

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## USSR quits world psychiatric body

VIENNA — The Soviet Union has quit the World Psychiatric Association, raising speculation that the move was made to head off its possible expulsion when the association congress meets here in July, reported the Associated Press.

The congress had been expected to take up American and British resolutions to expel or suspend the Soviets for abuse of psychiatry to suppress dissidents.

But some sources thought that the Kremlin might have ordered the withdrawal to rein in the Soviet psychiatric association, which said it would try to arrange for a foreign panel to visit the USSR and investigate long-standing charges that psychiatry is being used against dissidents.

Ellen Mercer, the director of the American Psychiatric Association's office of international affairs in Washington, said she thought the withdrawal was ordered by the Soviet government because it thought such recent conciliatory gestures had gone too far.

She said the Soviet association, — called the All-Union Society of Psychiatrists and Neuropathologists — after ignoring three requests for information about 20 cases of alleged abuse, submitted data on seven of the cases to the

Vienna headquarters in December.

She added that the government probably vetoed Soviet psychiatrists' plan for a visit from Western specialists and decided that pulling out of the association was the least embarrassing way to cancel the psychiatrists' offer.

Prof. Kenneth Rawnsley, the president of Britain's Royal College of Psychiatry, told the Associated Press in London that he thought the Soviet contingent withdrew because it "would have found it difficult to have coped with the possibility of a humiliating defeat in the full glare of public debate" at the congress.

On August 31, 1977, the World Psychiatric Association meeting in Honolulu, narrowly voted to censure the Soviet Union for its psychiatric abuses. The measure passed 90 to 88. Former Ukrainian dissident Leonid Plyushch, who spent several years in the notorious Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry, joined a group of human-rights activists in calling for the censure.

Dr. Harold Visotsky, the chairman of the American association's committee on international abuse of psychiatrists and psychiatry, said in a statement issued in Washington that though the Soviet withdrawal "would seem to be an

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## Freedom House rep, after Afghan visit, says prisoners want to come to U.S.

NEW YORK — Seven soldiers of the Soviet Union held by the Afghanistan resistance have been interviewed in Russian by an American woman who traveled this month to a guerrilla stronghold inside the beleaguered country.

Several prisoners who had defected to the freedom fighters pleaded to come to the United States. In a handwritten note to Freedom House's representative the soldiers wrote: "Help us make our way to America... Help us in our striving to come to America. We would like to become American citizens."

Their pleas are supported by Freedom House whose appeals director, Ludmilla Thorne, entered Afghanistan for two days in order to interview Soviet prisoners. Freedom House believes the Afghan resistance will release the prisoners if the United States will accept them. The organization on Tuesday, February 15, formally asked Secretary of State George P. Shultz to arrange for the transfer.

Ms. Thorne, director of the Center for Appeals for Freedom of Freedom House, was accompanied to Afghanistan by an ABC-TV camera crew which filmed the interviews February 3-5. They were to be shown February 17 on "20/20," the network news-magazine program.

Freedom House is a 42-year-old non-partisan organization that monitors political rights, and issues advisories on foreign-policy questions.

John Richardson, president of the organization, urged Secretary Shultz to facilitate the transfer of the Soviet prisoners to a non-governmental American immigration group. "A private agency could arrange for the resettlement of the prisoners in the United States," said Mr. Richardson, who was, for eight years, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs.

Ms. Thorne was born in the USSR of Russian parents, and educated in the United States and Europe. Freedom House has repeatedly condemned the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. For the past two years, however, Ms. Thorne and the organization have sought to assure proper treatment under the Geneva Convention for captured Soviet soldiers. Some have been reported killed after being captured when Soviet forces threatened the security of Afghan resistance fighters holding the prisoners.

Ms. Thorne arranged the precarious nighttime border crossing for herself and the camera crew. "I wanted to

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## Bishops' synod continues; Patriarch Josyf honored

ROME — Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs continued their deliberations during the second week of the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, here in the chambers of the Vatican, reported America, the Ukrainian Catholic daily.

The synod, which began Sunday, January 30, took place behind closed doors with Archbishop-Coadjutor Myroslaw Lubachivsky presiding over the meeting and the Rev. Dr. Ihor Monchak acting as secretary.

On Saturday, February 5, a moleben was served in St. Josaphat's Papal Seminary, where the main celebrant was the newly consecrated bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in France, Michael Hrynchyshyn. Following the ceremony, a dinner was held for the new bishop, which was attended by Ukrainian representatives from Rome and the prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Oriental Churches, Cardinal Wladislaw Rubin. The Rev. Sophronius Mudrij was the master of ceremonies. Speeches were given by Archbishop Lubachivsky and Cardinal Rubin. Entertainment was provided by the newly ordained Rev. Roman Choly, who performed on the violin.

On Sunday, February 6, Bishop Neil Savaryn celebrated an archepiscopal liturgy in the St. Sophia Sobor. Celebrants included Bishops Isidore Borecky of Toronto, Ivan Prasko of

Australia and Platon Kornyljak of West Germany. The Rev. Dr. Ivan Dacko served as deacon, and the Rev. Petro Steciuk was also a celebrant.

A panakhyda took place afterwards in the crypts of St. Sophia, where two memorial plaques, dedicated to Ukrainian Insurgent Army Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka) and the fallen UPA soldiers, were blessed. Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk and Stephen Sulyk took part in the ceremony as did Bishops Basil Losten, Robert Moskal and Demetrius Greschuk.

Afterwards, at a reception, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj accepted greetings from representatives of various organizations. The guest speakers included Jaroslav and Slava Stetko and Theodoziy Kudlyk. Patriarch Josyf received a Gold Cross of Service from the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

Sessions of the synod continued during the week and included discussions about the proposed by-laws of the synod. On Tuesday evening, February 8, in Rome's Columbia Hotel, an elegant banquet was held in celebration of the patriarch's 91st birthday (which falls on February 17) as well as the 20th anniversary of his release from the Soviet Union.

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Newly consecrated Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn (right) celebrates the liturgy at St. Sophia Sobor with (from left) Bishop Neil Savaryn, Archbishop-Coadjutor Myroslaw Lubachivsky and Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk.

*Dissident profile*

## Yosyp Terelia: the torment continues

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Former Soviet political prisoner Yosyp Terelia, now 40 years old, has lived under three occupations of his native Boikivshchyna in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. A nationalist and activist in the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, he has already served 19 years — nearly half his life — in Soviet prisons, labor camps and psychiatric hospitals. His last term, four years in a mental hospital, expired late in 1981 and he was released.

Early last summer, his brother, Borys, was fatally wounded in a gun battle with Soviet security forces in the rugged Carpathian Mountains. Shortly after, Yosyp and his wife Olena, a physician, were visited by the KGB. Their home was searched, and he was threatened with re-arrest. The KGB confiscated books, photographs and manuscripts.

Little in Mr. Terelia's early childhood appears to presage his eventual immersion into the Ukrainian struggle. He was born in 1943 in Volivechchyna during the Hungarian occupation of Carpathian Ukraine. His father was a dedicated Communist who organized the first collective farm in the village in 1949. The same year, he was wounded by what officials described as a "Banderite bullet." His mother graduated from the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. In a 1976 letter to then KGB head Yuri Andropov, released in the West as a booklet titled "Notes from a Madhouse," Mr. Terelia wrote: "As you can see I could not have been born a 'bourgeois nationalist.'"

As a child, Mr. Terelia attended church services with his grandmother, an experience that was to instill in him a love of God and his Church. His troubles began in school when an adult called him a "filthy Hutsul." Mr. Terelia responded by spitting in his face, and he was expelled for "hooliganism." He was to be expelled two more times for similarly sticking up for his ethnic background.

After completing construction school in 1961, Mr. Terelia began work in his field, but he soon found himself in trouble with the law for his nationalist activities. Placed under police surveillance, he was arrested in 1962 and charged with stealing weapons under Article 222 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. He was sentenced to four years in a corrective labor camp.

On January 4, 1963, he escaped from an Uzhhorod prison but was caught a short time later. Tried again, he was sentenced to five years in a severe-regimen labor camp. In 1965, he escaped again and managed to remain free under assumed names for seven months before being caught and jailed.

In early 1966, the KGB told Mr. Terelia's mother that if her son repented he would be released. On February 28, Mr. Terelia appeared to recant at the regional office of the KGB in Voroshylovgrad. He refused, however, to renounce the outlawed Uniate Church.



Yosyp Terelia

On March 1, he was arrested and transferred to Vinnytsia Prison, where he was immediately given 15 days in the penal block. On May 2, he was tried and sentenced to a seven-year term in a severe-regimen camp. Moved to a labor camp in the village of Ladyshyno, he was stripped and searched. A medallion of the Virgin Mary was ripped from his neck and he was given 15 days in solitary confinement. Other prisoners were forbidden to talk with him. During morning assembly, he was singled out for abuse and daily called a "bandit."

In a particularly grisly episode, camp guards rounded up all Christian prisoners, bound their hands and feet and forced food down their throats. Later, guards forced the other prisoners to stand by and watch as they beat Mr. Terelia into unconsciousness.

Forced to subsist on a diet of stale bread, meatless broth, salt and sardines, Mr. Terelia lost weight. At the same time, his work regimen required him to clean-up water from prisoners' cells with three twigs.

In November, with the first winter snows already on the ground, new abuses began. In one incident, Mr. Terelia was forced to stand naked in a corridor before other prisoners. When asked if it was true that Christians were baptized by water, he answered, yes. He was then chased out naked into the snow, doused with water and told to hold a small icon of the Jerusalem Mother of God.

In 1967, the Kirovohrad regional court sentenced him to eight years in a severe-regimen camp for "tendentious interpretation of the history of Ukraine and slanderous fabrications about the policies of the government and the party."

On March 8, 1968, he was moved to a camp in the Moldavian ASSR. There, he met Ukrainian dissident Yaroslav Lesiv. Almost from the first day he was threatened by the camp administration.

While in the camp jail, he was struck by paralysis. He was transferred to the camp hospital, where a woman doctor called him a "filthy Banderite scum" and warned him about faking illness. In three days he began to hemorrhage profusely from the nose, mouth and right ear. He was finally taken to a local hospital.

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## Shcharansky ends long hunger strike

MOSCOW — The mother of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky said on February 15 that she had received a letter from him confirming that he had abandoned a hunger strike after four months, reported The New York Times.

According to Ida P. Milgrom, the dissident's mother, Mr. Shcharansky said in a letter dated February 7 that he had resumed eating on January 14. He wrote that he was gaining weight and that headaches and dizziness were abating, but that he was suffering from heart pains, she said.

Mr. Shcharansky, who is completing the fifth year of a 13-year sentence on a fabricated conviction of espionage for the United States, went on a fast September 27 — Yom Kippur — to protest the interception of letters and the suspension of visiting rights. Mrs. Milgrom subsequently learned that he was being force-fed and that his health had deteriorated.

She said Mr. Shcharansky wrote that he had ended his hunger strike after authorities at his prison in Chistopol had allowed him to exchange messages with her.

The exchange of messages occurred in January when she was in Chistopol for her allotted semi-annual visit. This time the meeting was barred by the prison authorities on the grounds that Mr. Shcharansky was still on a hunger strike.

Mrs. Milgrom, who is 74, insisted on seeing the warden, the prison doctor and her son. Finally, on January 14, officials permitted an exchange of notes, and it was this exchange that prompted Mr. Shcharansky to end his fast.

The first news came a week later when Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, said he had received a letter

to that effect from Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader. But Mrs. Milgrom refused to put faith in the account until she heard from her son.

Mr. Shcharansky, an activist in the human-rights and Jewish emigration movements, was arrested in March 1977 and sentenced to three years in prison to be followed by 10 years in labor camps. After he was transferred to a camp, he was repeatedly incarcerated in a punishment cell "for failing to work at rehabilitation and continuing to consider himself innocent."

## Polish junta defers releasing detainees

WARSAW — The Polish junta will not consider releasing any more political prisoners until sufficient domestic stability has been achieved, a government spokesman said on February 8.

According to a report by Reuters, Jerzy Urban said more than 1,500 detainees had applied for clemency under a program announced in December when parts of martial law were suspended, but among them were common criminals.

Mr. Urban, speaking at his weekly news conference, confirmed that Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, had been summoned to appear before a military prosecutor in connection with an investigation of five former union advisors active in KOR, a dissident committee.

The five, including the group's co-founders, Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, have been formally charged with treason, and could face the death penalty if convicted.

## Freedom House...

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discover the wishes of the prisoners and determine whether their captors would agree to release them to another country," she said. Other Soviet prisoners taken by the Afghans were turned over to the International Committee of the Red Cross and are interned in Switzerland. "There is some question," she added, "whether they will be permitted after two years to decide whether to return to the Soviet Union or choose a country of asylum."

Before their transfer to Switzerland, the Soviet soldiers had to sign a written statement implying that after two years they will return to the USSR. The Soviet Union paid for their travel to

Switzerland and only Soviet diplomats have access to the prisoners. One, Yuri Povarnitsyn, has made several attempts to escape from the Swiss minimum-security facility.

"Their fate, upon returning home, would be precarious indeed," said Ms. Thorne. "At best," she added, "they would end up in the gulag, the Soviet acronym for its labor camps and prisons system. At worst, they would be executed, especially those prisoners who have publicly made strong statements condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan." She said that the Afghan resistance is unhappy over the Red Cross arrangement, "particularly since it has done nothing to help resistance fighters taken by the Soviet forces."

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## Riot police use tear gas to break up Warsaw protest

WARSAW — Several hundred policemen, firing tear-gas grenades and wielding rubber truncheons, dispersed more than 2,000 people demonstrating for the outlawed Solidarity labor union on February 13, reported the Associated Press.

More than 200 policemen moved into position outside Holy Cross Church in downtown Warsaw as a commemorative liturgy ended for Solidarity mem-

bers interned after martial law was imposed December 13, 1981.

A crowd estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 moved into the street, singing pro-Solidarity songs and chanting "Down with the junta" and "Leszek, Leszek," the nickname of Lech Walesa, head of the union.

Policemen fired about four tear-gas canisters at the crowd and then attacked with riot batons, chasing small groups through the downtown streets. Western reporters saw the police detain about a half-dozen people, said the AP.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, in his first sermon since becoming cardinal some two weeks ago, defended against criticism that he has taken too moderate a stand toward the Communist government.

"Some people say that the primate should be more militant, should be sharper" in dealing with authorities, he said in a sermon at St. Andrew's Church in downtown Warsaw. "Everyone wants the hierarchy, the episcopate, to carry out its programs, but the Church must be faithful to the program outlined in the Gospel."

## Yosyp Terelia...

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treated and released.

In the summer of 1969, he was transferred to another camp. By the fall, he was sentenced to three years of prison regime for allegedly planning to escape. Moved to Vladimir Prison, he was placed in an ice-cold cell, compelling him to write a letter of protest to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. For this he was examined by a psychiatrist, who found him sane but physically ill. Later, raffiti began appearing in the prison calling Mr. Terelia a KGB agent and "a Carpathian Yid (Jew)."

On January 5, 1972, a criminal case was opened against him and dissident Zinoviy Krasivsky, a poet. Mr. Krasivsky was charged with writing a collection of poems, and Mr. Terelia was accused of distributing them. This time, he was diagnosed insane at the notorious Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry. He was placed in a special psychiatric hospital in Sychovka, where he was called, alternately, a "dirty Jew" or a "Khakhol" (derogatory term for Ukrainian) by the hospital guards. In his letter to Mr. Andropov, Mr. Terelia charged that there were 300 political prisoners in the hospital, including Byelorussian activist Mykhailo Kukabaka. He also estimated that between 1963 and 1973 a total of 475 Sychovka inmates were killed or tortured to death.

On April 7, 1976, Mr. Terelia was released. A month earlier, his wife was dismissed from her job. In addition, Mr. Terelia became seriously ill, suffering the effects of his incarceration.

In September, he applied to the Vinnytsia Eparchy to become an Orthodox priest. Outside the eparchy office, he was forced into a car, driven to a cemetery and badly beaten. Semi-conscious, he was tied to a cross, where he remained for two days being cut down. His tormentors warned him that if he recounted the episode to anyone, he would be sent back to a mental hospital.

Repressions continued against his family. His mother was dismissed from her job. In 1977, after writing the letter to Mr. Andropov, Mr. Terelia was once again placed in a mental institution, this time for four years. He was diagnosed a "paranoid schizophrenic."

Given the fate of his brother, it is not known how long Mr. Terelia will remain free. During a search of his home last summer, a KGB officer warned him that he could end up back in an asylum or be killed outright. "They would not even be able to find the pieces," the officer reportedly told Mr. Terelia's wife.

## Editorial preparation nearly complete for first volume of Ukrainian encyclopedia

EDMONTON — Volume 1 of the four-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine publication project is in the final stages of editorial preparation. The project is expected in its entirety to extend over a 10-year period.

Volume I, including letters A-F, has expanded from a projected 1,500 entries to a final count of close to 2,800 entries. Topics as varied as agriculture, futurism, cartography, church, emigration and the dissident movement will fill more than 1,200 pages of text. Illustrations, color plates and a special map-insert coded to geographical entries of the encyclopedia will augment the volume.

The expansion of the encyclopedia project has resulted in a demanding publication schedule. In order to streamline the preparation of Volume I and to enhance the productivity of the project staff, the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies recently acquired a Xerox 860 word processor/micro-computer for use on the project. The "technologizing" of encyclopedia work has proceeded at a rapid rate, and the benefits of computer application to a project of such vast dimensions are now being realized daily.

The encyclopedia project is a publication of the University of Toronto Press and is being prepared under the auspices

of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.

The project office is located at the University of Toronto, where editorial work is conducted under the direction of Dr. Danylo H. Struk, professor in the department of Slavic languages and literatures. Prof. Struk was appointed to the position of project director following Prof. George Luckyj's resignation in November of last year.

Prof. Struk has been closely associated with the encyclopedia project for a long time, having spent his sabbatical year, 1980-81, in Sarcelles, France, working with the project editor-in-chief, Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc. Currently, Prof. Kubijovyc is assisted by Prof. Vasylyl Markus, associate editor, and Prof. Arkady Joukovsky, assistant editor.

Together with Prof. Struk, the staff of the Toronto project office includes Dr. Taras Zakydalsky, translator, Roman Senkus and Halyna Hryn, editorial assistants, Roma Yanchinski, research assistant, and Sonia Maryn, project coordinator.

The appearance of Volume I of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine is expected in early fall 1984.

## Bishops' synod...

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Over 130 persons attended the banquet, among them six cardinals. Prof. Wolodymyr Janiw of the Ukrainian Free University opened the banquet in French. Archbishop Lawrence Capovilla of Loretto, at one time secretary to Pope John XXIII, delivered a speech in Italian of reminiscences about the arrival of Cardinal Slipyj in Rome. Archbishop Capovilla said that the then-metropolitan of Lviv walked into the room, got down on his knees before the pope and recited the prayer, "I believe." The archbishop ended his moving speech by saying that he hoped the Ukrainian Catholic Church will resurrect in Ukraine.

Also speaking at the banquet was Cardinal Pietro Pallacini, the prefect of the Holy Congregation on Saints, who gave a biography of Patriarch Josyf.

Representing the synod of bishops, and the Ukrainian community, Bishop Andrew Sapelak wished the soon-to-be 91-year-old patriarch "Mnohaya Lita."

The patriarch addressed the guests at the banquet toward the end of the three-hour-long affair, thanking all present for attending. He thanked God for keeping him alive on this earth. Quoting Pope Paul VI, he called up on Ukrainians to unite, for "where there is strength, there is victory."

Participants of the banquet included all the bishops of the synod. Cardinal

Rubin, Archbishop Myroslaw Marusyn, the secretary of the Sacred Congregation, and Cardinals Angelo Rossi, Silvio Oddi, Pallacini, Otilio Rossi, Giuseppe Casoria. Also present were Archbishop Henryk Roman Gudlinovich of Wroclaw, Achille Silvestrini of the Vatican State Secretariat, Archbishop Lawrence Capovilla, Augustina Mayer of one of the congregations, and Rumanian Cardinal Trayano Krissan.

The ambassadors of France, Germany, Austria, Paraguay and the charges d'affaires of the United States, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Belgium and Lithuania, also attended the banquet. Prof. Thomas Bird, Dr. Bohdan Lonchyna, Dr. Romana Nawrocky, Prof. Vasylyl Markus and Mr. and Mrs. Stetko as well as representatives of Ukrainian religious orders, the Ukrainian community and guests from various bureaus of the Vatican attended the festivities.

Before the banquet, during the social hour, the secretary of the Vatican State, Cardinal Agostino Casarolli visited with the patriarch and expressed his regrets that he could not stay for the banquet due to previous engagements.

The banquet ended with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" and a closing prayer delivered by Metropolitan Hermaniuk.

The synodal sessions were scheduled to take place through Saturday, February 12.

At the sessions, the Synod of Ukrai-

nian Catholic Bishops set as its goal the stabilization of synodal cooperation within the Ukrainian episcopate. The most important matter on the agenda was to prepare by-laws for the synod; the ones written in 1962 apply only to conferences of the Ukrainian episcopate, and do not meet the needs of a synod. The Friday, February 11, morning session of the synod was to be visited by the secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches, Archbishop Marusyn.

On Saturday, February 12, the synod was due to close with an archepiscopal moleben to the Blessed Virgin Mary at the site of St. Josaphat's grave in St. Peter's Basilica at 10 a.m.

The Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs were scheduled to meet in a private audience with Pope John Paul II at 11 a.m.

The bishops were to be the dinner guests of the Basilian Sisters in Rome that evening.

On Sunday, February 13, at 4 p.m. the bishops were to end their two-week stay in Rome with a pontifical liturgy on the occasion of Patriarch Josyf's 91st birthday.

Soon afterward many of the bishops were scheduled to journey to Paris to attend the first liturgy celebrated by Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn, the newly consecrated bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in France, reported America.



A session of the synod with Patriarch Josyf Slipyj presiding.

## Organizing contest eligibility announced

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Organizing Department of the Ukrainian National Association has announced that 105 branches of the UNA are eligible to participate in the 1983 organizing contest because their secretaries or other officers had enrolled at least one new UNA member during the month of January.

The Supreme Executive Committee had previously announced that in this jubilee year, which celebrates the anniversaries of the UNA publications Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Veselka children's magazine, it will award a string of both monetary and

honorary prizes to UNA'ers who enroll at least one member during each month of 1983.

Ten special monetary awards worth \$2,000, including a \$500 first prize and nine lesser prizes, will be presented at the end of the year.

Also eligible for this contest are members who during the year have enrolled 25 new members for life insurance policies.

The 105 branches enrolled 146 new members in the month of January. The goal of the campaign is to organize 4,000 new members for \$10 million of insurance during 1983.

## UNA bowling tourney slated

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's 17th National Bowling Tournament has been slated for Saturday and Sunday, May 28 and 29, in Rochester, N.Y.

The tournament, open to all active UNA members, will be governed by ABC and WIBC moral sanctions, and will be held at the B.I.C. Bowl, 2121 N. Goodman St., Rochester.

Doubles and singles games will be played on Saturday at 12:30 and 3 p.m. All team events will take place Sunday at noon.

There are guaranteed prizes for men's and women's team events. The men's team prizes are \$900 for first place and \$450 for second place. Women's team prizes are \$400 for first place, \$200 for second place. The deadline for entering the tournament is May 1.

Following the games, there will be a bowler's social on Saturday evening at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Civic Center, 831 Joseph Ave., Rochester, featuring an open bar, food and dancing after 9 p.m. On Sunday evening there will be a banquet and dance at St. Mary's Protection Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 3176 St. Paul Blvd.

The cost of the two social events is \$25 per person. Banquet tickets only are \$18 per person.

Accommodations will be available at the Holiday Inn-Genesee Plaza, 120 Main St., in Rochester. For reservations, call the hotel at (716) 546-6400.

For further information, write to: Frank Kubarich, general chairman, 72 Mayville Lane, Rochester, N.Y. 14617, or call (716) 544-4954.

## UNA changes age limitations

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Effective January 1, 1983, the Ukrainian National Association instituted new age limitations on amounts of insurance members may acquire without a medical examination.

The following are the maximum amounts of insurance coverage available for various age groups.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| To age 40 ..... | \$50,000 |
| To age 45 ..... | \$25,000 |
| To age 50 ..... | \$10,000 |
| To age 55 ..... | \$5,000  |
| To age 60 ..... | \$3,000  |
| To age 65 ..... | \$1,000  |

There is no limit on the amount of insurance a member may purchase if he submits to a medical examination, (except where limited by state law).

## Obituary

### William Choly, Knight of St. Gregory

YONKERS, N.Y. — William B. Choly, who in 1980 was one of three Ukrainians given the pontifical honor of being named a Knight of St. Gregory for his service to the Church, died here at St. John's Riverside Hospital on January 20. He was 64.

Mr. Choly was invested with the pontifical honor during a solemn ceremony at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church for his dedicated service to the parish and to the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn.

Active with St. Michael's Church since 1946, he served on the parish building committee and is credited with being instrumental in organizing the work for the new church building at Shonnard Place and North Broadway here. He was an usher at the church, a lay trustee since 1977 and served on many other various committees in the parish.

He was president of the St. Michael's Brotherhood after having served as its vice president for many years. He was a member of St. Michael's Golden Age Club.

Mr. Choly was also one of the original trustees of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery located in Hamptonburgh, N.Y. He was also a member of the St. Basil College Seminary Endow-



William Choly

ment Fund in Stamford.

Involved with amateur athletics for most of his life, he was the founding president of the Yonkers Track and Field Council. He served on the Parks Board, was the Yonkers delegate to the Federation of Athletic Clubs and served

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## Fraternally yours

by Marta Korduba  
UNA fraternal activities coordinator

## Who we are: myths and facts about the Ukrainian National Association

Close your eyes. Think: UNA. What comes to mind? An insurance policy taken out by your parents while you were still a child? The Ukrainian organization that sends you Christmas cards and dividend checks in the mail?

Perhaps no other organization in the Ukrainian community is ridden with as many misconceptions and ambiguous images as the UNA. The majority of today's young Ukrainian Americans know very little about one of the most powerful and, ironically, perhaps the most highly visible Ukrainian organization in America.

In view of its long-term implications, this is perhaps the most serious of problems confronting the UNA.

Many UNA secretaries and organizers lament the fact that sheer patriotic obligation no longer behooves or inspires today's young person to give his time, money or energy to an organization. Neither does he feel obliged to render his support to an organization simply because his parents belonged or just because it's Ukrainian.

In a society where so many things, from deodorant to drive-in churches, vie for our attention, allocating personal time and resources becomes increasingly complex.

Unfortunately, many young Ukrainians have a very limited understanding of the UNA, or, worse yet, they harbor misconceptions which preclude their involvement with the UNA. In the past two and one-half years, I have encountered a variety of misperceptions ranging from the incredulous to the comical.

Following are the most common UNA-related myths and the facts that contradict them.

**Myth No. 1:** The UNA lacks the resources needed to implement significant projects and activities.

**Fact:** Few are cognizant of the UNA's vast resources. Among them are:

a) membership: the UNA's network of 460 branches unites over 80,000 Ukrainians in the United States and Canada;

b) press: Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have the highest circulation among Ukrainian newspapers; together, they reach approximately 20,000 homes;

c) assets: UNA assets amount to over \$48 million.

Added together, these factors make the UNA the most powerful organization in the Ukrainian community.

**Myth No. 2:** Ukrainian organizations are, as a rule, less stable and less dependable than non-Ukrainian (American or Canadian) institutions and are,

therefore, a poor monetary risk.

**Fact:** The UNA fares much better than commercial organizations as far as stability is concerned. Consider these figures recently compiled by Standard Analytical Service Inc. When comparing the UNA with the 25 largest insurance companies in the United States, the report found the UNA to be superior in areas indicative of financial stability:

a) solvency (margin of assets over liabilities for each \$100 of liabilities): average for 25 largest life insurance companies — \$104.84; Ukrainian National Association — \$134.93;

b) liquidity (assets in cash, bonds and stocks for each \$100 of liabilities — a substantial amount of assets readily convertible to cash is an indication of the ability with which an insurer can meet unforeseen emergencies that may arise): average for 25 largest life insurance companies — \$48.29; Ukrainian National Association — \$98.44.

Thus, we see that the UNA offers as sound an investment alternative as commercial agencies. The major difference lies in the fact that the UNA's net profits are pumped right back into the Ukrainian community, rather than into the dividends of stockholders. In the last four years alone, the UNA doled out \$110,476 to various Ukrainian organizations.

**Myth No. 3:** There is no place for young Ukrainians in the UNA. Because many UNA branch officers are older, the UNA is primarily for the middle-aged and seniors.

**Fact:** The UNA encompasses more young Ukrainians than any other Ukrainian organization. (There are over 15,000 juvenile members presently enrolled in the UNA.) And, the time is ripe for the input and leadership of young Ukrainians in the UNA. Many UNA branches have accumulated substantial funds in their treasuries which should be used to mobilize activities on the local level. What is needed most is the ingenuity and leadership abilities of young Ukrainians to set the tone — and to make the decisions that will benefit the Ukrainian community.

**Myth No. 4:** UNA Supreme President John O. Flis wears his bow tie at all times — even while wearing his smoker.

**Fact:** This writer attempted to interview a number of persons close to the supreme president himself, but found herself stonewalled. Even Mrs. Flis had no comment.

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For the answer to this and other UNA-related questions turn to the next "Fraternally yours" column in two weeks.

## Insurance offer extended

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA home office announced that the special double-your-life-insurance offer for UNA members has been extended through March 31.

The offer, originally announced in the fall of 1982, was scheduled to expire on December 31, but the UNA Supreme Executive Committee voted to continue it for another three months.

In accordance with the offer, all present UNA members between the

ages of 0 and 65 can double the face amount of their insurance coverage without an additional medical exam. The minimum amount of insurance protection that may be acquired this way is \$1,000. The insurance premium to be paid depends on the amount and plan selected by the member, and the member's age.

For details, members may write to: Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 17a, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

# Modernization and its impact on Jewish-Ukrainian relations

by Profs. Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj

## CONCLUSION

### Part IV

We have seen how the forces of modernization deeply affected the traditional structures of both the Ukrainian and Jewish communities. On the political level, both communities developed a variety of political movements, parties and leaders which espoused different solutions to the political dilemmas facing their communities. The processes of political fragmentation proceeded unabated through the early part of the 20th century.

While it is possible to analyze these movements, parties, etc., along a variety of dimensions, what is of concern to us is to identify the points at which there is an intersection, coincidence or similarity in proposals which emanated from the Jewish and Ukrainian communities simultaneously. This crucial point of intersection is the notion of national autonomy.

Why is this idea crucial and what does it indicate to us about the possibilities of Jewish-Ukrainian relations? In viewing the long history of Jewish-Ukrainian relations, there are very few, if any, points at which Jewish and Ukrainian perspectives and interests coincide. Indeed, as we have argued previously, the fundamental difficulty in Jewish-Ukrainian relations has to do with the failure of the coincidence of interests and perspectives.

In the political cauldron of the first part of this century in Ukrainian regions within the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, we witness, for the first time, the coincidence of interests and perspectives on fundamental political problems from both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities. As we have shown previously, the cycle of emancipation and then repression, the tides of secularization and industrial development, the growing preoccupations with the question of national fate and the solution to the national question — all these problems and forces affected both Ukrainians and Jews alike. And, moreover, the resultant fragmentation of political forces occurred in both communities.

Within this fragmentation, the idea of national autonomy appears as the singular idea which binds Ukrainian and Jewish interests together. Obviously, the idea itself is, therefore, worth studying because it identifies the common ground on which Jewish-Ukrainian relations co-existed for some time.

There is, however, a second and more dramatic reason that the notion of national autonomy is critical in Jewish-Ukrainian relations. From the years 1917-20, national autonomy was more than an idea in the Ukrainian region. During this period, national autonomy emerged as the political practice and the basis for fashioning critical institutions. It evolved as a critical prototype of the kind of political formations possible for ethnically divided societies.

*Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj are professors of political science at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont. Their first joint research paper, titled "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations: Two Solitudes," was serialized in The Weekly in July-August 1982.*

*This paper was presented at the conference on Ukrainian-Jewish cooperation held in Washington on September 21, 1982.*

This crucial experiment in what we, as Canadians, might call institutionalized and politicized multiculturalism within a federal state did not last very long, unfortunately. But, clearly, it is a concept which found its way into the heart and center of the experiment of Ukrainian independence, short-lived as it was.

The idea of national autonomy emerged in the latter part of the 19th century as the logical political proposal in situations where the tides of nationalism met the realities of disintegrating empires. In East and Central Europe, these two forces coincided and the notion of national autonomy, therefore, took hold in many regions.

The fundamental tenet of national autonomy was that certain groups constituted a nationality and that nationality expressed itself through a specific language and a specific set of cultural expressions. Moreover, each national grouping had a right to define a set of political relations within which its linguistic and cultural expressions would be ensured and could flourish.

The tortuous question for most national groups was to define the nature of those political relations. Some groups argued that only within the context of political independence could the national groups ensure their long-term viability in linguistic and cultural terms. Others argued that this viability could be assured within a kind of quasi-federal system, so that a variety of national groups could share equally the same set of political institutions and yet, they could preserve their linguistic and cultural qualities. This latter idea emerged as the notion of national autonomy.

Obviously, there is a logical extension from the notion of national autonomy to the notion of political independence. Indeed, there are many movements, individuals and groups, within both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities, which moved from one concept to the next. If one endorsed the notion of political independence, then the collaborative possibilities between Jews and Ukrainians were minimized. Each national group must undertake its own struggle for political independence. If, however, one adopted and endorsed the option of national autonomy within a quasi-federal political structure, then, obviously, there was significant room for close collaboration between Jews and Ukrainians. The period 1917-20 was the critical period when these two options were debated, acted upon and put into political practice in Ukraine. How did this come about?

Between 1905 and 1910, national autonomy became the fundamental principle of all modern Jewish movements. Jonathan Frankel, for example, argues that: "Although Dubnov and Zhitlovsky were the first to advocate the idea of autonomism (or extraterritorial self-government), the Bund alone took it up at an early stage (in 1901) and thus lent it great weight. It was adopted in the years 1905-06 by nearly all the Jewish parties in Russia and in 1918 (as 'national rights') by the leaders of American Jewry. Via this route it found its way in 1919-20 into the Paris Peace Treaties, which dealt with the newly independent states of non-Soviet Eastern Europe. Jewish autonomism was explicitly rejected by the Bolshevik regime."<sup>25</sup>

The history of Jewish cultural autonomy from the March 1917 period to

1920 is both fascinating and instructive. Solomon I. Goldelman's book "Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine, 1917-1920" is probably the single best source on the subject. Goldelman argues that: "Jewish national autonomy flashed by on the horizon of Jewish life like a brilliant comet; then disappeared without a trace. And of the intense creative work of the democratic Jewish community during the course of four years of revolution there was nothing left but misty reminiscences of something brilliant, that had drowned in dark fear and torment and that was preserved in the national memory from the pogrom era, which came in paradoxical concurrence with the structure of autonomous national life. Jewish national autonomy and the Ukrainian revolution came on the scene of events as Siamese twins. With the fall of an independent Ukrainian state there followed automatically an end also to Jewish national autonomy."<sup>26</sup>

The features of national autonomy granted to the Jews in this period were, indeed, impressive. For example, the Ukrainian Central Council (Rada) recognized the rights of its national minorities, including the Jews, and provided for them a Statute of National-Personal Autonomy, which was adopted on January 9, 1918. Soon afterwards, there followed a Ministry of Jewish Affairs, with a staff of over 100 persons. The Jews of Ukraine elected a Jewish National Council to develop and institute their cultural politics.

Throughout East and Central Europe, the idea of national autonomy had different forms of development. Most experiments in national autonomy started auspiciously. But throughout Eastern Europe, the fate of national autonomy collapsed shortly after 1920 and from its collapse arose rightist reactions and fascist dictatorships.

It is worthwhile noting, however, as Goldelman indicates to us, that: "Jewish national autonomy in Ukraine was not an isolated phenomenon in the Russian revolution. Similar parallel events can be found also within the framework of some of the other national revolutions such as those of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and partly in Byelorussia."

But when we compare the national achievements of the Jewish minority in those countries with the extent, competence, practical activity, and particularly with the formal constitutional status of Jewish autonomy within the framework of the Ukrainian state, we become cognizant of the exclusive originality of the autonomous status of the Jewish minority in Ukraine, and of the exemplary character of this status. The great extent of national autonomy granted the Jewish minority in Ukraine stands alone in the entire history of the Jewish people in the diaspora. It was a distinct and unique example among the attempts to regulate international relations in many multi-national states."<sup>27</sup>

### Part V

The period of Ukrainian independence came to an end in 1920 and along with it ended the period of Jewish national autonomy. However, the achievements at this period lasted into the mid-1920s. Both Jewish and Ukrainian communities fell victim to Soviet nationalities policies, Russification and centralized control. By the mid-1920s, Jews and Ukrainians were caught up in

a fierce struggle to preserve some small dimensions of cultural and linguistic integrity in the face of massive pressures from the Soviet regime.

The 20th century is an enormous nightmare for many peoples. In East and Central Europe three nations in particular faced the prospect of premeditated and imminent annihilation — Armenians, Jews and also Ukrainians. From the mid 1920s until 1932, Ukrainian national life was systematically assaulted, their cultural and national institutions continuously destroyed and under the pretext of collectivization, up to 6 million people perished. In East and Central Europe, by 1945, as a result of Stalinist policies and Nazism, 10 centuries of Jewish life in that region came to an end. From the ashes of 1945 emerged the state of Israel in 1948. Ukrainian national life still hangs precariously unresolved to this day.

What can we learn from Ukrainian and Jewish history in the 20th century and from that unique period 1917-20?

First, the apogee, the highest and most accommodating period of Jewish-Ukrainian relations rests in the period 1917-20. Most significantly, it is in the condition of Ukrainian independence that Jews and Ukrainians were able to fashion a viable and constructive relationship. Or, to put it somewhat differently, for the centuries when Jews and Ukrainians lived contiguously but under foreign domination, Jewish and Ukrainian interests and perspectives could never intersect. When foreign domination was thrown off, then Jews and Ukrainians could construct a salutary relationship. As we have seen, this point of intersection began with the endorsement of the principle of national autonomy. When Ukrainian independence collapsed and the principle of national autonomy was lost, disaster beset both Jews and Ukrainians.

Second, it is worth noting that during World War II, for political reasons, when Russian power was relaxed over the Ukrainian region, the idea of cultural autonomy was once again revived. In 1946, for example, Yuriy Smolych, a Ukrainian writer, proposed the revival of Jewish institutions in the context of the revival of the principle of national autonomy. Alas, this idea was again quashed with the attack by Stalin both Jews and Ukrainians, the first under the guise of "rootless cosmopolitanism" and the second for "bourgeois nationalism."

Third, the same forces have fashioned the history of Jews and Ukrainians in the 19th and 20th centuries. Secularization and the collapse of 19th century empires provoked the forces of nationalism among both Jews and Ukrainians. The struggles for national autonomy and political independence in the face of

(Continued on page 13)

25. Jonathan Frankel, "Prophecy and Politics," op. cit., p. 171. Frankel's book offers us a good discussion of the principles of national autonomism. Perhaps, one of the most interesting thinkers who approached the idea of national autonomy was Ben Barochov. His work is now available in English in "Nationalism and the Class Struggle: A Marxist Approach to the Jewish Problem," selected writings by Ben Barochov, Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1972.

26. Solomon I. Goldelman, "Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine," 1917-1920, p. 123.

27. *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### UNA's 89th

On February 22, the Ukrainian National Association will mark nearly nine decades of service to its members, the Ukrainian community and Ukraine. Since its founding in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1894, by four Greek Catholic priests from western Ukraine, among them the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, founder and first editor of *Svoboda*, the UNA has grown to become a vital force in Ukrainian community life in the United States and Canada. In the process, it has compiled a record of service of which we can all be proud.

In its 89-year history, the UNA has touched virtually every aspect of organized community endeavor, providing financial and moral assistance to a wealth of cultural, religious, social and patriotic activities. In addition, the UNA expanded its fraternal benefit functions to better address the ever-changing needs of its members, the backbone of the organization.

If this sounds too much like we're blowing our own horn, so be it. But the bottom-line of all UNA activists is service and we are — justifiably, we feel — proud of this important tradition. Besides, when one turns a sprightly 89, allowances may be made for a touch of self-congratulation.

In serving the community at large and the Ukrainian cause, the UNA continues to provide its members with low-cost insurance, loans and mortgages. It also organizes camps, courses and various workshops for youth at its Soyuzivka resort, as well as cultural activities for all Ukrainians. In addition to *The Ukrainian Weekly*, *Svoboda*, *Veselka* and the annual *UNA Almanac*, the UNA, through its *Svoboda Press*, publishes valuable books to keep Ukrainians of all generations informed about events and issues concerning their national heritage. It also remains in the forefront in the community's support for the Ukrainian liberation struggle.

As the UNA embodies a tradition of service, it also embodies a tradition of progress. Since the continued growth and vitality of the community naturally depends on young people, Ukrainian youths remain a top priority on the UNA agenda. This year, the UNA scholarship program awarded a record \$48,000 in stipends to deserving Ukrainian students of all backgrounds around the country and in Canada. Also in the realm of scholarship, the UNA, in conjunction with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, is bankrolling the publication of a book by Prof. Robert Conquest on the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1933 as part of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of this national tragedy.

Moreover, the UNA is continuing its support of needy Ukrainians in strife-torn Poland, a project undertaken last year.

In the area of the struggle for national- and human-rights in Ukraine, the UNA continues to keep the community and Western governments informed of the situation through the pages of this newspaper and *Svoboda*, and through direct intervention with government officials. On the domestic front, the UNA last year sponsored a Media Action Workshop as part of its efforts to correct misinformation about Ukrainians and Ukraine in the Library of Congress and the U.S. Census Bureau.

With an eye towards the future, the UNA is currently engaged in talks regarding the merger of the UNA and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association for the mutual benefit of both organizations, its members and the Ukrainian community.

The UNA today, then, remains an independent, non-partisan fraternal-benefit society at the heart of Ukrainian life in the diaspora, a vibrant enterprise with a long and proud legacy. Not bad for an 89-year-old "batko."

## Kurelek Lectures scheduled

TORONTO — The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto, the University of Toronto and the university's Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation will present three William Kurelek Memorial Lectures in March.

The first lecture, scheduled for Monday, March 7, at 8 p.m., will feature Jim Coutts, former advisor to Lester B. Pearson and Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He will speak on "Canada: Decade of Change," at the Sir Sandford Fleming Building, Room 1105, University of Toronto, King's College Road.

The second speaker will be Robert Conquest, senior research fellow and scholar-curator of the Russian and East European Collection of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. He will

speak on two evenings, March 8 and 9.

On Tuesday, March 8, he will speak on "The Great Famine: The Collectivization Terror as History" at 8 p.m. at the Sir Sandford Fleming Building.

On the second night, Wednesday, March 9, he will speak on "The Great Famine: The Ukrainian Question and the Nature of Stalinist Motivation," at 8 p.m. at the Medical Sciences Auditorium, University of Toronto, King's College Circle.

The William Kurelek Memorial Lectures were established in honor of the late William Kurelek, a distinguished Ukrainian Canadian artist.

These annual lectures were named after Mr. Kurelek to acknowledge the contribution he made to Canada and to keep alive the memory of a great artist and remarkable human being.

## News and views

### "Moscow-centered" news reporting distorts picture of Soviet dissent

NEW YORK — Alexander Motyl and Adrian Karatnycky, writing in the February 18 issue of the *National Review*, said that a "Moscow-centered" and "celebrity-oriented" view of Soviet dissent by the American media has created the erroneous perception that the dissident movement in the USSR is virtually dead.

In the lengthy article, titled "All Quiet on the Pro-Western Front?," the authors argue that to accurately grasp the true range of Soviet dissent "requires looking beyond Moscow, to the outlying, primarily non-Russian, regions of the country."

In citing three broad and, in their view, underpublicized strands of Soviet dissent — nationalism in the non-Russian republics, a small but vocal dissident socialist opposition and a disgruntled labor class — Messrs. Motyl and Karatnycky note that the activities of these groups are, understandably, concentrated outside the country's capital and, therefore, out of eyeshot of the Western press.

Of the three strands adduced, the authors believe that "national movements opposing Russification and supporting independence or autonomy for their states" pose the greatest threat in the eyes of Soviet authorities.

"Nearly three-fourths of all known political prisoners in the USSR are non-Russians, and among these the Ukrainians and Lithuanians predominate, although these two areas constitute only 17 percent of the total population of the Soviet Union," they wrote.

As an example of the power of national awareness in Ukraine, the authors noted that the funeral in 1979 of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk, found murdered and mutilated under mysterious circumstances, turned into "a huge manifestation of Ukrainian national consciousness" as thousands of Ukrainians, including Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Petro and Vasyli Sichko, turned out to honor the slain musician.

"There are clear indications that the national movements are radicalizing," wrote the authors. "Again Ukraine provides an eloquent example. Recently, the Ukrainian Patriotic Movement, a new opposition group, issued its first public statement — a sweeping indictment of Soviet society in all its spheres that emphasized the illegitimacy of the Soviet Ukrainian government and, by logical extension, of the Soviet state."

Messrs. Motyl and Karatnycky quoted the document as calling for the secession of Ukraine from the USSR, and referring to the USSR as a "military-police state with wide-ranging imperialist intentions" that has been implementing a "policy of national genocide" in Ukraine.

"Undoubtedly influenced by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Ukrainian patriots also argue that an independent and free Ukraine, based on democratic principles, could be a guarantee of peace and stability throughout the world," the authors said.

But the USSR's nationalities issues are by no means limited to its European republics. A rapid increase in the non-Russian population in Central Asia and the resurgence of Islam may, in the authors' view, "become a serious problem for the Kremlin."

"According to recent reports in the Soviet press, a large-scale, illegal Moslem publishing effort has been

broken up by Soviet authorities in Uzbekistan," they wrote. "The publishing operation succeeded in disseminating thousands of copies of a pamphlet, 'Our Islamic Faith.'"

In addition to restive nationalities, the authors also note that the Soviets must cope with "large-scale dissident religious movements."

#### Socialist opposition

Another branch of Soviet dissent, and one the authors say is perhaps least known in the West, is the socialist opposition, for years associated with Marxist historian Roy Medvedev, who the authors say is not the "most representative of this current."

"A prominent socialist tendency is seen in the samizdat journal *Poiski* (Searches), whose topics have ranged from religion to ethics to Eurocommunism," Messrs. Motyl and Karatnycky write, adding that Raisa Lert, a co-founder of the journal, is a Marxist dissident who broke with Mr. Medvedev over his attacks on human rights.

"While not associated with *Poiski*, the unknown and currently incarcerated Ukrainian Marxist dissident Yuriy Badzio has probably made the most important recent contribution to the theoretical development of a Ukrainian brand of Eurocommunism," write the authors. Mr. Badzio, who in a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR said that his philosophy is based on "ideological, cultural and political pluralism," is currently serving a labor-camp term, the authors said.

They also said that a small group of leftists in Leningrad who were suppressed by authorities in 1979, published a journal which included the writings of such non-Soviet thinkers as Herbert Marcuse and Santiago Carrillo.

But as the authors see it, an even greater potential danger to the regime is the Soviet working class. Over the last several years they report that a number of large strikes, particularly in Ukraine, and the attempted formation of independent trade unions, indicate a high level of worker discontent.

"Here, too, the Moscow-periphery dichotomy applies in that the vast majority of known strikes in the USSR have taken place in outlying regions, which receive less attention than the central regions from the USSR's economic planners and are, therefore, more prone to shortages and other economic problems," the article said.

Although free trade unions like the Free Trade Unions of Workers in the Soviet Union and SMOT (the Free Interprofessional Association of Workers) have been repressed, the authors say that the KGB has been unable to totally eradicate the workers' movement.

In their conclusion, the authors note that the rapid rise of Yuri Andropov, former head of the KGB, suggests that Soviet authorities fear the emergence of opposition groups, particularly in an era of projected economic decline.

"Will the leaders succeed in crushing dissent?" the authors ask. "As long as the nationalities are denied their aspirations, the intelligentsia lack intellectual freedom, working and living conditions remain poor for most workers, and Baptists, Catholics, Jews and Moslems are denied religious freedom — the dissidents will always be there."

## Book review

## Grigorenko's memoirs: recalling the long road to dissent

"Memoirs," by Petro G. Grigorenko. Translated by Thomas P. Whitney. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. Inc., 1982. 462 pp.

by George B. Zarycky

The recently published "Memoirs" of Petro Grigorenko, a career Red Army officer and the only Soviet general ever to be exiled to the West, are both frustrating and compelling. On one level, they are disconcertingly short on the kind of reflective analysis one might expect from a man who spent nearly 60 years in public devotion to the Soviet cause and who, in the end, was rewarded for his loyalty by being shunted off to a lunatic asylum by a regime intolerant of any tergiversations. The general's long and often moving account of his personal odyssey from fervent Stalinist to a champion of human rights contains no discernable sense of Zeitgeist and little introspection. With the exception of a touching and reverential description of his visit with dissident novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, there are few of those revealing vignettes that often serve to personalize and illuminate a writer's experiences.

But Gen. Grigorenko himself provides a reason for this apparent lack of self-examination, one that cogently elucidates a central paradox of his life and the nature of the system he served so faithfully for so long. Writing about his failure to recognize the government's role in the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1933, he notes: "In short, the Good Lord had not endowed me with too great a talent for profound analysis, and by this token he saved me from perishing early."

Here is a man who rose to the upper echelons of the Soviet power structure not because of demonstrated analytical skills but precisely because of his steadfast refusal to probe below the surface of things. Moreover, his very survival depended on keeping his intellectual blinkers firmly in place. It is exactly this which makes his eventual apostasy — and this book — all the more meaningful and inspiring. Not only did he have to do battle with the state, but with his own ideological solipsism, as well.

For Gen. Grigorenko, the path to the promise of Marxism began in the tiny eastern Ukrainian village of Borisovka, where he was born in 1907 to a poor peasant family. It was there that, at age 11, he witnessed the massacre of innocent villagers, including his history teacher, by a contingent of the anti-Communist White Guard. This episode, coupled with the rabid anti-Semitism of the Whites, helped arouse in him a nascent aversion to injustice. When he describes coming to the aid of a neighborhood Jewish boy being attacked by a youthful mob (only to be beaten himself), one can sense the feeling of deep moral indignation that was to emerge, albeit much later, when he became a standard-bearer of the fledgling human-rights movement in the early 1960s.

Gen. Grigorenko's village was decidedly pro-Soviet. As to the struggle for Ukrainian statehood that was raging at the time, he writes: "People in our village and those around us knew little about the struggle for Ukrainian independence or about the Ukrainian nationalist movement. We did not receive information from the Ukrainian Rada."

After two villagers who had been imprisoned by the forces of Symon Petliura returned home with stories of torture (the author does not say who these men were or why they were imprisoned), indifference turned to hostility, particularly when fueled by Soviet propaganda. "This hostility intensified when Petliura's name became associated with White Poland," according to Gen. Grigorenko. "The expedition of Yuri Tiutiunyk was viewed as a bandit attack."

But with the advent of Ukrainization and the establishment of a chapter in his village of Prosvita (a Ukrainian cultural organization) by a local history teacher, Gen. Grigorenko became aware of his national heritage. "From them I learned of Kobzar," writes Gen. Grigorenko. "And from them I learned that I belonged to the same nationality as the great Shevchenko, that I was Ukrainian."

Predisposed to Communist ideology and unfamiliar with the intricacies of the Ukrainian liberation struggle, Gen. Grigorenko became a member of the Komsomol, the Communist youth league, and attended technical school. Moved by Stalin's writings on Lenin, he became an ardent Stalinist. While working a variety of manual jobs, he became a Komsomol organizer and activist. Endowed with indisputable proletarian credentials, he joined the Communist Party and became a member of the Central Committee

of the Komsomol. In the early 1930s, he entered the Military Engineering Academy, where he studied construction supervision.

While there, he was summoned to his home village by news of his father's illness. On the train from Leningrad, he noticed tattered groups of emaciated peasants, apparently starving, when the train crossed the frontier into his native Ukraine. It was 1933, the year of the Great Famine masterminded by Stalin to crush the resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry. It was to cost a staggering 7 million innocent lives.

Unable to believe that the mass hunger in Borisovka was anything more than a localized anomaly, Gen. Grigorenko wrote the Central Committee. The authorities responded that the food shortage was the result of "a faulty organization of grain procurement" by the local administration, promised to rectify the situation and punish those responsible. Borisovka began receiving foodstuffs. It wasn't until after the 20th Communist Party Congress in 1956 that the author says he "learned how the peasantry's resistance to the collective farms had been broken with the help of a man-made famine."

After training as a military construction engineer, Gen. Grigorenko was sent to Byelorussia where, instead of building, he was put in charge of dynamiting churches, including the historic church in Vitebsk, as well as churches in Minsk and Smolensk. He admits that at first he "admired (his) handiwork," but eventually found his task "abhorrent" and refused to do it. He was then assigned to help build an 800-mile line of fortifications along the country's western border, fortifications that were ordered demolished by Stalin on the eve of the Nazi invasion.

Gen. Grigorenko managed to survive the great purges of the mid-1930s through a combination of luck and naivete. As the officer ranks around him were being depleted with daily arrests of so-called "enemies of the people," he writes that he was firmly convinced that "there was a fifth column in the country." His devotion to Stalin remained ironclad.

His first inkling that the mass arrests and executions might be unjustified came when a colleague confided that in his experiences "he had not met one guilty person — except for those conducting the interrogations." Sometime later, while studying at the General Staff in Moscow, Gen. Grigorenko was perplexed when his brother Ivan came to see him and reported that back in Ukraine countless innocent people were being brutalized, tortured and forced to confess to imaginary crimes.

As with the famine, Gen. Grigorenko was convinced that local abuses were the cause and, in his naivete, he complained to the chief prosecutor. It was not until years later that he found out that because of his protests his head also was on the chopping block. He was saved, it seems, by the ascension of Lavrenti Beria to head of the KGB, who, in a move to discredit his predecessor, left Gen. Grigorenko alone. Two of the officials who were to have Gen. Grigorenko shot were themselves executed.

In 1939, Gen. Grigorenko was assigned to the Far East, where the Soviets were engaged in a small-scale war with Japan. Because the officer ranks had been decimated during Stalin's purges, the situation of the command was chaotic. It is here that the author first met and served under Gen. Georgi Zhukhov (later to be touted as a much-decorated war hero), whom he describes as a dim-witted martinet whose outdated tactical philosophy was identical to one that led to the debacle of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

It was during the opening days of the war with Nazi Germany that Gen. Grigorenko himself would first experience the consequences of criticizing Stalin's leadership. After he told a subordinate, Lt. Col. Andrei Olenkov, that the Supreme Command had erred in allowing the Soviet Air Force to be destroyed so early in the conflict, he was investigated and reprimanded for doubting the wisdom of Stalin. He denied the charge, and then offered a mild recantation. It is an eye-opening experience: "I remembered my conversation with Olenkov on the first day of the war. Perhaps, in fact, it represented the point at which I turned from my youthful dream about a bright Communist future."

But the turn was not yet an about face. During the war Gen. Grigorenko served with distinction and was

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## THE GREAT FAMINE



This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of the harshest and cruelest tragedies of the Ukrainian people, the Great Famine of 1932-33.

This column, which appears for the first time this week, hopes to shed some light on the development of events as reported to the Ukrainian community in the United States. Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper which was almost 40 years old then, carried any news it could get about Soviet grain procurements and the subsequent famine.

In the 1983 New Year appeal of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee, it is stated: "In the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, issues of Svoboda provide perhaps the best documentation of the horrors of the Great Famine and unmask the organizers and executors of this holocaust. Further, the need to inform the American public and the press about the tragedies in 1933 Ukraine was one of the main reasons for the establishment of The Ukrainian Weekly."

Relying on news from both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, 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 1932-33.

On February 6, 1932, Svoboda ran an article on its front page titled "Ukraine cannot meet Moscow's quota for grain harvest." This was the first news on the pages of the Ukrainian-language daily that showed something was amiss in the country — once known as the breadbasket of Europe — that was the homeland of so many Ukrainians living in the United States.

Meanwhile in the United States in February 1932, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor spoke out against the high rate of unemployment.

Japan sent an entire division (11,000 men) of troops to China as it continued its invasion of Manchuria. However, newspapers reported that the Chinese were finally gaining victories in several important land areas. The year saw Manchuria, under the aegis of Japan, establish Manchukuo, a nominally independent state.

Great Britain announced that as of March 1, free trade would be supplanted with protective tariffs. This was in response to the country's financial crisis of 1931, which resulted from the worldwide economic crisis. King George V asked Ramsey MacDonald to head a coalition government which took the country off the gold standard and ceased the repayment of war debts as well.

Arab leaders prepared a project for the division of Palestine into two autonomous provinces, Arab and Jewish.

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Also in February, Svoboda, the soon-to-be 40-year-old newspaper of the Ukrainian community in America, ran news about the lack of grain reserves in the Soviet Union. According to the story, Ukraine had met only 75 percent of its harvest quota. Svoboda quoted Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, as reporting that the collective farms were keeping much of the grain for their own needs, and not delivering it to the state. It mentioned that city governments were incapable of doing anything about this situation. At a raion meeting, a Mr. Yemets, the meeting chairman, mentioned that "it is time for Ukraine to stop harvesting its grain, for the 75 percent which can be harvested has already been delivered." The Pravda story also blamed the grain shortage on the hoarding

(Continued on page 16)

# Ukrainian hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



## Call him Mr. Versatile

### Bruins' Krushelnyski: jack-of-all-trades

He hasn't scored back-to-back hat tricks or seven goals in three games, the way Barry Pederson has. He hasn't driven Wayne Gretzky to distraction the way Steve Kasper has. He hasn't even been close to spectacular.

But the Boston Bruins are glad they've got Ukrainian Mike Krushelnyski and see good things in the future for their young center/winger. Every night he is one of the most important players on the ice, by the simple fact of his versatility. He is possibly the most deceptive player in the league. He is the man with the long reach and the burst of speed that gets him around defenders.

"I'll bet you he has had more break-aways than anyone on the team," said coach Gerry Cheevers. "It's his burst, his acceleration. Maybe because he's so tall (6 foot 3) he seems to be standing still and then he pushes off and he's gone. He is one of the key players on our penalty-killing teams."

The reach? "The coaches are after me to use my reach," Krushelnyski said. "I've had a tendency to hook and stop skating, holding on for the ride, and it has cost me a couple of hooking penalties." It makes him look as if he's standing still.

He seems ideally suited for penalty killing. "I enjoy that part of the game. I like to forecheck and pretend I'm going to take a swing at the puck." That's when he goes from speed zero to launch. The next thing an opponent knows, he's breaking in alone on the goalie.

"Teams get on the power play and they get a little casual," he said, explaining the scoring chances he gets as a penalty killer. "They're not as intense as the penalty killers."

The former Junior Canadiens has been a defense-minded player, a rarity in the Quebec Junior A League. "When I was playing Junior B, I was undecided as to what I wanted to do," he said. "I saw a lot of guys getting hurt in Junior Major and I decided to bypass it and go to the University of St. Louis. I stayed three months and came back to Junior Major because the college league was a stick-and-hack league. It was all stick work."

The decision was a wise one, for three months later he was drafted by the Bruins in the sixth round. He was returned to the Junior Canadiens for another season and his career turned to the defensive side of hockey. "In juniors they want the veteran players to play defensively," he said, and I've always played that way."

Last year, after his second training camp as a Bruin, he felt "pretty close to making the team. The coaches, Jean Ratelle and Gary Doak, kept telling me, 'don't quit working.' And they told me they wanted more offensive production from me." He went to the minors for the second time. This season he made the team and has become an all-purpose player.

Cheevers put together a fourth line and there's Krushelnyski at center. Then Cheevers switches and comes up with a different fourth line and there's Krushelnyski at left wing. He has been a center, a left winger, a face-off man, as well as a penalty killer. Occasionally Cheevers uses him on the power play.

"He gave me a chance to play on the power play and that was a lot of fun,"

said the Ukrainian rookie. He has scored 14 goals, three of them on the power play.

Bruin television play-by-play man Fred Cusick nominates Mike Krushelnyski, "The Reach," for 1982-83 Rookie of the Year in the NHL. And just imagine how good he'll become in the future.

### Red Wings netminder earns rave reviews

Two years ago, Greg Stefan was the Detroit Red Wings' "other" young goaltender worth keeping an eye on. Today, it's hard to keep your eyes off the feisty 21-year-old Ukrainian rookie from Brantford, Ont.

Without question, Stefan was the Wings' outstanding performer in the early stages of the 1982-83 National Hockey League season. The Wings had nine points through their first 16 games — and Stefan was in net for all of them. He had a 3-5-3 record personally while the club was 0-5 when he was watching from the end of the bench.

Stefan arrived in training camp as no better than the fourth man in the goaltending derby. But he was the best the Wings had in the preseason and earned a job as back-up to No. 1 man Gilles Gilbert. The Wings got off to a slow start and then Gilbert was sidelined by a serious case of the rash. Stefan stepped forward — and played like a guy who plans to stay around a while.

The Red Wings aren't going to score a lot of goals this season, so if they are going to stay in their games, it must be largely through defensive play and goaltending. Stefan gave them that early on. In the process, he gave them a spark with his aggressive manner in and around the net. Not surprisingly, his hero is New York Islander goalie Billy Smith.

"In a couple of seasons he's going to be one of the best in the league," said coach Nick Polano after another of Stefan's early season sharp performances, this one giving the Red Wings a 3-3 tie with the Islanders. Naturally, Smith was in goal at the other end.

The Detroit club — the old administration — selected Stefan as its fifth choice, 128th overall, in the 1981 entry draft. The 5-11, 173-pounder (that's what the book says, but he looks smaller) was the second keeper taken by the Wings in that particular draft.

Corrado Micalef, who had just backstopped the Cornwall Royals to the Memorial Cup championships, was tabbed by the Wings early in the third round (44th over all) as their second pick behind center Claude Loiselle. Micalef got most of the attention, but the Detroit front office didn't try to camouflage its pleasure at getting Stefan. They figured he was a real gem as the 128th selection.

Stefan spent most of his first pro season in the American Hockey League with Adirondack, getting the call to the NHL late in the season and appearing in two games. He didn't make much of an impression, but as bad as the Wings were, it would have been hard for anybody to make an impression.

This season, beginning with the first days of training camp, it was different. Stefan made an enormous impression. Mostly it was with his work in goal, yet his roaming style and penchant for contact with opposing players also gained him some notoriety. He was on the receiving end of Willi Plett's two-

hander which earned Plett an eight-game suspension.

"I've always been aggressive, ever since bantam and midget hockey," admits Stefan. If it's one of many things the Red Wings lack, it's aggressiveness.

Greg Stefan, currently back-up to an also impressive Micalef, forms one-half of the beginning of a nucleus Detroit has been seemingly building for a decade. Now if they could only go out and get themselves some quality defencemen, some centers, a few wingers...

### Losing first game didn't depress Malarchuk

For rookie Ukrainian goaltender Clint Malarchuk, his early season stint with the Quebec Nordiques was both enjoyable and disappointing. After winning his first two games after being called up from Fredericton, he sustained his first loss.

Malarchuk was a little disappointed by that 7-4 loss at home to the Boston Bruins, but he certainly was not depressed. "I felt a little badly, both for myself and for the team," said Malarchuk, "but, on the other hand, I think that was certainly my worst performance of the year, either in the AHL or the NHL. I guess I was just due to have a bad game and that was it. I know that if I can keep the opposition under three goals, we will usually win because we can score a lot."

Malarchuk will impress you with his attitude and style in goal. In his first start of the year, he beat Boston 3-2 on the road after trailing 2-0 in the opening minutes of the game. Two days later, he helped the Nordiques to a 7-2 triumph over the struggling New Jersey Devils.

Malarchuk led the AHL with a 1.98 goals-against average when the Nordiques called him up to replace Dan Bouchard. Bouchard was sidelined with a hairline fracture of the index finger on his right hand, and Malarchuk soon established himself as the No. 1 netminder with Quebec, despite the efforts of veteran John Garrett.

Malarchuk has only words of praise for Garrett, and he certainly appreciated the help Garrett has given him in his adjustment to NHL play.

For a young goaltender, Malarchuk has a mature outlook on the game of hockey. "No one should ever blame themselves for a loss because hockey is a team game," he says. "I was not as consistent in the loss to Boston as I wanted to be. I didn't challenge the shooters like I wanted to. I had a lot of shots, but I won't blame my defense. They make mistakes out there and so do I. My job is to be ready when the opposition has a good shot on goal. Hockey is a game of mistakes and every goal is the result of an error by someone on the ice. Everyone has to be prepared."

The Nordiques have been giving up far too many goals this year and they will need more than Malarchuk's cool attitude to stay near the top of the NHL's overall standings. Coach Michel Bergeron talked about some of his team's weaknesses recently as his club prepared for a western swing.

"We have been letting the opposition take control in the opening moments of the game," he said. "We are not even being checked that hard and we are still giving up the puck. Also, we are not hitting enough and we're not aggressive when we should be. It is as if we're thrown off our game when the opposi-

tion is one of those teams that hits a lot, or holds a lot or interferes constantly."

The Stastny brothers — Marian, Peter and Anton — are not the most physical line in the NHL, but you won't hear Bergeron complain about their play. "The Stastnys may not hand out that many bodychecks, but they take more than their share in a game," said Bergeron. "They're checked tightly and closely because they're always on the puck. We keep track of how many takeouts each player handles in each game and we know who is doing his job and who isn't. Those players who are not fancy stickhandlers or puck carriers have to play the body more. That's what we want to see."

Who are the checkers for Quebec? Names like Dale Hunter, Alain Cote and Mario Marois come to mind. Others such as Wilf Paiement should, but they don't.

Marian Stastny has really come into his own this season, and he is scoring with regularity. He seems to have completely adjusted to the style of play in the NHL. That makes his goal scoring all the more impressive. Bergeron has separated the Stastny brothers on occasion, but never for very long.

"They are our best offensive line and there was never any doubt about that," said the Quebec coach. "They are the best offensive line in the NHL (a bit of a prejudiced opinion, sir), but that doesn't mean that I won't try different line combinations at times if I feel it will help the team."

Malarchuk talked a little about consistency in goal following his first loss this year. Bergeron has often expressed the same desire in relation to the play of his team as a whole.

The Nordiques remain one of the most inconsistent teams in the NHL, capable of beating the best on a given night, but also guilty of turning in a mediocre performance the next game. This analysis holds true for the first weeks of the current campaign right through the last few games.

Clint Malarchuk remained up with the parent club for six games before experiencing some severe growing pains and tough times. He was returned to Fredericton (AHL) for more seasoning with special emphasis on improving the speed of his glove hand.

### Yaremchuk: WHL's player of the week

Being returned to junior hockey by an NHL team often has a traumatic effect on a youngster.

But, it's not stopping Ken Yaremchuk of the Portland Winter Hawks from doing his thing in the Western Hockey League. Yaremchuk, a late cut of the Chicago Black Hawks, returned just in time to give the Winter Hawks' offense a terrific lift.

In his first six games back at Portland, Yaremchuk collected four goals and 10 assists for 14 points, with 11 of them coming in three games to win the 5-11, 180-pound center the nod as WHL's Player of the Week.

Yaremchuk, an 18-year-old who counted an impressive 58 goals and 157 scoring points last year with Portland to become the sixth NHL draft choice overall by Chicago, has picked up where he left off as the Winter Hawks went undefeated in their first nine games.

(Continued on page 13)



# Panorama of Ukrainian culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



As New York returns to its normal pace after snowfall that brought the city to a virtual standstill last weekend, the Big Apple's Ukrainian community reminisces about its carnival season and looks ahead to upcoming cultural events.

Although the annual Dumka Chorus dance planned for February 12 was snowed out (no one could get very far from home last Saturday night), the debutante balls held each year by the Chervona Kalyna Society and the Ukrainian medical and engineers' associations took place earlier as scheduled. Ten young ladies made their bow to society on January 29 at the Chervona Kalyna dance in the Hotel Roosevelt's Grand Ballroom, and three debutantes were presented during the formal ball held on February 5 at the elegant Pierre Hotel on Fifth Avenue by the New York branches of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society.

The warming temperatures and bright sunshine of Sunday, February 13, brought pedestrians out on city streets, encouraging the Ukrainian Institute of America to proceed with plans scheduled for that afternoon — the Ukrainian Composers Series concert honoring composer **Vasyl Barvinsky**.

The institute's spring calendar promises a variety of exciting events. Among the foremost is a February 26 program and reception marking the 75th birthday of **Valentina Pereyaslavce**, who has spent 57 years as a professional ballet dancer and teacher, 33 of those with the American Ballet Theatre's school. Among those invited is Lucia Chase, director of the American Ballet Theatre, ABT general manager Charles Dillingham, dance critic Robert Larkin, and Doris Hering, executive director of the National Association for Regional Ballets, have promised to attend. Participants in the program, set for 5 p.m., include **Ostap Tarnawsky** of Philadelphia, who will speak about Madame Pereyaslavce's career, New York City Opera singer **George Bohachevsky** accompanied by pianist **Daria Karanowycz**, and three former students of Madame Pereyaslavce — **Oksana Bazylevsky**, **Roma Pryma Bohachevsky** and **Basil Terhakove**.

Next weekend also brings another major event elsewhere in Manhattan. The origins of Kiev and the belief in its continuing greatness will be portrayed in words and music at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 W. 27th St. "Trojanovi Dity" will be presented by 60 performers of the **Lydia Krushelnyska Drama Studio** on February 27 at 3 p.m. The title should be translated as Triplets. Mrs. Krushelnyska tells me, not as Trojan Children, since it refers to Kyi, Shecheck and Khoryv, the founders of Kiev. Musical compositions are by **Ihor Sonevytsky**, choreography by **Olha Kowalchuk Iwasiwka**, decor by **Adrian Kerod** and lighting by **Yurij Grechylo**.

## Deadline in sight

Cultural organizations planning to apply for grants from the New York State Council on the Arts should note that the application deadline for 1983 is March 1. This reminder comes from **Vasyl Sosiak**, administrative director of Ukrainian Chorus Dumka of America Inc. Mr. Sosiak advises that financial assistance be used as wisely as possible, but used and not just put away "for a rainy day," because the next time you

apply for aid you will be asked how you spent your previous grant. And, he adds, don't be deterred by the recent announcement that New York State proposes to reduce aid to cultural institutions by \$4.5 million; this cut may not affect ethnic groups.

## The art scene

• Something new in Ukrainian circles — an art exhibit consisting exclusively of drawings — was held at the Ukrainian Artists Association gallery from February 6 to 13. The drawings, most of them in India ink and a few in colored crayon or pencil, were by three artists, two of whom are known for distinctive styling in other media — **Slava Gerulak** sculpts ceramic figures, **Lubo Hutsaliuk** paints in oils, usually with a palette knife. **Anatoli Hontcharenko** of Yonkers, N.Y., the third artist represented in the show, prefers to work on drawings only. Miss Gerulak's drawings dealt with plant life and mythological subjects, while Mr. Hutsaliuk's pieces were mainly French and Italian landscapes. Mr. Hontcharenko concentrated on realistic representations of Caribbean scenes, boats and the picturesque Hutsul-style wood church in Hunter, N.Y. At the opening, architect **Ivan Zajac** gave a concise survey of drawings from prehistoric to modern times.

• An exhibit and sale of Early American folk art and accessories from the collection of painter/art dealer **Natalia Pohrebinska** of Lexington, N.Y., is currently being held at the Mayana Gallery, 21 E. Seventh St. During the opening reception on February 8, visitors admired Early American patchwork quilts, weather-vanes, carvings, kitchen accessories, toys, baskets, crocks, a 19th century cooper eagle and an early 19th century tin rooster. For those who are not

fanciers of Early American folk art, there was a fine array of antique jewelry. The show will run through February 27 and can be seen from 1 to 6 p.m. Tuesday to Sunday (477-2714).

• Three sculptures by **Alexander Archipenko**, described by a gallery spokesman as "magnificent" pieces, are on view at Form Gallery, 1018 Madison Ave. (78th Street). Included in a group show of 13 sculptors, they may be viewed until February 26. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. (772-7666)

## Operatic scores

• Bass-baritone **Andrij Dobriansky**, who sang in the Metropolitan Opera productions of "Parade" and "Boris Godunov" earlier this season, is now appearing in Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur." The production has been staged by actor **Raf Vallone**.

• Bass **Paul Plishka**, currently performing at the Met in Puccini's "La Boheme," has been heard in several radio broadcasts recently. During the WQXR broadcast of the season's final performance of Modest Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" on January 29, Mr. Plishka sang the role of the old monk Pimen (Mr. Dobriansky was heard as the police officer Nikitch). A taped recording of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's presentation of Beethoven's "Fidelio" was aired by WQXR on January 17, with Mr. Plishka as one of the five soloists. And on February 5, Mr. Plishka and singers **Anna Moffo** and **Donald Gramm** were interviewed during the intermission of the broadcast of "Les Contes D' Hoffmann." The topics covered difficult costumes, when to start vocal studies, roles that gave the singers terrific enjoyment, favorite death scenes, and the singers' activities while waiting to appear on stage in an

opera. In answer to the final question, Mr. Plishka responded: "During 'Boris' we hold an annual festival in the corridor outside the dressing rooms — everyone brings some food, and we've enjoyed such delicacies as dandelion wine and reindeer meat."

## Dance news

• **Rodgers & Hart's "On Your Toes,"** with dancer **George de la Pena** appearing in a star role with **Natalia Makarova**, **Dina Merrill**, **George S. Irving** and **Christine Andreas**, will begin previews March 1 at the Virginia Theatre, 245 W. 42nd St. The music and dance production will have its official opening on Sunday, March 6, and will offer evening performances Tuesday through Saturday and matinees on Wednesday and Sunday.

• Reviewing the New York City Ballet's performance of Peter Martins' "Suite from *Historie de Soldat*," Jennifer Dunning of The New York Times pointed out the "clarity, sweetness and precise legwork" which characterized **Roma Sosenko's** dancing. She also liked the carefree mood displayed by Miss Sosenko, **Susan Gluck** and their partners as they wound through Jacques d'Amboise's new ballet "Celebration." Miss Sosenko's work has also found favor with the Times' dance critic **Anna Kisselgoff**, who included the young ballerina in her year-end review of the best in dance. Miss Kisselgoff wrote that Miss Sosenko has been doing "exceptionally good demi-soloist work."

• **Nusha Martynuk** and **Carter McAdams**, recently with New York's **Nikolais Dance Company**, premiered three new works at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., early this month. Miss Martynuk and her husband, well-known to New York City and Soviet audiences, are now artists-in-residence at Trinity. The new choreography, along with "Some Enchanted Evening" — a collaboration of theatre and dance exploring games of monsters and dreams of danger — was well received during performances on February 3 and 5 in the college's Goodwin Theatre. The recitals, with music by **Andre Gribou** and lighting by **Kevin Dreyer**, were sponsored by Trinity's Department of Theatre and Dance.

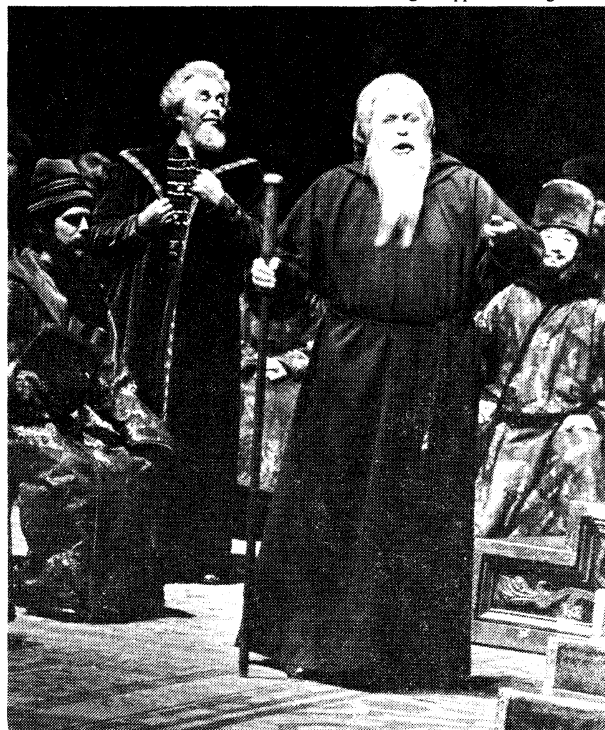
• The ancient myth of the abduction of **Persephone** by **Pluto**, ruler of the underworld, and of her subsequent return to earth as the personification of spring, was staged by **George Balanchine**, **John Taras** and **Vera Zorina** for the New York City Ballet's 1982 Stravinsky festival. The ballet was one of three works telecast on February 14 in Channel 13's Great Performances' Dance in America series.

## Tucson cookbook offered

TUCSON, Ariz. — The Ukrainian American Society of Tucson has announced that copies of its "Favorite Recipes" cookbook may be ordered through the mail from: **Bea Salywon**, 8102 E. Malvern St., Tucson, Ariz. 85710.

The cost of the cookbook is \$5 plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

The book was released by the Ukrainian American Society of Tucson to raise funds for costumes and boots for the local Ukrainian folk dancers.



**Paul Plishka**, in the role of the monk, **Pimen**, in a scene from Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" at the Metropolitan Opera. **Robert Nagy** as **Shuisky**, stands nearby.

## Ukrainian Independence Day

### New Jersey



Dora Rak

Gov. Thomas Kean signs New Jersey's Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation on Thursday, January 20, in Trenton. Gov. Kean also delivered a speech on this occasion to members of the Ukrainian community, who later presented him with gifts of Ukrainian folk art. The ceremony was coordinated by Andrew Keybida of Maplewood, who is pictured at right. Mr. Keybida is on the governor's Ethnic Advisory Council.

### Binghamton, N.Y.

by Mima Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — As every year, the commemoration of January 22 — Ukrainian Independence Day — in Binghamton and Johnson City was held with the support and attendance of the combined Ukrainian community comprised of the members of the two area Ukrainian parishes, and ably coordinated by the local Binghamton branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

This year the annual flag-raising ceremonies were held on January 20. In Johnson City, the flag was raised and Ukrainian Independence Day proclaimed by village Trustee Tom Karpinko, a fellow Ukrainian. At Binghamton City Hall, the flag raising was preceded by prayers offered by the Rt. Rev. Frank Lawryk of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Rev. Marian Struc, pastor of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Immediately following the flag raising, a short program was held for the media and the 50-plus persons attending. The program had been planned by the Binghamton UCCA branch in order to brief the media about Ukraine, its people and its current situation, as well as present an eye-catching, though small, sample of Ukrainian culture.

After a gracious welcome from Binghamton Mayor Juanita M. Crabb, the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day was read for the benefit of the media by the mayor. The main part of the program consisted of a statement on the significance of Ukrainian Independence Day, as well as a brief background presentation about Ukraine.

Four members of the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church Ukrainian Dance Group, Mirek Galecki, Peter Holy, Marta Kit and Zoriana Zobniw, performed a series of Ukrainian dances,

which Jaroslaw Bendz, the director of the dance group, had prepared with them for their City Hall debut. In conclusion, Lubomyr M. Zobniw, chairman of the local UCCA branch, presented the mayor with a Ukrainian Easter egg inscribed with the words "Ukrainian Independence Day—1983." The egg had been skillfully "written" by Eugene Czebiniaik.

The flag-raising and program at Binghamton City Hall was covered by both local newspapers, and four television stations carried portions of the ceremony during their news broadcasts.

An anniversary banquet and concert were held at St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Center on January 22. In the Binghamton area, there were 11 veterans who had witnessed the events of the original January 22; at the beginning of the banquet, the two remaining veterans of that day, Ivan Moroz and Ivan Smyk, were honored.

The head table included the pastors of the two area Ukrainian churches, mayors of the surrounding communities, or their representatives, and the keynote speaker, Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky, who spoke of the resilience of the Ukrainian people and the common thread that runs through Ukrainian history; the desire for freedom.

During the concert, St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Lawryk, performed a medley of Ukrainian songs, and the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Dancers regaled the audience with their lively dancing. Ewen Kurylo, a well-known Ukrainian actor, recited several well-chosen poems and served as master of ceremonies.

In closing, Mr. Zobniw, thanked the many people who had worked on the Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration in Binghamton, especially the members of the executive committee of the Binghamton UCCA: John Baranyk, Wasył Hirnyj, Wasył Ivanonko, Mr. Kurylo, Walter Melnychenko and Mr. Moroz, as well as the hosts of the evening, the Rev. and Mrs. Lawryk.

### Chicago

by Alex Poszewanyk

CHICAGO — Saturday, January 22, the 65th anniversary of Ukrainian independence was a cold and overcast day in Chicago and wet snowflakes gently swirled in the air. Before noon over 2,000 people had gathered in the plaza in front of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. Students of the Ukrainian Saturdayschools and members of Ukrainian veterans' organizations surrounded the Epiphany cross sculpted of ice, awaiting the arrival of the day's special guest, Mayor Jane Byrne.

At noon the ceremony began with an ecumenical prayer. The U.S. and Ukrainian flags were raised. Halia Lewun sang the U.S. national anthem, and everyone, from the youngest schoolchild to the oldest veteran, joined in singing the Ukrainian hymn. Stepan Golash recited excerpts from the Fourth Universal transporting the participants, in spirit, to the day 65 years ago when it was first read.

Mayor Byrne read the proclamation designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Chicago. She praised the Ukrainian church and community leaders and the Ukrainian people for their great contribution to the growth and cultural enrichment of Chicago, and their work in the preservation of their neighborhood. On this occasion she presented Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, chairman of the UCCA branch in Chicago, with the Resolution of the City Council of January 18, officially designating the Ukrainian neighborhood as Ukrainian Village. The mayor was accompanied by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, who had introduced this resolution at the City Council meeting on the mayor's behalf.

State Representative Myron Kulas read the Illinois congressional resolution of Ukrainian Independence Day. Gov. James Thompson's proclamation was read by Steve Babyk. An ecumenical moleben in Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church concluded the ceremony.

That evening, some 400 people gathered for a banquet commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day. Among the participants were Bishop Innocent Lotocky, Archbishop Constantine, Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, clergy of various parishes, as well as representatives of many other Captive Nations.

Dr. Charkewycz greeted the assembled guests and introduced the master of ceremonies, Myron Kulas. The keynote speech was delivered by Yaroslav Hayvas, a former cooperative leader and a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Gen. John Singlaub, who was honored on this occasion as Man of the Year, spoke to the assembly. Gen. Singlaub stressed that detente and the attainment of disarmament and a lasting peace with the Soviet Union would be difficult or impossible to achieve, since communism is, by its nature, a state of continuing revolution until all the peoples of the world are conquered. The general voiced his support of the liberation of all captive nations.

The Chicago UCCA branch honored three Ukrainian community leaders for their service to the community: Roman Kobleckyj, Maria Yusefowycz and Ms. Stroczyński. Violinist Eugene Grato-vich, accompanied by his wife at the piano, performed "Dumka," "Fantasia," and "Czardasz."

The state's Attorney, Richard J. Daley Jr., paid a surprise visit to the banquet. As he was leaving the hall, Mr. Kulas noted that Mr. Daley is also a candidate for Chicago mayor.

The banquet ended with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

### Ansonia, Conn.



Mayor James J. Finnucan of Ansonia, Conn., signs the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation in the presence of a Ukrainian delegation.

by Frank Stuban

ANSONIA, Conn. — The 65th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was marked in Ansonia with the signing of the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation by Mayor James J. Finnucan on Saturday, January 22, in the mayor's office.

Over 30 representatives of the Valley's Ukrainian community and several local and state officials witnessed the signing of the proclamation and gathered for the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags in front of the Ansonia City Hall.

Following the ceremonies, a reception was held in the mayor's chamber under the sponsorship of the Holy Name Society of Ss. Peter and Paul Church of Ansonia.

A dinner-dance was held that evening from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m. at the Rapp's Paradise Inn in Ansonia. Some 100 local Ukrainian American families attended the event. The keynote address was delivered by Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn. Other principal speakers were Judge Stephen Zuraw and Mayor Finnucan.

After the introduction of the guests and excellent speeches, the bishop, along with other clergymen, led the public in singing "God Bless America" and the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shehe ne vmerla Ukraina." Prayers were recited in both languages.

The committee for the event included Mary Wantroba, Mary Hylwa, Mrs. Edwin Odoy, Marilyn Michel, Mrs. Richard Koalchic, Ann Colowitch, Stephen Zuraw, Paul Halushak, John Colowitch and Frank Stuban, chairman.

## Ukrainian Independence Day

### Union County, N.J.



Myron Pinkowsky of the Ukrainian Congress Committee presents the Ukrainian flag to Freeholder Walter E. Boright. At right, Natalia Rybak shows some items that are on exhibit at the Ukrainian cultural display in the rotunda of the Union County Courthouse. Mr. Boright had announced the creation of a special advisory committee on Ukrainian Independence.

### Cleveland

by G. Linchewsky

CLEVELAND — The Ukrainian community in greater Cleveland, under the aegis of the United Ukrainian Organizations (UUO), an affiliate of the UCCA, gathered together on Sunday afternoon, January 30, to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the proclamation of the Ukrainian National Republic and the 64th anniversary of the Act of Union.

After introductory remarks by Dr. Bohdan Futey, president of the UUO, Ukrainian veterans' groups ceremonially presented colors, and the proclamations and greetings of the cities of Cleveland and Parma, as well as of newly inaugurated Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste were delivered by Cleveland Councilman John Zayac. Prof. Vasyl Ivanchuk, director of a local Ukrainian school, delivered an address on the significance of the day being commemorated.

The musical section of the program

then commenced. Featured artist was Mykola Fabryka, emigre from Ukraine, an operatic baritone who performed seldom-heard works by Lysenko, Dankevych and others, many based upon the poems of Taras Shevchenko. His wife Irena, accompanied him on the piano.

The next artist on the program performed works of his own composition. Richard Mason, a medical student in Cleveland, and composer of a new opera for the millennium of Ukraine's Christianity, based upon a new and unusual interpretation of the story of Ukraine's baptism, performed two preludes from his opera. Writing in conjunction with Prof. George Linchewsky as librettist, Mr. Mason has researched the history of St. Volodymyr in Rome and elsewhere.

The sixth-grade pupils of the local School of Ukrainian Studies in Parma under the direction of Mrs. Kost performed a charming sketch on the theme of the Ukrainian Independence Day.

Local television and news organizations covered the event.

### Rhode Island



Ukrainian Independence Day in Rhode Island's capital, Providence, was sponsored by the Rhode Island Heritage Commission and its Ukrainian subcommittee with approximately two dozen representatives of the Ukrainian community present. The ceremony was attended by the Rt. Rev. John Mowatt and the Rev. Myron Orlyon of the Catholic and Orthodox parishes, respectively. A moving proclamation was read by Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy, who bemoaned the loss of millions of Ukrainians during the Great Famine of 1933 and gave high praise for the Ukrainian community's contribution to the development of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. After the ceremony, a reception was held in the governor's luxurious chambers in the State House.

### Florida



Florida Ukrainians present a gift of pysanky to the state of Florida. As Bohdan Bemko (at microphone) announces the presentation, Phillip Werndl, director of the state's Division of Cultural Affairs, and Legislator Patricia Bailey accept the gift. Slava Czich and John Kohut look on.

by Mary Andreyko

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — At dawn, on Friday, January 21, a busload of Ukrainians left St. Petersburg to make a six-hour trip to Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. Mission: to observe the 65th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and to post the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag in the Rotunda of the State Capitol.

The travelers represented Ukrainians from Clearwater, Tampa, Brandon, Pinellas Park, New Port Richey and St. Petersburg.

Among vacationers who joined this group of residents were Joseph Lesawyer,

former UNA supreme president, and his wife Mary, Helen B. Olek, UNA supreme advisor, Walter Scott and Ann Petrow.

Upon arrival at the Capitol, a large committee of state officeholders and their staffs greeted the travelers warmly. Among them were: Patricia Bailey, state legislator from the St. Petersburg district, who made the trip even though the Legislature was not in session, and Phillip A. Werndl, director of the Division of Cultural Affairs of Florida, who represented George Firestone, Florida's secretary of state. Mr. Werndl read the proclamation signed by Mr.

(Continued on page 15)

### Delaware County, Pa.



William J. Pastuszek, general chairman of the Delaware County Committee for the Commemoration of the 65th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, holds the Chester Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation issued by Mayor Joseph S. Battle (center). Also in the photo are Michael Kowalchuk, president of the local UCCA, and Christine Long.

by William J. Pastuszek

CHESTER, Pa. — Ceremonies commemorating the 65th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine were held Monday morning, January 24, at the Old Chester Pennsylvania Court House, the oldest public building in the United States in continuous use since 1724.

The ceremony began with invocations in English and Ukrainian by the Rev. Paul Laniew of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chester.

Maria Hud Bida then introduced the commemoration committee's general chairman and master of ceremonies, William J. Pastuszek.

Mr. Pastuszek extended a welcome to all present and spoke in English on the significance of this celebration marking the 65th anniversary of Ukraine's independence as well as on the 1933 Great Famine in Ukraine.

The hostess, Mrs. Richard Toanone, custodial guide of the Old Chester

(Continued on page 14)

## Grigorenko's...

(Continued from page 7)

wounded several times. "Ideologically I remained a Stalinist, and even if I had some individual doubts, the cult of the leader was something in which I partook."

After the war, Gen. Grigorenko had a choice between active command or a teaching position at the Frunze Military Academy. His choice of the latter post, which he was to hold for 16 years, he attributed to providential intervention. Had he chosen the military command, he would have been forced to fight against the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Had he taken the command, Gen. Grigorenko writes, he would certainly have felt duty-bound to carry out orders and wage war against his fellow Ukrainians.

While at the academy, he decided not to live in special military housing, choosing instead to reside among ordinary Muscovites, many of whom became his close friends. Two of them — Vasily Teslya and Mitya Chernenko — were to be catalysts in helping him take a long and critical look at his commitment to Soviet dogma and its manifestations.

In conversations with Teslya, Gen. Grigorenko began for the first time to "critically analyze Lenin's theoretical heritage. This set me on the path by which people with Communist convictions move into the dissident movement." In studying the writings of Lenin, Gen. Grigorenko discovered that Stalin, too, "found in Leninism confirmation of all thoughts, justifications for all his actions."

Thus guided by his friends, Gen. Grigorenko's staunch reluctance to find fault with the Soviet system began to erode. He became disillusioned when his dissertation was challenged because of references to two tsarist generals. He realized that, not unlike his father-in-law, who lost two daughters, two sons-in-law and a son to the Stalinist purges but still managed to remain a dedicated Communist, he, too, may have let his idealism stand in the way of a higher truth. Even so, he is shocked when Nikita Khrushchev launches his historic anti-Stalin campaign at the 20th Communist Party Congress.

"I took a significant amount of time and many conversations with Vasily Teslya and Mitya Chernenko before I began to grasp that crime like Stalin's cannot be corrected in silence; that it is in silence that they rise, develop and grow. In order for such tyranny to end, the leading party and state organs must be under the control of the masses."

In 1961, his faith in Stalin completely shaken, he turned the tables on Khrushchev at a Moscow party meeting by accusing the regime of encouraging the same type of "cult of personality" that it had ascribed to Stalin, and for promoting "careerism" in a nominally classless society. After years of being eclipsed by blind allegiance to a dream, the sense of moral indignation first glimpsed when Gen. Grigorenko came to the aid of the Jewish boy, was unleashed. This time, however, the object was the very system that had allowed him — virtually compelled him — to be fooled for so long.

The Moscow party meeting was a turning point in Gen. Grigorenko's life. Relieved of his teaching duties, he went back to the Far East, the scene of his earlier triumphs. There, he pored over the writings of Lenin, looking for answers. He found none. Allowed to return to Moscow, he formed the Alliance for Struggle for the Rebirth of Leninism along with his son Georgi, and began to write pamphlets. In one of the most touching passages in the book, he describes how he distributed leaflets, surreptitiously at first, and then in his military general's uniform, convinced that the struggle for social justice must be an open one.

Arrested in 1963, he refused to change course, and in March 1964, he was sent for observation to the notorious Serbsky Scientific Research Institute for Forensic Psychiatry. Irritated by the badgering of an ignorant doctor, he told her that Khrushchev was a fool and would be ousted before the end of the year. She, in turn, diagnosed his illness as "prophesizing," while confined in the Serbsky Institute, he became convinced that the use of psychiatry against non-Communists "was a secretly authorized plan for the formation of dissidents from the Soviet system lunatics." He also solidified his belief in the efficacy of an open rather than underground struggle: "Conspiratorial speeches attract new forces, whereas retreat into the underground increases the danger of arrest without guaranteeing any growth in numbers."

When Khrushchev was toppled from power in October 1964, Gen. Grigorenko's diagnosis was rewarded. Fearing that he may have had access to important information about the workings of the Soviet hierarchy on which to base his prediction (and, therefore, have powerful friends), the authorities

released Gen. Grigorenko on April 15, 1965, after a military collegium annulled his compulsory treatment.

Once free, Gen. Grigorenko resumed his quest to, as he puts it, outline the communism inside himself. Unable to resume work in the military, he found work as a custodian and night watchman. By 1966, the year of the Daniel-Sinyavsky trial, he made friends with men and women, mostly far younger than himself, who formed the vanguard of a growing human-rights movement in the USSR, among them Vladimir Bukovsky, Alexander Ginzburg and Ukrainians Vyacheslav Chornovil and Nadia Svitlychna.

As a Ukrainian, he was particularly drawn to the Ukrainian dissidents and their struggle. In a lengthy passage, he describes the history of the Ukrainian nation from the early days of Kievan Rus', to the wars of liberation in the 1920s and during World War II. In addition, he took up the cause of the Crimean Tatars, who were banished to Central Asia by Stalin and who were not allowed to return to their ancestral homeland. He wrote many articles for the samizdat and met with Solzhenitsyn, whom he describes as a great man.

On May 7, 1969, while in Tashkent to work for the Tatars, Grigorenko was arrested for "slandering the Soviet state." He immediately declared a hunger strike, and was beaten and force-fed. He was returned to Moscow and confined in Lefortovo Prison before being remanded to the Serbsky Institute for 28 days for clinical tests. Diagnosed insane, he was sent to the Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital in Byelorussia, one of the country's worst. There, he witnessed frequent beatings of patients by orderlies, although he spent most of his time in solitary confinement. He also saw prisoners being given unnecessary drugs such as Aminazin (similar to Thorazine) and an equivalent to Halidol (used mainly in this country to reduce the swelling of brain tumors), which often causes terrible hallucinations.

In September 1973, Gen. Grigorenko was transferred to the Fifth Moscow City Psychiatric Hospital accompanied by his wife, Zinaida, who told him of the mass arrests of dissidents in 1972. On May 14, 1974, a release commission, perhaps influenced by the adverse publicity the Grigorenko case was receiving in the West, ruled that he was "cured." He was to learn later that his release, on June 26, 1974, took place one day before President Richard Nixon was to arrive in Moscow to meet with Soviet leaders.

Back in Moscow, Gen. Grigorenko continued his work in the dissident movement, meeting Andrei Sakharov and the Rev. Dmitri Dudko. When the Helsinki Accords were signed in 1975, Gen. Grigorenko first spoke out against them, arguing that they legitimized post-World War II Soviet borders. Calling the accords a "great victory for Soviet diplomacy," he noted that they did not address "the compensation to states that were transformed by the aggressors into arenas of destructive and ruinous warfare during World War II, and also the guarantees against a repetition of any such actions in the future."

He further argued that the West stood little to gain from the accords, and that they allowed the Soviets to illegally continue the occupation of formerly sovereign nations: "The occupation of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Moldavia and Ukraine continued."

It was Yuri Orlov who convinced him that the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act could be used to further publicize the democratic struggle in the Soviet Union. He asked Gen. Grigorenko to help form what was to become the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. Later, Ukrainian poet Mykola Rudenko asked him to help organize a similar group in Ukraine.

Writes Gen. Grigorenko of the group: "I was certain that the authorities would react with particular sensitivity to the creation of a Ukrainian group, since such a group could not avoid touching on the question of nationality, the most sensitive of all issues for the Soviet Union. If the matter was brought up, the authorities probably would bring particularly cruel pressure to bear on the group. Future events confirmed this apprehension, but Mykola had picked the people well. No one 'repented,' no one retreated — not a single one right up to the present moment."

In Gen. Grigorenko's view, the formation of the group on November 9, 1976, was "a catalyst to action in the other union republics." In addition to Messrs. Grigorenko and Rudenko, the founding members of the Ukrainian group were Oles Berdnyk, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matushevych, Oksana Meshko, Nina Strokata and Oleksiy Tykhy.

According to Gen. Grigorenko, the Helsinki groups became the targets of official repression almost

immediately after they were formed. The Ukrainian group's temporary headquarters was attacked by stone-throwing hooligans. The groups were viciously smeared in the press. Eventually, Messrs. Lukianenko, Tykhy and Rudenko were arrested, as were members Vasily Ovsienko, Petro and Vasily Sichko, Petro Rozumny, Yuriy Lytvyn and others. With a touch of bitterness, the author writes that the Western governments that signed the Helsinki document were, in essence, "no more than sideline observers of this historic struggle."

On November 30, 1977, Gen. Grigorenko, his wife and their retarded son left the Soviet Union for the United States, where he was scheduled to undergo surgery. The fact that their visa request was handled so quickly put Gen. Grigorenko on his guard. "We knew such speed must be significant," he writes. "In all likelihood they were planning not to let us back in the country." He was right, of course. On February 13, 1978, he was stripped, in absentia, of his Soviet citizenship. Shortly afterwards, he applied for and was granted political asylum in the United States.

In the closing paragraphs of his book, Gen. Grigorenko offers a brief tribute to his adopted country, which he calls "a country of miracles." He sees the Soviet Union's drive to "catch up" with America as a stupid slogan. "It is impossible to catch up," he writes. "The America of today is the result of many years of freedom."

But he also offers a warning: "The West must never forget the Soviet Union's goal — world domination. It must at all times attempt to pull the teeth from the beast of prey. Without war there is only one way to do this, and this is to stand firmly in defense of human-rights defenders in Communist countries, not surrendering to demagogic appeals to detente or to provocative screams of non-interference in internal affairs."

There is much historical and factual information in this book that necessarily falls outside the scope of this review, such as accounts of the fates of the many victims of Stalin's purges and Brezhnev's crackdown on the human-rights movement. And despite the lack of profound analysis, a clear picture of this heroic man — who has become a controversial figure in the Ukrainian community — does emerge. It can be said that he is a conscious Ukrainian and, in his own way, a patriot. He is also, a Soviet man, one who, by his own admission, served a cause that demanded, to a large extent, he keep his head buried in the sand. Given his upbringing in tsarist- and later Soviet-occupied eastern Ukraine, his socio-economic background and his idealistic temperament, it would be obtuse not to understand why he, like many of his countrymen, were attracted to the promises of communism. The important thing is that, unlike most of his contemporaries, he decided to outline the communism inside himself, an undertaking of truly heroic dimensions. He literally risked his life in the process. It is not surprising, then, that such Ukrainian patriots as Yuriy Shukhevych, former OUN member Danylo Shumuk, and such UPA veterans as Iryna Senyk and Petro Sichko, understood the depth of his courage, and willingly joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group he helped establish.

It is truly a pity that elements in our own community, perhaps incapable of understanding the degree of valor surely necessary for a Soviet general to willingly become a social outcast and a marked man in the name of social justice and democratic ideals, do not recognize his sacrifice, his suffering and his worth. But then again, various elements of the Ukrainian community have rejected virtually every exiled Ukrainian dissident no matter what their political stripes — Leonid Plyushch, Valentyn Moroz and Nadia Svitlychna.

One suspects that, along with Gen. Grigorenko, these people represent the varied voices of a post-World War II Ukraine, a reality that much of the emigre community has never experienced, and it is this reality that the community probably fears more than the politics of individual dissidents. It may be afraid to admit that it is out of touch with the homeland. This is not to say that the dissidents themselves necessarily represent the Ukrainian people (none of them has ever been foolish enough to say that), and one does not have to agree with Gen. Grigorenko's opinions. But this book and others by Ukrainian and Soviet dissidents are, in themselves, portraits of immense courage, and they reflect and help us understand a small but significant piece of contemporary Soviet reality. The general's heroic story, then, is a must read.

## Modernization...

(Continued from page 5)

massive forces of annihilation are common to both people.

Fourth, while it is true that the state of Israel has resolved the struggles for political independence of Jews to a certain degree, there still remain some 800,000 Jews who live in Ukraine. The question of national autonomy, the right to one's own culture — as the U.N. Charter of Human Rights calls it — is still a political objective which unites both Jews and Ukrainians in the present context of the USSR. It is at this point where, once again, as in the past, Jews

and Ukrainians share a common interest and a common concern.

Fifth, as we have seen, one of the precipitating conditions for strained relations between Jews and Ukrainians is the presence of foreign domination in Ukraine. Only when there was an absence of foreign domination, i.e. during the brief interval of Ukrainian independence, were Jewish-Ukrainian relations established on what one may term an equal and salutary basis. One may indeed conclude, therefore, that only when the conditions of foreign domination are eradicated for both Jews and Ukrainians can the problems of Jewish-Ukrainian relations be resolved.

## Ukrainian hockey...

(Continued from page 8)

### Bossy shades Gretzky in winning award

It isn't every day that the Great Gretzky has to take a back seat in the National Hockey League. It happened after Mike Bossy, the New York Islanders' super sharp-shooter, was chosen the first Player of the Month for October by the NHL. In order to win the honor, the Islanders' right winger had to beat out Wayne What's-His-

Name of the Edmonton Oilers in the balloting.

Bossy, who scored 14 goals in his first 12 games to lead Gretzky, who had only eight in his first 13 outings, is off to another fantastic start and already the statisticians are wondering if Bossy isn't on his way to a record goal-scoring season for him. His career high is 69, set in 1978-79. Gretzky, of course, set the league mark with 92.

At press time, the record did not seem to be in jeopardy, as Bossy, along with the rest of the Islander gang, has slumped on and off during this off year for New Yorkers.

## USSR quits...

(Continued from page 1)

admission of guilt, it does not mean that the suppression of political and religious dissent through the abusive use of psychiatric facilities and some psychiatrists will cease."

"Many Soviet psychiatrists have voiced their own deep concern over the political abuse of their medical discipline," Dr. Visotsky said. "It would therefore seem that the resignation is a political rather than a scientific decision."

Dr. Walter Reich, a psychiatrist with the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies in Washington, noted that the decision to quit the world association was the first such Soviet "statement" on human rights since Yuri Andropov took over as head of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Because of its symbolic importance, since the problem of psychiatric abuse has been one of the most prominent issues in relation to human rights, the withdrawal seems to represent the statement that the West cannot expect the Soviets to respond to pressures brought to bear on them in this way," Dr. Reich said.

Dr. Reich is the author of an article

titled "The World of Soviet Psychiatry" which appeared in the January 30 issue of The New York Times Magazine. In the article Dr. Reich described a meeting in Moscow with Dr. Andrei Snezhnevsky, head of the Moscow Institute of Psychiatry, and his deputy, Dr. Marat Vartanyan, and commented on the workings of Soviet psychiatry.

Dr. Reich had argued in the article that expelling Soviet psychiatrists from the World Psychiatric Association would be a mistake since it would place the Soviets "out of range of effective, concerted, face-to-face international criticism," and would not contribute to a change in Soviet psychiatric practice or belief.

He proposed, instead, that the WPA meeting pass a resolution empowering the association "to send representatives to any member country to examine persons reported to have been hospitalized for political reasons. If permission for such examinations were withheld, the association would hold that country's psychiatric establishment in official international contempt."

This, Dr. Reich said, "would provide a mechanism for continuing to press for re-examination of Soviet dissidents believed to have been victims of misdiagnoses."

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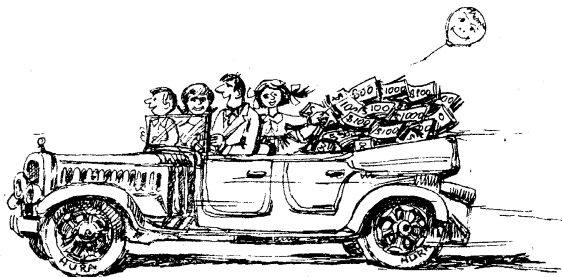
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**Delaware County, Pa.**

(Continued from page 11)

Court House, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, delivered a welcome address.

Mr. Pastuszek then introduced the distinguished guests present including: Msgr. Peter Lypyn, pastor of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, Chester; the Rev. Michael Petlak, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Chester; Pastor John Kowalchuk, Ukrainian Baptist Church, Crum Lynne; the Very Rev. Paul Hrynshyn, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Wilmington, Del.; Judge Robert A. Wright of the Delaware County Common Pleas Court; Pennsylvania State Sen. Clarence D. Bell; W. Curtis Weldon, vice chairman of the Delaware County Council; Nicholas F. Catania, member of the Delaware County Council; Dr. Leonid D. Rudnytsky, professor at LaSalle University; State Rep. (159th District) Robert C. Wright; Chester Mayor Joseph F. Battle; City Treasurer Willie Mae Leake; Chester City Councilman Leo S. Holmes; Michael Kowalchuk, president of the Delaware County UCCA; Stephen Bida, vice president of the Delaware County UCCA; John Panco, president of the Ukrainian National Home; Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer of the Ukrainian National Association. Also present was Bohdan Malecky, a former member of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Dr. Rudnytsky, professor of Germanic and Slavic languages at LaSalle University, delivered brief remarks in

English.

Ukrainian remarks were delivered by Ms. Bida, who for many years has been extremely active in the Ukrainian American community.

State Sen. Bell then presented and read the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Proclamation recognizing this anniversary of Ukraine's independence. In his remarks he stated that "the world should never forget that when Gen. George Washington was crossing the Delaware River there were several brave soldiers of Ukrainian descent accompanying him on that march."

Mr. Weldon of the Delaware County Council extended brief remarks and presented the proclamation from Delaware County. He enumerated the many contributions that Americans of Ukrainian descent in Delaware County have made to the community, and he applauded the fact that they keep alive their hopes of a free Ukraine.

Chester Mayor Battle then read and presented the city's proclamation with brief remarks. He was presented flowers by Christine Long and Adriane Bida, who were dressed in beautiful Ukrainian costumes. The city proclamation was presented to Joseph Kiziuk, a surviving member of the Ukrainian Galician Army.

Mr. Pastuszek then presented beautiful parchment certificates of appreciation on behalf of the committee to Dr. Rudnytsky, in appreciation of his many years of involvement in the Ukrainian American community and for his participation in this ceremony; Maria Long, who for many years has led the assembly in the singing of American and Ukrainian national anthems on this occasion; Sister Martin, principal of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School, for her many years support in these celebrations of Ukrainian independence; Mr. Bida for his numerous contributions to the Ukrainian American community over the years.

Mr. Pastuszek then recognized all the members of the committee for their assistance and support of these ceremonies.

The president of the UCCA brief, Mr. Kowalchuk, then made brief remarks. The benediction was delivered by the Rev. Petlak.

The assembly then witnessed the flying of the Ukrainian and American flags at the Chester City Hall and sang the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

For the first time, the proceedings of this commemoration were telecast and produced for community cable TV by Mr. Bida and directed by Alexander R. Pastuszek. It will be shown on the community channel through the facility of American Cable Vision of Pennsylvania.

Many students from the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School were in attendance and the court house was filled to capacity.



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| <p><b>VIENNA</b><br/>September 7-14</p>  | <p><b>VIDEN PID KOZATCKYMY PRAPORAMY</b><br/>To celebrate the 300th anniversary of the Liberation of Vienna by Kozaks from Turks and to attend the Ukrainian Philatelic exhibition in Vienna from Sept. 9-12, 83. Price includes: charter flight New York/Vienna/New York; transfers airport/hotel; 6 nights accommodations at firstclass hotel, breakfasts daily; ½ day sightseeing tour — many additional excursions and surprises.<br/>Escort: BORYS JAMINSKYJ</p>  | <p><b>\$999.00</b><br/>8 days<br/>Registration deadline: July 1st</p>  |
| <p><b>GREECE/TURKEY + 7 DAY CRUISE</b><br/>September 15-30</p>   | <p><b>SPARTANKA</b><br/>Jet charter New York/Athens/New York, 4 days in Athens (first-class hotel on breakfast basis); 4 day classic tour of Greece to include Nauplia/Olympia/Mycenae/Tripolis/Megalopolis/Patras/Rion and Deiphi — breakfast/lunch included on classic tour; 7 day cruise with 3 meals daily; Piraeus/Santorini/Crete/Rhodes/Mykonos/Deios in Greece; Patmos/Kusadasi/Istanbul in Turkey.<br/>Escorts: OLHA and MYKOLA KOLANKIVSKY</p>   | <p><b>\$1,799.00</b><br/>16 days<br/>Registration deadline: July 1st</p>   |

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# Florida

(Continued from page 11)

Firestone, in observance of the 65th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. During the ceremonies a young lady, Diane Dzurik, introduced herself as a Ukrainian from Northampton, Pa., and revealed that she was on the staff of Florida Gov. Bob Graham.

John Kohut, representing the parish of Epiphany of Our Lord, St. Petersburg, gave a short address in English as to the purpose of the observance of this anniversary. He then introduced the Rev. Jaroslaw Fedyk, pastor of the St. Petersburg Ukrainian Catholic Church, who addressed the assemblage in Ukrainian, reviewing events that led to this historic period in Ukraine's history.

Father Fedyk continued with the Lord's Prayer, and Mrs. Lesawyer sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." Bohdan Bemko directed the church choir's singing of several patriotic songs, and

also contributed information as to the purpose of this celebration with a review of the heroic struggle for freedom by the Ukrainian nation. At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Bemko presented a basket of pysanky to Mr. Werndl.

Later, Mr. Firestone informed Mr. Kohut that the Ukrainian national flag and the pysanky will be on permanent display in the State Library of Florida, and that several times each year, during special conferences and ceremonial events, the flag will be unfurled and displayed proudly with the flags of other free nations. Upon their return to St. Petersburg, the tired travelers agreed that their spirits were high and that they were proud to be Ukrainian Floridians. Special thanks were offered to Messrs. Bemko and Kohut, coordinators of the "pilgrimage." A commemorative concert took place Sunday, January 23, in the church hall, following the divine liturgy.

# William Choly...

(Continued from page 4)

as a member of the Yonkers Aquatic Society.

He was named sports editor at the former Yonkers Daily Times in 1947 and later wrote a column, "Choly's Chatter," for the Yonkers Home News and Times. A former contributing writer for The Herald Statesman, Mr. Choly was also a correspondent for various wire services.

In 1968 he was presented with the Outstanding Citizen Award by the Exchange Club of Yonkers and the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation.

A World War II veteran, he was an active member of the Catholic War Veterans and had served as that organization's Westchester County commander.

During the war he served as an army warrant officer junior grade with the 4th

Armored Division in the European Theater. He was awarded the Bronze Star, Presidential Unit Citation, the European Theater Ribbon with five stars, and the American Defense Service Medal.

He retired from the Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of New York where he worked for 31 years and was a member of the American Association of Retired Persons.

He was a member of the auditing committee of the Yonkers SUM-A Federal Credit Union and a lifelong member of UNA Branch 8.

Mr. Choly was born on January 14, 1919, in Raritan, N.J. He graduated from the former High School of Commerce as class president and also from Pace Business School in Yonkers.

A sister, Eleanor, and several nieces and nephews survive. His sisters Rose, Katherine and Mildred, and brothers Walter and John N. Choly Sr., died earlier.

# Plast unit sponsors annual literary contest

NEW YORK — The senior Plast unit of Verkhovynky has announced its second annual literary contest, dedicated to the memory of the late Lesia Dziadiv-Kulchytzky, who was a member of the unit.

The contest is open to youths age 11-18, who belong to Plast, SUM, or ODUM. Deadline for all entries is December 31, 1983.

The judges of the contest include Bohdan Boychuk, Valentina Yurchenko and Alexandra Juzeniw.


The four winners of the contest in 1982 were entrants from Toronto, Philadelphia, Detroit and France.

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**UKRAINIAN ENGINEERS SOCIETY OF AMERICA**  
presents  
**OUR FUTURE IS FORGED TODAY**  
— A PANEL  
4 p.m., March 5, 1983  
Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St., New York, N.Y.  
Moderator: **VLADYMYR HNATKOWSKY** — Fairchild Industries  
TOPICS:  
The Future Is More Important Than the Past — **DR. OSYP MOROZ**  
The Ukrainian Milieu Through Different Eyes — **DR. BOHDAN CYMBALISTYJ**  
Increasing Membership of Young Generation in Ukrainian Professional Organization — **NESTOR HOLYNSKY**  
Ukrainian Community in Diaspora Now and in the Future and the Role of a Ukrainian Professional — **ROMAN SAVYCKY**  
Progress or Stagnation — Perspective for Ukrainian Community in Diaspora — **DR. ROMAN PROCYK**

**LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE**  
Ukrainian National Association  
announces  
**ANNUAL MEETING**  
OF THE  
**DISTRICT COMMITTEE**  
will be held  
on Sunday, March 6, 1983 at 2:00 p.m.  
at the  
American Ukrainian Citizen Club, Main-East St., West Easton, Pa.  
AGENDA FOR MEETING:  
1. Opening of meeting.  
2. Election of presidium.  
3. Reading of Minutes of Prior Annual Meeting.  
4. Reports of outgoing officers and Auditing Committee.  
5. Discussion of reports.  
6. Granting of vote of confidence to outgoing officers.  
7. Election of Officers and Auditing Committee for 1983.  
8. Address by Supreme President — Dr. JOHN FLIS.  
9. Acceptance of plan of work for 1983.  
10. Miscellaneous — questions and discussion.  
11. Adjournment of meeting.  
Invited and obligated to attend, are officers of the District Committee and convention delegates of the following Branches:  
**Branch 44, 46, 47, 48, 124, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288, 318, 369, and 438**  
Present at the meeting will be:  
**Dr. John Flis, UNA Supreme President**  
**Anna Haras, UNA Supreme Advisor**  
RECEPTION WILL FOLLOW.  
FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
**Michael Kolodrub** Honorary Chairman  
**Anna Strot** Secretary-English  
**Anna Haras** President  
**Dmytro Mushastyj** Treasurer  
**Stefan Mucha** Secretary-Ukrainian  
**Anna Pypiuk** Honorary Chairman

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**РОКСОЛЯНА** 2-22 СЕРПНЯ 1983 р.  
біглет з Нью Йорку лінією Lufthansa German Airlines  
**ГРЕЦІЯ · ЮГОСЛАВІЯ** 21-ДЕННА ТУРА \$1,951.  
**ЗАЛЬЦБУРГ · МЮНХЕН**  
**КЕНІГСДОРФ** Пробіжик-ІВАН ЛУЧЕЧКО  
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• DELPHI • NOVI SAD • SALZBURG  
• METEORA • SARAJEVO • MUNICH  
• ATHENS • BANJA LUKA • KOENIGSDORF  
Екскурсії у кожному місті як тех відвідини українських поселень у Югославії — Кула, Новий Сад, Сремська Митровиця, Баня Лука та КОЕНІГСДОРФ 19-21 серпня ЮШ ЗУТІТІС 1983.

**ГРЕЦІЯ** 4-19 СЕРПНЯ 1983 р.  
біглет з Нью Йорку (Boeing 747) Metro International Airways  
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• DELPHI  
• ATHENS

**ЕДЕЛЬВАЙС** 8-25 СЕРПНЯ 1983 р.  
біглет з Нью Йорку лінією Lufthansa German Airlines  
**НІМЕЧЧИНА · ШВАЙЦАРІЯ** 16-ДЕННА ТУРА \$1,788.  
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## Friday, February 25

**MONTREAL:** Luba and Ireneus Zuk, duo-pianists, will present a recital of two-piano works at Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W. at 8 p.m. The Zuk duo will be heard in the world premiere of "Diachronic" (1980) by French composer Marian Kouzan and the Montreal premiere of "Fantasy" (1982) written for them by Canadian composer David Keane. The program will also include "Sonata" (1970) by George Fiala, "Capriccio" (1964) by Michael Baker and Robert Schumann's "Andante" and Variations, Op. 46, for two pianos, two cellos and horn. In this last work, the Zuk duo will be joined by Kristina Melnyk and Francois Malo, cello, and Jean Goudreault, horn.

## Saturday, February 26

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Greater Philadelphia will hold a gala banquet-concert tonight to celebrate its third anniversary. The event will be held at the center, 700 Cedar Road; it begins at 7 p.m. and will be preceded by cocktails and hors d'oeuvres at 6 p.m.

To help celebrate this occasion the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center has invited two renowned Ukrainian American artists, Roman Rudnytsky and Maria Yasinsky-Murowany to perform in the program part of the evening. Ms. Murowany will be accompanied on the piano by Jeffrey Miller. The master of ceremonies for this gala event will be Lev Jackewycz.

All the proceeds of the affair will go toward the needs of the center, and the tickets are a tax-deductible contribution towards a voting share.

**NEW YORK:** A special tribute commemorating the diamond jubilee of prima ballerina Valentina Pereyaslavac will be held tonight at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The mistress of ceremonies will be Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, with special guests Ostep Tarnawsky, president of Slovo, and George Bohachevsky, baritone with the New York City Opera. Also,

there will be an exhibit of memorabilia. Suggested donation is \$8. For more information, call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

## Sunday, February 27

**NEW YORK:** There will be a sound and light presentation on "A Pilgrimage to Pochayiv," given by Dr. Ihor Fedoriw at the Ukrainian Institute of America, at 4 p.m. This show will feature rare and recent slides of the Pochayiv monastery and an accompanying sound track. Suggested donation is \$5. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences will sponsor two lectures in its Lviv series today at 2 p.m. The first lecture will be given by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak. It is titled "Lviv in Time and Space." The second lecture featuring slides will be given by architect Titus Hewryk on the "Architecture of the Lviv Market." The lectures will be given at the academy's building, 206 W. 106th St.

## Tuesday, March 1

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will be the featured performers at a Ukrainian Night planned by the Woonsocket Y Wives and Girls Club. The dance group is sponsored by St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and directed by Thomas Chaharyn and Natalie Michaluk. Accordionist Alex Chudolij provides music. For more information, please call Ms. Michaluk, (401) 769-0351.

## Friday, March 4

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers, sponsored by St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will give a presentation of Ukrainian dance to the Order of the Eastern Star during the organization's Friendship Visitation for Rhode Island and Massachusetts at the Masonic Temple, Clinton Street in Woonsocket.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America announces a new educational series for young professionals, "Planning for Career Success." The first of four programs will present three case histories of successful career paths in different fields. The program begins at 8:30 p.m. and promises to be an original event. A professional performer will act as master of ceremonies. Suggested donation is \$8. For more information, call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian College Students Association of Philadelphia has rescheduled its wine and cheese social (originally planned for Friday, February 11, out snowed out) tonight at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. All college students, their Ukrainian professors and the Ukrainian community are invited. For more information, please call Leonard Hayduchok at (215) 387-8575.

## Saturday, March 5

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** "A Night in

Ukraine" is the theme of a dance to be held 8 p.m. to midnight to the tunes of the Alex and Dorko Band. The dance is sponsored by the Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish Hall, 74 Harris Ave. For more information or tickets contact George Hreczuck, 90 Summer St., Blackstone, Mass. 01504; (617) 883-4327. Tickets are \$7.50 in advance and \$10 at the door.

## Sunday, March 6

**MUNSTER, Ind.:** Local UNA branches have organized a screening of the UNA-sponsored film by Slavko Nowytski, "Helm of Destiny." The hourlong film will be shown at 4 p.m. at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Ridge and White Oak roads. The public is invited.

## Saturday, March 19

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The Yonkers SUM-A branch will sponsor an open volleyball tournament today. The fee is \$40 per team, due by February 25. All age groups will be represented. A dance to the sounds of the Iskra and Vatra bands, will follow. For more information, call (914) 969-7486 (days) and (914) 476-6781 (evenings).

## SUSK to hold conference

**VANCOUVER, British Columbia —** The Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK) will hold its 1983 Western Conference on multiculturalism and leadership skills development, here the weekend of March 3-6.

The conference will be hosted by the University of British Columbia Ukrainian Students' Club and will feature lectures and workshops on such topics as: Ukrainian Canadian music; Ukrainians in the media; Canada's federal multiculturalism policy; Ukrainian community life on the West Coast; youth and the Ukrainian community; how to combat apathy; and leadership skills development.

The club has also scheduled a number of social activities, including a wine-and-cheese reception, a tour of Vancouver by night, and a banquet/dance. For more information on this conference, please contact Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union, 401 Unicerntre, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S-5B6; (613) 733-0473; 231-5507; or Judy Heyworth, president, UBC Ukrainian Students' Club, 1431 E. 27th St., North Vancouver, British Columbia; V7J 1S6, (604) 987-0532.

## Softball league planned

**NEW YORK —** The first organizational meeting of the Ukrainian Softball League will be held Saturday, February 26, at 7 p.m. at Lys Mykyta on Second Avenue.

The league is planning three tournaments for the summer season. Past participants and interested groups are invited to attend. For further information, call Mike Mulyk at (212) 854-8030.

## The Great Famine

(Continued from page 7)

Soviet transportation system, noting that much of the harvested grain was awaiting transportation into the cities, sitting at pick-up points as well as in railroad cars, where it was subjected to dampness, and afflicted with smuts, rusts and rots. The newspaper also reported that 190 cars of rye had caught fire and burned while waiting to be transported.

Thus, the grain situation got worse, reported Svoboda, as it printed news of an "Order to the Bolsheviks of Ukraine to fulfill its grain collection quota for the month of February," which had appeared in Pravda. Svoboda stated: "This shows that the Bolsheviks are putting a lot of pressure on the Ukrainian peasants to hand over all the grain they harvested, including the grain they kept for their own needs."

Pravda stated that the grain delivered to collection stations was far behind the scheduled plan. The newspaper blamed the lack of grain being delivered on the kulaks and on party opportunists, who did not fulfill their assignments 100 percent. It also stated that the peasants hide the grain and then sell it clandestinely on the black market. Reportedly, in the Velyomovsky raion, the peasants supposedly sold

44,000 poods of grain, yet the state did not even receive half the quota it had imposed on the raion. These kinds of incidents are "daily happenings in Ukraine," reported Pravda, and only "by means of a battle that has no regard for anything against the kulaks and their agent-opportunists, will they achieve victory on the grain front."

Lastly, Pravda confirmed that preparatory work for spring planting was very unsatisfactory: the delivery of seeds as well as the renovation of tractors in certain regions had not even begun. The newspaper stated that not only individual farms, but collective farms also were guilty of holding back grain from the state.

\*\*\*

Meanwhile, a severe winter hit the rest of Europe. A deep freeze touched many countries. Cases of people frozen to death were reported in northern Italy. The Venetian canals froze over, the bitter cold reached as far as the southern Mediterranean.

In Berlin, 2.5 million people signed a petition asking the 84-year-old president, Paul von Hindenburg, to run once more for president; he consented. Adolf Hitler was quickly made a citizen of Germany so that he, too, would be able to run for president. The Berlin newspaper

reported that his chances against Hindenburg were "very slim."

In Madrid, the second republic government battled with the Communists and anarchists who made an attempt to tumble the state. The Communists were exiled to various islands off the coast of Spain.

In the United States, the situation was looking up. The Republican Party, in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, spoke in defense of President Herbert Hoover, saying that just as Lincoln did not cause the Civil War, Hoover did not cause the depression and unemployment.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced that it would be giving paid vacations and hiring more people, and it seemed that the country was headed for better times.

In Houston, members of the South Texas Producers Association spilled 1,500 gallons of milk into a canal to protest the new price decrease in milk. Milk went for 16.6¢ a gallon, a decrease from 20¢.

Thus, the month of February in the year 1932 came to an end. The beginning of the great catastrophe that was to kill 7 million Ukrainians in the Soviet Union was developing with the news that the 1932 harvest was poor and the spring planting of 1932 was unsatisfactory.