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Feodor Fedorenko ordered deported

Has 10 days to file appeal

HARTFORD, Conn. — Feodor Fedorenko, 75, who was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 for withholding information about his wartime activities when applying to enter the country after World War II, was ordered deported on February 23, reported CBS News.

The ruling by an Immigration Court came nearly 21 months after the case was first brought before the court by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. The defendant has 10 days to file an appeal, CBS said.

Charges against Mr. Fedorenko, who was born in Sivasch, Ukraine, were filed in 1978. The government alleged that he had worked as a guard at the Treblinka concentration camp and had misrepresented his background when applying to enter the United States in 1949 under the Displaced Persons Act. Mr. Fedorenko claimed that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans while in the Soviet Army, and denied having committed any atrocities.

On July 25, 1978, a U.S. District Court in Florida ruled in favor of Mr. Fedorenko. At the time, Allan A. Ryan Jr., currently the head of the OSI, concluded in his capacity with the

Solicitor General's office that the government did not appeal the case because, in his view, Mr. Fedorenko "may be the unfortunate victim of innocently mistaken identification." Mr. Ryan was subsequently to reverse himself. He was named head of the OSI in 1980.

On June 28, 1979, a U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's decision, and directed the District Court to cancel the defendant's certificate of naturalization.

The Court of Appeals decision was upheld by the Supreme Court on January 21, 1981. In a 7-2 decision, the court ruled that Mr. Fedorenko's citizenship had been illegally procured and disregarded the defense's contention that Mr. Fedorenko had served involuntarily and that he was not responsible for any individual acts of persecution. The government's case was argued by then-Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

Deportation proceedings were initiated against Mr. Fedorenko and hearings were held on May 4-5 and July 7, 1981.

Although Mr. Fedorenko was ordered deported, it has yet to be determined to which country. A deportee may select the country to which he will be deported. If that country refuses him, the decision will rest with the immigration judge.

Yosyp Terelia arrested

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — Western news agencies in Moscow, quoting dissident sources, have reported that Yosyp Terelia, an activist of the banned Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church, has been arrested in Ukraine.

The agencies added that last September Mr. Terelia and four others formed an Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church to campaign for the legalization of the Ukrainian Church, which was liquidated in 1946 after the Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine. This is the first report about the group's existence to have reached the West.

Mr. Terelia, who is 40, had already spent 14 years in various camps, prisons and psychiatric institutions when he was incarcerated in a psychiatric hospital in Vinnytsia on November 2, 1976. Approximately three weeks later, on November 24, he was pronounced sane, warned that he could be held responsible for his actions, and released.

In a letter written on December 21 of that year to then-KGB chief Yuri Andropov, Mr. Terelia described his activities following his release:

"As a result of repressions, and because they are getting ready to arrest me, I have quit my job and left my family, forced to wander and hide with relatives and acquaintances. I am very ill, without the opportunity to receive treatment and all this because of the KGB and the police."

The letter to Mr. Andropov, in addition to a detailed account of his treatment at the hands of the authorities beginning in the early 1960s, also contains Mr. Terelia's statement about his religious beliefs:

"By conviction, I am a human being; by religious belief — a Christian, to be more precise, a Ukrainian Catholic, a Uniate. Yes, the very same Uniate who has no officially recognized Church, the Uniate who under the threat of imprisonment is forbidden to take part in prayers and functions of worship, go to confession, baptize his children, repent and celebrate Church holidays lest he be labeled from above 'a militant Catholic.'"

"The Ukrainian Catholic Church is in the catacombs! You, if anyone, know this well. Strange, is it not, that the age of Diocletian is long gone, we're in the 20th century, and Ukrainian Catholics are in the catacombs. (Many other Christian communities in the USSR also find themselves underground.) But, actually, I wish to speak here about myself personally, and about you. You are well acquainted with my genealogy from my camp protests and statements, but I feel that I should refresh your memory about who I am. I am one of the thousands of Christians who has felt



Yosyp Terelia

your despotic fist on his own skin."

On April 28, 1977, Mr. Terelia was once again confined in a general psychiatric hospital in Berehovo in the Transcarpathian oblast, from which he escaped on May 19. He was captured on June 2 in Ivano-Frankivske, and on June 21 the Berehovo raion court ordered that he be transferred to the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital.

According to a letter from Mr. Terelia's wife to the World Psychiatric Association, her husband was placed in the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital on September 2, 1977.

In March 1981, it was reported that Mr. Terelia was transferred from Dnipropetrovsk to a general psychiatric institution in the Transcarpathian oblast, and in November of that year news reached the West that he had been released.

Mr. Terelia's conflicts with the KGB resumed again in June 1982, taking the form of "visits" and searches in his home in the village of Dovhe in the Transcarpathian oblast. The immediate cause of this harassment, which included threats on his life, seems to have been the as yet unexplained incident on June 10, 1982, near the village of Poliane, in which Mr. Terelia's brother Borys was killed in a shootout with the police and the KGB.

Prior to his arrest, Mr. Terelia was reported by samizdat sources to have been visiting friends in Moscow in mid-November of last year.

The Great Famine

National committee slates memorial services

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The first meeting of the National Public Committee to Commemorate the Memory of the Victims of the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine took place at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Center's Home of Ukrainian Culture on Saturday, February 19.

The committee, which held its founding meeting on Saturday, January 29, began planning a program for the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine. The committee has decided to commemorate this tragedy with a special program to be held in South Bound Brook on Sunday, May 15, in memory of all the victims of the Great Famine. The committee plans to invite New Jersey's Gov. Tom Kean and other high-ranking officials to the services.

A program is scheduled for Sunday, October 2, in the nation's capital to remind the U.S. public of the genocide perpetrated upon the Ukrainian nation by the Communist Russian regime.

The program in South Bound Brook will take place on Seeing-Off Sunday at St. Andrew's Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which is dedicated to the victims of the famine.

The program in Washington is to be a two-part event.

It will include a manifestation at the Taras Shevchenko Monument in the city, followed by a demonstration and procession to the Soviet Embassy. In the afternoon, a commemorative concert will be held at the Kennedy Center, featuring performances by a symphony orchestra, opera singers and an array of talented Ukrainian ensembles.

Over 20 representatives of various Ukrainian organizations took part in the Saturday, February 19, meeting which commenced with a prayer delivered by the Rt. Rev. Protospesbyter Stephan Bilak. The meeting was chaired by the president of the national committee, Prof. Petro Stercho. He greeted representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian Fraternal Association, including UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, UFA Secretary Dr. Roman Rychock and UFA Financial Secretary-Treasurer Edward Popil.

Following the introductions, the agenda of the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting were read.

(Continued on page 11)

Dissident profile

Bohdan Rebyk: teacher, Helsinki monitor

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Teacher Bohdan Rebyk, 45, is one of the lesser known Ukrainian dissidents. A member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group since 1979, he is currently exiled in Kazakhstan, where he is serving the second year of a three-year term. In a 1982 letter to the Denver chapter of Amnesty International which adopted him as its prisoner of conscience, Mr. Rebyk wrote of his life in exile: "I have a little flat to myself — one room, a kitchen and a pantry. I will be working in a building party which is renovating the cattle stalls. I lost 70 percent of my eyesight in the Red Army, so I constantly have difficulty finding work."

Yet, given the perverse nature of Soviet reality, this is a marked improvement over the deprivation and torture he endured in Soviet labor camps, where he served two terms.

Bohdan Rebyk was born in Ukraine in 1938. His father spent seven years in a labor camp under Stalin, and died just one year after being amnestied in 1956. From 1957 to 1962 Mr. Rebyk served in the Red Army. It is not known how he suffered damage to his eyes, but photographs of Mr. Rebyk which have reached the West show him wearing thick spectacles.

After returning to civilian life, Mr. Rebyk worked as a teacher in Ivano-Frankivske. But in February 1967, he was arrested and in May sentenced to three years in a labor camp under Article 187 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code ("slandering the Soviet state") for openly professing his Ukrainian nationalism.

At the time, Ivano-Frankivske was a center for nationalist activity. It was the homebase of the Ukrainian National Front, organized in 1964 to promote Ukrainian independence. In 1967, the year of Mr. Rebyk's arrest, nine men connected with the group were arrested and tried, among them such well-known dissidents as Zinoviy Krasivsky, a poet, and Yaroslav Lesiv, a teacher. It is likely that Mr. Rebyk had contacts with the group, although he was arrested for unrelated activities.

During his imprisonment, Mr. Rebyk was a cellmate of former OUN member Danylo Shumuk, who was finishing a 10-year sentence.

After his release in 1970, Mr. Rebyk was continually harassed by the KGB. For four years he managed to avoid arrest, but on May 23, 1974, he was taken into custody and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the



Bohdan Rebyk

Ukrainian Criminal Code. He was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by three years' internal exile.

He was incarcerated in corrective labor camps in Perm and the Mordovian ASSR. In 1977, while being transferred between camps along with Ukrainian author Mykhailo Osadchy, Mr. Rebyk was badly beaten by guards. Mr. Osadchy was also beaten, as was another prisoner who had been thrown naked into the transport van. This act of brutality spurred inmates at the Mordovian camp to protest the transporting of prisoners.

Despite such abuse, Mr. Rebyk continued his political activism while imprisoned, signing numerous appeals and petitions. He also took part in several hunger strikes and protests at the notorious Sosnovka labor camp, where hundreds of prisoners have reportedly been murdered, according to letters from inmates smuggled to the West.

In the late summer of 1979, Mr. Rebyk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while at Sosnovka.

Amnesty International adopted Mr. Rebyk as a prisoner of conscience soon after his trial and conviction in 1974. AI's Denver Group 60, in cooperation with a West German and Swedish group, campaigned for his release through a number of letters and petition drives.

In May 1981, Mr. Rebyk completed his labor-camp term. He was transferred to a state farm at Kendaik in the Tselinogradskaya oblast.

Although little is known of Mr. Rebyk's private life, he reportedly is divorced and the father of a daughter. He is scheduled to complete his exile term in 1984.

Soviet deserters in Afghanistan disillusioned by USSR invasion

NEW YORK — Six Soviet soldiers who deserted from their units in Afghanistan said in a television interview on February 20 that they were disillusioned with the Soviet military intervention, and were tired of killing innocent civilians.

Appearing on a segment of the ABC News program "20/20," they said that they had been misled into believing that they would be fighting foreign mercenaries, and deserted after concluding that the Afghans did not want the Soviet army in their country, reported The New York Times.

The interview, which was conducted by correspondent Bill Redeker earlier in the month at an Afghan insurgent camp near Kandahar in southeast Afghanistan, was arranged by Freedom House, a non-partisan human-rights organization. Mr. Redeker was accompanied by Ludmilla Thorne of Freedom House, who made the risky journey to determine if the rebels would agree to release the captives to another country.

One of the soldiers, identified as Pvt. Sergei Meshcheryakov, 26, said he had deserted "because I do not want to kill women and children, because the Soviet troops are killing everything that is alive in Afghanistan."

He said Soviet soldiers are using hashish and obtained it by trading personal belongings and "sometimes even ammunition."

Another private, identified as Valery Kiselev, 20, said: "Officers told us that Afghanistan is full of foreign mercenaries and we have to help Afghanistans people fight back the aggression. But this is a pure lie. What aggression? We did not see any aggression here, only Afghanistans people who took arms in their hands to protect their own country."

When asked about allegations that the Soviets forces were using chemical weapons, Pvt. Kiselev said he had seen holes in the ground surrounded by red soil. He said he was not a chemist and therefore could not make any conclusive statements, but added: "The army has chemical units everywhere."

Several soldiers testified that the morale was low among Soviet forces. Sgt. Grisha Suleimanov, 20, told Mr. Redeker that morale "was not very good" because troops did not want to kill "innocent children and adults."

Another soldier, Pvt. Alexander Zhurakovsky, said "Nobody wants to fight. Everybody wants to go home to the Soviet Union."

The six men are from various parts of the Soviet Union, Mr. Redeker said, including two from Central Asia. They

deserted to the Afghan insurgents in late summer and early fall of 1982, according to the report.

Two of the six who appeared on the broadcast, Sgt. Suleimanov and Pvt. Meshcheryakov, expressed interest in coming to the United States, and two others were said by Freedom House to share that desire.

Freedom House said in a statement released on the day of the broadcast that it had asked Secretary of State George Shultz to arrange for the four to take up residence in the United States. The statement said that Afghan insurgents were prepared to release them if the State Department guaranteed that they would not be returned to the Soviet Union.

In addition, Ms. Thorne said that if the deserters were sent back to the Soviet Union they would certainly face harsh penalties. "At worse, they would be executed, especially those prisoners who have publicly made strong statements condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," she said in the statement.

Exiled Soviet writer: KGB has control

PRINCETON, N.J. — An exiled Soviet writer now living in the United States said recently that the Soviet secret police — the KGB — will now have the upper hand in running the Soviet Union rather than the Communist Party, reported United Press International.

Vladimir Voinovich, 50, who was forced to leave the USSR in 1980 after being threatened by the KGB, said in an interview two weeks ago that the ascension of Yuri Andropov, formerly the head of the secret police, as the leader of the Soviet Union will increase the influence of the agency at the expense of the Communist Party.

"The Communist Party was a reality; now it's only slogans," he said. "In Poland now it is a military dictatorship. Andropov will rule not by party but by the KGB."

Mr. Voinovich, whose satirical novels of Soviet life frequently got him into trouble with the authorities, is currently teaching at Princeton University for a year under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

He said he was warned to leave the Soviet Union by a man he knew to be a KGB agent after he wrote a satirical letter protesting the exile of Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov.

Czechoslovak dissident reported ill

WASHINGTON — Imprisoned Czechoslovak playwright and human rights activist Vaclav Havel, recently named by the Commission on Human Rights and Cooperation in Europe for the Nobel Peace Prize, is suffering from a case of pneumonia. As a result he has been transferred from his jail cell in Plzen Bory prison to the prison hospital. Western news sources in Prague quote Mr. Havel's son Ivan as being seriously concerned about the state of his father's health.

Vaclav Havel is a leading member and the initial spokesman of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human-rights movement founded in January 1977. He was sentenced to four and one-half years in prison in May 1979 on charges of subversive activity.

A request for his release, submitted when he had served half his sentence, was rejected in December 1981. He has consistently refused official offers of exile to the West, unless the other imprisoned Chartists are also released.

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American delegation calls for Helsinki's "unconditional continuity"

MADRID — In a series of statements, Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid Conference on human rights and security in Europe, called for the "unconditional continuity of the Helsinki process," criticized Soviet attempts to curb and praised imprisoned human-rights activist Yuri Orlov.

The 35-country conference, first held in November 1980 to review progress with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, reconvened on February 8 after a seven-week recess. The negotiations have yet to produce accord on a final document as East and West continue to remain far apart on such issues

U.S. pharmacist accuses Pravda of distortion

NEW YORK — A retired American pharmacist whose letter to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov was purportedly quoted directly in the February 22 issue of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the material attributed to him was "distorted completely from A to Z," reported The New York Times.

Joseph Dubitsky, 82, a resident of West Hartford, Conn., said that the Pravda version of the letter, which he said was suggesting a possible meeting between Mr. Andropov and President Ronald Reagan, was a complete fabrication.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Dubitsky told The Times: "I never requested such a thing."

"In your first speech, sir," Pravda continued with its purported quotation of Mr. Dubitsky, "you mentioned that you'd like to see a revival of detente and a restoration of good relations between our countries. Let's press for it, let's live in peace."

Mr. Dubitsky told The Times that he had written Mr. Andropov on behalf of a 44-year-old Soviet emigre, Adel Chuprovsky, asking that her husband, an engineer, be permitted to leave the Soviet Union and join his wife and daughter in Connecticut.

Mr. Dubitsky's letter was one of about a dozen letters that Pravda circulated in a long article on the correspondence that Mr. Andropov has received from Americans since he became the Soviet leader late last year following the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

According to The Times, telephone interviews across the United States said they had no listing for seven of those mentioned in the Pravda article or for a man in Phoenix that was also said to have written Mr. Andropov a letter.

But the wife of Niles E. Stansfield, a rancher in Yuma, Colo., said Pravda's report that her husband had written in praise of Mr. Andropov's "peace" initiatives was "reasonably close to what he said."

Although Soviet newspapers have cited Americans' letters to the Kremlin leadership on previous occasions, this was apparently the first time a major article had been devoted entirely to mail received from the United States by the most powerful figure in the country, the Times reported.

The letters selected by Pravda were said to be from Americans concerned mainly about peace, and most, though not all of them, spoke in critical terms of the Reagan administration.

as human rights and a European disarmament conference.

In his remarks at the opening-day plenary session, Mr. Kampelman reiterated the U.S. position that the success of the conference would be best "symbolized by a substantive and balanced final document."

While acknowledging the concerns of some participating countries which have argued that the two-year meeting conclude by the spring, Mr. Kampelman said that the United States intends to keep returning to Madrid until a balanced final document is concluded.

The next day, during an informal meeting of the heads of delegations, Mr. Kampelman took exception to a statement by the head of the Soviet delegation characterizing certain Western statements as "confrontational" and "polemics."

"It is far better to seek to understand and respect the views of others expressed here rather than to label these views pejoratively," he said.

On February 10, Mr. Kampelman issued a statement on the sixth anniversary of the arrest of Yuri Orlov, a distinguished mathematician and founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Group.

Calling Mr. Orlov "a giant of a human being," Mr. Kampelman criticized his detention by what he called a "cynical and brutal system." He said Mr. Orlov's arrest and confinement were a violation of the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and he labeled the USSR's initial promises to honor those provisions "a lie."

Mr. Orlov was arrested in 1977 and sentenced the following year to seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He has been subjected to particularly harsh treatment and has been denied visits from his wife and family for three and a half years.

Liberal dissent's decline misinterpreted

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The decline of liberal dissent in the USSR, dramatized by the forced disbanding of the Moscow Helsinki Group, has been misinterpreted by the Western press as the end of the dissident movement, according to Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of politics at Princeton University.

In an article published in the February 6 issue of the Los Angeles Times, Prof. Cohen, who writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs in The Nation, said that Soviet political dissent "has always been an array of conflicting movements ranging from the far left to the extreme right."

In his view, liberal dissent, which he associates with exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov and the human-rights movement, is undergoing a crisis because of its international rather than domestic orientation.

"That Western orientation actually reflected the underlying crisis of liberal Soviet dissidents, even at the height of their importance in U.S.-Soviet relations," wrote Prof. Cohen. "They have no program or even guiding ideas for changing the Soviet system."

(Continued on page 4)

Ambassador Max Kampelman elected chairman of Freedom House board



Max M. Kampelman

NEW YORK — Ambassador Max M. Kampelman will become chairman of the board of Freedom House on April 1, the trustees of the organization announced. Bayard Rustin was elected to head the executive committee; and John Richardson was re-elected president for a fifth term.

From Madrid, where he will serve through March as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the review meetings of the Helsinki Accords, Mr. Kampelman said:

"Human freedom must be preserved and fought for on many levels. Our government has a major role in fulfilling that task. Volunteer associations such as Freedom House likewise have a traditionally indispensable function within our country in pursuit of that goal. Freedom House has been in that struggle for more than 42 years through constructive research, probing analysis, effective public education and concrete recommendations on international and domestic policy issues. It is my plan as chairman to remain true to that splendid record, and to expand our activities even further in the face of new and stronger threats to our freedom from abroad."

Mr. Kampelman, a Washington attorney, was for six years legislative counsel to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, and served on numerous presidential commissions. President Jimmy Carter named him to the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki Review Conference that has been meeting intermittently in Madrid since 1980.

President Ronald Reagan, applauding Ambassador Kampelman's performance, retained him through the sessions scheduled to end next month.

The new chairman is a partner in the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman. He has long been a member of Freedom House, and a trustee since January 1981. He succeeds Clifford P. Case, who died last year. Sen. Case's predecessor, former Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, is chair-meritus of the organization. Among early chairpersons of Freedom House

were Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, and three present trustees, Whitney North Seymour, Harry D. Gideonse and Roscoe Drummond.

Mr. Rustin, the new head of the executive committee, is a veteran civil-rights activist who organized the march on Washington in 1963. He has been a Freedom House board member for four years and served on its election-monitoring missions twice in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe and last March in El Salvador. He heads the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

Mr. Richardson, a trustee for 20 years, became president in 1977 after serving for eight years as assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He heads Youth for Understanding, an international student-exchange program.

Continuing as executive director is Leonard R. Sussman.

Beginning in October 1941, before America's entry into World War II, Freedom House sought to mobilize support for those fighting Nazism and Fascism in Europe. The organization monitors the level of political rights and civil liberties in every country, and publishes yearbooks and a bimonthly magazine, Freedom at Issue, that discusses diverse foreign and domestic questions. The organization is a prominent defender of press freedom at international meetings of UNESCO and elsewhere.

It operates a separate center to publicize the views of dissenters in oppressive countries on the right and left of the political spectrum. Other programs focus on issues in the Caribbean and Central America, and Afghanistan. One staff member inside Afghanistan this month interviewed Soviet soldiers taken prisoner by the resistance.

The organization reflects a broadly centrist position in foreign and domestic issues. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from members, trade unions, corporations and non-governmental foundations.

Other newly elected officers are Ned W. Bandler and Burns W. Roper, vice presidents; John W. Riehm, treasurer; Caroline K. Simon, secretary and legal counsel; Leo Cherne and Whitney North Seymour, honorary chairmen; and Norman Hill, Howland H. Sargeant, Philip van Slyck, and Jacques D. Wimpfheimer, at-large members of the executive committee.

Other members of the board of trustees are: Zbigniew Brzezinski, Sol C. Chaikin, A. Lawrence Chickering, John Diebold, Richard B. Foster, Richard Gambino, Richard N. Gardner, Robert Wallace Gilmore, David L. Guyer, Karl G. Harr, Jr., Sidney Hook, Jacob K. Javits, William R. Kintner, James B. Koerner, Aaron Levenstein, Daniel P. Moynihan, Bonaro W. Overstreet, H. Ladd Plumley, Norman Redlich, Richard R. Salzman, Robert A. Scalapino, Walter J. Schloss, Paul Seabury, Gerald L. Steibel, Robert F. Wagner, Eugene P. Wigner, Bruce Edward Williams.

The advisory council is composed of: Karl R. Bendtsen, Roy M. Goodman, Arthur L. Harekham, Rita E. Hauser, Gale W. McGee, Bess Myerson, White-law Reid, Herbert Swope, Robert C. Weaver, Robert Conquest (United Kingdom), Cushman R. Irani (India), Galo Plaza (Ecuador), M. Jean-Francois Revel (France), Helen Suzman (South Africa).

Harvard's Sysyn lectures on Ukraine's 17th century visitors

by George Gajecky

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute sponsored a lecture on Sunday, January 30, on 17th century travelers in Kozak Ukraine by Prof. Frank Sysyn of Harvard University.

Prof. Sysyn presented a slide show from contemporary paintings, engravings, maps and icons which accompanied the text of the lecture. The presentation was a description of Ukraine by three foreign travelers who visited Ukraine in the middle of the 17th century. They were the French engineer Guillaume Sieur de Beauplan (1600-1673), the Venetian diplomat Alberto Vimina (1603-1667) and the Arabic Christian cleric, Paul of Aleppo (who died 1669).

Beauplan spent 17 years in Ukraine building castles for the Poles, constructing fortifications, among them Kodak on the Dnipro River, and making maps of Ukraine. In his observations about the customs and mores of Ukrainians he devoted much time to describing the Kozaks. His memoirs, which came out in 1650, describe the organization and battle tactics of the Zaporozhian Kozaks, their deployment in the steppes and naval warfare. He also left sketches of Kozak chaikas, the Sich, fortified camp, and a map of the Dnipro rapids.

The Italian Alberto Vimina came as an ambassador from Venice to Bohdan Khmelnytsky in 1650. He came to Chyhyryn, the capital of the new Kozak state, met the hetman and pleaded for the Kozaks to join Venice in a war against Ottoman Turkey. Vimina's embassy was supported by Poland since it wanted to rupture the Kozak-Ottoman alliance and thus weaken the new state. This is also the reason for Vimina's failure. However, he spoke with Khmelnytsky and his general staff several times and left us a succinct and complimentary description of Khmelnytsky.

The third traveler was the secretary to Patriarch Macarius of Damascus, the deacon Paul of Aleppo. These emissaries were going to Moscow to plead for money for the Orthodox Church in

Palestine and Syria. They traveled through Ukraine in 1653 and again in 1654 and left a voluminous account of conditions, customs and descriptions of Ukrainians. Paul also described in detail many of the churches and monasteries that no longer survive. He was amazed at the high standards of literacy among common people and at the magnificence of Ukrainian church services and singing. Paul also drew a negative comparison of Moscow where everybody was afraid to communicate and very harsh repression existed.

Prof. Sysyn's presentation was a pleasant diversion from the usually formal lectures that the Friends of HURI sponsor monthly for their members and the Ukrainian community in Boston.

Manitoba U. receives memorial scholarship

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian section of the department of Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba was recently awarded a \$3,500 memorial scholarship fund established by the family of the late Michael Lyseyko of Winnipeg.

The Michael Lyseyko Memorial Scholarship will be awarded annually from the proceeds of the fund to a deserving Ukrainian studies student in the major, honors or graduate program beginning in 1983.

A native of Koniukhiv, Ukraine, Mr. Lyseyko (1897-1981) came to Canada in 1926 after having served with the Ukrainian National Republic Army and the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO). As a pioneer, Mr. Lyseyko was active in cultural life in Winnipeg and after World War II, he helped many immigrants come to Canada.

A supporter of higher education, he had also contributed to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Mr. Lyseyko's widow Anastasia, and sons Harold and Oscar established this fund; both his sons are graduates of the University of Manitoba.

Liberal dissent's...

(Continued from page 3)

Although the liberals reject the possibility of reform by the ruling elite, they also abhor the possibility of another violent revolution, according to Prof. Cohen. In addition, their views do not appear to be shared by ordinary Soviet citizens, he noted.

"More popular are Russian nationalist-religious ideas espoused by the right wing, including quasi-fascist groups that would be inclined to form a less liberal government than Leonid Brezhnev or Yuri Andropov," wrote Prof. Cohen.

According to the article, the "avatar" of extreme right-wing dissent in Moscow is Gennady Shimanov, who Prof. Cohen notes "accepts the legitimacy of the Soviet state while objecting to its Communist ideology." In addition, Mr. Shimanov wants to revitalize Russian-Soviet power based on the Orthodox religion, and his program clearly addresses such social issues as alcoholism, the falling birthrate, divorce and declining labor productivity, issues outside the scope of the liberal

view, the author said.

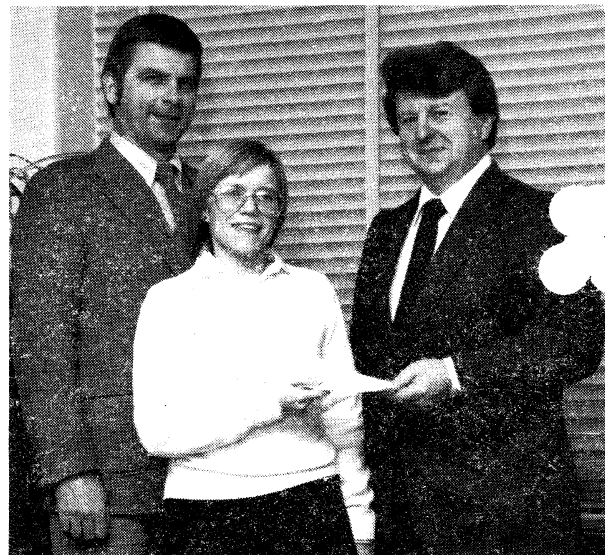
In addition to the right-wing alternative, Prof. Cohen also cited the growth of underground socialist circles and other unofficial left-wing groups.

"These new socialist dissidents are democrats and they admire Sakharov," wrote Prof. Cohen. "But they believe that the liberal movement's emphasis on civil liberties, anti-socialism and the West put it 'outside' real Soviet problems."

But all Soviet dissident movements, regardless of their political leanings, share a common problem; they are repressed by the state. For Prof. Cohen, however, the left- and right-wing groups have a better chance of surviving official persecution because their programs are more likely to address the concerns of the ordinary Soviet citizen and, therefore, stand a better chance of gaining a measure of popular support.

The future of Soviet dissent, according to Prof. Cohen, lies on either end of the political spectrum and not with the liberals because those movements offer "a reformist 'way out' to potential followers in the Soviet Union rather than in the West."

Toronto chair awards first fellowship



Nadia Odette Diakun receives a check from Ihor Bardyn (left) as the recipient of the first fellowship of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. Looking on (right) is Dr. Paul R. Magocsi, professor of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies.

TORONTO — A fellowship has been established at the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. Funded by the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation, the fellowship is awarded to an outstanding student writing a Ph.D. thesis on any aspect of Ukrainian studies — history, language, literature, art, political science, economics, sociology.

The first recipient of the \$3,000 award

for the academic year 1982-83 is Nadia Odetta Diakun, Ph.D. candidate in the department of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Toronto.

Ms. Diakun is working on a stylistic analysis of Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky's prose. Of particular interest to her is her input of Kostyubynsky's works into a computer in order to obtain data such as word frequency-type ratios, and a concordance. This technique is being used for the first time on a Ukrainian author and may serve as a model for analyzing other writers.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation Fellowship will be awarded annually. Applications for the academic year 1983-84 must be received before April 1.

SUSK releases booklet on Ukrainian student movement in Poland

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Students Union, SUSK recently released a new booklet on the Ukrainian Student Movement in Poland (SUSP).

The 32-page booklet explains the reason for the creation of SUSP which was, "their desire to take an active part in the social life of the cultural and scholarly student milieu of Ukrainian society in Poland." Their goal is to "be an organization uniting, in the first place, Ukrainian students who are citizens of Poland."

The SUSP declaration, issued in Warsaw on May 27, 1981, states that the Organizing Committee of SUSP was founded in Szczecin on May 1 of that year. It was composed of representatives of the student youth in Szczecin, Slupsk, Koszalin, Gdansk, Olsztyn, Warsaw, Lodz, Wroclaw and Zielona Gora.

The booklet includes an introduction, the declaration of SUSP, an informational bulletin issued in 1981, a calendar of events for 1981, a letter to the Polish minister of education, and the proposed statutes of the organization.

Copies of this booklet are available for \$1 from SUSK, 401 Unicerent, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6.

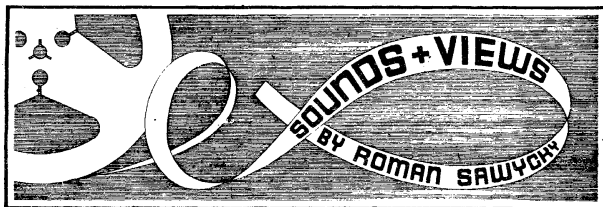
Obituary

Bronislawa Szmagała, UNA officers' kin

PARMA, Ohio — Bronislawa Szmagała, wife of the late UNA Supreme Advisor Dmytro Szmagała and mother of present UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagała, died here on Sunday, February 20. She was 84.

Mrs. Szmagała was born in 1898, in Uhniv, Rawa Ruska County, western Ukraine. She arrived in the United States in 1914 and in 1916 married Dmytro Szmagała. Mr. Szmagała died in 1974.

Surviving are daughter Mary S. Bobeczko and her husband Nicholas, secretary of UNA Branch 102; daughter Estelle Woloshyn, Youngstown UNA District Committee chairman, and her husband Eugene, former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America; and son Taras Szmagała, UNA supreme advisor, and his wife Katherine nee Herman, daughter of the late Gregory Herman, who served as vice president and supreme secretary of the UNA.



The hopak in world music

Dedicated to Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

"To dance is to live."
— An old wisdom.

PART I

The hopak is the most popular and beloved dance of Ukraine. In it are reflected the character and temperament of the Ukrainian people, their optimism and love of life.

It is danced everywhere. Not only in Ukraine, but throughout the world. It begins lyrically and builds with great exuberance to a climax of dizzying speed. A phlegmatic man does not dance the hopak. Great temperament, superb physical equipment and tremendous technique are required. The man must show original and extraordinary skill or he must leave the circle—the girls will laugh him away. The hopak displays men, and everything, of course, is done to please the ladies. And the girls, naturally, try to please the men.

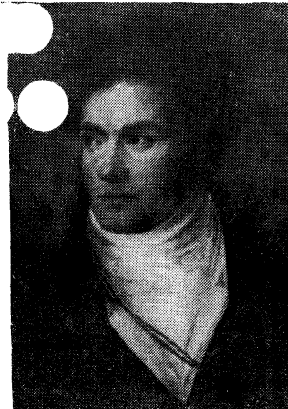
Ancient origins

hopak is a very old dance; historians have been unable to determine its precise origin. There is no doubt, however, that it goes back to ancient times. Whatever its history, this ancient, national dance was always performed in brisk 2/4 time.

In this study I shall examine how world composers used the hopak's melodic and rhythmic values in large classical or small popular works.

Classical garb

The first composer on record to use a Ukrainian hopak was Beethoven. In 1802 he composed the Sonata for Violin and Piano, Op. 30, No. 3 in G Major (easily available in stores or libraries). The last movement, marked "Allegro vivace," is a rondo, buoyant and humorous, employing as the main subject a hopak dance, possibly inspired by the Ukrainian Count Andriy Rozumovsky, with whom Beethoven was on very friendly terms for many years.



Ludwig von Beethoven at the time he was a close friend of Count Andriy Rozumovsky.

Ukrainian Soviet musicologist Onysia Shreyer-Tkachenko, in her "History of Ukrainian Pre-October Music" (Kiev 1969, p. 131), thinks Beethoven may have heard this dance from Ukrainian bandura players ("bandurysty") who were not unknown in Vienna, the master's hometown.

Violinist Roman Prydatkevych, who performed Beethoven's sonata widely in his recitals, wrote that "between the episodes of the composition, Beethoven plays with the principal theme, dropping it into distant keys, shifting it into unexpected rhythms and creating a gay and carefree impression."

The Beethoven was recorded many times. Among classic issues is a version by Joseph Szigeti, violin, and Claudio Arrau, piano, recorded in 1944 and available on the Vanguard label (SRV-301B). There is also a recording by two legendary musicians: Fritz Kreisler, violin, and Sergei Rachmaninoff, piano, dating from March 22, 1928, but re-released in 1973 in a mono RCA album (ARM3-0295) — one of a series dedicated to a complete collection of Rachmaninoff's recordings.

Italian hopak

Subsequent uses of the hopak in classical music are grouped strongly in the second half of the 19th century. An interesting if unresearched case is that of Cesare Pugni, an Italian ballet composer who worked in Russia for many years. He went to St. Petersburg in 1840, where, after producing several ballets with marked success, Pugni was appointed official ballet composer of the Imperial Opera in 1851.

His output included some 300 ballets many of which were extremely popular. Among his hits was a ballet titled "The Magic Horse" (1864). It contains a hopak dance, but since the score is not readily available and apparently no recording was ever made I am unable to comment on the work.

Appropriated by Russians

So many hopaks were composed by Russian composers that an impression was created that this dance is really Russian and not Ukrainian. But recently the distinguished dance and drama critic Clive Barnes interceded. In his article "Dance: Ukrainians" (The New York Times, September 23, 1977) he set the record straight with the following lines: "We forget how many of the folklorist dances we think of as 'typically Russian' are, in fact, Ukrainian. The hopak, a fine example, is a Ukrainian dance that the Russian world has enthusiastically, and very reasonably, adopted. There are also, on a gentler level, many very graceful round dances that originate in the Ukraine."

The Russian composer Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakoff wrote several works with Ukrainian content. He created an opera "May Night" (1878) after Hohol's story, available on the stereo Melodiya label (USSR, 1971). This contains a short

and not too prominent hopak very much distilled by soloists and chorus. Otherwise "May Night" is filled with well-focused Ukrainian material. Rimsky took the Ukrainian melodies for his opera from the collection of Ukrainian folk songs assembled by Alexander Rubets.



Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakoff

Shevchenko's text used

Another famous Russian composer, Modest Mussorgsky, knew Taras Shevchenko personally and shared the latter's freedom-loving ideals. He composed a "Hopak" for solo voice with orchestra or piano, taken from Shevchenko's turbulent poem "Haidamaky"

in a Russian translation by L. Mey. This solo song was created out of the rhythm of the Ukrainian dance.

Mussorgsky wrote it August 31, 1866, at Pavlovsk and dedicated the song to Rimsky-Korsakoff. It is a humorous account of an inadequate, old and ailing husband-Kozak and his wife, who is bent on recollecting more exciting days.

The wife does this remembering in a tavern, dancing and drinking, while her husband is stuck home babysitting.

Such an early example of women's lib did not go unnoticed by publishers and record companies. An old printing by the prestigious G. Schirmer (New York, 1911) featured French and English translations, with Henry Chapman responsible for the English version.

There is also another old edition by Breitkopf & Hartel (Leipzig-Berlin), featuring Russian, German and English texts simultaneously adapted to the music (Edward Agate is responsible for the English translating). More recently, the original Russian version was published in Kiev (1963). These three printings are for voice and piano accompaniment.

The recordings of the Shevchenko-Mussorgsky "Hopak" include a fantastic version sung by the celebrated bass Boris Christoff accompanied by the L'Orchestre Nationale de la Radio-diffusion Francaise as conducted by Georges Tzipine. This was released in 1958 on a mono Angel set (3575D/LX), a very choice collection of complete Mussorgsky songs now long out of print. However, Christoff's performance

(Continued on page 13)

Music notes

Pianist Laryssa Krupa's Carnegie Hall debut

by Jan Gorbaty

On February 9 in Carnegie Recital Hall pianist Laryssa Krupa made her formal New York debut.

Slim, poised, with a sensitive young face (she is all of 25), she presented to a packed house a program that would make a veteran performer tremble. Yet she approached the keyboard with a smile and modest demeanor.

She began with the Beethoven Sonata Op. 110, a work considered one of the most profound of Beethoven's late period and reflecting his ultimate

Jan Gorbaty is a concert pianist and former faculty member of Chatham Square Music School for Professionals, New York College of Music and New York University Music Education Division. He is presently adjunct professor at Kingsborough, Lehman and Bronx Community colleges of the City University of New York.

spiritual development. From the first note she showed an authoritative conception of the work and the ability to project her ideas.

In the Rachmaninoff "Etudes-Tableaux" in A minor and E flat minor Op. 39 Miss Krupa displayed a depth of feeling in expressing the contrast of moods. This group was followed by Ravel's "Alborada del grazioso," which had much color, sparkle and lightness.

After the intermission she returned to play the challenging Sonata in B minor by Liszt. One would think a powerful heavyweight person was at the piano producing the work's thunderous octaves and full sonorities with such ease.

The physical endurance of this delicate figure was truly impressive, and in all works her technique and sensitivity were most extraordinary.

Miss Krupa's fine performance obviously makes it worthwhile to follow her development and her career.

New recording featuring pianist Taissa Bohdanska

by Seymour Bernstein

Taissa Bohdanska has recently come out with a recording of rare beauty and technical brilliance. The record album, titled "Taissa Bohdanska Plays a Selection of Ukrainian Compositions and Other Favorite Piano Works," features works by Lysenko, Kosenko, Dovzhenko, Kolessa, Kos-Anatolsky, as well as pieces by Mendelssohn, Schubert and Chopin.

In works from the standard repertoire, she shows all those qualities we have come to expect of her — phrasing

that has its roots in a deep and spontaneous reaction to music's language, and an articulation that, in some instances, can be the envy of all pianists.

And, in the works of her countrymen, we hear a special affinity that is both heart-rending and impressive. Here, her own heritage enables her to express this music as though she herself composed it.

The illuminating notes on the jacket by Roman Sawycky add to a unique contribution to the performing and musicological scene.

Moreover, the design of the record jacket by Maria Holinaty must be singled out as a work of art in itself — certainly befitting Ms. Bohdanska's distinguished performances.

Seymour Bernstein is a concert pianist, educator and composer from New York.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Andropov's plan

In a February 23 article in the Communist Party journal *Komunist*, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov outlined many of the ills plaguing his country's sagging economy. In an unveiled indictment of the Brezhnev regime's failure to curb official abuses which drained the economy, Mr. Andropov criticized what he labeled "bureaucratic overorganization and formalism," and called for "reorganizing the economic mechanism."

Part of this reorganization appears to involve delegating more decision-making to lower-level planners and managers. Although Mr. Andropov failed to provide structural details on what amounts to limited decentralization, he made a point of appealing to managers' putative sense of ideological probity by citing the importance of social duty, the virtues of socialist labor and the need for local initiative.

In addition, Mr. Andropov had harsh words for non-productive elements that "sponge on society," warning indolent workers that he plans to link performance with wages. The warning was consistent with recently adopted legal procedures to weed out slouchers and malingers in the workforce.

But Mr. Andropov's article has another, non-economic, drift. Of late, the Soviet press has saved its sharpest excoriations for those engaged in what is described as "a parasitic way of life" while shirking "socially useful work." Mr. Andropov's latest pledge to crack down on those who "sponge on society" reiterates this theme.

Western observers interpret Mr. Andropov's article as signalling a possible relaxation of Moscow's grip on the Soviet economy. But what is equally clear, is that it signals a tightening of social discipline that will put even greater strictures on an already repressed population.

Moreover, Mr. Andropov's chilling reference in the article to the need for "educating" and "re-educating" social elements deemed undesirable clearly portends a continuing suppression of dissent. In his quest to breathe the spirit of Communist orthodoxy back into Soviet life through stricter discipline, Mr. Andropov — the former KGB taskmaster — will certainly not allow dissidents spoil his socialist vision. To a man of Mr. Andropov's ideological rigidity, human-rights activists, refuseniks, social reformers, non-conformist artists, religious believers, nationalists and deviationists are all lumped together as social parasites. While suggesting what is, in effect, a liberalization in some sectors of the economy, Mr. Andropov is, at the same time, cracking the whip. Its sting will not, however, only be felt by loafing workers and corrupt apparatchiks, but dissidents and free-thinkers as well. In a one-party, state-controlled political system, terms such as social discipline and "re-education" have menacing connotations.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of *The Weekly* edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the working day if any additional information is required.

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

Letters to the editor

Comments about women's parley

Dear Editor:

At this late date, I would like to express what a great pleasure and experience it was for me to have attended the Ukrainian Women's Conference at Soyuzivka on October 2 and 3, 1982. Not only from the vantage point of delegate, but also through my role as a member of the media, I was able to enjoy the topical, well-organized, provocative and diverse information sharing.

It was quite a challenge for those of us of the Multicultural Media Skills Development — Phase II team covering the sessions to record the maximum and still listen, absorb, digest and participate in the goings-on. I must admit that, though in such a short time, I was enlightened a great deal and found many of my thoughts and beliefs reaffirmed. All in all, the MMSDP Phase II team feels it was a tremendous production on the part of all involved! The information gathered will certainly aid radio programming across Canada in the multicultural field.

Certain themes of discussion topical to the conference remain of great validity and, I feel, require further discussion now and in the future.

It would be to the advantage of all involved if localities or central areas held "teen panels" — each attacking one of the subjects that troubles youth today. With the aid and support of parents, friends, instructors and community activists, the participating youths of Ukrainian background could take on a project/program aimed at alleviating the problem in question, or heightening its profile and bringing it to the attention of key decision-makers concerned with preserving traditional familial bonds and the Ukrainian way of life in North America.

More active dialogue is needed on professionalism, the changing demands of the job market in connection with heritage maintenance. This dilemma, that was intensely worked over at the October 2 and 3 conference, proves painful today for both men and women of Ukrainian extraction. Further understanding is essential of social pressures and economic priorities in regard to singles, couples and families in these changing times. Moreover, it is vital that both those people of Ukrainian ancestry and other North Americans learn of the successes Ukrainians in the diaspora have achieved in the working world: successes of national and international stature.

As members of an ethnocultural group, it would benefit us to also discuss the difficulties and requirements of life as a citizen in comparison to the life of a recent immigrant (from Ukraine): what patterns life takes, what stereotypes have been created, avoiding the "ghetto" mentality, establishing ties with important community figures right from the start, and discovering what other ethnocultural groups have similar problems.

It is noteworthy that January 28-29 saw the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (Citizenship Development Branch) sponsor a multicultural youth conference titled, "Focus on Us — the 80s Challenge Youth." Nearly 200 young enthusiasts of diverse heritage pinpointed issues of common concern and helped each other come to grips with these issues as well as with their resolution. Older and younger banded together, challenged with the concept of maintaining cultural integrity in a

Canadian context. Surely, an American counterpart to this event could be arranged!

Finally, it would be encouraging and revitalizing if a traveling lecture series were established and properly funded, tackling the above-mentioned areas, among others.

No doubt, many young people would be reawakened to the multifacetedness of belonging to a particular cultural group that strives to survive for its future. In addition, many Ukrainian North Americans of varying ages find new questions to ponder, upon, to answer — bringing all of us a little closer together.

Ulana Plawuszczak
national president

Ukrainian National Youth Federation
of Canada
Toronto

Re: designers of church

Dear Editor:

With further reference to the article on this church published in the January 9 Weekly, and Prof. N. Britsky's letter in the February 6 Weekly, it is indeed unfortunate that reference to the architect was omitted. This happened through an oversight, as the original draft of the article did mention the architect's name, but was left out in the final draft sent to *The Weekly*.

Our church was designed by the late Roman Dumyn (died June 1982, buried from this church) in 1966.

Dumyn, a long-time resident of Toronto, was born in Lviv, Ukraine. He also completed his architectural schooling. He also designed the St. Fathers Monastery in Woodstock, Ont., and St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in nearby Scarborough, Ont.

The icons for the proposed iconostas are being prepared by a Ukrainian Studite monk. However, the actual iconostas construction has been awarded to Prof. Ugo Mazzei of Pietrasanta, Italy, simply because of his superior execution of Patriarch Josyf's sobor in Rome, as well as the prohibitive cost of this project quoted by artisans on the North American continent.

Whenever possible, sub-contractors of Ukrainian descent were awarded jobs in the construction of our church, as I have always endeavored to practice "sviy do svoho."

I trust that this will put to rest Prof. Britsky's concern about Mississauga's lack of confidence in Ukrainian talent.

The Rev. Matthew B.
pa.
Mississauga, Ont.

Support lacking for SANA

Dear Editor:

The Slavic American National Association (SANA) has received very little support from Ukrainian American press and equally little attention from the Ukrainian community.

One strongly believes it is impossible to achieve our full potential without close cooperation with other Slavic groups in the United States. We do not envision sudden or large scale operation which would expose the 50 million strong Slavic community to observa-

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Commentary

U.S. Ukrainians: whither now?

by Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista

The goal of this commentary, it should be stated at the outset, is to offer some useful suggestions on how to make our institutions work more efficiently and how to bridge the present rift in the UCCA in order to secure better cooperation among all Ukrainians.

The present crisis in the UCCA — which, in this writer's opinion, was caused by introducing political party affiliation as the key principle for the election of UCCA officers and thus submitting this voluntary federation of Ukrainian organizations to the dictates of one political group — should serve as an opportunity to critically evaluate the structure of the UCCA. For it was this structure that led so easily to its abuse, and to a situation which saw the UCCA leadership assuming responsibility for an unrealistic plan of activity without the means to carry it out.

Even before the 13th Congress of the UCCA there were many complaints and disappointments with the UCCA, due mainly to its inefficiency. Lack of financial resources was only one — and not the most important — reason. The main reason, in this writer's opinion, was the centralization of too many tasks within the UCCA.

The UCCA was created to represent the Ukrainian people in Ukraine through the Ukrainian community in the United States. In the course of its history, the UCCA came to be considered a coordinating body of the activities of all our organizations. The UCCA also took upon itself the very complex and difficult task of youth education and considered as its urgent objective the development of Ukrainian language schools and Ukrainian youth organizations. Furthermore, the UCCA considered as its duty the promotion of Ukrainian culture and scholarship.

In keeping with these duties, the UCCA sought to disseminate information about Ukraine and Ukrainians, to publish "a monumental history of the Ukrainian emigration," to prepare a collective work on the Russification of Ukraine, and another on the man-made Great Famine in Ukraine in 1932-33, etc.

When one examines the facts, however, one discovers that the UCCA's help to Ukrainian education consisted of the allocation of \$2,000 to the Educational Council. During its over 40 years of existence, the UCCA has not published a single scholarly book, despite the fact that there was always lots of talk and planning concerning the publication of the history of Ukraine or other works.

One has to ask oneself, then: why does the UCCA, with its limited resources, venture into the fields of scholarship, research, cultural activity or education?

The UCCA has done a disservice to our community by pretending to be directing our educational system, promoting research and culture — and not doing it properly. It has succeeded only in fostering self-deception.

When the UCCA started to assume the role of a watchdog or censor that decides who is a true patriot, whose opinion is the only valid one and who should be ostracized — as in the case of Gen. Petro Grigorenko — the inevitable consequence was the present split in the UCCA and in the entire Ukrainian community.

It was a mistake to first create a central representation like the UCCA and then expect that this body, with limited funds, would carry out almost all important tasks imposed by history on the Ukrainians living in freedom.

I propose a different approach, namely to first identify the main objectives of our activities and only then decide who should carry them out and what would be the most efficient and successful way to achieve these objectives. Such a decentralized approach is used by the Jewish community. The results of a study by William Maslov show that American Jews in 1974 had 340 various national organizations, including "umbrella" bodies whose purpose was to reduce duplication, but there was "not one central organization in the U.S.A. that was recognized as the representative and authoritative spokesman of American Jewry."

According to Time magazine (March 10, 1975), there were five most influential Jewish organizations. Each of them has a different function.

The United Jewish Appeal, founded in 1939, is probably the most successful non-governmental

This commentary is a condensed version of Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista's series recently published in Svoboda.

money-raising organization in the world. Thousands of volunteers annually help solicit donations for humanitarian aid to Israel. In 1973-74, during the Yom Kippur War, the UJA raised between \$800 million and \$900 million per year.

The American Jewish Committee was established in 1906 by American Jews of German descent. Its annual budget is approximately \$9 million; it has approximately 40,000 members. Its general purpose is to protect the civil and religious rights of Jews and reduce prejudice. It publishes the intellectual journal "Commentary" and the American Jewish Year Book.

The American Jewish Congress was launched in 1918 by East European pro-Zionist members. Its purpose is the same as that of the American Jewish Committee, but its work focuses more on the international level. It has about 50,000 members and a budget of over \$2 million.

The B'nai B'rith, founded in 1843, is an international service organization. Its budget of \$13 million is used for the cultural, recreational and social needs of its members. The Anti-Defamation League, an arm of the B'nai B'rith, was founded in 1913 to fight anti-Semitism. With a budget of \$7 million to \$8 million and a staff of 300 people, it issues periodic public reports on trends in prejudice against Jews and tries to counteract such trends.

In addition, there is the Presidents' Conference — more formally titled the Conference of the Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. It consists of the heads of 31 American Jewish groups. When a U.S. president wishes to consult Jewish leaders, and vice versa, this is the group that most often represents American Jewry.

Interestingly, American Jews do not have a body like our UCCA to which all organizations belong and which attempts to simultaneously perform many tasks. On the contrary, there is considerable differentiation in their programs. Some organizations help Israel, others fight anti-Semitism, still others try to meet the social and educational needs of its members.

In this writer's opinion, the following are the most important objectives which Ukrainians in the United States should try to attain:

- to have one representation before the U.S. government; this representation should speak on behalf of Ukrainian Americans and the enslaved Ukrainian people, and seek U.S. intervention and help for them;
- to counteract false information about Ukraine and Ukrainians, and disseminate the truth about our country and the goals of our struggle;
- to support and promote Ukrainian culture in all forms as well as research on subjects related to Ukraine;
- to bring up young generations of Ukrainians abroad in the spirit of loyalty and moral patriotic commitment to the country of their ancestors;
- to offer a helping hand to all Ukrainian refugees be they from Poland or the USSR, as well as to care for the well-being of needy Ukrainians in this country.

There is a great need for nursing homes in the United States where elderly and infirmed Ukrainians could live and be cared for. At present these Ukrainians have to spend their lives in nursing homes organized by the Russians where they can at least communicate. Most of them feel depressed, abandoned, isolated. There are many other areas in which the Ukrainian community should organize such self-help.

All these tasks should be carried out, not by the UCCA or a similar "umbrella" federation, but by specialized organizations. Our United Ukrainian American Relief Committee should be in charge of coordinating all activities geared toward helping individual Ukrainians. We need a central educational council (a kind of board of education) independent of the UCCA and composed of representatives of schools, teachers, youth organizations, educators and psychologists. The council should create an educational fund on the basis of annual contributions (or a school tax) of, say, \$5 per household. The secretaries of UNA branches throughout the country might even be enlisted as volunteers to collect the money.

There are quite a few groups among younger Ukrainians created for the purpose of fighting falsifications about Ukraine and Ukrainians in newspapers, TV programs, school books. Among them are the Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League and the Media Action Coalition. While preserving their autonomy, these groups should be in contact with each other to

(Continued on page 12)

THE GREAT FAMINE



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

Relying on news from 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.

March 1932

On March 1, 1932, Svoboda carried news of the killings of Ukrainian peasants trying to escape to Rumania from Ukraine. The headline read: "Bolsheviks have once again shot Ukrainian peasants trying to cross the Dnister." The secret police killed 200 men, women and children who were fleeing from Ukraine and Soviet government tyranny.

The story, datelined Bucharest, explained that as the peasants approached the middle of the frozen river, the Communist police began shooting. When the shooting stopped, corpses lay strewn over the ice.

Representatives in the Rumanian Parliament sought information on the earlier killings of 20 Ukrainian peasants who tried to make their way over to the Bessarabian side of the Dnister, searching for asylum from the Communists. The representatives asked the government to put a stop to the shooting of peasants who were trying to escape the famine in Ukraine and the Soviet Communist regime.

Four days later (March 5), Svoboda once again wrote about the Ukrainian peasants shot crossing the Dnister. Svoboda reported that more people than originally reported were killed on the crossover to Rumania. A commission was established in Rumania; its mission was to take care of the dead and bury the corpses scattered on the icy river.

News reached Svoboda from Bucharest that among the members of the commission was a Russian soldier of the Red Army. When asked why the government took such brutal action toward the escaping peasants, the soldier replied: "This is an internal Russian matter. Every citizen of Russia knows that emigration without special permission, or escape from Russia is punishable by death."

By the middle of the month, March 14, Svoboda had received news from Moscow about the spring planting of crops in the Soviet Union. According to the story, the Soviet press had informed the entire peasant population that it was behind schedule. Ukraine was 40 percent behind the planned work in preparing for spring planting.

News from Rumania again appeared on the pages of Svoboda on March 21. It was reported that a group of 32 peasants tried to make it across to Rumania. But, with the approaching warmer weather, the ice gave way and 14 people drowned. Eighteen made it to Rumania.

On March 23, Svoboda carried the news that the Communists continued to shoot peasants and committed atrocities in villages on the Soviet border. Among the incidents was the killing of peasant women who blocked the churches as Communist soldiers tried to destroy them.

Svoboda also received news that although so many Ukrainian peasants were being shot trying to make their way over to Bessarabia, the wave of people trying to escape did not cease. From Bucharest came word that some peasants were now trying to cross over with their entire

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



Two Ukrainians selected All-Stars

Ukrainian hockey players selected in voting by writers for starting berths in 1982-83 league All-Star tilt:

Wales Conference — RW Mike Bossy (starter)
Campbell Conference — D Dave Babych (second team)

Ukrainian hockey players deserving selection as supplemental choices by their respective coaches:

Chicago — C Tom Lysiak
Detroit — LW John Ogrodnick
Vancouver — RW Stan Smyl
Washington — C Dennis Maruk

Well, it's All-Star time again in the NHL — time for some personal opinions and complaints about this annual farcical affair. Thanks go out to commish John Ziegler and fellow league executives for putting a halt to the ridiculous mid-season confrontations against a group of touring Soviet stars. So, back to the Campbell vs. the Wales.

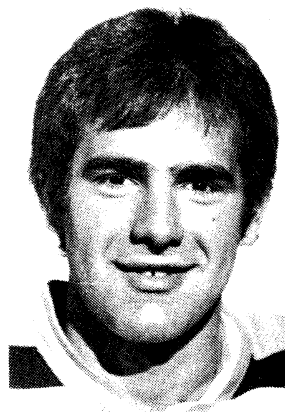
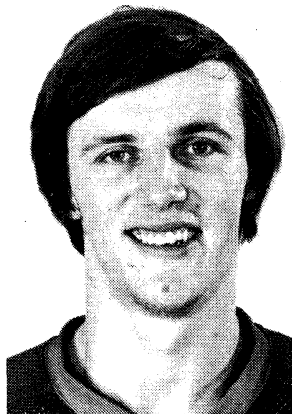
Writers covering the NHL beat get together to vote for two full six-man line-ups per conference (12 players). Supposedly they do not vote for their own and don't pick 'em solely by their point scoring totals. The All-Star coaches then fill in with a few reserve All-Stars, making certain each of the 21 teams is represented by at least one delegate. There is little quarrel with the first method of selection (the writers). Unfortunately, the fill-ins tapped by the two coaches must be discussed with appropriate portions of ridicule and doubt.

First, why must each NHL franchise have at least one representative to the All-Star teams? Why must teams, super-duper losers like New Jersey (do we need an All-Star Devil?), Pittsburgh (do we need an All-Star Penguin?), Detroit, Toronto and Hartford participate in this annual classic when more deserving players of good or excellent teams are limited in their chances of being picked for this supposedly special honor? Why are Hector Marinis, Willie Hubers, Rick Kehoes and Ron Francis on this year's NHL All-Star squads when real stars like Rick Middleton (Boston), Bobby Clarke (Philadelphia) and Steve Larmer (Chicago) are mere runners-up in the voting? Why, indeed?

Frankly, there is no reason for this type of "let's-have-a-guy-from-each-team-to-make-the-whole-league-look-good" logic. Maybe it would be smart, ticket-sales-wise at the host arena, for the hometown team to be assured at least one representative. But, no way should every club send a pseudo-star just for the sake of absolute league representation.

Let's go with all the quality players — have the writers select all 20 All-Stars per conference. Let those who always lost out as third or fourth in the balloting finally earn their respective slots as recognized All-Pros. Let it be an All-Star game in the truest sense of the phrase — not a semi-All-Star game with required participants demeaning the total level of super quality play. But, if you're gonna' have a guy from each team...

Analyzing this year's All-Star teams, one comes up with several immediate observations not agreeable with this columnist's beliefs. On the Wales Conference: why Denis Potvin (does he have to be an All-Star every year even if he's not having a good year?), Mike Ramsey (is the ex-Olympian this good?), Ron



All-Stars Mike Bossy and Dave Babych.

Francis (do we need an All-Star Whaler among the Walers?), Rick Kehoe, Hector Marinis, and is Ryan Walter suddenly a first-team All-Star now that he's a Canadian?

Over on the Campbell: is Richard Brodeur the second-best goalie in the conference or merely the token Canuck? Is Black Hawk Doug Wilson worthy of a defense slot based only on his winning the Norris Trophy once in his career? And what about Hartsburg (North Star defender), Huber, Marcel Dionne (really now, every year, Mr. King?), Neal Broten (there are others better than this ex-Olympian)? And Dino Ciccarelli: only because he scored 50 a year ago? And Jari Kurri, one of Wayne-what's-his-name's linemate buddies? Are these All-Stars or merely high point scorers or past starts being chosen the best as a matter of habit? Yes, habit — once an All-Star, always an All-Star. Or since you're one of the highest scoring blueliners with limited defensive skills, does this make you a real All-Star? Or simply an efficient point producer? One of the best, or one of the rest?

Ukrainian-wise, several loud complaints, folks. Why no Lysiak, Smyl,

Maruk or Ogrodnick? The Chicago Black Hawks are the second biggest surprise in the NHL this season; Denis Savard got picked as a centerman. Does that mean no Lysiak? That's right, he didn't get to go! Under-rated league-wise, good stats, excellent respect around the circuit. No luck this year. If no luck this year, maybe no luck any year!

The Vancouver Canucks were represented by goalie Richard Brodeur. Why? Minnesota's Gilles Meloche has better figures in goal. Mr. Canuck is Ukrainian captain Stan Smyl, sporting his best-ever scoring stats while still playing fantabulous two-way hockey on right wing. If you pick a Canuck All-Star, it's Stan Smyl! Not Brodeur, McCarthy, Hlinka, Gradin or Rota! Yes sir, Smyl!

In Washington, the Redskins won the Super Bowl, and the Capitals, based on their unbelievable success in 1982-83, are being touted as potential Stanley Cup champions. Let's pick an All-Star from the nation's capital — heck, at least one, even though they're the eighth best squad in the whole circuit and probably deserve at least two. So who

ends up being nominated from the wonderful Washingtonians? Defense-man Rod Langway, ex-Montrealer, suddenly one of the league's best backliners. Maybe he got the nod because he looks like Larry Robinson, another perennial All-Star (thank heaven he wasn't selected this year — a terrible one for Larry). Maybe not. Anyway, Mr. Capital is Ukrainian center-turned-winger Dennis Maruk. He's their top scorer since coming over from Minnesota years ago — he's their blood and guts, their top face-off man, their top gunner, a bravo performer who's given his all for many a year. Along come these ex-Canadiens this year, a big improvement, and who's the All-Star from the Caps? The wrong guy!

How's Detroit doing, you ask? There are two excellent quality hockey players among the many Red Wings. One is defenseman Reed Larson, the other is left-winger John Ogrodnick, Ukrainian. Which Red Wing is this year's All-Star? Why, defenseman Willie Huber, of course. Ogrodnick is the team's top scorer, most dangerous threat and most asked about player in potential deals with the Motor City hockey franchise. Larson is having a good (not great) season with, for him, average scoring figures. Huber? Probably fourth-best performer (after Danny Gare) among a sorry lot of Detroit pucksters. John Ogrodnick deserved being the Red Wing All-Star taking the ice at Nassau Coliseum on Long Island. John Ogrodnick instead had the privilege of watching this game on cable television in the private confines of his own living room somewhere in Michigan. He surely deserved a whole lot better. Several of our Ukrainian hockey stars did.

Great Gretzky outshines stars

On a night made for stars, hockey's greatest star sparkled the brightest — not with a blinding glare, but with an ever-present sparkle.

Ukrainian-blooded Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers turned the 35th NHL All-Star game into a personal cup of oil with four goals, all in the third period. That was more than enough to give the Campbell Conference a 9-3 victory over the Wales Conference.

He played on a line with two fellow Oilers, Mark Messier and Jari Kurri, and his victim was Philadelphia goalie Pelle Lindbergh. "I couldn't stop a beach ball," said Lindbergh. "He should share the car with me." Gretzky won a \$14,000 Chevrolet sports car for being the most valuable player in the game...

The four goals gave Gretzky an All-Star game record. "I guess I'd have to say it's right at the top of my thrills, at least right now," he said. "We (his line) were pressing early in the game, but then we were fortunate to get it going in the third period."

Winnipeg's Ukrainian defenseman, Dave Babych, was credited with a power-play goal when his left-point shot went wide of the goal, caromed off the back-boards and came back to the post at goalie Pete Peeters' right. Peeters ended up sweeping the puck into his own goal with his stick. Since Babych was the last attacker to touch the puck, the goal was his.

Home-towner Mike Bossy was quiet this night. No points for Mike, as most of the stars skated around in awe of the kid from Edmonton.

When asked for a closing comment

(Continued on page 15)

Ukrainian scoring leaders

(including games through February 17)

	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
M. Bossy, N.Y. Islanders	60	40	51	91	18
D. Maruk, Washington	59	28	36	64	50
B. Federko, St. Louis	55	17	44	61	18
J. Ogrodnick, Detroit	59	30	31	61	30
D. Hawerchuk, Winnipeg	57	30	30	60	23
D. Babych, Winnipeg	57	12	42	54	34
S. Smyl, Vancouver	51	25	27	52	79
T. Lysiak, Chicago	45	18	32	50	21
M. Krushelnyski, Boston	55	15	32	47	24
W. Poddubny, Toronto	48	21	19	40	63
M. Lukowich, Winnipeg	57	18	19	37	58
W. Babych, St. Louis	53	13	20	33	56
S. Bozek, Los Angeles	46	11	13	24	14
S. Andreychuk, Buffalo	26	9	9	18	6
D. Semenko, Edmonton	57	9	8	17	81
M. Kaszycki, Toronto	22	1	13	14	10
M. Zuke, St. Louis	27	4	9	13	4
C. Mokusak, Calgary	38	7	6	13	66
S. Ludzik, Chicago	47	1	10	11	22
E. Hospodar, Hartford	57	1	7	8	157
D. Mandich, Minnesota	48	3	3	6	121
G. Kluzak, Boston	46	1	2	3	72
M. Chorney, Pittsburgh	49	1	2	3	48
D. Bonar, Los Angeles	16	0	0	0	4
C. Malarchuk, Quebec	7	4-3-0	420	38	
G. Stefan, Detroit	31	5-15-8	1660	122	

Panorama of Ukrainian culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



The cultural events calendar is as crowded as it could possibly be. Today, at 2 p.m., there are lectures on Lviv at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. The **Lydia Krushelnytska Drama Studio** performs "Trojanovi Dity" at 3 p.m. at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 W. 27th St. A slide show on the Pochayiv monastery will be presented by **Dr. Ihor Fedoriw** of Allentown, Pa., at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, Fifth Avenue and 79th Street.

This Wednesday, March 2, three illustrious Ukrainian women in theater will be "introduced" to the public by Branch 83 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. They are **Salomea Krushelnytska** (1873-1952), an operatic soloist in Italy; **Kateryna Rubchakova** (1880-1919), an actress and singer who was equally proficient in Ukrainian and world repertoires, and **Maria Zankovetska** (1860-1934), an actress noted for dramatic roles as well as comedy who was also gifted with a beautiful soprano voice. Moderator for the bilingual evening, which will begin at 7, is **Irene Bechtold**. The speakers, illustrating their lectures with slides, include **Marta Danylyuk**, **Nadia Sawczuk** and **Katrina Czerwoniak**. The event, which is free, is being held in conjunction with New York City's tribute to women in history during the month of March, at the UNWLA center, second floor, 108 Second Ave.

Believe it...or not



Holly Palance

Holly Palance, the strikingly pretty daughter of actor **Jack Palance**, has joined the cast of ABC's "Ripley's Believe it or Not!" as supporting host and narrator. Miss Palance is seen on the show on Sunday evenings at 7 on various segments of the show, which is hosted by Mr. Palance. The actress, who appeared in a supporting role in the Broadway show "Romantic Comedy" two years ago, is presently involved in television and film work. She appears as the character Miss Carmichael in two episodes of ABC's series, "The Thorn Birds," coming soon, and will be seen with Gene Hackman and Nick Nolte in the upcoming movie "Under Fire."

Broadway ballyhoo

"My goodness, you people are all over the place," commented Richard Dahl of the public relations firm of

Jeffrey Richards Associates when I called him a few days ago for information about **George de la Pena's** role in the Rodgers and Hart musical comedy "On Your Toes." Mr. Dahl has received frequent queries from me about the proposed Broadway vehicle for Jack Palance, "Now You See It," and knows of Mr. Palance's Ukrainian ancestry. Now he is also aware that there is a dancer of Ukrainian parentage among the stars of "On Your Toes," which begins previews on March 1 and will open March 6 at the Virginia Theatre, 245 W. 52nd St.

Folk singer **Melanie** now touring in Europe in the company of her husband **Peter Shechekeryk** and their three youngsters, is due to hit Broadway in April. That's the word from Mr. Shechekeryk's mother, whom I met last Sunday en route to "Zaporozhets za Dunayem."

Around town

Michael Kaminski enjoyed a very large audience, close to a full house, when he gave an organ recital at St. Patrick's Cathedral on February 13, the day that New Yorkers ventured out of their homes after the blizzard of 1983. Playing on the cathedral's Kilgen organ in the rear gallery, he performed Louis Vierne's 35-minute work, *Symphony II*, a composition he describes as "a very strange work — Vierne gave it lush harmonies, rich tonality, but paid close attention to form and direction." Mr. Kaminski, the organist at St. Rose of Lima Church, 259 Parkville Ave., in Brooklyn, is working toward his master's degree at the Juilliard School of Music. He will give recitals on March 20 at 4 p.m. at Brooklyn's St. James Cathedral, 250 Cathedral Place, on April 17 at 7 p.m. at St. Rose of Lima Church, and on April 24 at 4 p.m. at the First United Methodist Church, 1 E. Broad St., Westfield, N.J.

Last call today for a look at: **Natalia Pohrebinska's** collection of Early American folk art and accessories, at the Mayana Gallery, 21 E. Seventh St., and the season's final performance of **John Taras's** exotic "Firebird" ballet by the Dance Theater of Harlem at the City Center.

The Weintraub Gallery, 929 Madison Ave., showing **Alexander Archipenko's** sculpture "Seated Black" until the end of the month. (879-1195)

The **Dumka Chorus** is preparing for concerts in New York and Philadelphia on April 16 and 17, respectively, together with the **Prometheus Choir** of Philadelphia, to raise funds for a memorial to be placed on the grave of their former director, **John Zadorozny**, who died in 1975. Mr. Zadorozny conducted both choirs as well as the Ukrainian Bandurist Capella of Detroit, which is making a contribution to the memorial fund.

Andre Previn, music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony and guest conductor of all the major companies in the world, recently listened to Gary Graffman's star pupil, **Lydia Artyimiv**. After the audition, Mr. Previn raved: "That girl is fabulous! What a technique! Even on that terrible piano. There isn't anything she can't play. Fantastic!" He booked Miss Artyimiv to play with the Pittsburgh three seasons later. The incident was recounted in the January 19 issue of *New Yorker*, in a profile on Previn written by Helen Drees Rutten-cutter.

Out of town



Lubo Hutsaliuk

New York artist **Lubo Hutsaliuk**, whose drawings were shown in a three-man show at the Ukrainian Artists Association gallery earlier this month, will be in Washington on March 5 for the opening of an exhibit of his small paintings and miniatures. He will be showing miniatures for the first time in 15 years. The exhibit, sponsored by Branch 78 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, will be held in the hall of Holy Family Church, 4250 Harewood Road. Hours on March 5 are 7-9:30 p.m. and on March 6, 1-3 p.m.

Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders made a personal appearance with teammate Bryan Trottier at a four-day hockey clinic and showdown for young players, held at the Smith Haven Shopping Mall on Long Island in January. As 4,000 spectators watched, Bossy and Trottier awarded prizes, offered demonstrations of their style, and autographed hockey sticks. The event was sponsored by P.A.L. Hockey and the Amateur Hockey Association.

Appearing at an all-star dinner at Nassau Coliseum on February 7, held to raise money for the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, Edmonton Oilers' **Wayne Gretzky** gave a kiss on stage to Anne Murray, the Canadian country singer who has become an international middle-of-the-road entertainer. Miss Murray, who rearranges her social schedule to watch Wayne Gretzky in Oilers' games on television, chatted with Gretzky and his date backstage after the concert.

Canadian-born skating champion **Mark Hominuke**, who makes his home in New York City and teaches at the Skyrink, is performing with John Curry's "Symphony on Ice" in Denver. With him in the show are his sister, **Janet Hominuke**, a champion skater

who is studying for her M.A. in education at Harvard, and **Shelley Winters**, daughter of Ann Wanechko and Garnet Winters of Thorold, Ont. Last December, the three skaters took part in the International Professional Ice Skating Championships held at Madison Square Garden. In March, they will begin a tour of cities around the world for Pro Skate, a competitive professional ice-skating circuit.

The culinary corner

Restaurant critic Mimi Sheraton, who writes a widely read column in *The New York Times*, has included one Ukrainian restaurant in her new "Guide to New York Restaurants," published in New York by Times Books (a division of Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company) and simultaneously in Toronto by Fitzhenry & Whiteside (\$9.95). Touted as the most complete, detailed and up-to-date New York restaurant guide, the soft-cover, 512-page volume lists 350 of the Big Apple's most interesting restaurants. **The Ukrainian Restaurant**, 140 Second Ave. (between Eighth and Ninth Streets, 533-6765), rated as fair, has been included because of its East Village location and very low prices. Writes Miss Sheraton: "Considering the lack of options in this neighborhood, its proximity to many Off-Off Broadway theaters and the fact that it is possible to have a substantial and acceptable main course inexpensively, the Ukrainian (Restaurant) is worth noting." She describes the atmosphere as "simple and somewhat drab" and the service "often slow and unprofessional but well-meaning," but notes that the crowd is convivial. Miss Sheraton recommends the following dishes (the spelling is hers): jellied pigs' feet, pickled herring, borscht, chicken soup with noodles, pierogi filled with meat, cheese or cabbage, bigos, kielbasa with sauerkraut, kasha with beef, veal outlet, breaded pork chop and cheese blintzes. I find no fault with Miss Sheraton's observations, but I must question the inclusion of **The Ukrainian Restaurant** in the Russian category in the index, together with the Russian Tea Room and the Tovarisch Restaurant. Miss Sheraton, who is of East European Jewish ancestry, must certainly be aware that Ukrainian and Russian are not synonyms and that a Ukrainian restaurant does not belong in the Russian listing.

I can only conclude that the error was made by the editors. As for the references to "borscht," "pierogi" and "kielbasa," Miss Sheraton has copied the spelling given in the menu of **The Ukrainian Restaurant**, whose management seems to believe that the public will not recognize these dishes under the Ukrainian names of borscht, varenyky and kovbasa.

Step-by-step directions in preparing easy Chicken Kiev are presented in a page of photos and captions in the February 15 issue of *Family Circle* magazine. Noting that a gourmet dish like elegant Chicken Kiev can make "a perfect low-cost, fuss-free company meal," *Family Circle* shows how the dish can be prepared in five simple steps. To save time, steps 1 to 4 can be done one day and step 5 — deep-fat frying at 360 degrees for 5 minutes — can be accomplished at the last minute. According to *Family Circle*, three whole chicken breasts will make six servings at 83 cents each.

Our communities

Philadelphia educational center's drive

by Christine Perfecky

Last weekend marked the beginning of a massive campaign by the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Abington to pay off the remaining mortgage on its property.

The center which was bought from Abington Township in 1980 and is located at 700 Cedar Road, has become the focal point of the cultural life of thousands of Ukrainian Americans living in the Greater Philadelphia area. It now houses the headquarters of 18 educational, charitable and professional organizations.

Each week youngsters ranging in age from 3 to 18 years attend the various classes provided by the different schools located at the center. These range from nursery school activities and language, dance, art and music classes to a 12-year all comprehensive Ukrainian Saturday School.

The center, nevertheless, is not limited to activities for Ukrainian Americans only. Each year festivals, art shows, bazaars and cultural programs are held for the entire Abington community. Ukrainian folk art exhibits have been organized in the various libraries of Montgomery County to acquaint everyone with the work of the center.

In its intensive drive to collect enough funds to liquidate the existing mortgage

and to continue its work, the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is sponsoring a Share Purchase Plan. As an incentive, prizes will be awarded to holders of lucky shares. Each \$50 ticket, which is a tax-deductible contribution, has 10 chances to win one of more prizes, which include two automobiles, a mink coat, cash prizes of \$1,000 each, a vacation trip for two and other prizes.

In its initial drive, which lasted from Friday evening, February 4, to Sunday afternoon, February 6, more than 1,000 tickets were sold. This fund-raising drive will last till May 15, when drawings of the 10 weekly prizes will commence. The prize drawings will culminate in a one-week carnival in June which will be open to the general public.

Although the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center seems to benefit Philadelphia Ukrainians only, it is a cause worthy of the support of Ukrainian Americans living everywhere. One of the main purposes of this institution is to give our youth a place of their own — a place where they can meet others of Ukrainian descent, talk, learn and enjoy themselves. A share in the center is a share in the future of our nation.

For further information please call (215) 355-8619 or (609) 829-3597 or write to 2568 Starr Road, Pennsauken, N.J. 08109.

Ukrainians and fountain of youth

by Alex Poszewanyk

In my efforts to regain my youth, I did not go see a surgeon. In such matters I do not trust surgeons, since I could, by mistake, end up with a horse's gland in me, as happened to the unfortunate hero of Ostap Vyshnia's story. Besides, I can horse around quite well without any transplanted glands.

For my rejuvenation I decided to visit the true Fountain of Youth, the one, according, to Indian legends, that Ponce de Leon sought in the 16th century. He never found it, and died in his old age, shot by an Indian's arrow.

As soon as I reached the Fountain of Youth in Warm Mineral Springs, Fla., I immediately drank a few glasses of its "magic" mineral waters. Then I threw myself into the fountain, hoping to shed at least 10 years, but not more than 25.

After swimming in the fountain for a short time, I ran to a mirror to check my appearance. What a shock! I was still the same! I still had the same receding hairline, the same gray hair, the same wrinkles, the same potbelly! Back I went into the fountain. All that day I swam in the waters, twice I plastered myself up to my ears with "rejuvenating mud" — but nothing seemed to work. At the end of the day in this place, I was no different, no younger — only a day older, and with a lighter wallet and sand in my shoes.

On my way out, when passing the sign proclaiming this as the "True Original Fountain of Youth," I remembered an old and wise Ukrainian song, which says: "...And youth will not return, never will it come back."

The next day I returned to Warm Mineral Springs. This spring emerges into a small lake, 100 to 125 meters in diameter, with an outflowing stream. The outer 100 meters of the pond are shallow. In its center is a deep spring, supposedly many hundreds of meters in depth, with underwater caverns.

At first the smell of sulfur irritates the nose (our children called it "the rotten egg place"), but one becomes accustomed

to the odor. The water is warm, about 80°F, not 87°F as advertised, but still much warmer than the waters of the ocean.

There is a feeling here of being in a different country. All around us we heard people speaking various Slavic languages: Polish and mostly Ukrainian — in all its dialects. Only some youngsters spoke English, and a few oldsters spoke broken, heavily accented English.

Not far from this Fountain of Youth is St. Andrew's Ukrainian Center. Road signs direct the traveler to St. Andrew's Ukrainian Church. Church services are celebrated alternately by Catholic and Orthodox priests.

Inside the church there are portraits of Church hierarchs; paintings of Metropolitan Mstyslav and Patriarch Joseph Slipyj hang side-by-side, a great example of ecumenism and togetherness. When necessary, a partition is erected before the altar, and the church is transformed into a roomy community hall.

The Ukrainian community of North Port-Warm Mineral Springs includes some 50 resident families, as well as many winter residents, vacationers and temporary residents. On Sundays the church is filled with some 200 to 250 worshippers, so sometimes they all do not even fit in the church.

Recently, this community applied to the federal government for permission to organize a credit union. Also, some influential people, and others, have proposed to purchase a resort so that a condominium for the elderly can be built here, with the help of Ukrainian fraternal, financial and community organizations.

In a short week in and around Warm Mineral Springs I met several acquaintances from all corners of the United States and Canada. Some come here for short vacations, others spend the winter here, and others, pensioners, live here permanently, not necessarily for rejuvenation. But they say that far away from the harsh northern winters, they may live a little longer.

AHRU representatives confer with N.J., N.Y. congressmen

NEWARK, N.J. — While in Washington to attend a briefing on the Madrid Conference on February 1, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine met with several congressmen.

The delegation included Maria Demtchuk, recording secretary, Tania Lysynecky, member, Dan Marchishin, director of public relations, and Ihor Olshaniwsky, coordinator.

The group met first with New Jersey Rep. Christopher Smith (from the Trenton area), who was recently chosen to serve on the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He promised the AHRU delegation to continue working vigorously in the field of human rights in his new post and to defend Ukrainian political prisoners as in the past.

He stated that he will work assiduously with New Jersey Rep. Matthew Rinaldo on the case of Ivan Svitlychny, the Ukrainian writer, poet and former prisoner of conscience who was recently released from exile and is now in Kiev. The two congressmen will ask President Ronald Reagan for assistance in having Mr. Svitlychny come to the United States for medical and rehabilitative care.

The next congressman visited was Rep. Bernard Dwyer, also of New Jersey. Together with Rep. Smith, Rep. Dwyer was instrumental in the successful passage in 1982 of House Concurrent Resolution 205 which resulted in the presidential proclamation of a day in honor of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. The proclamation was mentioned by Sen. Robert Dole and Ambassador Max Kampelman during the fall session of the Madrid Review Conference. The members of AHRU expressed their thanks and that of the entire Ukrainian community in the United States for Mr. Dwyer's great

accomplishment. It was the AHRU that pushed for the passage of the resolution and the issuance of a presidential proclamation.

Nadia Yurkiw, a representative of AHRU in the Long Island area, was instrumental in arranging an appointment for the AHRU group with Rep. Ray McGrath of New York with whom she has been working on various issues for the past several years. Through her intervention, Rep. McGrath has adopted Ukrainian political prisoner Oleksiy Murzhenko and has been writing in his defense to the Soviet authorities. Rep. McGrath expressed support for various human-rights actions and promised to adopt additional Ukrainian political prisoners in the future.

Fulfilling an appointment with Rep. Rinaldo, the AHRU group planned continued actions in behalf of Mr. Svitlychny with members of the congressman's staff. AHRU proposed to underwrite the costs of seeking ways to help Mr. Svitlychny reach the United States for medical purposes.

In addition, the AHRU group met with Andrew Fedynsky, legislative assistant to Rep. Mary Rose O'Carroll from Ohio. Mr. Fedynsky is a well-known human-rights activist, an author of numerous articles on human-rights subjects and a political analyst of conditions in Eastern Europe.

Late in the afternoon the AHRU members attended the Madrid briefing (see The Weekly, February 6) in the Rayburn Building where they met other Ukrainians and human-rights activists. After the Madrid briefing, Misses Demtchuk and Lysynecky attended the Afghan reception in Washington, where they mingled and met with human-rights representatives from several areas.

Illinois representative marks Solidarity Day

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Illinois House of Representatives adopted House Resolution No. 7 introduced by Rep. Myron J. Kulas (D-10th District Chicago) in recognition of January 12th as a Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

The resolution stressed the fact that the Soviet Union has failed to live up to its pledges on the Helsinki Accords and urges the U.S. State Department to take measures to put pressure upon the Soviet Union to comply with the Helsinki Accords and to stop its persecution of Ukrainian dissidents and the confinement of Ukrainian political prisoners in psychiatric hospitals.

The resolution was forwarded to Secretary of State George P. Shultz and

to all members of the Illinois congressional delegation.

During the debate on the resolution there were some members who felt that the state should not meddle in matters of foreign policy and leave this to the federal government. In his closing statement, Rep. Kulas stated: "It is our duty as state legislators to let the federal government know where we stand on certain issues be they foreign or domestic. With the passage of this resolution we are sending a message to the secretary of state that we feel that they have not done enough in the matter of Ukrainian political prisoners and we urge them to put more pressure on the Soviet Union." The resolution was passed almost unanimously.

Eastern Europe featured in photo book

WINNIPEG — A collection of photographs of Eastern Europe by award-winning Canadian filmmaker John Paskievich, most taken some two years ago, will be released shortly in book form, reported the Winnipeg Free Press.

Sixty-eight of the photographs, all in black and white, went on display at the Winnipeg Art Gallery on February 3.

Mr. Paskievich, whose film about a Ukrainian grocer in the North End of Winnipeg was the only Canadian nomination at the 1982 Cannes Film Festival, traveled through Poland, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on a Canada Council grant.

Born in Austria in 1947 of Ukrainian parentage, Mr. Paskievich chose the Slavic countries of Eastern Europe partly to seek his roots and partly "to see what all the kerfuffle was about."

Most of the photographs in the show are of ordinary people, peasants workers, children. One photograph of a war monument shows two soldiers on a horse jutting out at a ludicrous angle over a path. Below it trots a small, humble peasant woman bent by the weight of a sack she is carrying.

Wrote the Winnipeg Sun of the photograph: "Paskievich deflates the propaganda of the monument with the simple everyday reality of the peasant woman's existence."

National committee...

(Continued from page 1)

Prof. Stercho informed participants of the meeting that after the release of news about the establishment of the national committee, other Ukrainian organizations expressed interest in joining the committee. The following new members were incorporated into the committee: Lidia Burachynsky, (honorary president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America), Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, (honorary president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross), Dr. Roman Huhlewysh, (Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union in New York), Prof. Augustine Shtefan, (former president of Carpathian Ukraine), Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, (director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute), Prof. Yuriy Starosolsky, ("Nachalny Plastun"), Dr. Mary Beck and writer Vasyl Barka.

The acting presidium also elected two new vice presidents, Natalia Danylenko of the UNWLA and Eustachia Hoydysh of Plast. New members of the presidium include: Dr. Stephen Woroch, Prof. Michael Pap, Prof. Ivan Korowczyk, Bohdan Hasiuk, (Zarevo Ukrainian Academic Society), Ivan Skoczylas, Dr. Wasyl Weresh, Sydir Nowakivsky (Brotherhood of Carpathian Sich Veterans), Osyp Holynsky (Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army), Prof. Ivan Samiylenko (Ukrainian National State Association), Dmytro Tkachuk, (World Hutsul Federation), John Hamulak, (Ukrainian Engineers' Society), William Bahrey, (Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine), Ulana Mazurkevich, (Ukrainian Human Rights Committee), Dr. Petro Kluk, (Supporters of the Ukrainian National Republic), Dr. Katherine Kochno and Petro Tarnawsky, (UNA District Committee of Philadelphia).

Reports on the progress of plans were given by the chairmen of various committees: Dr. Stephen Procyk, public relations, and Yuriy Powstenko, program. Both chairmen are from Washington.

Dr. Procyk reported that he has had the full cooperation of qualified individuals and that special interest has been expressed by the younger Ukrainians. In order to coordinate and systematically plan the events, an information office will be established and headed by Natalie Sluzar.

Support lacking...

(Continued from page 6)

tion, isolation and pressures, but a steady movement toward interaction on a plane of understanding of what we did in the past and how we can improve our performance in the future.

It would be a gross oversimplification to say that the Ukrainian isolationism is due to disappointments with our neighbors in the mother country which produced a strong sense of self-reliance. But no one can deny that we have many problems to resolve as they pertain to the future of Ukraine and progress of our people abroad. A movement toward closer cooperation with other Slavic groups within the bounds of an open organization such as SANA can produce only positive results.

One hopes that your readers will take it upon themselves to learn more about SANA, its work and projected goals. It was organized in Baltimore a few years ago by the Rev. Ivan Dornic, and is now headed by a Ukrainian, Stephen Barabash.

S. Kosanowski
SANA member
Pond Eddy, N.Y.

Also, subcommittees are trying to arrange September hearings in the U.S. Congress about the artificial Great Famine, with eyewitnesses testifying about its horrors. A meeting and reception with U.S. congressmen is scheduled to follow the hearings. The committee is also interested in planning a memorial service to be attended by U.S. government officials and diplomats in Washington.

On the international forum, the committee is trying to establish relations with the Freedom Federation, which includes members of various nationalities whose people also fell victim to the Communist Russian regime. All of these plans, of course, will need substantial funding.

Mr. Powstenko reported on the plans for the Washington manifestation and commemorative concert. He said that the events will have a national and international flavor, much along the lines of the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington 20 years ago.

The manifestations will commence with an ecumenical moleben and continue with a procession to the Soviet Embassy and an evening concert at the 2,700-seat Kennedy Center.

The committee estimates that costs of the commemoration of the famine will run approximately \$100,000. Some funds will be obtained by selling tickets to the concert. The financial commission must seek donations from the Ukrainian community for this event.

Dr. Stercho emphasized the national character of the committee as reflected in the process of the committee's founding. He said this process had begun five years ago when Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., on the wishes and initiative of the Democratic Organization of Ukrainians Formerly Persecuted by the Soviet Regime, called a meeting and established a preparatory committee to plan a commemorative program for the anniversary of the famine in Ukraine. This year the metropolitan called another meeting, on the suggestion of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA. The result is the national committee formed in late January, which serves as an ad hoc committee with the goal of reminding and informing both the Ukrainian and American communities about the Soviet-perpetrated genocide of the

Ukrainian people in 1932-33. The character of the committee is similar to that of the committee established 20 years ago for the Shevchenko monument project.

The Saturday meeting lasted three and one-half hours.

Toward the closing, Dr. Stercho read the letter sent to UCCA vice president Ignatius Bilynsky, proposing UCCA cooperation with the national committee. Dr. Stercho also read the negative response he received from Mr. Bilynsky. He mentioned that the "doors are wide open" for anyone who wishes to join in the planning of commemorations of the famine. The committee decided that its meetings will be held the last Saturday of every month; committee chairmen were asked to submit written progress reports every two weeks.

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U.S. Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 7)

coordinate their actions and thus avoid duplication of efforts and extend the actions initiated by one group. Since the UCCA has a similar function and publishes The Ukrainian Quarterly, the cooperation and coordination of these activities with other groups would be the most natural thing to do.

Research and cultural activities are conducted by individuals and special institutions such as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, The Ukrainian Museum, the Ukrainian Institute of America, as well as associations of writers, artists, literary clubs, etc. All are financially supported by the Ukrainian community. The UCCA does not need to compete with these institutions and pretend to conduct its own research or sponsor cultural activities.

Such decentralization of our tasks would free the UCCA to direct all attention to political activities, i.e. trying to help the Ukrainian cause through American institutions. We should have had a Ukrainian lobby in Washington long ago, and the Ukrainian National Fund should have been used mainly for this purpose.

The most difficult task is to create a united representation of the Ukrainian community, since here we have to deal with the individual and group ambitions and with rivalries among political groups.

In the opinion of this writer, the UCCA became a very cumbersome body. Among the members of the UCCA are, not only the most influential central organizations, but many of their local branches, clubs, regional groups, choirs, national homes (bars), etc. Furthermore, in the course of over 40 years, the composition of the UCCA has changed. As long as the rotational system existed, at least two executive vice presidents and the president of the UCCA were persons well-acquainted with America and with some political connections.

After the 13th Congress abolished the rotational system in order to introduce and secure the dominance of one party (which, by the way, was displaced from Ukraine and transplanted onto American soil) the UCCA was no longer representative of all generations of Ukrainian Americans, but only of the new immigrants and then, only of one group from this immigration. Although legally all are American citizens, their mentality is still dominated by inter-civic squabbles, by habits of lengthy discussions about principles and ideologies, and by the inability to work cooperatively and efficiently.

The UCCA should not only be freed from the task of supporting education, culture and scholarship, but it should also limit its membership to those civic organizations that conduct political activities aimed at helping the Ukrainian people in their struggle through intervention with U.S. authorities and through dissemination of factual information about Ukraine. These organizations created primarily to meet the special needs of their members do not need to be in the

UCCA. Instead, those groups created by young Ukrainians in the form of various committees, such as those for national and human rights in Ukraine or for the defense of political prisoners, the Media Action Coalition, professional societies, and similar organizations should join the UCCA and become the moving force behind its activities. Such a UCCA should concentrate all its efforts in Washington, maintain a Ukrainian information bureau, organize a Ukrainian Quarterly and publish The Ukrainian Quarterly.

If the UCCA was to limit its programs and membership, then a conference of the presidents of the most influential and prestigious Ukrainian organizations and institutions could become the representative spokesman for the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian people. Such a representation should include the heads of Ukrainian Churches, fraternal organizations, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the UCCA, one representative of the youth organizations, of the veterans, of professional associations. It is essential that the group be limited in size. The most important thing is that such a representation be composed of, not the leaders of old Ukrainian political parties, but of people who occupy important positions in the Ukrainian American community, who have the respect of both Ukrainians and Americans. Such a conference would have the authority to bring to the attention of the U.S. government the concerns and problems of the Ukrainian community in the United States and of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine.

In order that such a pluralistic, decentralized Ukrainian organization could exist and function, Ukrainians would have to develop a sense of mutual trust, i.e. the conviction that everyone — with a few exceptions — is honest, decent and motivated only by dedication to helping the common Ukrainian cause. Such mutual trust is a sign of political maturity. On the other hand, the opportunity to work together in various fields — educational, cultural, humanitarian, public relations — would help to create an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding that would lead to mutual trust.

Everyone should be aware of the important changes presently taking place in the Ukrainian American community. Persons who came here as infants, or who were born here after the arrival of their parents in the early 1950s are now adults. They were raised by patriotic parents, their moral and patriotic spirit was reinforced in youth organizations, many of them have college degrees and are climbing the ladder of success in American society.

On the North American continent there are two scholarly journals dedicated to the disciplines related to Ukraine: two published in English (Harvard Ukrainian Studies and the journal of Ukrainian Studies in Canada) and one in Ukrainian (Ukrayinskyi Istoryk). In these journals we find several dozen names of young Ukrainian scholars. Judging by the level of their

professional sophistication, the depth of their analyses, their intellectual courage, one can look optimistically toward the future of Ukrainian disciplines in the free world.

Many young Ukrainians occupy high positions in American economic institutions, industrial corporations, banks etc. Considerable numbers of Ukrainians are entering into the field of American politics. They take part in election campaigns, and when their candidates win they are appointed to influential political positions. In addition, there are many young professionals who work in federal or state services. In the federal government today there quite a few highly placed Ukrainian Americans.

These middle-aged and younger Ukrainian Americans would like to do something useful and positive for the Ukrainian cause. They are searching for new forms of their involvement. Some became active in committees created for the defense of Moroz, the defense of political prisoners, or for national and human rights in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League, the Media Action Coalition. One successful group, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, has a few hundred members in various cities. Young professionals are working toward creating their own association in the United States, similar to the one in Canada. The Ukrainian Institute of America quite successfully attracts those Ukrainians who have lost contact with the Ukrainian community.

All this burgeoning community life, all these new attempts to become involved with Ukrainian concerns, take place outside the UCCA. It looks as if the UCCA will be left behind as an antiquated and noisy structure out of touch with this new force which is trying more and more to assert itself.

The proposed pluralistic decentralized approach to our objectives would permit our young people to become active in Ukrainian community life on their own terms. It provides for them the opportunity to work with those who are active in the field of education, or information, or humanitarian activities without fear of becoming entangled in sterile Ukrainian politicking.

The older generation has a unique responsibility as a generation of political immigrants. It should initiate and conduct dialogue with Jews, Poles, Carpatho-Rusyns and others in order to help reduce the tensions and conflicts between Ukrainians and their neighbors and pave the way for cooperation. The younger Ukrainian generation born and/or raised here should have a free hand to initiate its own involvement for the good of the Ukrainian cause in activities geared toward contacts with U.S. officials. In the opinion of this writer, such a decentralization of objectives and division of responsibilities along generational lines would lead to a more rational and efficient utilization of our resources as a group and of the individual talents of anyone who wants to contribute to the Ukrainian common cause.

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The hopak...

(Continued from page 5)

mance of the "Hopak" was later re-issued on the mono Scraphim label (60008) which may still be purchased if you're lucky.



Modest Mussorgsky as painted by Repin.

by libraries (always try your library if you are searching for difficult-to-get printings or recordings) is a 1952 version by Vladimir Rosing, tenor, with Myers Foggin at the piano, released on a mono Decca label (DL-9577). The Christoff and Rosing recordings are in the original Russian, but Ukrainian versions of this work also pop up from time to time.

English-language recording

Once famous American baritone, Nelson Eddy, recorded an additional English version (neither the Chapman nor the Agate English translations cited above coincide with this one). Eddy is accompanied by an orchestra which remains uncredited. This was released on an old 78 rpm Columbia (C-17366D) probably in the 1940s. Later this recording was re-issued on 45 rpm Columbia (COL 7-1295) and on a 45 rpm Columbia album (COL A-1576) — both long out of print since the 1950s.

For all of Eddy's vocal gifts, one may forget he was an immensely successful film star in Hollywood musicals in the 1930s starring at MGM studios with Jeanette MacDonald.

A masterpiece



Nelson Eddy

writing hopaks. Into his popular comic opera "Sorochyntsi Fair" (left unfinished at Mussorgsky's death, but subsequently completed by other composers) he inserted another hopak into the finale. This turned out to be a masterpiece re-made over the years into many instrumental versions for concert performance by miscellaneous composers inspired by the initial Mussorgsky genius.

For base material Mussorgsky used the Ukrainian folk tune "Na berezku u stavka" (On the Lake's Bank) and his original version is for chorus and orchestra. This version has been recorded by the chorus and orchestra of the Moscow Radio as conducted by Yuri Aronovich. The recording is on stereo Melodiya/Angel (SRBL-4117).

What inspired Mussorgsky to keep writing hopaks? Well, perhaps a certain dedication. The hopak was danced by the Zaporozhian Kozaks and artist Ilya Repin, who was of Ukrainian stock, dedicated a painting titled "Hopak at the Zaporozhian Sich" to Mussorgsky, who incidentally, drew on many Ukrainian subjects, including the Zaporozhian military brotherhood.

This Mussorgsky hopak is often performed in concert by symphony orchestra alone. A good recording to check out is by the Philadelphia Orchestra as mastered by Eugene Ormandy on mono or stereo Columbia (ML-6358, stereo MS-6958).

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March 1932

(Continued from page 7)

families. One group of peasants collected its horse-drawn wagons, loaded them with water barrels and approached the Dnister River under the pretext of wanting to draw water. As soon as the wagons came to the middle of the river, the peasants drove at full speed to the Rumanian side. The Communists immediately began shooting. Only one wagon made it across to safety. A newspaper in Bucharest revealed that members of peasant families had hidden inside the water barrels. The news report also said that several Communists who had refused to shoot innocent peasants were themselves shot by Soviet government authorities.

During the last week of March, on March 24, Svoboda once again received news that Ukrainians who tried to make their way to Rumania were shot.

From Moscow, Svoboda received news that the Soviet press was carrying reports denying that the Communists had ever killed any women who were trying to reach Rumania. The Soviet press said: "This is an absurd fabrication by enemies of the Soviet Union."

News from Moscow about the cost of food in Russia reached Svoboda on March 29. It was reported that one chicken egg, available only at restaurants, went for the equivalent of 40¢ (U.S.). In general the citizens of Moscow had not even seen a chicken egg since the beginning of January, and even if eggs did come in, it was doubtful that the people would be able to afford them, the paper said.

On March 30, 1932, Svoboda reported that a correspondent of The New York Times had traveled around the border of Bessarabia where the Dnister River flows. He also visited

various hospitals where Ukrainian peasants were recuperating from gunshot wounds inflicted upon them by the Communist soldiers. The correspondent, whose name Svoboda did not disclose, also visited survivors who did make it over to Bessarabia from the "Soviet paradise." The correspondent, who interviewed some of the survivors, wrote: "Everyone tells the same story, they had to flee because of the famine, which they experienced after the Bolsheviks ruined all the peasants' farms, trying to get them into collective farming. Those who guarded their individual farms were arrested and sent to Siberia."

Most of the cases the reporter encountered were identical. Each refugee knew of the danger he faced yet decided to flee because "it was better to die from the bullet of a Bolshevik than to live with the cold, the hunger and the fear that one day the secret police would cart you off to Siberia."

The correspondent talked to a Mykola Bukovan who had decided to escape with his family. He took a wagon loaded with barrels across the ice; inside were his wife and two sons, age 7 and 3. The Communists started shooting. He managed to jump off the wagon with the 3-year-old and make it across to safety, being shot only in his side. As he ran across the border to Rumania, he heard the screams and moans of his wife and 7-year-old son who lay wounded inside the barrels.

The Communists began to leave the corpses on the river as a warning to Ukrainians who may want to try escaping, the reporter said. A group of refugees who made it across to Rumania asked the League of Nations to stop these atrocities. The refugees brought over samples of the bread that Ukrainians live on: it was made of corn, a blend of straw and ergot

droppings. The ergot on rye when consumed, in some cases, caused gangrene.

So it was in Ukraine in March 1932.

Around the world, the sensational kidnapping of aviator Charles Lindbergh's son made headlines, and an extensive police search was on.

In Washington, the House of Representatives passed a resolution to distribute to the poor 40 million bushels of wheat obtained from the Federation of Farm Workers. Other resolutions called for distributing bread to the needy.

In the mining districts of Pennsylvania, including Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Pottsville and Shenandoah, 20,000 workers walked off their jobs. The strike protested the increased number of unemployed miners, as well as the internal politics of the United Mine Workers Union.

The League of Nations in March began discussing the conflict between Japan and China.

Eamon De Valera became head of the Irish Free State in March. He immediately abolished the oath of allegiance to England and refused to pay land annuities to Britain.

Fascists in Italy celebrated 13 years of rule, and Benito Mussolini told the people that the worst of the economic crisis was over.

Paul von Hindenburg received the most votes in Germany's elections for president, but because he did not win an absolute majority of votes, the elections were to be held once again on April 10.

From western Ukraine, news reached Svoboda that Plast members and other young Ukrainian activists continued to be arrested and brought to trial for nationalist behavior. Other news from Ukraine, from the Hutsul region, warned that a food shortage was evident there also, as many people went hungry.



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Ukrainian pro...

(Continued from page 8)

after all the interview and press hoopla subsided, Wayne Gretzky summarized his ultimate goal: "We want the Stanley Cup." Gee, wonder how good he'd be if he was 100 percent Ukrainian.

Babych-Hawerchuk duo leads Winnipeg Jets

When the Winnipeg Jets fingered David Babych in the 1980 entry draft, he was immediately heralded as The Franchise. If David Babych couldn't walk on water, he sure as heck would be capable of rowing the boat himself.

Then in 1981, general manager John Ferguson decreed that he and the coaching staff get down on their hands and knees and inform Him up above how truly thankful they were for what they were about to receive.

It was the second coming and the Jets wept with joy at the sight of Dale Hawerchuk in a Winnipeg sweater. Hawerchuk was the league's reward for being the worst team among all teams the season before.

If Babych was the franchise, Hawerchuk was the savior. Hawerchuk and Babych are key players for the Winnipeg Jets along with a few others, including a third key Ukrainian, Morris Lukowich, veteran sharp-shooting left winger

of the WHA and NHL Jets.

Ferguson reiterates the general opinions of most managers around the league when discussing the up and coming young Jet hopefuls — if raw talent is a factor, there's Hawerchuk and Babych. If dedication is a factor, there's Morris Lukowich.

A team is a group of players working together for a common purpose. It more than adequately describes the Winnipeg Jets' Ukrainian triumvirate.

UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: Ukrainians not protected in this year's annual NHL waiver draft: Buffalo — (F) M. Wichrowski; Chicago — (F) B. Yachimec; Detroit — (F) D. Polonich; Montreal — (F) D. Orleski; New Jersey — (F) M. Antonovich; Toronto — (F) M. Kaszycki...Interesting to observe two points from this list of six Ukrainian hockey stars: all happen to be forwards — none are defensemen or goalies; half of these six went on to see actual game action once this season began. Indeed, Antonovich is still up with his parent club, while Polonich and Kaszycki are back playing with their respective AHL affiliates...Washington's Dennis Maruk recently logged his 400th point in a Washington uniform...

COMING NEXT WEEK: Ukrainian minor hockey league update...up-to-the-minute and more informative than ever...right here on these pages.

Manor Junior College offers scholarships, financial aid grants

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Financial aid for college is still available despite bleak economic conditions and cut-backs throughout the country, announced Wendy A. Johnson, financial aid officer at Manor Junior College here.

Miss Johnson said that scholarships and grants are available at Manor College for the 1983-84 school year and that qualified students who are admitted to Manor must file a need analysis document such as the Pennsylvania State Grant/Federal Student Aid application or the financial aid form in order to begin the process of selection.

Priority deadline for the application is March 15. Scholarships available at Manor include:

- Basilian Scholarship for students with a minimum SAT score of 900 and a B high school average;
- Presidential Scholarship for students of Ukrainian parentage who possess a B high school average;
- Liberal Arts Scholarship for students who enroll in Manor's liberal arts programs who have a minimum SAT score of 800 and a B high school average;

- Service Scholarship for students who have an outstanding ability or talent such as in athletics;
- Residency Grant for students who reside in the college dormitory;
- Manor Grant for students granted a full acceptance who demonstrate financial need.

Last year, Miss Johnson said, 80 percent of Manor's students were awarded aid totaling almost half a million dollars through state, federal and institutional grant, scholarship, work or loan programs.

Miss Johnson said students and their parents should realize that there are many alternatives to financing a college education and that Manor's financial aid office will work with them to make college a reality.

For help or additional information on Manor or financial aid information, call Manor Junior College, office of Financial Aid, at (215) 884-2216, ext. 11.

Information about admission of Manor may be received by calling (215) 885-2360.

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UKRAINE 1983

Tour name:	Dep. date:	No. days:	Itinerary:	Air-line:	Price:
LVOVIANKA I	May 2	11	Prague/Lviv/Prague-Karlstein	SR	\$1,149.00
PYSANKA	May 2	16	Prague/Lviv/Chernivtsi-Kamianets	SR	\$1,349.00
			Podilsky/Kiev-Kaniv/Warsaw	SR	\$1,529.00 New York dep. Toronto dep.
BANDURA I	May 8	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,299.00
ZOZULIA I	June 16	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Ternopil/Lviv/Vienna	LH	\$1,699.00
VINOK	June 19	16	Prague/Lviv/Kiev-Kaniv/Chernihiv/Leningrad-Petrodvorets	KL	\$1,629.00
BANDURA II	June 26	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,569.00
KVITKA	July 3	16	Prague/Lviv/Yalta/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,579.00
PODLANKA I	July 13	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Prague-Karlstein	SR	\$1,449.00
BANDURA III	July 17	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,569.00
LASTIVKA	July 28	19	Prague/Lviv/Yalta/Kiev-Kaniv/Moscow/Leningrad-Petrodvorets	SK	\$1,749.00
ZOZULIA II	August 4	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Ternopil/Lviv/Vienna	LH	\$1,699.00
ROMASHKA	August 18	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Rivne/Luts'k/Lviv/Prague	SR	\$1,529.00
LVOVIANKA II	September 19	11	Prague/Lviv/Prague-Karlstein	SR	\$1,169.00
PODLANKA II	September 21	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Prague-Karlstein	SR	\$1,299.00

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Sunday, February 27

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences will continue its Lviv lecture series with the following program: a lecture by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, professor of history at Manhattanville College, titled "Lviv, from the Time and Space Perspective"; and a lecture and slide presentation by Titus Hewryk, architect and student of Ukrainian churches and historical monuments, on "The Architecture of the Lviv City Hall and The Old Town." The program will begin at 2 p.m. at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St.

NEW YORK: There will be a special sound and light presentation titled "Pilgrimage to Pochayiv" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, given by Dr. Ihor Fedoriw. The time of the presentation has been changed to 6:30 p.m. so as not to conflict with another Ukrainian function. The 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 Lydia Krushelnysky Drama Studio will present the premiere of "Trojanovi Dity," a legend about the founding of Kiev, today at 3 p.m. at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 W. 27th St. Tickets are available at Arka, Eko and at the door.

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.

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, but snowed out) tonight at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. All college

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

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.: The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will hold a fund-raising dance tonight from 8 p.m. to midnight at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish Hall, 74 Harris Ave. The theme of the dance will be "A Night in Ukraine," and it will feature the music of Alex and Dorko. Mrs. Donald Lipsky is in charge of refreshments and snacks. The ticket chairman is George Hreczuck (617) 883-4327. The public is invited to attend. Admission is \$7.50 in advance, \$10 at the door.

Proceeds will help defray the cost of participation in the two-week summer Folk Dance Workshop under the direction of Peter Marunczak at Soyuzivka. This will be the fourth consecutive year the ensemble has attended the workshop. The group's repertoire consists of many of Mr. Marunczak's arrangements.

Sunday, March 6

MUNSTER, Ind.: Local UNA branches have organized a screening of the NOW-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.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences is sponsoring a lecture by Ivan Myhul, professor of politics at Bishop's University, Quebec, titled "The Reinterpretation of Ukrainian History of the Revolution and the Period of Ukrainization (1917-33) under Shelest." The lecture will be at 2 p.m. in the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present a lecture by Dr. Bohdan Denysyk, deputy assistant secretary of commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce. The lecture, titled "U.S. Trade Policy toward Eastern Europe," will cover the general directions of East-West economic relations, covering the importance of technology transfer, harmonization of credits extended to the East Bloc and energy interrelationships. Suggested donation is \$5. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

NEW YORK: The New York branch of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society will hold a special meeting to celebrate the 91st birthday of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and the 20th anniversary of his release from the Soviet Union. The meeting will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, and will feature the Rev. Roman Mircchuk, the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Choir and the Lidia Krushelnysky Drama Studio.

PARAMUS, N.J.: The Ukrainians of New Jersey together with other ethnic groups will participate in the celebration of the 300th anniversary

of Bergen County at the Bergen Community Museum. This ethnic festival day will include an exhibition of arts and crafts, programs by ethnic groups and a reception, starting at 1 p.m. Ukrainian pysanka decorating will be demonstrated by Eugenia Charchenko. Exhibits will continue through March 20. Ukrainian participation is coordinated by Dora Rak of the state's UCCA council. The Bergen Community Museum is located in the County Building in Paramus, corner of East Ridgewood and Fairview avenues. Free admission, convenient parking. For more information please call: (201) 763-2605.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir together with the Junior UOL chapter and Sunday school will sponsor their annual Taras Shevchenko commemorative program immediately following the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. Preceding the program will be a varenyky luncheon prepared by the members of the choir.

Sunday, March 6

CARTERET, N.J.: A Ukrainian Independence Day/Taras Shevchenko program will be held at the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center, 691 Roosevelt Ave., at 11 a.m. Sponsored by the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, the program includes a concert by the church choir under the direction of Marie Telepneff with a performance by the junior and senior Ukrainian dance groups under the direction of Katherine Hayduk. Also, Natalia

Honcharenko will present a bandura recital, and seminarians Victor Dzuba and Serge Kowalchuk of the St. Sophia Seminary, South Bound Brook, will present vocal selections with Victor Dzuba providing the piano accompaniment. A buffet will be served at the conclusion of the program.

Monday, March 7

EDMONTON: Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will speak on "The National Deviation in the Communist Party of Ukraine during the 1920s," at noon, 352C Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta.

ONGOING:

LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y.: The first exhibition in 10 years of the works of Zenowij Onyshkewych is being held at the Country Art Gallery, 198 Birch Hill Road, here on Long Island. The exhibit, which features paintings of scenes from Venice, The Val, Suisse and the Hudson River in winter, opened on Saturday, February 12, and runs through Wednesday, March 2. Gallery hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The telephone number of the gallery is (516) 676-6886.

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

Ukrainian Institute announces spring program

NEW YORK — A series of programs for young professionals, a special tribute to Prima Ballerina Valentina Pereyaslavac and a presentation and special exhibit on the Great Famine of 1933 in Ukraine are some of the highlights of the spring season at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The newly released calendar of events also lists a variety of concerts, scholarly lectures, art exhibits and continuing education courses that promise to make this the most exciting season to date, according to institute officials.

Slated events include: counseling sessions for the elderly on such topics as Medicare and Social Security benefits (first session — March 12); and a Ukrainian Composers Series concert featuring operatic excerpts performed by pianists Juliana Osinchuk and Thomas Hrynykiw, and singers Andriy Dobriansky and Ed Evanko (March 13).

Among other events are: a journalists' symposium on the perception of Ukraine and Ukrainians in U.S. news media (April 9); a retrospective of works by world-renowned Ukrainian-born expressionist painter Alexis Gritchenko (April 16); a lecture on the Great Famine of 1933 by Dr. James E. Mace, including an exhibit of photographs and other documents (April 23); an international doll exhibition, and the premiere of a play by Laryssa Lauret, who is best known as an actress in popular daytime TV dramas (May 14). The latter will be one of two presentations by the UNA-UIA Performing Artists Group.

For more information on these and other scheduled events, please contact the Ukrainian Institute of America at (212) 288-8660. A printed calendar of events is also available. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Seminar on ethnicity slated for summer

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Prof. Rudolph J. Vecoli, director of the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a seminar during the summer of 1983 on the topic "Ethnicity in 20th Century America."

The seminar will run from June 20 to August 12. Twelve participants will be chosen from the field of applicants who must be teachers in undergraduate or two-year colleges. Those selected will receive a stipend to cover travel and living expenses.

Members of the seminar will pursue independent research projects utilizing the abundant resources of the Immigration History Research Center. The focus of the center will be upon those American ethnic groups originating in the emigrations from eastern, central and southern Europe and the Near East.

For further information write to Prof. Vecoli at the Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114.