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RFE/RL denied press credentials at Olympics.

WASHINGTON — Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty was denied press accreditation for the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo on Tuesday, February 7.

The only reason given for the rejection, according to William Buell, vice president of U.S. operations for RFE/RL, was "that we broadcast in foreign languages and not to our own country." He called the reason a "foolish" and "groundless" one.

United Press International reported on February 5 that a senior member of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Vitaly Smirnov, said that the Soviet Union had protested the accreditation of RFE/RL reporters.

Mr. Buell told The Weekly on Thursday, February 8, that there was no formal Soviet protest as far as he knows, but that the Soviets did com-

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Rudenko, three others nominated for Nobel Peace Prize

by Oleh Zwadul

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe has nominated Ukrainian writer Mykola Rudenko and three other Soviet human-rights activists for the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Rudenko is a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Commission and was its first leader. He was sentenced on July 1, 1977, to seven years' labor camp plus five years' internal exile on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

In addition to Mr. Rudenko, the U.S. commission also nominated Yuri Orlov, Moscow Helsinki Group, computer specialist Anatoly Shcharansky and Viktoras Petkus of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group.

The commission, which is known as the Helsinki Commission, monitors compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords. It said in a letter to the Nobel Institute in Helsinki, Finland, that the four dissidents "have earned the special acknowledgement which only the Nobel Institute can bestow: the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize."

The Helsinki Commission in the past has nominated several leading Soviet and East European human-rights activists for the Nobel Peace Prize. Last year, one of the commission's nominees, Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, won the prize.

The letter to the Nobel Institute was signed by the congressional members of the commission, including Rep. Dante Fascell of Florida, who is the commission chairman and also chairs the prestigious House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The commission's letter said: "For us, the congressional members of the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, it is an honor to nominate Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Mykola Rudenko and Viktoras Petkus for the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize. By their leadership of the Moscow, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki Groups, these four men initiated the international citizens' Helsinki-human-rights movement."

"In their peaceful public advocacy of the human-rights principles of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Mykola Rudenko and Viktoras Petkus called on the Soviet government to observe its Helsinki human-rights commitments by-publicizing violations of political, national, civil, ethnic, economic and religious rights," the letter said.

The commission noted that the first group to monitor the Soviet Helsinki record was organized in Moscow on May 12, 1976, under Mr. Orlov's leadership. Mr. Shcharansky was a founding member. Similar groups were created later in Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia.

 Allied groups, too, were formed, such as the Christian Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers; the Catholic Committee for the Rights of Believers, the Adventist Rights Group and the Initiative Group for the Rights of Invalids, the letter noted.

It said: "Rather than heed this public call for respect for human rights, the Soviet government imposed an unacceptable price on participants in the

(Continued on page 5)

Rep. Biaggi salutes UNA for 90 years of service


The congressman said: "February 22, 1984, should be a day of pride and honor for the Ukrainian National Association. For 90 years the UNA has helped to provide a better life for those Ukrainians living in the United States and Canada."

The UNA has also "championed the cause of all Ukrainians, including those who have not seen the light of freedom and continue to live under the darkness of Communist domination," he said.

Rep. Biaggi's remarks appeared in the Congressional Record. The full text is reprinted below.

... Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to congratulate the Ukrainian National Association who will be celebrating their 90th anniversary on February 22, 1984.

The Ukrainian National Association is the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the United States and Canada. Over the past 90 years the UNA has been the foremost beneficent organization dedicated to the welfare of its members and the

(Continued on page 3)

Rudenko, Orlov scheduled to end camp terms and begin exile

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two leading human-rights activists, Mykola Rudenko and Yuri Orlov, were scheduled to complete their labor-camp terms last week and begin serving five-year exile sentences.

Mr. Rudenko, 63, who in 1976 co-founded the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and was its leader until his arrest in 1977, was due to complete a seven-year labor-camp term on February 5. He served his sentence in labor camp No. 38, part of the vast penal complex near the city of Perm.

In 1976, Mr. Rudenko joined nine other Ukrainian activists in forming a citizens' group to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, which were signed by 35 states including the Soviet Union. The following year, Mr. Orlov, 44, was scheduled to complete a five-year exile sentence in Perm.

(Continued on page 15)

Mykola Rudenko

Yuri Orlov
Wallenberg family sues USSR in attempt to find diplomat

WASHINGTON — The family of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Jews during World War II, filed a $39 million lawsuit against the Soviet Union on February 2, reported The New York Times.

The suit was filed in Federal District Court in New York by lobbyists for Mr. von Dardel, the half-brother of Mr. Wallenberg. The diplomat was arrested by Soviet troops that had moved into Hungary and was sent to a labor camp. He was subsequently released and returned to Sweden. In March 1957 Wallenberg killed himself, reportedly fearing that the Soviets were going to carry out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary.

The opposition sources said that Mr. Wallenberg either release Mr. Wallenberg or supply definitive proof that he is alive, and in either case pay $39 million in damages to the family.

The suit was filed under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in United States courts.

Rumanian Christian activist found dead

ROCKVILLE, Md. — A founding member of a Christian defense committee in Rumania who disappeared in December 1983 while hiding from the secret police was found dead in early December and in 1973 he became a member of the official underground quarterly, V Puti. His remains were then taken to his home in Timisoara. Friends with whom he was staying in Bucharest said that he went for a walk in early December and never returned. Mr. Bogdan what was alive and being held in a labor camp.

The suit was filed under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in United States courts.

Solidarity activist in critical condition

WARSAW — A jailed Solidarity activist is in critical condition after almost eight weeks on a hunger strike, reported Reuters on February 6.

The opposition sources said that Mr. Pulibicki, an artist, had said inquiries by U.S. officials have been exhausted. "We believe every man, woman and child on this earth is born with God-given rights that are theirs by virtue of their humanity."

Reagan: rights struggle is "responsibility"

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called the struggle for human rights a "sacred responsibility and a moral duty" of all freedom-loving people following a February 2 briefing with Richard Schifter, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

The briefing came four days before the commission is scheduled to convene its 40th session in Geneva. Among the issues expected to be raised at the sessions are the situations in Afghanistan, Poland, and Central America and the Soviet abuse of psychiatry.

Soviet poet seeks father's emigration

NEW YORK — Exiled Soviet poet Joseph Brodsky said here on February 6 that he had decided to renew his campaign to persuade Soviet authorities to grant an exit visa to his 80-year-old father, reported The New York Times.

Mr. Brodsky, who teaches at Columbia University, made public a letter by 23 Americans supporting his request for the visa. The signers included Saul Bellow, the Nobel Prize-winning novelist, William Styron, John Updike and Flora Lewis.

Rev. Sergei Zheludkov dies; was human-rights defender

MOSCOW — The Rev. Sergei Zheludkov, a Russian Orthodox priest whose defense of religious and cultural freedom made him a target of the Soviet Union, was buried February 2, reported The New York Times.

His friends said he died after surgery for intestinal cancer. Though a Church dissident, he was given the last rites in a corner chapel of the Patriarchal Cathedral of Christ the Savior.

The Rev. Zheludkov had been barred from performing pastoral duties since 1980 because of his opposition to an anti-religious campaign under Nikita Khrushchev. For a period he issued an underground quarterly, V Puti. His book, "Why I, Too, Am a Christian," was published in the West and circulated underground in the Soviet Union.

Although much of his work centered on the rights of believers and on pressing for changes within the officially sanctioned Russian Orthodox Church, the Rev. Zheludkov refused to take part in the human-rights movement.

He wrote an open letter in 1968 in support of two political prisoners, Yuri Ginzburg and Alexander Ginzburg, and in 1973 he became a member of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International.

In 1974, the Times said, he complained to Patriarch Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, that the Church's attacks on Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and in 1976 he wrote an open letter to the World Council of Churches about Soviet harassment of believers.

Many of the priest's ideas were fashioned by an early interest in the Soviet government's treatment of religious minorities in the post-revolutionary mediation, and were criticized by Orthodox theologians.

Like many of his contemporaries in the Church, the Rev. Zheludkov entered a seminary in Leningrad only in 1945, when the state eased restrictions on the Church. He was ordained the same year and, until he was barred from parish work, he served churches in the Urals, in Kiev and in Pikov.

In reiterating his administration's commitment to human rights, Mr. Reagan praised Mr. Schifter, who said he especially appreciated the importance of human rights after escaping the Nazi Holocaust in which his parents perished.

The great struggle in the world today is not over oil or grain or territory — but over freedom," Mr. Reagan said in his statement. "We believe every man, woman and child on this earth is born with God-given rights that are theirs by virtue of their humanity."

Dissident sketch

Yuiri Zalepa

BORN: 1939.

OCCUPATION: Preacher's wife.

PLACED ON SOV LIST: 1966.

CHARGE: Participation in an especially dangerous, anti-Soviet organization.

SENTENCE: Seven years in a labor camp and two years' internal exile.


CAMP ADDRESS: 68265.

Pereyaslav oklaid

Ukrayins'koye rashun

pocht. Kuchino

ucht. VS-389-36
Ukrainian statehood anniversary marked with D.C. events

WASHINGTON — The nation's capital commemorated Ukrainian Independence Day on February 1 with a White House briefing and a Capitol Hill reception, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Approximately 100 Ukrainians from all over the East Coast and Midwest came to Washington to share in the observance with Ukrainians from the Washington area and congressmen, senators, government officials and leaders of political organizations.

At the briefing in the Old Executive Office Building, the White House, Lina Kojelis, special assistant to the president for public liaison, introduced three speakers to an audience of Ukrainian Americans and several representatives of other Eastern European organizations.

Gary Matthews, senior deputy assistant secretary at the State Department Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, discussed "Human Rights Violations in the Soviet Union." Dr. William Stearnan, a consultant at the National Security Council and chairman of the University of Colorado Russian Studies Program, gave a "General Overview of U.S. Foreign Policy," and Dr. Alfred Zirbers, director of the Soviet Research Program at the Washington Institute for Foreign Policy Studies, addressed the topic of "U.S.-Soviet Economic Relations." 

At a question-and-answer session following the briefing, topics such as the introduction of the United States of goods made with slave labor, the persecution of religion in Ukraine, European energy dependence on the Soviet Union, and the lack of foundation of accounts in the National Security Council, addressed the topic of "U.S.-Soviet Economic Relations." 

A glimpse of Soviet reality

Ukrainian Catholics continue to seek legalization of Church in Ukraine

Defense Department's Ukrainians mark independence

Washington — About 60 Ukrainian Americans with defense matters attended the second annual Ukrainian Independence Day luncheon sponsored by Ukrainian American U.S. Army officers stationed in Washington. Organized by Maj. Leonid Kondrachuk and Chief Warrant Officer Josij Petrenko, both of the U.S. Army, the January 27 luncheon was held at the Fort Myer Officer's Club in Washington.

The luncheon continued the tradition of observing the re-establishment of the Ukrainian nation's independence, an anniversary that falls on January 22, which was begun by Ukrainian Americans in the Department of Defense in 1983. Expanded to include employees of other government agencies, the luncheon provided an opportunity for Ukrainian Americans throughout government to meet and interact.

Col. Nicholas Krawciv of the U.S. Army, who was recently selected for promotion to brigadier general, hosted the affair. Col. Krawciv, a West Point graduate, is currently serving as military advisor to Deputy Secretary of Defense-designate William Howard Taft IV, the second highest-ranked individual in the Defense Department. Col. Krawciv welcomed the participants and served as master of ceremonies for the afternoon. He pointed out the special significance which January 22 holds for all Ukrainians and noted that Ukrainian Americans have a unique understanding of the struggle against Soviet Russian aggression.

Col. Krawciv then introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Vitalij Garber. Dr. Garber has served in various positions in the government, including those of deputy under-secretary of defense and, most recently, assistant secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). His topic was "The Future Deterrence Posture in Europe." 

The major theme of Dr. Garber's remarks, in keeping with the occasion of Ukrainian independence, was that the United States must understand the multination nature of the Soviet empire. While the NATO alliance is currently rebuilding its conventional and nuclear forces as a deterrent to Soviet aggression in Europe, the political side of any conflict is often ignored by military planners.

Dr. Garber stressed that it must be made clear to the Soviet Union that in the event of war in Europe, the West will encourage and support the independence struggle of nations in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This policy would provide for a more credible deterrent to Soviet aggression and could keep a conflict from escalating from the conventional to the nuclear level.

Col. Krawciv concluded the program with an expression of appreciation to all the participants and with special thanks to the organizers of the luncheon. The guests represented the highest ranking Ukrainian Americans in the U.S. government. In addition to the many military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, individuals from the U.S. Congress, Department of State, NASA, Voice of America, Office of Personnel Management, Department of Justice, and other agencies were present. Also represented at the commemoration were Ukrainian Americans who work on defense issues in the private sector.

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Gen. Petro Grigorenko seriously ill

NEW YORK — Petro Grigorenko, the former Soviet general who became a leader of the Ukrainian human-rights movement before being expelled from the USSR in 1978, is seriously ill in the Cabrini Health Center here.

Grigorenko, 79, was admitted to the hospital in late January, suffering from what doctors said are the cumulative effects of Parkinson's Disease, arteriosclerosis and the stroke he suffered in October while on a speaking tour in Kansas.

The former major general, who spent some seven years between 1966 and 1974 in Soviet psychiatric institutions for his human-rights activism, had been in deteriorating health for some time. Last summer, doctors twice had to clear blockages in his heart.

Grigorenko was a successful head of the cybernetics department at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow when he began speaking out on the hypocracy of the Soviet system. In 1960, he began to criticize Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev for creating a new "personality cult."

Transferred to the Far East, he formed the Union of Struggle for the Defense of Leninism. The KGB arrested Gen. Grigorenko in 1964, and he spent 14 months in the Leningrad Psychiatric Hospital.

In 1968, after he protested the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Gen. Grigorenko was declared a prisoner, expelled from the Communist Party, arrested and ultimately placed in a psychiatric hospital, where he was held until 1974.

In 1976, Gen. Grigorenko became one of the co-founders in Kiev of the Ukrainska Grupi, set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Earlier, he had helped found a similar group in Moscow.

While on a six-month visit to the United States for medical care, Gen. Grigorenko was stripped of his citizenship. He, his wife, Zinaida, and a son, Och, took up residence in New York. Another son, Andry, had already emigrated to the United States.

In a January 30 appeal, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, of which Gen. Grigorenko is a member, asked the American Helsinki Commission to pressure the Soviets to deport Mr. Och from the country.

The appeal, which also asked the community to demand that the Soviets free Mr. Och, was especially interested in knowing to what extent resolutions, statements and other actions designed to ease U.S. and world attention on Soviet violations of human rights were effective in curbing such Soviet actions.

The second time, he allegedly admitted that he had been a member of the police force, which was under the direct control of German occupation forces, but suggested that he may have written false information when he filed the bullet reports.

After members of the Ukrainian American Caucus thanked the senator for focusing the attention of the Senate on the man-made famine in Ukraine, the discussion turned to the current situation in Ukraine and the Soviet Union. Sen. Hollings asked many questions about nationalities policy and human-rights issues in the USSR and after the work of the Helsinki Commission with regard to Soviet violations of human rights.

Ukrainian American Catholics... (Continued from page 3)

Mr. Budzinsky goes on to assert that the anti-Ukrainian Catholic propaganda campaign unleashed in the U.S. in recent years has focused on the most primitive character "and deteriorates into marketplace wrangling." The press claims that the Ukrainian Catholic Church liquidated itself at the "Lwiv Sohor," yet Oleg Vovk, the author of numerous articles against Ukrainian Catholicism, whom Mr. Budzinsky mentions in his letter, himself acknowledged a year ago that the term "self-liquidation" was not very appropriate because the Lwiv Sohor act of union was "an agreement about amalgamation, an alliance, and, although an agreement can be liquidated or annulled, it cannot liquidate itself."

In his February 23, 1983, letter to the newspaper Visna Ukraina, Mr. Budzinsky writes: "For five years now I have been appealing to you not to print lies about the Ukrainian Catholic Church in your newspaper. For a lie is a boomerang that hits not the person at whom it is aimed but the person who writes it."

Sen. Ernest Hollings (center) meets with the Ukrainian American Caucus: (from left) Eugene Iwanicz, Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell, Marta Celebesky, Tania Demchuk and Ernest Hollings.

The UAC pointed out that through international opinion and the efforts of members of Congress a number of dissidents in the Soviet Union were allowed to emigrate, but that few of them were Ukrainians. While the work of the Helsinki Commission has been effective, continued pressure by influential members of Congress such as the senator is needed, the UAC members said.

Sen. Hollings stated that he will work for House passage of S.Con.Res. 70 so that the silence about the enormity of what occurred in Ukraine 50 years ago could finally be broken. He also pointed out that the American people must understand that the policies of the Soviet Union have changed little since the famine in Ukraine.

The UAC members who met with Sen. Hollings were: Eugene Iwanicz, Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell, Marta Celebesky, Orest Dychak and Robert McConnell.

Sen. Hollings has served in the U.S. Senate since November 1966. He is the ranking minority member of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation and serves on the Committee on Appropriations and on the Budget. Prior to his election to the Senate, he served as governor of South Carolina from 1959 to 1963. He began his political career in the South Carolina State Legislature and later served as lieutenant governor.

OSI seeks deportation of Troy man

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department said on February 2 that it will move to deport a New York state resident accused of concealing his activities with a Nazi-backed police unit during World War II, reported the New York Tribune.

The man, George Theodorovich of Troy, was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in federal court some weeks ago after an 11-month government notice and a court order to appear to give a deposition on his World War II activities.

Mr. Theodorovich, who has lived in the United States for 36 years, disappeared after he was charged in August 1983 with concealing his Nazi police unit papers by concealing that he had emigrated to the United States.

In a January 30 appeal, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, earlier, he had helped found a similar group in Moscow.

"I'm not sure where he is," said Neal Sher, head of the Justice Department's Office of Alien Spousal Investigations. "But we will locate him."

"If he's out of the country, we will block him from coming in again," if he's in the country, we will find him and deport him," Mr. Sher said.

The against Theodorovich is based on documents given to the United States by the Soviet Union which contain "bullet reports," accounting for use of police units, allegedly signed by Mr. Theodorovich in 1942 describing the murder of Jews.

Before he was charged, Mr. Theodorovich spoke twice with government attorneys. At first, he denied that he had been in the police unit and called the documents a KGB forgery. Mr. Sher said: "We have been trying for months to get Mr. Theodorovich to admit to the charges."

"For five years now I have been appealing to you not to print lies about the Ukrainian Catholic Church in your newspaper. For a lie is a boomerang that hits not the person at whom it is aimed but the person who writes it."

Mr. Budzinsky's frequent letters of protest to the newspaper Visna Ukraina have recently been acknowledged by the newspaper Radianska Ukraina. The author of an article entitled "Against Spiritual Poison," writes: "As soon as Visna Ukraina published material critical of the Uniates, (Budzinsky) joined the debate, assumed the pose of a defender of the Uniates...He also holds gatherings at his home and presides over ceremonies that jar hostile, slanderous statements...Repeated warnings and prophylactic educative measures have little effect on Budzinsky."

The article in Budzinsky Ukraina is, in fact, merely a condensed version of a article attacking Mr. Budzinsky that was published in Visna Ukraina in the summer of 1983.

It is possible that the article in Visna Ukraina, which contains unfounded accusations against Mr. Budzinsky of having cooperated with the Gestapo and threats against his person, portends the fabrication of criminal charges against him.
Folk Arts Council elects Yuzyk

OTTAWA — On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment, the Canadian Folk Arts Council re-elected Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Ottawa as president for the 10th time.

The annual meeting of the CFAC board of directors with representatives elected by the 10 provincial councils of the Canadian Folk Arts Council took place in Ottawa on January 27-29. Re-elected for the 20th time as the director-general was Leon Kossar of Toronto, a former journalist.

The CFAC is a semi-government, multicultural body, whose operational activities are funded by the Multiculturalism Directorate of the Secretary of State. It coordinates the cultural activities of the various ethnocultural groups — English, Scottish, Italian, French, German, Ukrainian, Japanese and many others at the municipal, provincial and federal levels.

The CFAC sponsors annual workshops, centres, folk-dancing, choirs and folk festivals. It publishes a quarterly magazine, Troubadour, in English and French.

RFE/RL denied... plain to the International Olympic Committee about RFE/RL accreditation.

He added that he had "very little doubt" that Soviet pressure was brought to bear upon the IOC, "it's just that it's a familiar situation," he said during a telephone interview.

RFE/RL, a corporation funded by congressional grants supplied through the Board for International Broadcasting, has its studios from Radio Free Europe broadcasts are aimed at Eastern Europe; Radio Liberty broadcasts are aimed at the USSR. The broadcasts of both stations were jammed, more so than those of the Voice of America.

RFE/RL had sought accreditation for 11 correspondents, including two technical offices, who were to provide pool coverage for all its services, which broadcast in over 20 languages. There were no Ukrainian reporters on the 11-person team.

Normally news media credentials are first approved by the national Olympic committee in a given news outlet's country. Then, the matter of accreditation goes to the International Olympic Committee for final approval and issuance of credentials. The local Olympic organizing committee acts as the issuing agent for credentials.

Over 100 picket landlord's home in effort to save Orchidia

NEW YORK — Over 100 persons picketed in the rain and snow on Sunday evening, February 5, outside the Fair Avenue home of Sidney Weisner, the landlord who plans to raise the popular Orchidia restaurant's monthly rent from $950 to $5,000.

Orchidia owner Maria Pidhorodecky has said that she will be forced to close the restaurant because of the $526 weekly rent increase.

The hourlong protest was organized by the Lower East Side Business and Professional Association in an attempt to save the neighborhood restaurant which serves Italian and Ukrainian food, and is known for its unique "garbage pizza pies."

Orchidia's neighbors say that the restaurant's closing would hasten the destruction of their neighborhood, and residents have circulated petitions and sought legislators' aid in saving the restaurant and seeking commercial rent stabilization.

Orchidia's lease expires on February 29. Mrs. Pidhorodecky told The New York Times, "They want to raise my rent from $950 to $5,000 a month. I can't raise the price of soup to $15 to pay that kind of rent." Orchidia, located on the corner of Ninth Street and Fair Avenue, has been in business for 33 years. It is 27 years under Mrs. Pidhorodecky's ownership.

What is happening to Orchidia is happening to the entire Lower East Side neighborhood. Skyrocketing property values in Manhattan are changing the face of urban neighborhoods as the wealthy, confronted by a lack of housing and commercial real estate, move into other Manhattan locales and transform them. The phenomenon has been dubbed "gentrification." Already some 50 buildings on the Lower East Side have been renovated and transformed into expensive co-op apartments or are in the process of being converted.

Now gentrification is beginning to affect local merchants as landlords raise the rents to prohibitive levels. Some businesses, like the Eko gift shop on Second Avenue between Ninth and 10th streets, have already closed their doors.

Obituary

Helen Malko, Baltimore community activist

Baltimore — Helen Pise Malko, a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 320, the Holy Trinity Society, died unexpectedly on Saturday, February 3, at her home in Balti­more, she was 66.

The daughter of Anton Pise and Mary (nee Stolyarchuk) Pise, who grew up in Manitoba, as a shy, introverted and different child, whose paintings, according to Mr. Murray, covered the "length and breadth of the country" and were informed "by Canada's physical presence."

Mr. Murray also noted that Mrs. Malko, whose work was never really accepted by Canada's art establishment, is finally getting due in a uniquely Canadian way.

Part of that uniqueness lies in his recognition of Canada's multiculturalism, a point raised by the artist's good friend, Abraham Arnold, co-author of a history of Jews in Cana­da, who was scheduled to speak on "The Multicultural Kurelek" in Winnipeg on January 29.

Mr. Arnold told the Winnipeg
In observance of The Week's 50th Anniversary from page 18, 1949

"Reds attack fifth and last Ukrainian diocese," January 17, 1949:

Soon after the close of World War II the Reds began a campaign aimed at the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine. They saw in it a formidable obstacle to the realization of their totalitarian policies. Moreover, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was the Roman Catholic Church's first line of defense of Moscow. Earlier, the Reds had destroyed the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church, dominant in eastern Ukraine, by incorporating it into the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Patriarch Alexy, appointed to his office by the Kremlin rulers and of necessity and inclination their willing tool.

At first, persuasion was used to lure the Ukrainian Catholic bishops into the Russian Orthodox fold. But most of the eight bishops succumbed to its flimsy methods were then employed. Headed by Archbishop Silepy, the Ukrainian hierarchy was thereby thrown into prison, where some perished.

On March 6, 1946, a "synod" was convened by the communist organs of the administration of Livy, in the course of which the eight bishops were summoned and told that the Russian Orthodox Church with the Russian Orthodox Church was proclaimed. Most of the 3,000 Ukrainian Catholic priests were imprisoned and many executed.

On the October 27, 1947, the Reds seized another Ukrainian Bishop Theodore Romzha. With the removal of this Ukrainian bishop and his diocese the way was cleared for the Red advance into Rumania and Hungary.

However, there is still one Ukrainian Catholic diocese left, that of Presov (Preslaw) in Czechoslovakia, south of the Carpathians. Some 20,000 Ukrainians belong to it. They, too, are now being persecuted. It is quite evident that if and when the Communists succeed in liquidating this Ukrainian diocese, they shall next turn their attention to the Czech and Slovak Churches.

"American-Soviet relations in a new phase of development," May 16, 1949:

After almost a year, the Soviet Union has finally decided to drop the blockade of Berlin, by which it intended to drive the Western Allies out of the German capital, thereby to accomplish another step to foster its own imperialistic designs. With this lifting of the blockade, a new phase in American-Soviet relations is expected to come into being. Yet students of Soviet foreign policy are in no mood for reflecting. The Western Allies have come to know that whatever happens in Berlin, the over-all aim of Soviet Russia will not be basicaly altered. That aim, naturally, was and still is the conquest of the world for communism.

As a result of the Berlin blockade, however, one factor in the cold war has been clarified. In this temporary defeat for Soviet Russia, it has been clarified that American technical superiority has proved to be too strong for the Reds to overcome.

As a further consequence, we shall undoubtedly witness a great revival of Russian lies, bluffes, demagoguery and name-calling, for the Russians are discovering that the world is not their efficient weapon in the cold war with the West. It is always cheaper to lie than produce.

That the Soviet government is preparing a barrage and that it has no intention of coming to a workable status quo with the West is more than evident. We hear the constant war-drums in Moscow; the over-all aim of Soviet Russia is not blocked.

Yet at the same time that Sokolovsky was panning the "invincibility" of the Soviet armies, the Soviet government was doing everything in its power to jam our voice in the Western world. The Commie Radio Broadcasting Company. According to the U.S. officials, this large-scale sabotage of the Voice has cost Russia millions of dollars. Some 2,000 of the best-trained Soviet specialists are engaged in this self defensive campaign into which Moscow has been striving ever since Soviet Russia enslaved them.

As in the case of the Berlin blockade, where the Russians could not stand the comparison between their industrial potential with that of America, so is it in regard to the battle of words.

The icing on the Western broadcasting cake has conclusively demonstrated that the Soviet government cannot afford to allow its citizens to listen to what the other side has to say. For the past three and a half years, the Russians have viliied the United States, its demography, without a shred of historical truth. They have represented the U.S. leaders as "Hitler's imitators," and the like. Now the leaders in the Kremlin have revealed at last their terror at the thought that their enslaved subjects might get acquainted with the truth rather than to trust the lie of the Reds. The iron curtains, censorship, deportations and executions with which the Russians rule in Eastern Europe are now to be useless if only one avenue of communication with the West is not blocked.

Here again, we cannot emphasize too strongly one factor: the special importance of the non-Russian peoples in the USSR, who have been waging their unequal struggle with Soviet despotism. These peoples must be approached by the West and supported in their struggle for freedom and liberation for which they have been striving ever since Soviet Russia enslaved them.

We are gratified to hear that the Voice of America is making its daily broadcast in the Ukrainian language, denouncing the Bolshevik hilarious and torturing the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain. Often, RFE. is the primary source of unvarnished information about events outside and inside the Soviet Union. The broadcasts, many of them political, infuriate the Soviets, who rap for more time morning RFE. signals than just about any other.

One R F E. official called the IOC's action "foolish" and "groundless." We call the entire fandango mean-spirited and spineless.
Famine anniversary speech

Russian imperial politics and the famine

by Yury Knysh

Speech delivered by Yury Knysh, department of political studies, University of Manitoba, at the dinner meeting of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1933.

In contrast to religion, philosophy and literature, the Western social sciences have had until recently relatively little to say about the extent, the effects and the specific motivation behind the genocidal Ukrainian famine of 1933. Not indeed through lack of interest or good will, but primarily and simply through lack of the right kind of information which makes scientific hypotheses plausible and credible. The Soviet government has been understandably reluctant to publish statistical population data from the 1930s in systematic fashion.

If copies of the 1937 all-union census still exist, we shall probably have to wait until the regime collapses before gaining access to them. The results of the census of 1939 are still largely unavailable, even though over the years the Kremlin has supervised the sporadic printing of carefully selected bits and pieces from that source document.

The reasons for this intentional cover-up are clear enough. The Moscow authorities have never admitted the enormity of what motivated Stalin and his Russian acolytes in planning and carrying out their assault against a defenseless Ukrainian peasantry. Since 1975, we political scientists have at last been provided with a key datum, heretofore kept confidential, viz., the national composition of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as of January 1939. These figures may now be compared to those of the 1926 census, as well as to reliable intermediary computations, and some preliminary conclusions drawn. Admittedly these statistical figures are dry, but they are real, and do contain the obvious explanation of Molotov's crime. This is where the secret is buried, and this is whence it must be extracted.

Soviet Ukraine in 1926 was still a largely agricultural country. Of its 29 million people, only 17 percent resided in urban areas. The overwhelming majority of the population lived in villages, where small farms and cottages farmed the land. This is not to imply that the peasantry was an undifferentiated mass. On the contrary, much differentiation existed. The peasants were mostly independent farmers, but there were also tenancy and sharecropping arrangements, as well as a very small and declining number of landless workers. By 1930, the proportion of landless workers had increased significantly due to the land reform of 1921, which redistributed land to the peasants.

The year 1933 marked the 50th anniversary of one of history's most horrifying cases of genocide - the Soviet Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33, in which some 7 million Ukrainians perished.

On December 3, Svoboda printed a news item from the Ukrainian Bureau in London which stated that members of the British Parliament had spoken out against the artificial famine in Ukraine during their session. According to the report, Sir William Davison questioned the Parliament on the steps recently taken by the Soviet government towards religious freedom in the Soviet Union. He asked whether these steps had been presented to the London Parliaments; Parliament members assured him that this had been the case.

At that same day a news report from Kiev was published in Svoboda. The headline read: "Parliament debates Ukraine." The article explained that the Soviet official was worried that the artificial famine was being dropped as the official language of most schools. He argued that it was the practicality of those articles in Ukrainian. The Soviet government had been considering the prospects of incorporating Ukrainian into the curriculum. The newspaper highlighted the importance of the issue and the significant impact it would have on the future of the Ukrainian language and culture.

On December 15, 1934, the assassination of Sakharov in Kiev was reported in a news item from the Ukrainian Bureau in London. The assassination was a significant event in the political history of the Soviet Union. Sakharov was a prominent figure in the Ukrainian independence movement, and his assassination had far-reaching consequences for the future of the country. The event was covered extensively in the media, and it was the subject of much political debate and discussion.

On December 6, 1934, the Ukrainian Weekly published an article that discussed the political situation in Ukraine during the time of the Great Famine. The article highlighted the impact of the famine on the Ukrainian population and the government's response to it. It also briefly mentioned the assassination of Sakharov in Kiev, but the focus was on the famine and its consequences.
Understanding the computer

Advent of Ukrainianized computing

CONCLUSION

The last several years have seen a steady rise in computer literacy. As the terror from computer-related threats diminishes, and interest widens, some wonder how computing, with minor modification, can be set Ukrainian for the use of our community.

More recently, some self-taught experts with personal computers of their own have modified them to handle the Ukrainian requirements for certain tasks. Among them is one of our highly esteemed monks, Father Raphael Torkoniak, whose wide interests include development of the language and the disciplines of electronics and computers. Father Raphael has added the Od thyroid to his home computer, and he uses it to good advantage in his theological research.

Unfortunately, much of the Ukrainianization work on computers has been hindered by certain drawbacks which have not been coordinated, and individual efforts have been aimed at specific applications. The result in each case has been quite different, and no standard arose for Ukrainianization. Thus, the Ukrainian computer was more than the reach of those of us who are not computer geniuses. Perhaps the greatest success in Ukrainianization of the computer is seen in the work of a young and talented engineer, Marko Maljy. With advanced studies and a graduate degree in the field of computer sciences, and experience he acquired in the computer industry, he developed a general purpose Ukrainian computer for the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia.

His objective is to add Ukrainian capabilities to the computer, using a standard that can be translated, and to create an over-all system that might become standard. Standardization is so important, because Ukrainian computers developed to date have been unique — orphaned that could not collaborate with other Ukrainian computers. After studying various aspects of the problem, Mr. Maljy formulated a scheme that has all of the attributes necessary to become that standard.

A system developed according to this standard has been installed at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center since August 1963. And, since good news travels, other Ukrainian organizations have become interested. The Ukrainian computer publishing group has already ordered several of these computers, and others have shown interest.

In order to comply with law and to take advantage of regulations, Mr. Maljy has formed Xerox Technics Incorporated. The purpose of this firm is to help any organization or individual with information in the newspaper on a regular basis, and to provide them with the printing equipment necessary for a computer system, with a customized configuration to suit individual needs.

The telegram to William Green, president of the APL, stated the same facts and ended with the following:

In view of the fact that this barbarism is a proved fact, the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States, and the representatives of other Ukrainian organizations have become interested. The Prolog publishing group has already ordered several of these computers, and others have shown interest.

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"Hryts" theme and variations

In memory of Lviv composer Anatoliy Kos-Anatolsky, unring exponent of the popular song.

PART III

Ukrainian folk songs were brought to America many years ago. Since 1900 many were remodeled into English versions and printed. Several melodies attracted composers such as George Gershwin, Quincy Porter, Deems Taylor, Charles Loeffler, Halsey Stevens and Jack Lawrence who used them as base material for their works. Some tunes became part of American popular music.

Contributing thus to the American musical scene, Ukrainian folk music became, in a special sense, the music of America, nation of nations.

Livesay's translation

The Hryts ballad was probably translated into English for the first time by the Canadian poetess Florence Randall Livesay.25 The ballad was titled "The Daughter of the Witch" to correspond with the word "charivnychna" used in the original Ukrainian text.

Marcella Sembrich

Around the turn of the century and possibly earlier the Hryts ballad became one of the favorite folk songs of opera and concert soprano Marcella Sembrich, 26 who performed it widely in Ukraine. In later years Sembrich published a songbook, "My Favorite Folk Songs," in which the Hryts ballad figures prominently.

It is marked Andante (languidly), and musically it is very faithful to the original ballad. The Sembrich version in its piano part is the most sensitive, plaintive and charming of all piano arrangements we have (excepting the Liebman version which stands alone). One feels with the piano support (author unknown) she had, Sembrich must have literally caressed the music of the Hryts ballad in her rendition.

By way of text the Sembrich version is faithful to the original almost in its entirety, although the English translation is a bit clumsy. The original Ukrainian is, of course, transliterated literally caressed the music of the Hryts ballad for a New York theatre. Interestingly enough, Jack Lawrence, who translated the English version, where it sur­faced in a different form, that of a humorous conversation between mother and daughter.

The English translation, authored by Anna Mathewson, was a free one. The first stanza, however, is completely faithful to the old ballad:

Do not go, Gregory, to dances
With the girls, so daring.

'Neath black eyebrows send the glances,
Tantalizing and ensnaring.

The succeeding stanzas, however, depart from the familiar ballad and contain a mother's advice as to what type of girl her son should marry.

The Gregory Stone version

More recently, the Hryts ballad was transcribed for women's and mixed choruses a cappella, titled "Don't Go, Greg." by Gregory Stone. The transcriptions were published by the well-known firm Witmark & Sons, New York, 1941. The English translation was by Milton Pascual, and the number was clearly labeled "Ukrainian Folk Song."

Musically speaking, Stone's version consists of three stanzas, each with a different harmonic flavor, while maintaining the melody intact. The lyrics, however, are at variance with the traditional old ballad and rather follow the Bottsfold version (described above) in narrative.

Jack Lawrence

In 1939, a film titled "Maryana" was released in the United States. Although the movie was in Ukrainian, it featured the Chorus legend complete with the famous Hryts ballad in the score. The film had a successful run in New York's theatres. Interestingly enough, Jack Lawrence's remake of the Hryts ballad appeared immediately afterward.

Songwriter Lawrence27 was active in the early 1930s into the 1950s. In 1939 he did an English adaptation of the Hryts ballad for a New York publisher, Leo Feist Inc., and called it "Yes, My Darling Daughter. " In this printing Lawrence is credited for both the lyrics and music with no additional notes or credits for the song's Ukrainian origin.

The text of this English remake was completely original in its humorous, light genre, featuring an entertaining dialogue28 between mother and daughter: "Mother, may I go out dancing?" "Yes, my darling daughter."

Coupled with the witty and enter­taining lyrics was the lively music arrangement, which, except for a brief introductory section, uses the Hryts ballad melody intact, incorporating its musical structure completely into the Lawrence version.

Lawrence's lively adaptation

Owing to the new, light program of the song, the English version is performed faster than the Ukrainian original. Although the English remake bears almost no resemblance to the original lyrics depicting the premedi­tated poisoning of an unfaithful young man by his girl, there remains some relation, however small, of the Lawrence version to the original. It lies in the situation of the excitement and "risks" of dancing as expressed in a mother and daughter dialogue.

Thus the original Ukrainian text warning the young man "not to go to the dance" and the resulting impending impotence was transposed to the English version, where it sur­faced in a different form, that of a humorous conversation between mother and daughter.

The original Lawrence version (recorded by Dinah Shore) has the soloist assume both parts of mother and daughter. Subsequent versions of "Yes, My Darling Daughter" credited Lawrence, but introduced further adjustments, and various new combinations of performers and resulting new moods.

Glenn Miller, for instance, gives the part of the mother to the clarinet while Sinyrsky's orchestral rendition presents the mother-daughter conversation in a witty dialogue between bassoon and oboe, with the bassoon getting the last word.

Lawrence sends letter

I queried Jack Lawrence about the genesis of "Yes, My Darling Daughter," and he obliged with the following letter.29

"In answer to your inquiry as to my involvement with this melody you will remember I translated it in 1939 for the purpose of singing it as a child from my mother who came to this country from Kiev at the turn of the century.

(Continued on page 12)
The keynote Ukrainian-language address was delivered by Ignatius Schur, who was introduced by Msgr. Peter Lypyn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Crum Lynne, Pa.; the Baptist Church in Wilmington, Del.; Nicholas Wright; Chester City Council members Willie Mae Leake, Timothy Gorbey, Steven McKeller and Michael Kotorba; Michael Kowalski, president of the local UCCA; Stephen Bida, vice president; Michael J. Kotyk, financial secretary of the Ukrainian National Home in Chester; Maria Hud Bida, who introduced the master of ceremonies; and Bobdan Malecy, a veteran of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

The program also featured two songs by students from the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, where Irene Long led participants in the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems as the flags of the two nations were raised side by side.

Several plaques were also given out at the ceremonies. Mr. Pastuszak presented Judge Catania with a plaque from the organizing committee, and he, in turn, was presented with a plaque for his community and civic activities by Ms. Nazarwycz.

The ceremony then moved outside, where Irene Long led participants in the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems as the flags of the two nations were raised side by side.

Others taking part in the morning’s activities were Msgr. Peter Lypyn of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, who gave the invocation; the Rev. Michael Yakotych, pastor of St. Mary’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who offered the benediction; the Rev. Paul Luniw from Holy Ghost Church; Pastor Susan Kovalchuk of the Ukrainian Baptist Church; Pastor Michael Brych of the Baptist Church in Cran Lynne, Pa.; the Rev. Paul Hrynsyn, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Wilmington, Del.; Nicholas Catania, member of the Delaware County Council, State Rep. Robert Wright; Chester City Council members Willie Mae Leake, Timothy Gorbey, Steven McKeller and Michael Kotorba; Michael Kowalski, president of the local UCCA; Stephen Bida, vice president; Michael J. Kotyk, financial secretary of the Ukrainian National Home in Chester; Maria Hud Bida, who introduced the master of ceremonies; and Bobdan Malecy, a veteran of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

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The observance was organized by Branch 92 of the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America.

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To conduct opera

Adrian Bryttan

CHICAGO — Conductor Adrian Bryttan was recently contracted to conduct all six performances of Smetana’s opera, “The Bartered Bride,” with the Chicago Opera Theatre here in early April.

During his seven years on the music faculty at Notre Dame University and while also serving as concertmaster and frequent soloist with the South Bend (Ind.) Symphony, Mr. Bryttan organized and conducted fully staged performances of “La Bohème,” “Cosi fan Tutte,” “Rigoletto” and “Ariadne auf Naxos.”

It was after hearing Mr. Bryttan conduct this last piece by Richard Strauss that Alan Stone, artistic and executive director of the Chicago Opera Theatre, invited Mr. Bryttan to conduct “The Bartered Bride.”

Besides his opera conducting experience, Mr. Bryttan has also conducted such ballets as “Nutcracker” and “Carmen,” and the musicals “Mikado” and “Fiddler on the Roof.”

He has coached soloists and choirs for most of his productions and has served as assistant professor in the music department of Notre Dame University, as instructor in music at Memphis State University and the Manhattan School of Music, prep department.

In 1980-82, Mr. Bryttan also served as music director and conductor of the La Porte Symphony.

As a violinist, Mr. Bryttan has also performed as concertmaster with the South Bend Pops and the South Bend Symphony.

He has often given solo performances in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington.

The conductor, coach, violist and teacher holds a bachelor of science degree in biology from Fordham University; a bachelor of music in violins, and master’s degrees in conducting and violin, all from the Manhattan School of Music.

In 1970-74 he was conductor of the Dunia Chorus in New York.

Namaed top artists

WINNIPEG — Recently, the Winnipeg Free Press published an article on “Hot Manitoba Artists,” among them three Ukrainian Canadians.

The article listed 10 noted area artists, copied from a list of names suggested by local gallery owners and curators. The three Ukrainians that were featured were Ivan Eyre, Leo Moï and Don Proch.

Mr. Eyre, whose mother is Ukrainian, was the unanimous choice in the survey, according to reporter Randal McLoyd. The 48-year-old artist is a teacher at the University of Manitoba School of Art and creates large acrylic works. His work is described as “intellectual and troublingly satisfying.”

Notes on people

He most recently exhibited at the Winnipeg Art Gallery; ironically the WAG had turned down the same show two years ago. Since that time, the show has been seen in Paris. Mr. Eyre’s paintings sell in the $80,000 range.

Mr. Moï, who was born in Ukraine in 1915 and came to Canada in 1948, began his career working with stained glass, later turning his talents to sculpting. In October 1983, the artist traveled to the Vatican to present his bronze portrait of Pope John XXIII to the director-general of the Vatican Museums. The work was originally produced in 1967; it was commissioned by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, in honor of the pope who had been instrumental in securing the patriarch’s release. This work will be included in the permanent collection of the Museum’s Collection of Modern Religious Art.

Mr. Proch was the third Ukrainian artist mentioned in the article. Two of his constructions appear in the recent volume “Visions: Contemporary Art in Canada.” The artist was born in Ontario in 1944; he also creates sculptures and prints.

Receives N.Y. art award

LEON, N.Y. — Artist Okana Lukaszewycz-Polon’s art work received an award for the second consecutive year at the NYSATA Convention here at the Kutsher Convention Center Complex in the Catskill mountains.

This year the artist’s winning entry was a large linen batik painting titled “Peninsa.” Among those judging the over 100 art works were Dr. Robert Kaupels, artist and art historian, and Ms. Friedmutter, director of the Cultural Arts Unit of New York City, and Dr. Larry Schultz, consultant for the Kennedy Center and art director for Jefferson County, Colo.

MRS. Lukaszewycz Polon has also been honored as an American poet, and her literary works will be published in the soon-to-be-released American Poetry Anthology, Vol. III, No. 1.

Compiles commemorative famine exhibit

The president of Northwestern University’s Ukrainian Students Alliance, Elizabeth Pelypenko, poses with the Rev. Orest Kulyk in front of an exhibit compiled to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine. The exhibit, part of Northwestern’s Worldfest, an international festival celebrating the world’s diversity, was prominently displayed during the two-day festival in October. Many students also signed the human rights petition addressed to President Ronald Reagan, which was located at a table nearby.

Designs jubilee gold coin

WINDSOR, Ont. — In 1983, St. John’s, Newfoundland, celebrated its 400th anniversary; it is the oldest continuously inhabited city in North America.

To honor this anniversary, the Canadian government decided to issue a limited edition of a $100 gold coin. The design is the work of Windsor Ukrainian artist John Jaciw, who won the Royal Canadian Mint contest. The obverse of the coin bears a depiction of Queen Elizabeth II, designed by Sir Arnold Machin.

The first $100 coin to be minted was presented to Prince Charles and Princess Diana of Wales on their first visit to Newfoundland in June 1983.

Mr. Jaciw’s design depicts the Cabot Tower on Signal Hill, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert’s ship, “The Delight,” which landed in North America 400 years ago. The tower and the ship are on either side of a large anchor, which symbolizes the sea.

Only 200,000 of the $100 coins engraved in 22 karat gold were minted.

Mr. Jaciw is no novice in the field of design. He is the creator of the City of Windsor’s Official Crest and Gold Medal. He has designed decorative stamps depicting historical people, places and events, the stamp distributed annually by the Tara Shchevchenko Ukrainian cemetery of Detroit are Mr. Jaciw’s property.

Mr. Jaciw has also sculpted in marble, wood, clay, and created oil paintings, etchings and drawings, letterpress, ex libris, book covers, medals, coins and engravings.

For the past 26 years, Mr. Jaciw has been employed by Windsor Hiram Walker and Sons Ltd., Distillers. Currently he holds the position of senior graphic designer.
“Hryts” theme...

(Continued from page 9)

century. In retrospect it is surprising how many folk songs she hummed or sang with which I became familiar, many of which I identified as I grew older as themes incorporated in Tchaikovsky’s works.

“In essence, my mother was the particular source of folk material and not any printed book. Her repertoire consisted of Yiddish, Russian, Polish, Bessarabian, Ukrainian — in fact, all types of folk songs that spread through that vast area — some of which I have never heard elsewhere.

“One amusing note — at the time I first wrote ‘Yes, My Darling Daughter’ in 1939, I sang and played it for Cole Porter with whom I had become friendly. I told him that his current hit ‘My Heart Belongs to Daddy’ had reminded me of this folk melody my mother sang and had sparked me into creating this song. He loved it, was most enthusiastic about its hit potential when I finished performing and exclaimed: ‘Why didn’t I ever find that melody.’

Young Dinah Shore

Today, ‘Yes, My Darling Daughter’

Dinah Shore (circa 1940), the voice that launched a million discs.

has a record as one of the most popular songs to emerge on the eve of the war. Closely following "Carol of the Bells" — another famous number based on a Ukrainian carol by Mykola Leontovych and printed by Carl Fischer in 1936, the new hit by Lawrence attracted the best performers. Dinah Shore was first, but her career before “Yes, My Darling Daughter” could not get off the ground. In 1940, however, she auditioned for Eddie Cantor singing Lawrence’s tune. Cantor liked it, and when Shore recorded the song, it became an instant hit.

Recorded in New York on October 18, 1940, the song was released the same day, headed by O. Leontovych and released November 8, 1940, this became a golden disc with over a million copies sold. “Yes, My Darling Daughter” not only was Shore’s first major success which established her before the microphone. Shore’s golden record literally swept her into the national spotlight.

In a matter of days, others recorded “Yes, My Darling Daughter” with the orchestra led by Lawrence’s publisher, Leo Feist, did a second printing (1940), this time including Shore’s voice on the cover. The identity of the original melodic instrument of “Yes, My Darling Daughter” remained unconfirmed until 1956 when the publication of the multi-volume work on popular music by Nat Shapiro made it known that Lawrence’s hit was “adapted from a Ukrainian folk song.”

34. Porter, American composer and lyricist who became one of the most successful figures in popular music regularly represented the New York stage and in films.

35. Shore, born 1917, star of radio and films. Her voice was then described as “soft and delicate.”

36. All recordings by Shore, Glenn Miller and Benny Goodman are monophonic and operate at the 78 rpm speed. On Dinah Shore’s disc, “Yes, My Darling Daughter” was subtitled “Vocadance.” It was issued on a 10-inch Bluebird label (B-10920-A) with a playing time of 2:20. Exact release date of this issue was verified by RCA Records, New York, via letter dated March 27, 1975, from Margaret Gresh, Educational Assistant, RCA. The Shore recording was reissued on a Long Playing Reader’s Digest label. The fact Dinah Shore’s hit sold a million discs is documented by C.E. Claghorn’s “Biographical Dictionary of American Music” (1973) and by David Evans’ “All the Years of American Popular Music” (1977), p. 467.


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FOR ONLY 2¢ PER DAY you can be insured for $5,000 | $10,000 under an ACCIDENTAL DEATH and DISMEMBERMENT CERTIFICATE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The low, low premiums for new ADD Certificates, issued after Oct. 1, 1983, are as follows: $6.50 | $3.25 | $1.75 | $0.60 for various, annual, quarterly, and monthly under an accidental death. This certificate is available only to 16-55 year-old UNA members.
From our pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian. From dawn to night two powerful radio stations in Kiev and Lviv are constantly hammering into the ears of Ukrainians how bad the United States is; how corrupt and mercenary our democratic civilization is; how this government is planning a world conflict.

"The sort of bilge being fed the Ukrainian people through the Ukrainian radio stations in the Soviet Union.

The Ukrainian displaced persons in Western Europe and Britain, too, are anxious to hear the Voice of America in the Ukrainian language. Right now, in Germany, the Voice of America broadcasts eight hours a day in the Ukrainian language. The broadcasts, organized by the newspaper Nebilha, is being supported by all Ukrainian groups, parties, churches, and social and professional organizations.

We hope that the Soviet maneuvers in Berlin will not deceive as many as similar tactics have done in the past. The more Russia will see of our determination to resist her, the more chance we will have of stopping her in the efficient use of her only weapon, the word, in her world-wide campaign to extinguish the freedom that is the heritage of man.

"Great strides taken on the hard road to making Ukraine's plight known to the world," November 21, 1949.

For the past week or two the cause of the Ukrainians and their fight for freedom was given a considerable boost by what now appears as the well-concluded Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent which took place in Washington on November 5 and 6 of this year. The gathering, which by all admissions was one of the best of that kind, not only received the official recognition of the American government but greatly strengthened the position of the Ukrainians as a well-organized group with a specific purpose of accomplishment.

The hundreds of delegates and guests who filled the Statler Hotel convention hall well to its capacity were heartened by President Truman's message of hope. It was the first time in U.S. diplomatic history, with the exception of President Woodrow Wilson's proclamation of a "Ukrainian Day" in 1918, an American chief executive took official cognizance of the plight of the Ukrainian people and their struggle for freedom. President Truman's reference to the interest which the American people have in seeing the Ukrainians desist from taking in their kinmen overseas who "are not able to enjoy the benefits of a free society which we in the United States are fortunate to enjoy" carries greater significance than appears on the surface. It is frankly stated that the United States, despite its voluntary limitation in the United Nations, is an enslaved nation. He let no doubt to who is responsible for that state of the Ukrainian people, when he referred to the same "kinmen, who are not able to listen to a free press to read an unensored press."

As president of the Washington papers, especially The Washington Post and The Washington Star, it stood to reason that the Ukrainian-language program would have widespread repercussions and would strengthen the people all over the world, and especially in Ukraine itself. The absence of such broadcasts might have raised a notion that the United States government does not recognize any other peoples in the USSR but the Russians, since the Russian language was the only language used by America in its daily broadcasts to the Soviet Union proper.

Finally, the American press gave splendid publicity to the cause of Ukraine in the past weeks. Above all, the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent received nationwide coverage, which in itself is an outstanding accomplishment. The Washington papers, especially The Washington Post and The Washington Star, as well as others, were very cooperative and reported not only the happenings of the congress, but quoted several of the key speakers, putting emphasis on the main purpose of the congress which was to motivate the American people and their government aware of the Russian danger and the plight of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The New York Times in its Sunday, November 6, 1949, issue had a long column about the Washington congress, as had other metropolitan papers, including The New York Journal-American, New York Herald-Tribune. The Daily News and others.

One of the largest New York daily newspapers, the New York Herald-Tribune published in its Sunday, November 13, 1949, issue one of the most unbiased articles on the Ukrainian problem ever to appear. Written by a Tribune editor, Angel E. Talbert, the article contains several anti-Soviet cartoons, as well as photographs of the American Insurgent Army. The editorial refers to President Truman's message to the Ukrainian Congress and says that the struggle of the Ukrainian people against Russia is overlooked despite the fact that Ukraine is "known definitely to have been extensive and well-organized anti-Soviet underground movements." He then refers to Clarence A. Manning as "the outstanding authority in the United States on Ukrainian history and literature," and then states that more than 1,000 years ago Ukraine developed into a powerful and independent state long before any of the countries of the West.

Mr. Talbert stresses the fact that Soviet propaganda has continually labelled the Ukrainian independence movement as the creation of Adolf Hitler, but, he says, "it is clear that, historically, this is a false concept."

It is encouraging that the American press now recognizes the importance of the Ukrainian people oppressed behind the Iron Curtain as an invaluable factor in the struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and independence.

"The Voice of America in the Ukrainian language..." President Truman's message to the Ukrainian Congress, November 21, 1949.
URGENT MESSAGE!
ALL UKRAINIANS IN THE FREE WORLD!
WE NEED YOUR HELP—
IT'S OUR MILLENNIUM
988-1988

One thousand years ago, we Ukrainians became Christians under the leadership of our great saint, Prince Volodymyr. It was a great cause of great celebration. We must not permit this event to be downplayed, belittled or diverted.

IT'S OUR HERITAGE
As Ukrainians, we have been blessed with a rich religious and cultural heritage. It did not come easily. Our ancestors, our families, fought for it, died for it. It is up to us, the Ukrainians who practise our religion and live our lives in a free country, to contribute to this heritage for our children and for the generations to come. The Millennium Secretariat wishes to develop and preserve this heritage. But We Need Your Help.

IT'S OUR CULTURE
We are a proud people. We are proud of our culture. We sing. We dance. Our food is second to none. We have great artists. great thinkers. At this time of joy and renewal, let us create works of art to celebrate God's gift to us. The Secretariat wishes to commission artists to paint beautiful Icons. An opera of the Baptism of the Ukrainian people should be written. The history of Christianity in Ukraine and the heritage of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Free World, a collection of religious literature in connection with the Millennium—all of this and more in order to pass on this vast heritage to forthcoming generations. But We Need Your Help.

IT'S OUR RELIGION
His Holiness. Pope John Paul II, described the great event in this way in his letter to Josyl Cardinal Stepyn on the occasion of the announcement of our Millennium: "Thus, we come to the year 988 when Prince Volodymyr, patriarch of St. Dina, began the spread of the Christian faith among all the inhabitants of the land and created the first Christian state. It is the birth of the Ukrainian statehood.

It is a great time of celebration, but most importantly, it is a time for spiritual renewal. The most important goal of the Millennium Secretariat is to help the Ukrainian people in this all-important renewal of our faith. The Secretariat wishes to assist the parishes by providing plans, suggestions and whatever material is available for guidance in renewing our people's spiritual strength.

GET'S LET'S GET TOGETHER!

Please help us make this Millennium celebration glorious for Ukrainians everywhere. We are asking every Ukrainian family in the Free World to make a donation to the celebration of our Millennium by becoming

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Please help us make this Millennium celebration glorious for Ukrainians everywhere. We are asking every

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**Rudenko, three...**

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet Helsinki movement; today, 50 and women, racking up a total of 358.5 years of imprisonment. Indeed, the Kremlin has branded all too many who join the Ukrainian Helsinki Group as “terrorists.” The two basic values: peace and human rights; brutal treatment by wardens. A targeting hunger strikes by Mr. Orlov, a 59-year-old physicist, have earned the special psychiatric diagnosis. Mr. Rudenko, whose camp sentences were between 1977, on charges of “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.”

On April 15, 1981, Mr. Rudenko’s wife, Raisa, was arrested and subsequently sentenced to five years in a labor camp to be followed by five years’ internal exile. The 44-year-old activist is currently imprisoned in a labor camp in Mordovia. Mr. Orlov, a 59-year-old physician, was a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Group. He was arrested on February 10, 1977, on charges of “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.” After a brief trial, he was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years’ internal exile. Mr. Orlov served his labor camp term in camp No. 37-2, also part of the Perm penal network. Both men are said to be in poor health. Mr. Rudenko, who is classified as a “serious anti-Soviet agitator” and for a serious spinal wound sustained while serving in the Red Army during World War II, also suffers from hypertension, prostate problems and atrophy of the optic nerve in his left eye.

Mr. Orlov is reportedly plagued by a kidney ailment, an inflamed prostate and the after-effects of a skull injury sustained while imprisoned.

**Soviet poet...**

(Continued from page 2)

from 40 American congressmen, as well as requests through established channels, had all gone unanswered. Mr. Brodsky said that when he learned last March that his mother was ill, he applied for a visa to visit her, but there was no response. He was not allowed to attend her funeral.

“There are no other relatives,” he said. “And under all the possible laws, both international and internal, the should be given permission,” he said, alluding to the Soviet Union’s signing of the Helsinki Accords on human rights and the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of Individuals.

Mr. Brodsky, who is 43, was already an acclaimed poet in 1964 when he was sentenced to five years at hard labor for “parasitism.” He was freed after 18 months and was granted an exit visa in 1972, although he did not want to leave the country. He has published several books.

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**Now, get more life insurance for less money through the UNA**

With the Ukrainian National Association’s new reduced premiums on five-year (T-5) and 10-year (T-10) term insurance certificates, policyholders age 16 to 55 can get more life insurance coverage at a lower cost. The new reduced premiums, made possible by the T-5 and T-10 certificates, give the policyholder a substantial discount on an excellent form of insurance coverage. The UNA’s new, revamped term policy, how­ever, the face value of the insurance certificate does not fluctuate, and in the event of the policyholder’s death, the full amount of insurance is paid. The chart on the right provides an example of just how inexpensive a UNA term policy can be. The figures chart provide a comparison of $20,000 and up, the reduced premiums are reduced even more, thus giving the policyholder the best of both worlds: the full amount of insurance is paid.

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**AN APPEAL**

To all concerned people.

Your support is needed for passage of a bill to establish a U.S. government-funded congressional commission to study the causes and consequences of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine.

A massive letter-writing campaign to U.S. legislators is being initiated by AHRU. Get involved! Your financial and active help is essential for the success of this effort. Send your contribution and/or write for additional information to:

AHRU (Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine), 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106
Russian imperial politics...

(Continued from page 7)

with the Ukrainian Famine Holocau...