to speak correspondence to the VOA through the Iron Curtain. Ms. Dragan explained that all correspondence is always very encouraging.

"The response that we get from our listeners is, unfortunately, not nearly as frequent as we would like to have it — but the reasons for that are perfectly obvious. For most citizens living in Ukraine, writing to the Voice of America is not necessarily an activity that will benefit their health or well-being — so they don't

do it," she said.

"They write us cards or letters either on vacation in other East European countries with slightly less repressive regimes or when they emigrate to America. They also write us through their relatives in Belgium and Germany. We talk to visitors and to Americans who visit Ukraine, and from all indications, we have a very wide and a very faithful and a very grateful listenership," she continued. "It's this kind of response that gives us motivation and a feeling that we aren't John the Baptist crying in the wilderness — that there are people that listen to us."

In total, the VOA receives approximately a quarter of a million letters annually from listeners around the world. One listener's letter, written on in-flight TWA stationery, came from a Ukrainian emigrating to the United States. While en route to his final destination in the West, he used his first moments of freedom to thank the Ukrainian Branch for its broadcasts. Part of the letter described how the listener would tune-in to the Ukrainian program.

"Every day in the early morning I would take my small radio receiver and go to the kitchen so that the children and the neighbors (emphasized) wouldn't hear, and then I would listen to you before going to work."

The listener — who lived in Odessa — added: "...you are listened to by millions of Ukrainians and not only Ukrainians."

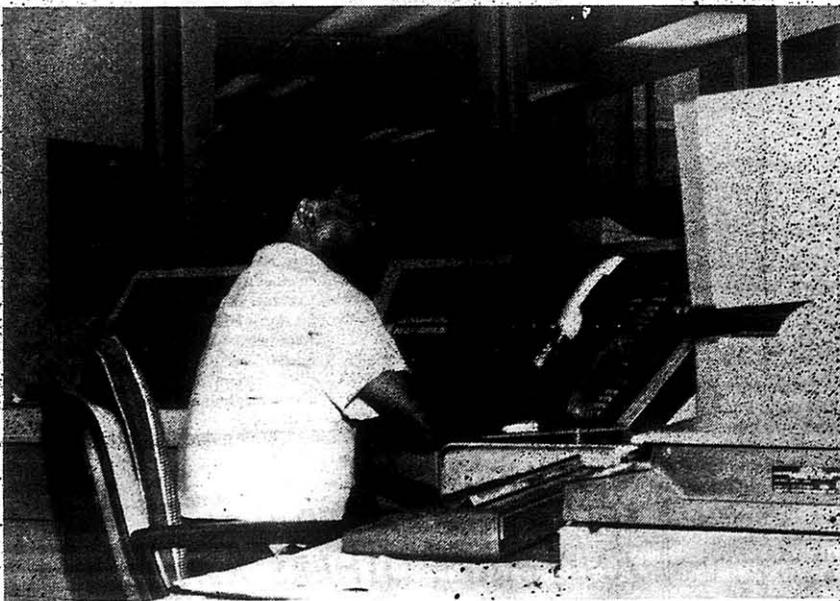
This letter was eventually received by Mrs. Dragan who said that that kind of listener response is extremely "heartwarming."

Another letter received from behind the Iron Curtain by the VOA's Slovene Service came from the wife of a listener in Postojna, Yugoslavia. Part of the letter read:

"My husband gets up every morning before 5 a.m. to catch your first broadcast and then he waits for the second one as well...Vgice of America is his 'morning glory' a 'good morning' from the land of hope and truth. He does not trust any other news."

### Special features

Undoubtedly, news is the most important and popular item of the VOA Ukrainian broadcasts. But Ms. Dragan also made note of the popularity of the branch's special live broadcasts which are featured from time to time. The last major broadcast of this sort was in May 1983, when the VOA broadcast live segments from ceremonies in South Bound Brook, N.J., commemorating the Great Famine in Ukraine. Additionally, twice each year, the branch broadcasts live Easter and Christmas divine liturgies from various Ukrainian churches in the United States. Ms. Dragan noted the popularity of this service among listeners in Ukraine: "The response that we've had to these broadcasts is just immensely gratifying. People gather in homes that have a radio...they kneel at the times that you're supposed to kneel and they sing with the priest. And they write letters to their relatives or friends



A VOA engineer monitors news and information flow in main control room.

(Continued on page 12)

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## On to Washington

October 2, the date of the planned manifestation in Washington for the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33), is less than six weeks away. It is fair to say that it will provide an acid test for the health and commitment of this country's Ukrainian community.

Thus far, the track record for such events has been spotty. In Detroit, a strong showing by some 4,000 area Ukrainians at a famine march of all political and religious hues demonstrated a trenchant understanding of the national significance of the famine, which cost some 7 million lives in Soviet Ukraine. But, an earlier march in Washington drew a dismal crowd of under 1,000 people, and a demonstration in New York had an equally poor turnout. Some 13,000 did show up at Bound Brook, but the number could have been much higher and the event was mostly for internal consumption anyway.

Washington had better be different, and to ensure that it is different plans should already be finalized in Ukrainian communities for organized transportation to the nation's capital. Bus transportation is already being organized in Cleveland and New York, as well as in parishes across the country. Now it is time for all Ukrainians to get on those buses or get into their cars and show the world our solidarity with the millions of victims of Soviet tyranny, and with the nation which continues to suffer under its oppressive grip.

Nearly 20 years ago, some 100,000 Ukrainians showed up in Washington for the dedication of the Shevchenko monument. But if Shevchenko and his poetry represent our aspirations, then the Great Famine epitomizes our suffering as a nation. It is our national holocaust, whether we were born here or lived in western Ukraine, which was untouched by famine. Moreover, it is an outrage against humanity, a crime so heinous in its conception and execution that it dare not remain in the realm of our private pain.

Of late, our community has been dispirited and riddled by largely self-inflicted wounds. It has been battered into inactivity. But our private, in-house wounds must (and do) pale next to the horrid scar inflicted on our nation by the premeditated murder of 7 million of our brothers and sisters, girls that never bore children, boys that never became national leaders, men and women that never had a chance to continue the Ukrainian spirit. A large measure of what made Ukraine Ukrainian, the heart of our nation, was cut out and destroyed, leaving scars that in no small way influenced developments in Soviet Ukraine.

One hundred thousand sons and daughters of Shevchenko showed up in 1964 to demonstrate that the spirit of the great bard was alive and well. It is imperative that at least as many, or more, show up on October 2, not only to prove that the spirit still lives, but to show that we just cannot ignore the attempted genocide of the nation that inspired him and which he loved.

Clearly, if the demonstration fails, then our community can only be looked upon as a failure because we will have failed to imprint our national tragedy on the conscience of humanity and, thus, we will have let it remain a historical footnote. If we succeed, even to a small measure, we can be justly proud of our efforts and our community. Either way, the matter is now entirely in our hands.

## 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 30 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.
- Full names and their correct English spellings 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.

## Effective media relations

### D.C. rally: time to get to work

By Andriy Bilyk

Since July 5, this column has been dedicated to giving you suggestions and instructions regarding effective media relations. Specifically, this column is about how to use current events to interest the media in a 50-year-old story, i.e., the Great Ukrainian Famine.

The current event we should all work around beginning today, is the upcoming demonstration in Washington on October 2.

The media strategy presented below is the "final" strategy in the sense that it is already too late to try to capitalize on any other "angles" or media "hooks," unless, of course, your community is planning its own demonstration between now and October 2. This "final" strategy is presented in two sections: the first discusses what we are doing in Washington; and the second suggests ways you can talk to the media in your community to tie into our efforts in the nation's capital.

Together, we can still give a good one-two — local-national — punch that will attract media attention.

#### What we are doing in D.C.

- 1. We are at this moment completing work on a mailing list of 250 media contacts in D.C. and New York City (where the major networks are based).
- 2. Right after Labor Day, on Tuesday, September 6, we will mail a three- to four-page general press release to our hand-picked mailing list. This press release will give an overview of the upcoming manifestation, as well as general information about the Great Famine and why we want to publicize it.
- 3. Later that same week, and through the following week, we will call each of the 250 individuals on our media mailing list and ask them if they read the press release. Our objective is to make an appointment at which we will deliver the press kit in person.
- 4. We will be delivering press kits the week of September 12. Our main objective is to get the reporter or editor to do a story right then; our back-up plan is simply to be satisfied with the fact that we got in the door and found a receptive audience.
- 5. The week of September 19, we will call our mailing list contacts again, this time, we will be inviting the media to a press conference later that week (Thursday or Friday, September 22 or 23) at which we will kick off the Great Famine Memorial Week, September 25 through October 2.
- 6. The decision on when to hold the press conference will be made late so that we can be in a better position to gauge what our competition will be (we want to "play" this by ear so as to have a better chance at a good media turnout). Our best hook at such a press conference is, of course, Malcolm Muggeridge. But we are not yet certain of his availability.
- 7. At the press conference we will pass out press releases dealing with specific events during the commemorative week. We will also send these press

releases in a packet to our media mailing list. And, finally, we will call the media during the week to get them to cover specific events (e.g., the weeklong candle vigil in front of the Soviet Embassy; the two exhibits, the concert, and so on).

#### What you should be doing

Before you can do anything about the media in your city, you need a media list of people and radio/TV programs. This week, we are mailing to each committee on record with us (and to those of you who have responded to this column individually) a list of media contacts for your entire state.

You've got to create a mailing list and duplicate the labels for at least three mailings. You've also got to find volunteers who will call the media three days after you've sent out the press release. (We will send you our press release and the "raw material" for the press kit — you've got to make your own copies — also this week). But on top of our press release, you should write a one-page statement to the media in your city which basically says: "We are going to D.C. to participate in the rally as described in the attached press release. We are chartering a number of buses. For more information contact..." (there you should put the name and phone number of an individual in your community in whom you have confidence).

Your strategy should basically follow the strategy I've outlined above (you've got an "extra" week since you should be calling your press conference for October 1, 2 or whenever the buses are scheduled to leave for Washington. Here's a suggested plan of action:

- 1. Develop your media mailing list now. (You should have about 30 to 50 names and addresses.)
- 2. Send your press release the week of September 6.
- 3. Follow up each press release the week of September 12 with a personal phone call requesting an interview. (We will supply you with the raw material for the press kit by the week of September 6.)
- 4. Make your media visitations the week of September 19 (not all media will want you to come by, but do what you can.)
- 5. The week of September 25 call all of the media again. This time, give them specific details about your planned trip to Washington, including the number of buses, cars, etc., and the number of people that are going from your community.
- 6. During that same call, invite the media to a press conference at a specified time approximately one-half hour before your group departs to D.C. At this press conference, you will have a mass of people, banners, posters, and, if you can arrange it, eyewitnesses to the famine who should pass out a one-page statement (which you have had translated). This statement should include a brief description of the eyewitness and a statement about the horrors that were witnessed.

**On October 2:  
LET US REMEMBER  
AND MAKE OTHERS AWARE.**

## Media reports on famine

## Soviet Analyst

LONDON — The commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) by Britain's Ukrainian community as well as a brief overview of events leading up to the man-made tragedy that left some 7 million Ukrainians dead of starvation were the subjects of a recent article by Stephen Courtier in Soviet Analyst, a fortnightly commentary.

"To mark the anniversary, a national committee set up by Ukrainians in London has published a 72-page booklet, with illustrations depicting some of the emaciated victims of the famine, resembling scenes from Belsen," wrote Mr. Courtier. The book's author, Stephen Oleksiw, said he wrote the book to tell the world of Moscow's responsibility for the famine and "to prevent similar policies of mass extermination from occurring ever again."

Mr. Courtier also mentioned a recent demonstration in London commemorating the famine, during which organizers demanded that the United Nations and other organizations set up an international tribunal to investigate the famine.

According to Mr. Courtier, the "terror for Ukrainians" began with Soviet resistance to Ukrainian independence shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution, which culminated with the collapse of the Ukrainian National Republic in the early 1920s.

The groundwork for the famine, Mr. Courtier wrote, was laid with the launching of the first Five-Year Plan, which called for huge capital investment in industrialization efforts, funds that would have to come from the sale of grain. The resulting quotas and the policies of collectivization so disrupted the agricultural apparatus, however, that production dropped drastically. Yet, Moscow planners continued to raise quotas so that grain could be sold on the international market.

"As people began to die of starvation, others stole grain to live, although this was punishable by death," wrote Mr. Courtier. "While millions died Moscow was exporting grain to secure foreign exchange for the Five-Year Plan."

In Ukraine, the catastrophic economic aspects of Soviet policy was accompanied by the destruction of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

"That the whole Ukrainian campaign was designed for political as well as economic ends was made plain by Moscow's emissaries," said Mr. Courtier. "Thus, Pavel Postyshev, who was sent to step up the terror, said in 1932: 'The Bolsheviks always fought and are continuing to wage an implacable struggle against Ukrainian nationalism.'"

Mr. Courtier closed his article with a quote from Malcolm Muggeridge, who was a journalist in Moscow at the time of the famine and one of the few Western correspondents to report the truth about the holocaust. In a foreword to Mr. Oleksiw's book he wrote: "What I realized was the utter ruthlessness of the Soviet regime in dealing with nationalities like the Ukrainians far exceeded that of the tsarist regime. Lenin promised the peasants their land, only to take it away from them, making them helots of the state."

## The Plain Dealer

CLEVELAND — Eyewitness accounts by survivors of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) now living in the Cleveland area were included in an article about the tragedy by Elizabeth Sullivan in the August 14 issue of The Plain Dealer.

In the article, headlined "Ukrainians here reveal horror of Soviet famine," Ms. Sullivan quotes a 76-year-old survivor identified only as H.K., who recalled returning home to Kiev as a music student to find his father hideously bloated by starvation and his mother emaciated by lack of food.

An estimated 7 million Soviet Ukrainians starved to death during the famine, orchestrated by the Soviet regime to break the national will of the fiercely independent Ukrainian peasantry. The mass starvation resulted from the confiscation by authorities of all grain, foodstuffs and seed, which it decreed to be state property.

Another eyewitness, identified as Natalie, a 65-year-old mother of three in Cleveland, told Ms. Sullivan that she once walked through seven kilometers of forest with a morsel of dried bread for her family.

Despite the unthinkable scope of the famine, news of the tragedy was either ignored in the West or

distorted to conform with Soviet explanations, wrote Ms. Sullivan.

"Eugene Lyons, United Press correspondent in Moscow from 1928 to 1934, has written that reporters purposely ignored the story in their efforts to curry favor with official sources during a 1933 Moscow trial of British engineers accused of spying," Ms. Sullivan wrote.

She added that eyewitness accounts by British journalist Gareth Jones were also debunked by fellow reporters, and that New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, in refuting Jones's stories, wrote in March 1933 that "there is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation" in Ukraine.

Ms. Sullivan called the media treatment of the famine "one of the blackest chapters of U.S. foreign reporting."

But even though many newspapers chose to ignore or downplay the famine, Ms. Sullivan said that Ukrainians here in the United States have never forgotten the national tragedy. She said that this year, the 50th anniversary of the holocaust, Ukrainians have planned commemorations. In addition, she mentioned Robert Conquest's upcoming book on the famine, which is being researched by Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and which is jointly sponsored by HURI and the UNA.

Ms. Sullivan also talked with Nadia Deychakivsky, president of the 500-member Cleveland chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, who has been taping eyewitness accounts for the Harvard project. She said the famine was designed to destroy Ukrainian culture among the peasant class, which had fiercely resisted attempts at Russification.

"The cities were already Russified, but the villages, the peasants were the backbone of the Ukrainian state, they were the most dangerous," she told the paper.

Ms. Deychakivsky also said that the Cleveland UNWLA and six other Ukrainian women's group were sponsoring a food bank for needy Ukrainians in remembrance of victims of the famine.

## American Spectator

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) was the subject of an article by Alexander Motyl in the August issue of The American Spectator.

Calling the famine "one of the 20th century's prime examples of mass destruction," Mr. Motyl said that the fate of some 5 million victims of Stalin's economic and political policies remains largely unknown in the West.

"Soviet mendacity, Western gullibility and a readiness on both sides to condone the liquidation of nations and classes thought to stand in the way of 'progress' have conspired to transform a major human tragedy into a forgotten historical footnote," wrote Mr. Motyl.

In his view, the famine was the result of several interrelated economic and political factors, including exorbitant grain quotas imposed by the government to fund industrialization policies, forced collectivization and the government's determination to root out all nationalist opposition.

Many Western Sovietologists, however, have viewed the famine as "an unplanned and largely unavoidable by-product of the revolutionary zeal and bureaucratic shortsightedness of the collectivization campaign," wrote Mr. Motyl, adding that these historians tend to downplay its political aspects.

But other scholars, particularly British historian Robert Conquest and Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, see the famine as a deliberate political act. Prof. Conquest has argued that the famine was a policy instrument directed against the most recalcitrant peasants, regardless of nationality, while Dr. Mace has maintained that the famine was specifically targeted to affect national groups considered inimical to Stalin's plans for Soviet-Russian domination.

Mr. Motyl quoted Dr. Mace as saying that "the areas affected by the man-made famine all contained groups which could plausibly be considered hindrances to Stalin's plans to resurrect a politically homogenous Russian empire." The groups hardest hit by the famine — the Ukrainians, Don and Kuban Cossacks and the Volga Germans — were most likely to constitute a threat to the new centralized and Russified Soviet Union envisioned by Stalin, according to Dr. Mace.

But, despite mounting evidence that the famine was indeed a planned exercise in mass murder, it remains largely unacknowledged by both East and West.

## THE GREAT FAMINE



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

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

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

September 16-30, 1933

PART XXVIII

On September 16, Svoboda printed a news item, datelined Moscow, which revealed that the Soviet regime was sending children, age 6 to 16, as well as the elderly, age 60 to 80, to harvest the crops. The regime mentioned that the elderly would act as grain inspectors.

News reports from Kharkiv were printed in Svoboda on September 18. According to The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, the Soviet regime had broken the resistance of the peasants. Now, he wrote, the grain elevators were overflowing with wheat; along the railroad tracks, one could find seeds, spilled over from the transport cars. The Soviets had to organize town dwellers to come out and pick the crops, he stated. Mobilization was needed, Duranty wrote, because the Ukrainian population had been decimated by the Soviet regime. Many peasants had died of hunger, many were exiled, many set out on food searches. He commented that everyone knew that the peasants did not leave their land and flee when they could still live off it. The reason for the famine, Duranty wrote, was that the Soviet regime took away too much wheat from the peasants. He stated that the peasants who had left their lands because of the famine were now returning to work in the fields.

Duranty ended his dispatch with the message that the Soviet regime had taught the Ukrainian peasants a lesson: Those who do not work, do not eat. (This slogan had been printed on the Soviet buildings in Moscow.)

On September 19, news reports from the Ukrainian Bureau in London were printed in Svoboda. The items stated that the Soviet regime would not allow English correspondents and correspondents of "newspapers unwanted by the regime," to travel through the Soviet Union. Correspondents of The Manchester Guardian and the Christian Science Monitor, who often traveled through Ukraine in the past, were now forbidden to set foot there. Moscow was allowing only foreign correspondents who had gained the trust of the Soviet regime to travel to Ukraine.

That same day Svoboda ran a news item, datelined Kharkiv, from New York Times correspondent Duranty. Writing about Kharkiv, "Russia," he stated that he had not seen hungry people in this region. On the contrary, he said, both young and old looked well-fed. He stressed several times that in Ukraine there was no more opposition to Moscow.

A report from the Ukrainian Bureau in London again appeared in Svoboda on September 19. The report stated that all the English newspapers had written the truth about the famine in Ukraine. English newspapers carrying the truth about the famine included: The London Times, The Manchester Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, The New York Post, Western Mail, The Guardian, Catholic Times and others.

(Continued on page 12)

## New releases

### Helsinki group documents, bios

BALTIMORE, Md. — A comprehensive collection of documents and materials on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has recently been released by Symonenko Smoloskyp Publishers.

Titled "The Ukrainian Helsinki Group 1978-1982," the collection was compiled and edited by Osyp Zinkewych. It consists of Ukrainian-language items released from 1978 to 1982. The book represents the largest and most up-to-date source of published data on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

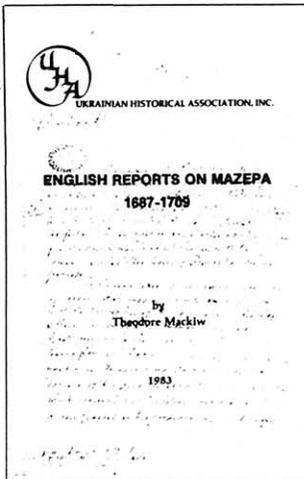
The 998-page Ukrainian-language book is divided into two sections. Part I featured eight founding documents and related materials concerning the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Part 2 includes additional documents and materials on various protests, letters, declarations and appeals issued by members of the group.

Smoloskyp has also provided the reader with a handy and complete chronicle of events which highlight important developments in the history of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group between November 1976 and October 1982.

In addition to the myriad documents and material collected by Mr. Zinkewych are photographs and detailed biographies of each member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Much of the information has not been previously published in the West.

Copies of "The Ukrainian Helsinki Group" are available in hard cover for \$29.75. In Canada, the book may be ordered through Smoloskyp, P.O. Box 153, Station T, Toronto, Ont., M6B 4A1. In the U.S. and other foreign countries, interested buyers may write to: Smoloskyp, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, Md., 21043.

### Press reports on Mazepa



KENT, Ohio — The "great statesman and Ukrainian patriot" Hetman Mazepa is the subject of a newly published book written by Prof. Theodore Mackiw and published by the Ukrainian Historical Association.

"English Reports on Mazepa 1687-1709," is the result of several years research by Prof. Mackiw, who utilized both diplomatic reports on Mazepa

and available memoirs and newspaper accounts published in Europe and North America.

According to June K. Burton, University of Akron associate professor of history, Prof. Mackiw's published work provides "valuable insight into Eastern European developments during the Great Northern War." Prof. Burton adds that the book "should increase the reader's appreciation of the special nature of Ukrainian history..." For those who consider Hetman Mazepa a great national hero, Prof. Burton concludes that "Mazepa's experiences foreshadowed the Ukrainian people's continuing struggle against complete Russian domination."

In his introduction to the book, Prof. Mackiw states that the purpose of the work is to "present contemporary English sources concerning Mazepa... and to analyze the sources as far as historical facts are concerned." The book is written in the English language and includes several reproductions of maps, drawings and historical documents.

"English Reports on Mazepa, 1687-1709," is available for \$17 from the Ukrainian Historical Association, Inc., P.O. Box 312, Kent, Ohio, 44240.

### Memoirs of Ukrainian emigre

WETHERBY, England — "On The Road to The West" is a recently published diary of a former Ukrainian refugee, Dr. Olexa Woropay, who emigrated from Ukraine to Great Britain over 30 years ago.

The book is a translation from Ukrainian into English of parts of Dr. Woropay's diary as a refugee. The 65-page soft-cover book also includes brief autobiographies of Dr. Woropay and his late wife, Valentyna.

According to the author, the book was written in response to several requests from friends to relate the story of the Woropays' "road to the West." Their saga takes the reader from a spring day in 1944 in Hudiivsi, Ukraine, to New Year's Day at a POW camp in Fussen — the date and location of the couple's departure to England. Also featured are a brief summary and photographs of the couple's adventures.

Copies of the book may be ordered through Write Stationary Limited, 9 Bank St., Wetherby, West Yorkshire, England.

### Ukrainian songbook for children

EDMONTON — The Ukrainian Bilingual Association of Edmonton has recently released a children's song book titled, "Svitanok." The 115-page book contains notes and lyrics to various Ukrainian children's songs, and is intended for use in the school and home.

"Svitanok" was edited by Helene Magus and was published with the assistance of the Department of the Secretary of State. Songs included in the book are categorized into three sections: fall, winter and military ("strilet-ski") songs. The section dealing with winter includes several popular Ukrainian Christmas carols.

The editor of the book has dedicated "Svitanok" to pupils who have completed Level I of the Edmonton Ukrainian-English Bilingual Program. The book was also inspired by a philosophy held by the author that "music can foster both an understanding and a love for

## СВІТАНОК



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ  
ВИХОВАЛЬНИЙ  
СПІВАННИК ДЛЯ ДІТЕЙ

one's culture."

Copies of the book are available from the Ukrainian Bilingual Association, P.O. Box 3414, Station D, Edmonton, Alta., Canada T5L 4J3. Depending on the number of books ordered, prices range from \$7.50 to \$3.50 per copy.

### Todaschuk sisters: traditional, pop

WINNIPEG — Most recently, western Canada has experienced a dramatic increase in Ukrainian record releases. Since the spring, at least three new western releases have appeared on the market. Among the offerings to emerge is the debut release of Winnipeg's Charlene and Rosemarie Todaschuk.

The sisters were born and raised in Winnipeg, and are now students at York University in Toronto. They started singing at a very young age, studied voice, and for the past number of years have performed extensively across North America in festivals, concerts and public celebrations. They sing in seven languages and play many instruments.

The "Todaschuk Sisters" album was recorded in January 1983 in Montreal. The sisters, who sing traditional and contemporary Ukrainian songs, are accompanied by the Veselka Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble of Montreal. Veselka graces the album with flawless instrumental production and arrangements.

The Todaschuk sisters have included the following selections on their album: "Meni Vorozhka Vorozhyla," "Syny, Kachky Letiat," "Zhyto, Maty," "Chervona Ruta," "Vohni Lvova," "Tykha Voda," "Marena," "Dva Persteni," "Mamo" and "Vodohray."

Many of the songs featured on the album were composed by the late Ukrainian songwriter from Lviv, Volodymyr Ivasiuk. One of his compositions, "Vohni Lvova," appears for the very first time on this album.



### 11 dance tunes for children



MONTREAL — Yevshan Communications Inc., manufacturer of such Ukrainian albums as Zoria, Syny Stepiv, Samotsvit and the series of Ukrainian "concept" albums, has released the latest contribution from Montreal's Ukrainian recording industry.

"Ukrainian Dances" — an album of 11 dance tunes for children — features the talent of two accomplished Montreal musicians: Appearing on the piano is 27-year-old Yourko Kulycky, who was featured on last year's Yevshan release, Sviato Rizdva. Accompanying Mr. Kulycky is 23-year-old Andrij Czerny on the accordion. Ukrainian audiences will recognize Mr. Czerny's talent from other Ukrainian albums, including Veselka I and II (Mr. Czerny is the accordionist and a vocalist in Veselka) and the Todaschuk Sisters' debut album.

The 11 selections featured on this dance album include: "Zhuravel," "Hopak," "Honyviter," "Kozachok I," "Kolomyika," "Kozachok," "Zaporozhets," "Hutsulskyi Kozachok," "Hrechanyky," "Sadok Vyshnevyi," and "Arkan."

"Ukrainian Dances" is best suited for small children who require simple back-up music for Ukrainian dance instruction and performance. All melodies are in an eight-beat arrangement, making the album compatible with most Ukrainian dance choreography.

### Manor, cancer center begin affiliation

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College here and the Fox Chase Cancer Center of Philadelphia are planning a new affiliation that will provide a unique educational opportunity for students enrolled in the allied health-science transfer program offered at Manor beginning with the fall 1983 term.

"We are pleased to be affiliated with the Fox Chase Cancer Center," said Sister Miriam Claire, president of Manor, in a recent interview.

"We are especially proud to be able to offer our students enrolled in the allied health-science transfer program this opportunity to serve an externship at the Fox Chase Laboratory animal facility where they will learn valuable skills only realized by such an educational experience," she said.

Fox Chase Cancer Center president Dr. John R. Durant, in a statement issued by the center's information office said: "The Fox Chase Cancer Center is very pleased to be establishing this program for Manor Junior College students. We want to serve our community in as many ways as possible."

(Continued on page 15)

# Young athletes hone skills at Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp

by Ihor Strutynsky

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — This summer, as during the previous nine years, the Chervona Kalyna Plast Unit planned and conducted its yearly two-week Sports Camp. On July 23, 83 campers from as far away as Michigan, Colorado and Quebec traveled to the Wolf's Trek Plast camp here to participate in the camp.

Since this year's camp was the 10th consecutive Sports Camp, the opening ceremonies were extended in order to honor those individuals who participated in the camp for five or more years. Plaques, donated by the Chervona Kalyna unit, were presented to Myrolub Lozynsky and George Strutynsky of their never-ending support of the camp, as well as to eight other individuals.

Also honored was the late Lesia Slobodian, a three-time member of the camp command. In her memory, camp participants sang the Plast version of taps and observed a moment of silence.

Having received their official blue shorts, yellow shirts and red sweatsuits, the campers then introduced themselves to fellow campers and to the camp command, or bulava. Then the bulava members presented themselves: Nestor Nynka, otaman; Myrolub Lozynsky, osaul, Petro Kowcz, oboznyi; Chrystina Santore, obozna; the Rev. Jakov Kulic, Dr. Julian Gnoj, Dr. Lesia Kuschnir, Ulana Zynych RN; Adriana Luczczko, pysar; Andrij Nynka, camp kozachok; and Ihor Strutynsky (current USCAK cross-country skiing champion), head instructor.

The instructors included: Andrij Tytla, Lesyk Kmeta, Chrystina Makarushka, Andrij Andriuk, Taras Jatsyshyn, Vera Chuma (Division III) NCAA All-American in track and field), Orest Dekajlo, Adrian Pencak, Andrij Danyluk, Vera Haftkowych, Kathy Petriwska, Mychajlo Loza, Lubomyr Chaburskyj, Zenko Chaburskyj (former USCAK pole vault champion), Jarko Sos, George Strutynsky, Danylo Dziadiw, Melasia Sonovytska, Romko Sawyckyj and Tamara Galo.

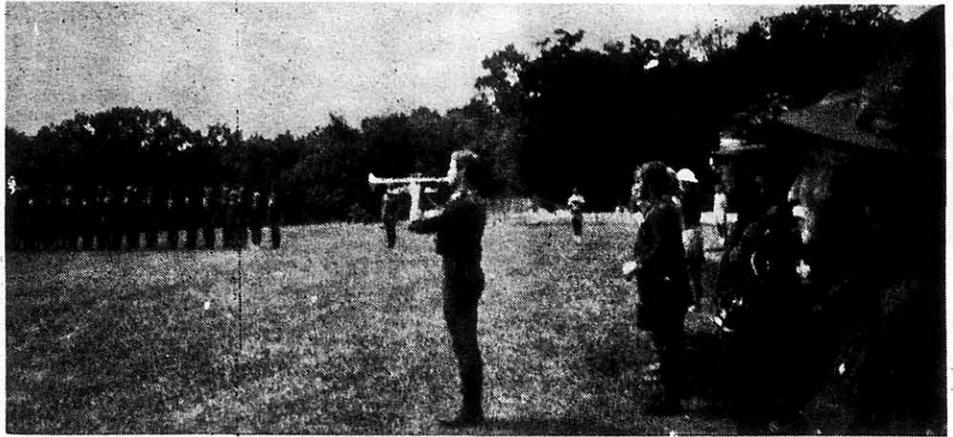
Campers who had never been exposed to organized sports programs found the first week especially difficult. Many of them found out — the hard way, through aches and sores — about the existence of never-before-utilized muscles. But, thanks to proper stretching and warm-ups, sprains, strains and pulled muscles were kept to a minimum.

Campers participated in and were instructed in such sports as swimming, sprinting, high jump, shotput, discus, long jump, cross-country running, soccer, team handball, basketball, volleyball, archery and riflery.

Running, totalling, on the average, six miles per day, swimming dozens of laps in the pool, doing hundreds of push-ups and sit-ups throughout the day, and participating in various team sports gave the campers quite an appetite. The instructors, too, can easily attest to this. Always eating last, the bulava and instructors were forced to settle, on certain occasions, for a mere five french fries or for one piece of garlic bread due to the insatiable appetites of the campers who always ate first.

This year, unlike past years, the Sports Camp had to share Wolf's Trek with another camp, the course for counselors of "novatstvo" (children age 7-11). Wanting to express good will, the Sports Camp invited the course participants to a "Saturday Night at the Movies," starring Fred Flintstone, Barney Rubble and Bani Bam.

And as an added surprise, the Sports



Opening ceremonies of the Plast Sports Camp.

Camp baked 12 huge cheese and sausage pizzas and served them to both camps during intermission. The individual responsible for this "Italian delight" was the full-time running instructor and part-time chef Petro "Anthony" Kowcz ("ino").

The film and the pizza were about all that the campers enjoyed during the weekend, since the annual campers vs. bulava games were mostly one-sided. Led by Mr. Pencak, the bulava easily defeated the campers in soccer by the score of 7 to 3. The outcome was no different in team handball. With Mr. Sos anchoring a strong defense, the bulava prevailed by a score of 18-13.

If it were not for the girls, the campers would have been forced to bow their heads in shame whenever a member of the camp command approached. But, thanks to the strong serving and volleying of Darka Konopada, the girl campers defeated the female bulava 3 sets to 1, thus avoiding a humiliating sweep by the bulava.

After the games were over, the campers were given their three-hour mid-camp break, and more than three-fifths of them exercised their option, left Wolf's Trek and headed for Diary Queen and/or Italian Delight, where they stuffed themselves with heroes, pizzas, burgers and all sorts of ice cream concoctions. (One can easily understand why the campers vs. bulava games are held before and not after the mid-camp break.)

Monday and Tuesday of the second week were reserved for fine-tuning the campers in the various track and field disciplines for the upcoming camp Olympics.

On Wednesday, the Olympics began. After the participants had marched in to the theme song from "Chariots of Fire," Marko Haftkowych and Darka Konopada carried in the Olympic torch and the camp flag, respectively, into the stadium. Once the eternal Olympic flame was lit and the camp representatives took the Olympic oath of fair play, the otaman officially declared the games open to the accompaniment of fireworks. The sixth annual camp Olympics were under way.

The first day of the Olympics was reserved for preliminaries, while the finals were held on Thursday. After the preliminaries were completed, the camp administration decided to hold a dance that night to relieve the pre-finals jitters. There were just two stipulations; first, everyone who wanted to attend had to bring a costume; and, since cartoons had been a big hit with the campers, each costume had to be associated with



Camp Olympics winners receive medals.



A camper practices the long jump event.



Camp command members George Strutynsky, Nestor Nynka and Myrolub Lozynsky.

(Continued on page 15)

# Over 400 youths attend summer Plast camp at Wolf's Trek

by Orysia Hryciw

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — For today's young Ukrainians growing up in Plast, summer camps are unforgettable experiences. This year's camp at the Wolf's Trek campgrounds, were no

different for the over 400 youths ages 7 through 17, who took part in the camps held here from July 2 through 23.

The camp for "yunaky" (boys age 12 to 17), was organized by several members of the Orden Khrestonosiv Plast Unit. The commander of this year's

camp, named "Descendants of the Scythians," was Vsevolod Onyshkevych. His assistants were Yarko Sos and Mychajlo Loza. Twelve other full-time counselors and eight part-timers assisted with the intense scout training that culminated in the building of a massive 30-foot tower. A special program, that included working with the participants of "Lisova Shkola," was designed for the 24 oldest boys.

The boys also had seminars on various aspects of Ukrainian culture, art and music. The commander, when asked to describe his camp, stated that it was the first high-tech scouting program, for it made educational use of a computer, video equipment, films and slides. The camp program especially emphasized ancient Ukrainian history. A highlight of this emphasis on history was the christening of the camp which featured the staging of a theatrical performance celebrating the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

The "yunachky" (girls age 12-17) established their camp on top of a mountain, which they climbed at least twice a day. The camp was run under the leadership of the Pershi Stezhi Plast unit, with Nataika Sonevytska, camp commander, and Sophia Hewryk, her assistant. The "bunchuzhna" was Julia Fedyk and the secretary was Motria Ukrainka.

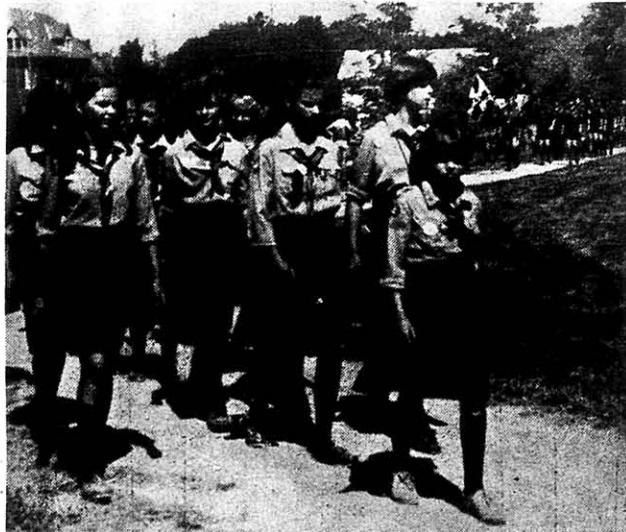
The girls' camp stressed the importance of the Ukrainian language and

culture. The name of the camp, "Even in Hell We Will Create the Carpathian Mountains," was inspired by a poem by Ukrainian Helsinki Group founding member Oles Berdnyk. During the three-week camp, the girls learned not only pioneering, orienteering and hiking, but also the art of making "gerdany" — beaded necklaces, and Ukrainian songs and poetry.

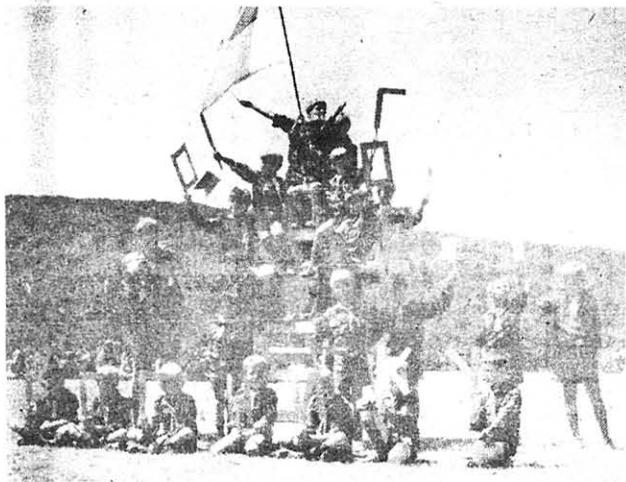
The second week of camp included a three-day trip to Hunter, N.Y., with the boys' camp. The first day of the trip involved hiking and mountain climbing, and the second and third days were spent in the Ukrainian community of Hunter. For many participants of the camps, it was their first glimpse of this colony of Ukrainian artists and writers.

The camp for "novaky" (boys age 7-11) was run under the direction of Slavko Pryshlak, a 28-year veteran of Plast camps. The name of the camp was "Burn, Burn, Campfire." The little boys learned sportsmanship through various games; and through stories relayed by Mr. Pryshlak they were taught the history of Ukraine. Camp assistants included Askold Wynnykiw and Roman Bilynsky and thirteen other counselors.

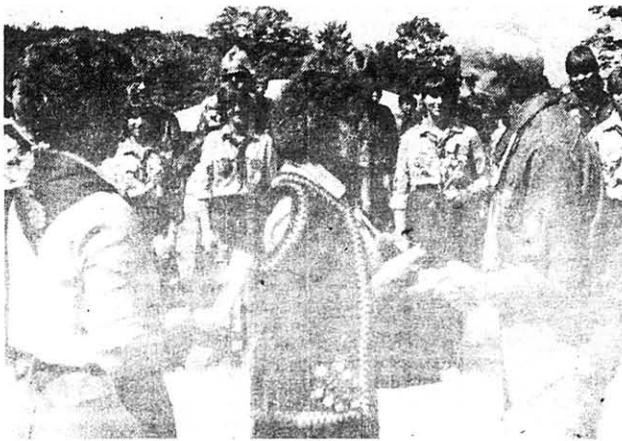
The 99 "novachky" (girls age 7 to 11) were led by Motria Boyko, who was assisted by 20 counselors. The little girls enjoyed campfires, games and stories during the three-week period. They named their camp "Paradise in the Summertime Forest."



"Yunachky" march past reviewing stand during "Plast Day," a yearly event held the second weekend of camp. During this time parents may view the camps and watch their children put on an afternoon show.

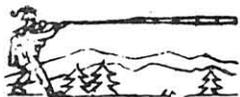


"Novaky" show off their gymnastics skills.



Eustachia Hoydysh, president of the U.S. National Plast Command, presents Slavko Pryshlak, commander of the boys' camp, with the medal of St. George, for his many years of service to the organization.

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## SOYUZIVKA

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September 2, 3, 4, 1983

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Friday, September 2nd

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — VARIETY SHOW

Featuring:

BLACK SEA KOZAKS,  
LYDIA & ZINNIA DZUS

10:00 p.m. — DANCE — ALEX & DORKO BAND

Mistress of Ceremonies — ANYA DYDYK

Saturday, September 3rd

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

JOY BRITTAN — Las Vegas Entertainer  
JULIANA OSINCHUK — Pianist

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

TEMPO and VODOHRAY

Sunday, September 4th

3:00 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT

Featuring:

BLACK SEA KOZAKS,  
LYDIA & ZINNIA DZUS

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

JOY BRITTAN — Las Vegas Entertainer

"SYZOKRYLI" —

ROMA PRYMA-BOHACHEVSKY, Choreographer

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

TEMPO and ALEX and DORKO

# Houston Ukrainians host religious festival



Bishop Innocent Lotocky and Bishop John Markovsky pose with the children of the Ukrainian community of Houston.

HOUSTON — The Ukrainian community of Houston hosted the 21st annual Ss. Cyril and Methodius Day Festival on Sunday, July 10. The festival celebrates the arrival of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Central and Eastern Europe, and this year marked the 1,120th anniversary of their arrival.

The main theme of the festival, which attracted over 1,500 people, was the promotion of a true Christian spirit among all Slavic peoples. The festival was held, as it is each year, at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Houston.

The festival began with the celebration of the divine liturgy, followed by a luncheon and entertainment. Since the Ukrainians were the hosts of the festival, the divine liturgy was celebrated in Ukrainian by Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago. He was assisted by the Rev. Porotko, pastor of Houston's St. Pius X Ukrainian Catholic Church. Bishop John Markovsky of the Houston-Galveston Diocese, delivered the sermon. The divine liturgy was sung by the choir of St. Pius X Ukrainian Catholic Church.

After the divine liturgy, a luncheon was given by the festival committee with local and state dignitaries in attendance. At this luncheon Bishop Lotocky was named Honorary Houstonian, an Honorary Texan, and an admiral in the Texas Navy. Hostess for this luncheon was Oksanna Pawliw; she was assisted by Irca Majnich, Sonja Tymniak and Martha Uschak.

The entertainment portion of the day began with the singing of the respective national anthems and welcoming remarks. Delivering the Ukrainian welcome were Slavko Sachno and Eugene Kuchta.

Ukrainian performers at this festival were the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Houston, the Ukrainian Youth Dancers of Houston, the Ukrainian Community Choir of Houston, singers Shanya Gensior and OIia Gensior-Francescini, OIia Holowka, Lisa Hudanich and piano accompanist Anthony Potoczniak.

The Heritage Day Queen of the festival was the Ukrainians' very own Marianne Van Den Heuvel. During the day many people visited the Ukrainian cultural display booth.

Bishop Lotocky had arrived in Houston a day earlier, and, after greet-

ings at the airport, a midday cocktail party was given in his honor by the festival committee. Following the cocktail party, a banquet, at St. Pius X Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, was given by the Ukrainian community in honor of Bishop Lotocky. Hosts for this banquet were the Parish Council and Father Porotko.

Upon Bishop Lotocky's arrival at the church hall, he was extended the traditional greeting of bread and salt by Stephen Kichtan and flowers by Michelle Slavych and Angela Michak. Master of ceremonies was Michael Danylyk, and the welcoming speech was delivered by Mr. Kuchta. Entertainment was provided by bandurist Eric Heymann and pianist Lubomyr Popowskyj.

# Cardinal Rubin visits Harvard



Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin, prefect of the Congregation of Oriental Churches, visited the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute on Tuesday, June 14. He is flanked by Prof. Omeļjan Pritsak, HURI director, and Prof. Ihor Sevchenko, assistant director.

# St. Basil sisters mark jubilees

PHILADELPHIA — July 9 was a day of festivities here at the Motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great as Sister Vincent celebrated her golden jubilee and Sisters Genevieve and Martin marked their silver anniversaries.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk officiated at the divine liturgy for the jubilarians, which was celebrated in the auditorium of St. Basil Academy. He was assisted by the Rev. Stephen Pinchak OFM, motherhouse chaplain, and the Rev. Paul Luniw, administrator of St. Andrew Parish and assistant to Msgr. Peter Lypyn of Holy Ghost Parish in Chester, Pa.

Parents, relatives, guests and friends of the jubilarians, as well as the Basilian community shared the joys of the day in a well-filled auditorium. The Sisters' Choir rendered the responses to

the divine liturgy, sung in English. The jubilarians were led in a procession to the auditorium by the provincial vicar and councillors with lighted candles, Sisters Paula, Boniface, Beignia and Celine; and the guest clergy, Msgr. Lypyn, the Very Rev. M. Solowij, the Rev. George Worschak, and the Rev. Luniw.

Sister Martin read the Epistle of the day during the liturgy. The Rev. Luniw delivered an inspiring homily in English. The jubilarians renewed their vows of profession, after which the metropolitan imparted to each of them his blessing, prior to distributing the holy eucharist to them. The divine liturgy concluded with the singing of "God Grant Them Many Happy Years" to the jubilarians.

A jubilee banquet followed in the dining hall of St. Basil Academy.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL

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The selection of a final resting place is a sacred family duty that sooner or later must be fulfilled. How much better to meet this inevitable obligation now, while members of the family are privileged to consult together—than postpone it until the confused, lonely hour of bereavement.

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**CEDAR HILL UKRAINIAN MEMORIAL INC.**

P.O. BOX 57, SUITLAND, MD. 20746 (301) 568-0630

## September 16-30, 1933

(Continued from page 7)

That same day, a news report dated Kiev then relayed to Lviv and on to Svoboda, stated that Moscow's commissars continued to "purge the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, imprisoning or exiling all Ukrainian academicians," calling them "class enemies, nationalists, opportunist and counterrevolutionaries."

On September 20, Svoboda published an appeal (written in English) issued by the Ukrainian Bishops of the Galician Church Province on behalf of the starving population of Soviet Ukraine. It read in part:

"Ukraine is in the clutches of death. Her population is dying of starvation. Built up on injustice, fraud, godlessness and unrighteousness, the present regime has brought this formerly rich country to complete ruin. Three years ago, the head of the Catholic Church, Pope Pius XI, protested energetically against everything in Bolshevism which was contrary to Christianity, God and human nature; warning the whole Catholic world against the results of such crimes. We also joined in that protest. Today we see the situation resulting from Bolshevik action growing worse from day to day. The enemies of God and humanity have thrown aside religion, the basis of social order, have suppressed liberty, the greatest benefit for mankind; and have made slaves of the peasants and cannot feed them.

"In the face of these crimes, human nature revolts. Unable to give our dying brethren any material help, we appeal to all of you to do what you can, and if there is no possibility of human help on this earth, by prayers, fastings, general mourning and sacrifices to obtain divine justice. Before the whole world raise a mighty protest against the persecution of the little ones, the poor, the weak, and the innocent.

"The oppressors we accuse before the throne of the Almighty. The blood of workmen who, starving, toiled the black soil of Ukraine cries for revenge to heaven and the voice of the hungry reapers reaches our Almighty God. We beg all the Christian World, everybody who believes in God, and especially all workers and peasants, and above all our compatriots, to join us in our protests and carry it to the remotest countries of the globe. We beg all radio stations to inform the world about our appeal. Maybe it will reach the poor cottages where the peasants are dying. May it be at least some consolation for those who stand facing the terrible death from starvation, to know that their brethren have heard about their despair and are praying for them."

The appeal ended with the words, "Our hope is in God," and was signed by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, Bishop Gregory Khomyshyn of Stanislaw, Bishop Josphat Kotsylovsky of Peremyshl, Bishop Nicetas Budka of Patar, Auxiliary Bishop Gregory Lakota of Peremyshl, Auxiliary Bishop Ivan Buchko of Lviv, and Auxiliary Bishop Ivan Latyshevsky of Stanislaw. It was issued on St. Olha's feast day, July 24.

Also on September 20, news from Bern, Switzerland, was printed in Svoboda. The Congress of European Minorities blamed the Soviet regime for the famine in Ukraine, and passed a resolution to that effect.

Also on that day, a committee formed in Lviv to help save the hungry in Ukraine, reported that it had begun a united protest action around the world to help its brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

On September 21, Duranty reported that the Soviet regime had won its struggle with the Ukrainian people. Writing from Kharkiv, he stated that he had traveled freely around the countryside for 10 days. He added that there was a lot of work to be done to accomplish all of the Soviet regime's plans.

On September 22, the headline in Svoboda read: "Bolsheviks Throw Out All Ukrainians from Party." According to the news received from Lviv, the Soviets were purging the party of Ukrainians, whom they considered separatists. Even the founder of the Ukrainian Communist Party had been purged from the party.

"The Famine Continues in Ukraine," the headline in Svoboda read on September 25. A correspondent for the New York Sun reported that the Soviets had exaggerated the productivity of the 1933 harvest in Ukraine. He reported that the year's harvest was comparable to the one in 1930. News of famine in Ukraine was varied, the correspondent reported. One reporter said that anywhere from 4 to 7 million people had perished.

The New York Sun correspondent reported that only 40 percent of the grain picked had been of good quality. The rest had rotted away. The article also stated that the Soviet ruble value was such that two rubles equalled an American dollar, and on the black market, a dollar could be sold for 50 rubles.

News from London was printed in Svoboda on September 26. According to a correspondent for the Morning Post, the 1933 famine was much, much worse than the one in 1921-23 during which 5.5 million people died. The difference between the two famines was that in 1921 the Bolsheviks had admitted the existence of a famine, while in 1933 they tried to cover it up to save their prestige, because the existing famine was the result of the failure of the five-year plan, which was never mentioned anymore, he said.

Although the coming winter would be very difficult for the people, the Soviets continued to export grain to obtain ham and pork for themselves, he noted.

On September 27, Svoboda printed news from the Ukrainian Bureau in London, which outlined what the English press had written about the famine. The Daily Telegraph stated that one town which in 1932 had a population of 3,500 now had 2,000 residents. Another village, which at one time had 700 people now had five families.

The Yorkshire Observer reported: "When one wants to know what it means to be persecuted, one should travel to Ukraine, to see the 'Red terror' do its work."

The French press also wrote about the famine in Ukraine, and Svoboda reported this on September 27. A correspondent for Le Matin reported that he interviewed a Ukrainian woman (a Mrs. Stebalo) who since 1913 had lived in America. In 1933, she went back to visit family in Ukraine. She told the correspondent: "In Moscow, one does not feel a famine." Then she and her husband took off to Kiev, where she noticed: "The city itself had changed little. However, the people, they were wriven from hunger. The worst came during our trip to the village. First we went to visit my husband's native village. How shocked we were to see — instead of the joyful, pretty villages — ruin. Not one flower, fences broken, in disrepair, trees without leaves. One could not hear the barking of dogs, nor the squawking of chickens. Everywhere the

silence of death."

The couple met with Mr. Stebalo's mother, who hardly recognized her son. She stated that for over a year already she had not received any of the packages or money her son had sent her. Many of the peasants in the village had survived by eating the leaves and bark of trees and grass. After this journey, Mr. and Mrs. Stebalo went to Mrs. Stebalo's village, Pysarivka. However, all of her relatives had died. Of the 800 people in the village, 150 had died in the last two months, she was told.

Mr. and Mrs. Stebalo asked about reports they had heard of cannibalism, and were told by their hosts not to go out at night for precisely that reason. People, gone mad from hunger, would often attack humans at night, murder and then eat them.

The people relayed a story of a grandmother who had gone to visit her 7-year-old grandson. Arriving at the house, she could not find him and asked the parents where her grandson was. They led her to the pantry where she found salted pieces of a child's body.

That same day Svoboda reported that the Ukrainian community in Berlin had gathered on Sunday, September 11, to celebrate a liturgy for the Ukrainians dying of hunger in eastern Ukraine. After the liturgical service, the people gathered to pass a resolution to help their brothers in Ukraine and collected donations for them.

On September 29, the United Ukrainian Organizations of Newark, N.J., wrote to Svoboda to report on actions taken to help their brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian community in the Newark area also protested against U.S. government intentions of recognizing the Bolshevik regime in Russia.

The people, gathered at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall, solemnly declared: "The Soviet, or the Bolshevik government, as a matter of fact, is not a real government of Ukraine, nor of its people. On the contrary, it is a dictatorship forcibly and violently imposed on the Ukrainian people against their will and wishes."

The appeal went on to say that the Soviet plan is a "deliberate withholding of food from the Ukrainian people by the Bolsheviks with the result that over 5 million Ukrainians have starved to death during the past year."

The organization asked that the United States send a special mission to investigate the famine; it appealed to the U.S. government to establish a Red Cross base in Ukraine to help the population. The appeal was published in the Newark Evening News and the Newark Star Eagle.

On September 30, Svoboda printed news from the Daily Mail in London. According to the correspondent, the attitude of the peasants was hostile toward the regime. Prayda reported that saboteurs and bandits continued to undermine the regime and steal wheat.

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Around the world:

Ukrainians under Polish-occupied lands continued to be put on trial and persecuted.

Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss's followers demonstrated against Hitler's followers (members of the Austrian National Socialist Party) in Graz, Austria. These National Socialists were seen as the chief threat to the Dollfuss regime and to Austrian independence.

"The one thing that I wish very, very much is that Americans of Ukrainian background would become interested in journalism...my own personal, humble opinion is that a university, for instance like Harvard, should have journalism in the Ukrainian language or Ukrainian courses for journalism," she noted.

Despite the difficulties which the VOA Ukrainian branch encounters in reaching its target audience in Ukraine, the VOA Ukrainian broadcasts continue to provide Ukrainians residing behind the Iron Curtain with a breath of fresh airwaves from "the land of hope and truth."

Since it began broadcasting in 1949, this breath has filled a nation in captivity with a constant reassurance that truth and hope — key components of Western democratic tradition — thrive in the hearts and minds of the voices of America.

## VOA Ukrainian

(Continued from page 5)

in that parish, or they write to the priest...and it's really moving."

After being with the Voice of America for over a decade now, Ms. Dragan — who has performed nearly every possible staff function in the Ukrainian Branch office — has some innovative plans in the works. As a person who consistently strives for perfection (she also demands the best possible product from each of her staff members), her plans relate to improving the overall sound of the VOA Ukrainian programs.

Ms. Dragan explained: "One of the things and I would like for the future is to be able to have a number of experts in various fields who understand Soviet-Ukrainian topics — the nationalities policy, or

economics in the Soviet Union, or whatever — and to be able to, when the situation calls for it, have an interview and ask 'what do you think this means?' To our listeners, it doesn't mean anything when Oksana Dragan comments — I could talk until I'm blue in the face — it has no meaning what I think...I'm just a professional journalist. But if we had an expert on the topic saying what it means, that would be of great interest."

Another item on Ms. Dragan's agenda of aspirations has to do with cultivating journalistic skills among students of Ukrainian origin. Ms. Dragan feels that the long-term interests of her program and the Ukrainian community will be better served by providing some kind of mechanism within the community to train Ukrainian students interested in journalism.

# 1,200 attend...

(Continued from page 4)

Philadelphia District Committee. Svoboda's editor, Mr. Snylyk, also spoke to the public and thanked district chairman Petro Tarnawsky for his help in organizing this event. The day's events also included a tour of the 38-acre Tryzub grounds and a cultural program featuring the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Dancers of Frackville, Pa., directed by Marie Hancher. During the course of the day, Mr. Hawrysz introduced UNA pioneer Joseph Oseredczuk, and the Supreme Executive Committee presented him with an honorary plaque. For

# Branch 144...

(Continued from page 4)

elections, Mr. Hawrysz informed the persons present that the new branch would be designated Branch 144, as determined by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan. The patron of the new branch is St. Anne, who is also the patron of the local church. The executive board of the new branch is composed of the following: Mary Carole Valko, president; Ann Stefaniak, secretary; Christopher Jubinski, treasurer; Emilia Bortnichak, assistant secretary. The chairman of the auditing committee is Michael Bobbie. The secretary of the branch assured Mr. Hawrysz that the executive board, with the help of Mrs. Orlan, will try its best to have branch membership double by the end of the year.

many years, Mr. Oseredczuk served as head of UNA Branch 362 in Bristol, Pa. Mr. Hawrysz also introduced Alice M. Orlan, the UNA's newest field organizer, and Ann Stefaniak, the secretary of newly founded UNA Branch 144 in Doylestown, Pa. Among the guests attending UNA Day were the Rev. Dr. Ivan Bilanych, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia; the Rev. Michael Borysenko of St. Mary's Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who is also the chairman of UNA Branch 424; and Supreme Organizer Iwan Dubil of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics. UNA secretaries and officers from the following branches were also present: Trenton, Vineland and Woodbine, N.J., and Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Bristol, Bridgeport, and Lehigh, Pa.

# Oops!

In The Weekly's story about Paul Plishka's Soyuzivka debut, we neglected to mention that the weekend programs, as always, were emceed by Anya Dydik, Soyuzivka program director.

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The Weekly  
with a friend**

# Artist paints portrait of Kwas



Natalia A. Fedushak

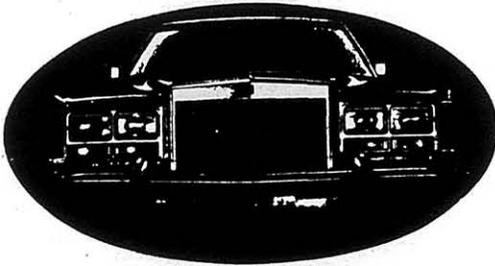
Former Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas sits in Hutsul garb for a portrait being painted by Ukrainian-born artist Vitaliy Lytvyn. Mr. Lytvyn, who emigrated to Canada from Ukraine three years ago, displayed his art work at Soyuzivka in early July.

## ATTENTION, LOVERS OF HUNTER!

The Ukrainian Association in Hunter is selling parcels of land. The association's real estate encompasses mountain valleys situated at an altitude of 2,500 feet amid forests and mountains, and featuring fresh air, beautiful views and hunting areas located in close proximity to the church and cultural center (1.5 miles) as well as to ski areas, in Windham, Hunter and Raines Falls. Purchasers will be able to enjoy a 25-acre spring-fed lake (26-feet deep), fishing, a beach, boats and sailboats — all surrounded by a coniferous forest owned by the association. For information, write to:

LEXINGTON HIGH ACRES  
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\* with one third down payment

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This landmark in literary scholarship has finally cleared the way for a long-overdue fresh approach to the history of Ukrainian literature. In a critique of Dmytro Cyzev's *kyj's* history, Professor Grabowicz provides a revised periodization for Ukrainian literature, rejects the antiquated thesis about the "incompleteness" of Ukrainian literature, and provides a new historiographical model that is attuned to the specifics of the given culture. 108 pages \$8.50

Order from: Ukrainian Studies Fund  
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Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

(Orders accompanied by payment are processed without postage and handling fees)

# Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for June

## RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF MAY 30, 1983</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>54,705</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>81,518</b>
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1983</b>				
New members	63	81	4	148
Reinstated	18	54	2	74
Transferred in	6	53	1	60
Change class in	3	2	—	5
Transferred from Juv.Dept.	—	2	—	2
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1983</b>				
Suspended	15	30	20	65
Transferred out	6	51	—	57
Change of class out	5	2	—	7
Transferred to adults	1	—	—	1
Died	2	62	—	64
Cash surrender	30	50	—	80
Endowment matured	41	31	—	72
Fully paid-up	34	57	—	91
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	2	4	6
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1983</b>				
Paid up	34	57	—	91
Extended insurance	2	17	—	19
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1983</b>				
Died	—	20	—	20
Cash surrender	10	20	—	30
Reinstated	1	5	—	6
Lapsed	4	5	—	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 30, 1983</b>	<b>20,104</b>	<b>54,635</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>81,408</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR JUNE 1983

Dues From Members	\$243,100.63
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	81,989.47
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$231,882.51
Real Estate	98,270.59
Mortgage Loans	25,604.70
Certificate Loans	1,848.96
Stocks	1,881.79
Banks	4,707.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$364,196.01</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages	\$12,723.50
Taxes — Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan	375.33
Taxes Held in Escrow	3,600.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	839.70
Canadian Corporation Tax RTD	49.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"	16,945.70
Investment Expense RTD	100.00
Insurance Group RTD	13.92
Field Conferences	151.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,798.15</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer to Orphans Fund	\$487.39
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	500.00
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia"	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,287.39</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$505,329.16
Mortgages Repaid	114,738.32
Certificate Loans Repaid	6,588.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$626,655.86</b>
<b>Income For June 1983</b>	<b>\$1,352,027.51</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE 1983

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders	\$36,571.95
Endowments Matured	54,646.00
Death Benefits	63,950.00
Interest On Death Benefits	45.09
Payor Death Benefits	172.55
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	486.47
Dividend To Members	736,705.21
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,130.00
Scholarships	600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$894,307.27</b>
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$86,155.68
Svoboda Operation	81,307.63
Official Publication-Svoboda	40,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$1,359.33
Medical Inspections	68.15
Reward To Special Organizers	1,500.00
Reward To Branch Organizers	15,736.50
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	375.00
Field Conferences	2,764.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,803.38</b>
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salaries Of Executive Officers	\$10,624.98
Salaries Of Office Employees	33,565.56
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	7,754.00
Insurance — General	11,183.00
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages	14,937.63
On Employee Wages	455.43
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	3,185.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$81,705.60</b>
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$19,200.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	10,963.27
Books And Periodicals	73.20
General Offices Maintenance	1,044.94
Insurance Department Fees	1,800.00
Operating Expenses Of Canadian Office	1,144.03
Postage	1,940.00
Printing And Stationery	3,820.44
Rental Of Equipment And Services	1,863.44
Traveling Expenses-General	220.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,070.27</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Expenses Of Annual Session	\$30,195.10
Investment Expense-Mortgages	150.00
Loss On Bonds	1,455.29
Ukrainian Publication "Famine"	7,500.00
Youth Sports Activities	2,250.00
Marketing & Research Development	750.00
Donations	1,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,800.39</b>
Investments:	
Mortgages	\$348,000
Stock	1,881.79
Certificate Loans	9,218.96
E.D.P. Equipment	92.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$359,192.85</b>
<b>Disbursements For June 1983</b>	<b>\$1,650,343.07</b>

## BALANCE

ASSETS	Fund:	LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$644,097.65	Life Insurance	\$47,519,501.74
Bonds	34,182,003.39	Fraternal	190,170.86
Stocks	546,789.11	Orphans	292,814.51
Mortgage Loans	2,876,955.42	Old Age Home	235,582.00
Certificate Loans	807,965.84	Emergency	89,250.68
Real Estate	644,399.52		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	223,908.86		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	8,400,000.00		
Copyrights	1,200.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,327,319.79</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,327,319.79</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
Supreme Treasurer

## Young athletes...

(Continued from page 9)

a cartoon character. The osaul, Mr. Lozynsky, who was dressed as Bugs Bunny, wiggled and wagged his little white tail throughout the dance while munching on his beloved carrot. Other costumes included Linus, Casper, E.T. and the Tropicana fruit lady.

On Thursday, the campers quickly put aside the fun and laughter of the masquerade and channeled their energies into concentrating on the upcoming finals. The obstacle course proved to be one of the most enjoyable and interesting events in this year's Olympics. The course included tire running, pushing a weighted wheelbarrow, running a zig-zag course, swimming, long jumping, hurdling milk crates and finally, the most watched part of the event, "crawling" underneath two hurdles. But since the ground underneath the hurdles was thoroughly wet, (having been specially prepared in this way) the campers, instead of crawling underneath them, jumped and slid, thus saving time. Kateryna Chron won the girls' division of the obstacle course with a time of 1:10, shattering the old camp record of 1:11.8.

Other outstanding achievements of the camp Olympics included: 14-year-old Apolon Hryhorowycz's leap of 5 feet in the high jump, 14-year-old Alex Katrechko's 7.6 in the 60-yard dash and swimmer Kiki Zynych's 100-yard medley time of 1:26.6.

Also included in this year's Olympics, for the first time, was the decathlon. The winner of the boy's division was Marko Jakubowycz with 5,600 points, while Xenia Kolcio's 5,180 points were enough to win the girl's division.

The medals may have been given out, the Olympic flame may have been extinguished, the Ukrainian, U.S. and Olympic flags may have been taken down and the Olympics officially closed on Thursday, but because these camp Olympics produced 14 camp records, they will never be forgotten.

With their training completed and the Olympics over, the campers did not expect any more surprises on the next to last day. They soon realized their mistake. On Friday morning, Carlo Santore was identified as the 2 millionth person to enter the Wolf's Trek kitchen. As such, it was proclaimed that he had the privilege of choosing one person as his date, and both were to be lavishly entertained throughout the day.

Mr. Santore and Mika Sawycka dined on cheese and onion omelets, toasted bread, fruit salad with raspberry sherbert and whipped cream, shrimp cocktails and, as a finale, were treated to a candlelight dinner. To top off the evening, the two lucky diners were serenaded by the entire bulava while they sipped their make-believe wine. Even Mimi Sheraton, would be hard-pressed not to award anything less than a three-star rating for such service.

On Saturday, August 6, the camp came to an end. After exchanging phone numbers, birthdays and address-

es, the campers prepared themselves for the official closing ceremonies. Trophies for exemplary behavior were handed out to Levko Holubec and Ania Tyta. Trophies for the over-all point standing were won by Marko Jakubowycz and Xenia Kolcio. Everyone received a special red medallion to commemorate the camp's 10th birthday.

Though the camp ended on August 6, everyone promised to reunite at a dance to commemorate the 10 consecutive years of Sports Camp on October 22 at the Ukrainian Center in Passaic, N.J. and to meet again at the 1984 Sports Camp.

## Manor...

(Continued from page 8)

The new affiliation for the allied health-science transfer program will combine the solid liberal arts-science education taught at Manor by Manor faculty with the practical experience and laboratory work at the Fox Chase animal facility.

The student externship will occur at the end of the first academic year and will be part of the two-year curriculum. As with all the allied health-science transfer programs at Manor, this

program is designed to prepare students for transfer into professional programs at four-year institutions where they may continue their education and earn bachelor of science degrees in the allied health fields.

Students enrolled in the allied health-science transfer program at Manor earn 66 hours of credit. In addition to taking the required science courses of biology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology, students in this program may elect additional courses in medical laboratory technology or the social science courses.

## THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under the auspices of the

UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)

will hold

## THE ANNUAL

# TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION

at SOYUZIVKA

September 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1983 (Labor Day Weekend)

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK  
and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA,  
(INCLUDING THE B. RAK MEMORIAL TROPHY),  
SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and the sports-  
manship Trophy of MRS. MARY DUSHNYCK

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player  
whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are  
scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35  
and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior  
(Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are  
those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age,  
divisions and the fee of \$10.00 should be sent to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
c/o Miss Anya Dydyk  
30 Montgomery St.,  
Jersey City, N. J. 07302

Registrations should be received no later than August 25,  
1983. No additional applications will be accepted before the  
competitions, since the schedule or matches will be worked out  
ahead of time.

### SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

**FRIDAY, September 2,** Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's pre-  
liminary round. Players who must compete in this  
round will be notified by the tournament committee  
by Thursday, August 25.

**SATURDAY, September 3,** Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First  
round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men,  
women and women 35 and over, New Paltz, 8:30 a.m.  
Men's first round. Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age  
groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. Men's consolation round.  
Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and  
place of subsequent matches will be designated by  
tournament director R. Rakotchyj, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but  
unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary  
round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries,  
players can compete in one group only they must indicate their  
choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time  
will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:  
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

### THE INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING COMPETITION

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1983 at 11 a.m.  
for INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS,  
UNA TROPHIES and RIBBONS

in the following events for boys and girls:

#### 8-10 and 11-12 age groups

25 m. freestyle  
50 m. freestyle  
25 m. breaststroke  
25 m. backstroke  
25 m. butterfly  
4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

#### 13-14 age group

50 m. — freestyle  
100 m. — freestyle  
50 m. — breaststroke  
50 m. — backstroke  
50 m. — butterfly  
100 m. — individual medley  
4 x 50 m. — freestyle relay

#### 15 and over age group

50 m. — freestyle  
100 m. — freestyle  
50 m. — breaststroke  
50 m. — backstroke  
50 m. — butterfly  
100 m. — individual medley  
4 x 50 m. — medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and one  
relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, Sep-  
tember 3, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per  
person.

Swim Meet Committee: R. SLYSH, O. NAPORA, G.  
HRAB, J. RUBEL, C. KUSHNIR, I. SLYSH, M. KRYSZ-  
TALSKY, B. and J. YACIWS, I. SOCHAN.

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth orga-  
nizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association  
(USCAK).

### REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$10.00.

- Name: .....
- Address: .....
- Phone: .....
- Date of birth: .....
- Event age group: .....
- Sports club membership: .....

Check payable to: KIK American Ukrainian Sports Club.

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### Weekends of September 3-5 and September 9-11

**SMITHTOWN, N.Y.:** A Byzantine Bazaar will be held for two consecutive weekends. The festival will feature ethnic foods, ethnic ceramics, and embroidery and pysanky-making demonstrations. The Church of the Resurrection Folk Dancers will perform at the festival. Bazaar hours are from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. every day, except September 9, when it will be held from 4 to 11 p.m. The fair location is at the Catholic Church of the Resurrection grounds, 37 Juniper Ave. Admission is free.

#### Sunday, September 4

**CARTERET, N.J.:** The 47th annual Ukrainian Day celebration will be held today from 1 p.m. to midnight, at the St. Demetrius Community Center and grounds, 691 Roosevelt

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Ave. The all-day event, sponsored by the board of trustees and church committee of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral and its organizations, will include Ukrainian foods, displays of crafts, and song and dance performances. There will also be fun and games for the entire family. The cultural program, under the direction of Katherine Hayduk, will begin at 2:30 p.m. There will be dancing to the music of two bands, the Three Ks, 4-8 p.m., and the Ladds, 8 p.m. to midnight. For more information, please call the pastor, the Very Rev. Taras Chubenko, at (201) 541-1530.

#### Friday, September 9

**PHILADELPHIA - ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Educational and

Cultural Center announces the opening of the fall season with a champagne reception and benefit featuring actor/singer Ed Evanko at 8 p.m. For more information please call (215) 539-0638 or 277-0492. Tax-deductible donations are \$15 per person, \$10 for students and senior citizens. The center is located at 700 Cedar Road, Abington.

#### Friday through Sunday, September 9-11

**RICHMOND, Va.:** The annual international festival will be held at the Richmond Coliseum (exit 11 on Interstates 95 and 64). A festival committee consisting of UNA Branch 34 and the Brotherhood of St. John the Baptist will organize the Ukrainian booths and entertainment. A one-hour performance by the Lyman Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble of Baltimore and the local Kozaky-Kalyna dance group will be featured on Saturday at 6 p.m. Festival hours are from 6 to 10 p.m. on Friday, noon to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to 8 p.m. on Sunday. For more information, please call (804) 232-3381.

#### Saturday, September 10

**WASHINGTON:** Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will bless the Ukrainian National Monument-Mausoleum here at 11 a.m.

The monument-mausoleum will be dedicated to the martyrs of the Church of Christ, fighters for the freedom of Ukraine and victims of the Great Famine of 1932-33. It will

be built to the right of the main entrance gate of the Ukrainian National Memorial Cemetery of U.S.A. located on 4111 Pennsylvania Ave. S., on the border between Greater Washington and the State of Maryland.

The \$12 million monument-mausoleum was made possible through the efforts of Cedar Hill Ukrainian Memorial Inc. and the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family in Washington, as well as Ukrainians who have contributed to the construction. For more information, please call (301) 568-0630 or (202) 526-3737.

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

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

## In the Soyuzivka spotlight September 2-5

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** The summer season at Soyuzivka will end with a bang this weekend with three days of exciting entertainment.

The Labor Day weekend will begin with a Friday evening show featuring the Black Sea Kozaks cabaret troupe from Rochester, N.Y. Two female singers, Lydia and Zinnia Dzus, will perform with the three-man troupe consisting of Slavko Wirlo, Myron Koval and Andrij Cehelsky.

Following the 8:30 p.m. performance, the Alex and Dorko Band will entertain the Soyuzivka guests at a dance.

On Saturday, September 3, at 8:30 p.m. singer Joy Brittan of Las Vegas will perform on the Soyuzivka stage, accompanied by the Tempo Orchestra. Pianist Juliana Osinchuk will also perform on Saturday evening. At 10 p.m. two bands, Tempo and Vodohray, will provide music both indoors and outside for the Soyuzivka guests.

zivka guests.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. an outdoor concert, featuring the talents of the Black Sea Kozaks and the Dzus sisters, will be held on the Veselka terrace.

Ms. Brittan will once again perform on Sunday evening at 8:30 p.m. The Syzokryli dancers, directed and choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, will delight the audience with their grace and agility. On Sunday evening at 10 p.m. two bands, Tempo and Alex and Dorko, will provide dancing music. The emcee for all the weekend shows will be Anya Dydik.

Besides entertainment, the Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka will also include a national tennis tournament and swimming competition organized by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Association of U.S.A. and Canada.

**Featured entertainment at Soyuzivka Labor Day weekend clockwise from right: Dzus sisters who will perform with the Black Sea Kozaks, a cabaret troupe from Rochester; the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble, choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky; pianist Juliana Osinchuk; and entertainer Joy Brittan.**



## Manor picks externship sites

**JENKINTOWN, Pa. —** Three new local area externship sites have been selected for the mental health/human services program at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, announced Elaine Ratner, acting program director.

"We are currently making plans for the student practicum which will begin in 1984, and have three new local sites for the students to choose from which will give them greater flexibility and additional program choices," explained Ms. Ratner.

The new externship sites selected, she explained, are: Northwestern Institute of Psychiatry in Fort Washington, Aldersgate Youth Service Bureau in Willow Grove, and the Fort Washington Child Care Center in Fort Washington.

Applications for the mental health/human services program and certain business programs are still being accepted by the admissions office at Manor Junior College for the fall term.

In-person registration for day classes will be held Tuesday, August 30, from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. and from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Classes begin September 6 and end December 22. Information on admission policies and specific programs may be received by writing to Sister Anthony Ann, dean of admissions, Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046; or by calling (215) 885-2360.

Manor Junior College is a two-year college offering degree and certificate programs of study in the allied health, business, computer science and liberal arts fields.

## Baptists to hold convention

**CHICAGO —** The 38th annual assembly of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the United States will convene on September 2-4 in Chicago.

The main speaker will be the Rev. Georgi Vins, who will deliver a sermon during the Sunday morning worship service.

Other speakers will include the Rev. John Barchuk from Cleveland, the Rev. Jaroslav Paprocky from Philadelphia, the Rev. Michael Jakubovich from Maine, the Rev. Volodymyr Domashovetz from Irvington, N.J., the Rev. O.R. Harbuziuk from Chicago, the Rev. Bohuslav Shturma from Vineland, N.J., and the Rev. Dmytro Marychuk from Hartford, Conn.

The conference will be conducted under the theme "Every Believer — a

Missionary" at the host church, the First Ukrainian Baptist Church, 1042 N. Damen Ave., Chicago.

Delegates from dozens of congregations across the United States will participate in business sessions, including election of an executive board to serve for three years.

The Ukrainian Baptist Youth Association also will elect officers during a Saturday afternoon business session, and a youth rally will be held Saturday evening under the direction of the association's president, Leonid Maruschak of Minneapolis.

The Women's Association will hold a business meeting Saturday and will present a program Sunday afternoon under the direction of its president, Nina Wozny of Chicago.