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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 by the executive board of the International Olympic Committee 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 Zwadiuk

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 Group 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 of the 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 heeding this public call for respect for human rights, the Soviet government imposed an unconscionable price on participants in

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Rep. Biaggi salutes UNA for 90 years of service

WASHINGTON — Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.) saluted the Ukrainian National Association on its 90th anniversary in a congressional statement on January 24.

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 benevolent organization dedicated to the welfare of its members and the

Ukrainian people. Founded by Ukrainian immigrants, the UNA began by helping immigrants from Ukraine start a new life in the United States.

The UNA continues to provide numerous benefits to its members in such areas as health insurance, continuing education, medical care and financial assistance. Such benefits can many times provide the help necessary to send a needy youth to college or help pull a family through rough times.

One of the UNA's most important activities is the publishing of several newspapers for its members. These publications serve the vital purpose of keeping Ukrainians throughout the world informed about the UNA and about important news that affects Ukrainians worldwide. These publications also serve the purpose of uniting all Ukrainians on behalf of those Ukrainians living under the yoke of Soviet tyranny.

As we enter 1984 there are still millions of Ukrainians living under the oppression and cruelty of Soviet rule. Throughout its long history the UNA has upheld the cause of these hardy people, many of whom have been denied even the most basic of human rights. The continued efforts of groups such as the UNA on behalf of these oppressed people should be

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Rudenko, Orlov scheduled to end camp terms and begin exile

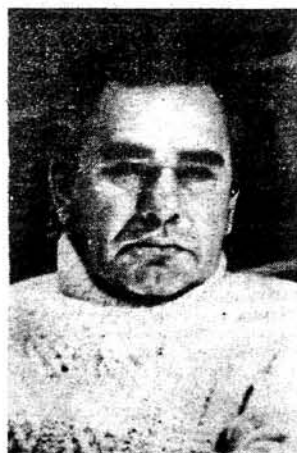
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two leading human-rights activists, Mykola Rudenko and Yuri Orlov, were scheduled to complete their labor-camp terms last week and begin serving five-year exile sentences.

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. 36, 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,

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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, demanding that the Soviets explain what happened to him, reported United Press International.

The suit was filed in Federal District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, the half-brother of Mr. Wallenberg. The diplomat was arrested by Soviet troops in Budapest in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary.

The suit asks that the Soviet Union either release Mr. Wallenberg or supply definitive proof that he is dead, and in either case pay \$39 million in damages to the family.

The Soviet Union said Mr. Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family believes he is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," Mr. von Dardel said at a news conference after the suit was filed. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is alive but I can't release it. We must get him out."

In the late 1970s, there were persistent but unconfirmed reports from former Soviet prisoners allowed to leave the country that Mr. Wallenberg was alive and being held in a labor camp.

The suit was filed under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1977, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in United States courts

for wrongful acts, according to Mr. von Dardel's lawyer, Morris Wolff.

In 1944 the United States and the Swedish government sent Mr. Wallenberg to Budapest to help save Jews still under occupation by Nazi Germany. He carried with him a large but unspecified amount of money supplied by the United States for his mission. Officials from both governments credit Mr. Wallenberg with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews by supplying false identity papers to some and smuggling food to others.

On January 17, 1945, Red Army troops that had moved into Hungary took Mr. Wallenberg into custody, purportedly to protect him. He was ultimately accused of spying for the United States after Soviet officials refused to believe that an aristocratic Swedish Christian was in Hungary solely to help Jews escape.

In 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then the Soviet Union's deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government that Mr. Wallenberg had died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier.

Of the suit, Mr. von Dardel said: "I think it could well affect the case positively. It opens a new channel of information because all other channels have been exhausted."

With Mr. von Dardel was Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and his wife, both of whom were saved from Nazi death camps through Mr. Wallenberg's efforts.

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 January, reported Christian Response International based here.

Nicolae Traian Bogdan, 25, a founding member of the Rumanian Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, had been in hiding since May 3, 1982, when police raided 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, and that they knew nothing of his whereabouts until his body was found.

In the only public statement about the death, the Rumanian state medical examiner said that Mr. Bogdan had

committed suicide. His friends, however, suspect foul play, noting that their colleague did not seem despondent and that taking his own life would have gone against his Baptist beliefs.

According to CRI, at least three other outspoken Rumanian Christian activists have died under mysterious circumstances in recent years. One of the three, Petre Clipa, was also said by policy to have committed suicide, a claim that was later refuted by a medical report obtained by the family which concluded that he died from injuries incurred during a vicious beating.

Details of Mr. Bogdan's death remain sketchy. It is known that a few of his friends have called for an official autopsy to determine the exact cause of death. However, there are reports that the body has already been buried and would have to be exhumed, according to CRI.

Solidarity activist is 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.

Citing opposition sources, Reuters said that Janusz Palubicki, who was a leader of the banned union in Poznan in western Poland, was moved to the hospital wing of Wroclaw Prison on February 4.

The opposition sources said that Mr. Palubicki's weight had fallen from 154 to 105 pounds and that he could die within a few days. They said Mr. Palubicki, an art historian, had told prison authorities that he was prepared to die unless Solidarity prisoners were given political status and more access to their families.

Rev. Sergei Zheludkov dies; was human-rights defender

MOSCOW — The Rev. Sergei Zheludkov, a Russian Orthodox priest whose defense of religious and human rights set him in conflict with state and Church authorities, died here on January 29 at the age of 74 and 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. The two-hour service was attended by 200 friends and followers. His remains were then taken to his home in Pskov for burial.

The Rev. Zheludkov had been barred from performing pastoral duties since 1960 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 sanc-

tioned Russian Orthodox Church, the Rev. Zheludkov also took part in the human-rights movement.

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

In 1974, the Times said, he complained to Patriarch Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, about 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 Living Church, a dissident Orthodox movement, 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 Kirov and in Pskov.

Reagan: rights struggle is "responsibility"

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called the struggle for human rights a "solemn responsibility and a moral duty" of all freedom-loving people following a February 2 briefing by 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.

In reiterating his administration's commitment to human rights, Mr. Reagan praised Mr. Schifter, who he said especially understood 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."

Soviet poet seeks father's emigration

NEW YORK — Exiled Soviet poet Joseph Brodsky said here on February 6 that he had decided to renew a 12-year 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 signed 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.

Mr. Brodsky recalled that the last time he saw his parents, on June 4, 1972, he was being forced into exile by Soviet authorities. His mother, Maria, died last year. He said he had already formally petitioned the Soviet government 12 times to grant an exit visa to his father, Alexander.

Mr. Brodsky said he had at first been reluctant to make his efforts public, but said he felt he had exhausted all other channels. He said inquiries by U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman, letters

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Dissident sketch

Yuriy Zalepa

BORN: 1939.
OCCUPATION: French teacher.
LATEST ARREST: 1980.
CHARGE: Participation in an especially dangerous, anti-Soviet organization under Article 64 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.
SENTENCE: Six years in a labor camp and two years' internal exile.
PREVIOUS TERMS: None.
CAMP ADDRESS:
618263
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Chusovsky raion
pos. Kuchino
ucht. VS-389/36

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Assistant editor: Marta Kolomayets

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 Ukrainian Americans from the Washington area and congressmen, senators, government officials and leaders of political organizations.

At the briefing in the Old Executive Office Building of the White House, Linas Kojelis, special assistant to the president for public liaison, introduced three speakers to an audience of Ukrainian Americans and several representatives of other East European ethnic 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 Stearman, a consultant at the National Security Council and chairman of the Georgetown University Russian Studies Program, gave a "General Overview of U.S. Foreign Policy," and Roger Robinson, senior director of international economic affairs at the National Security Council, addressed the topic of "U.S.-Soviet Economic Relations."

At a question-and-answer session following the briefing, topics such as the importation into the United States of goods made with slave labor, the persecution of religion in Ukraine, European energy dependence on the Soviet Union, and the Office of Special Investigations were covered.

Co-sponsors Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.),

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Defense Department's Ukrainians mark independence



Maj. Yaromir Orlyshkevych

Some of the participants of the Ukrainian Independence Day luncheon sponsored by U.S. Army officers of Ukrainian descent. Col. Nicholas Krawciw (third from right) served as host; Dr. Vitalij Garber (second from right) was keynote speaker.

WASHINGTON — About 60 Ukrainian Americans associated with defense matters attended the second annual Ukrainian Independence Day luncheon sponsored by Ukrainian American U.S. Army officers stationed in Washington. Organized by Major Leonid Kondratyuk, and Chief Warrant Officer Jurij 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 Krawciw of the U.S. Army, who was recently selected for promotion to brigadier general, hosted the affair. Col. Krawciw, a West Point graduate, is currently serving as military advisor to Deputy Secretary of De-

fense-Designate William Howard Taft IV, the second highest-ranked individual in the Defense Department. Col. Krawciw 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. Krawciw 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 West must understand the multinational 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. Krawciw 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.

A glimpse of Soviet reality

Ukrainian Catholics continue to seek legalization of Church in Ukraine

by Ivan Hvat

Samvydav material recently received from the USSR provides evidence that, in the western oblasts of Ukraine, members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church are continuing their efforts to have their Church legalized by the authorities and are demanding an end to the anti-Catholic propaganda campaign being conducted by the official Ukrainian media.

The Committee for the Defense of the Catholic Faith has been particularly active in this respect. According to some reports, the members of this group are also members of the Action Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church that was formed on September 9, 1982.

On June 12, 1983, the Committee for the Defense of the Catholic Faith sent a letter to Ukrainian Minister of Internal Affairs I. D. Gladyshev, demanding that he take action to stop the anti-Catholic propaganda campaign in the Ukrainian press. The authors additionally demanded that "no obstacles be put in the way of registration of Catholic parishes for believers of the Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite" and that the case of Yosyf Terelia should be reviewed.

The letter was signed by the secretary

of the committee, Hryhoriy Budzinsky, and by a Vasylii Kobryn whose name has hitherto not been mentioned in any of the committee's documents that have reached the West. Mr. Kobryn would seem to be substituting for Mr. Terelia, the chairman of the committee who was sentenced in April 1983 to a year in a strict-regimen camp on a charge of parasitism.

The authors of the letter emphasized the lack of foundation of accounts in the Ukrainian press about events in 1946, when the Ukrainian Catholic Church allegedly liquidated itself at the "Lviv Sobor." In fact, it was the Council for Russian Orthodox Church Affairs of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars, whose chairman at that time was Pavlo Khodchenko, that was responsible for its liquidation.

Also of interest are four letters written by Mr. Budzinsky to Soviet newspapers: one to Izvestia in January 1978; two to Vilna Ukraina, the organ of the Lviv Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, of February 1 and February 23, 1983; and one to Radianska Ukraina of July 2, 1983.

Mr. Budzinsky writes that he was a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Church delegation that was authorized by Josyf Slipyi, metropolitan of Lviv, to

go to Moscow in December 1944. The other members of the delegation were K. Sheptytsky, a protoarchmandrite of the Order of Studites and brother of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who had died on November 1, 1944; G. Kostelnik, later chairman of the Sponsoring Group for the Reunion of the Greek Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church; and a priest by the name of Kotiv.

The members of the delegation were instructed to hand over to the Soviet Red Cross in Moscow the sum of 100,000 rubles that had been collected by Ukrainian Catholics for wounded Red Army soldiers and to meet with representatives of the Soviet government to discuss a possible modus vivendi between the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Soviet authorities in western Ukraine. According to Mr. Budzinsky, the delegation was received by Ivan V. Poliansky, chairman of the USSR Council for Religious Cults of the USSR Council of Ministers, but the meeting that the delegation had hoped to have with Stalin did not take place. The delegation returned to Lviv aware that the Soviet government was unfavorably disposed towards the continued existence and activities of the Eastern Rite Catholics in Ukraine.

"Even though the other members of the delegation have died," writes Mr. Budzinsky in one of his letters, "I, the only one still alive, have not been stripped of my assignment to represent the Greek Catholic Church in the outside world."

In the four letters, Mr. Budzinsky devotes particular attention to the preparation and the implementation of the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at the "Lviv Sobor" of 1946. The liquidation came about as the result of close cooperation between the Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for Russian Orthodox Church Affairs of the Ukrainian government.

Mr. Budzinsky reproaches the Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church for the fact that, in helping to bring about the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946, it did not shrink from using the methods of tsarist Russian imperialism and religious intolerance.

"We are Ukrainians," he writes, "We are an indigenous people on our own land. Our grandfathers bled this soil with their sweat and blood. Who gave the Moscow patriarch the right to take away the faith of our forefathers?"

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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.

Gen. Grigorenko, 76, 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 1964 and 1974 in Soviet psychiatric institutions for his human-rights activities, has been in deteriorating health for some time. Last summer, doctors twice had to clear blocked arteries in his neck.

Gen. Grigorenko was a successful head of the cybernetics department at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow when he began speaking out on the hypocrisy 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 demoted to private, 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 Ukrainian Helsinki Group, set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975



Petro Grigorenko

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, Oleh, took up residence in New York. Another son, Andriy, 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 Ukrainian community to pray for his health. The appeal, which also asked the community to demand that the Soviets free political prisoners Mykola Rudenko and Yuri Orlov, was signed by former Ukrainian dissident Nadia Svitlychna.

Ukrainian American Caucus meets with presidential hopeful Hollings

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian American Caucus (UAC) recently met with Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) who is seeking the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. The 40-minute meeting was arranged to thank the senator for his sponsorship and his efforts to secure Senate passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution 70.

S.Con.Res. 70 condemns the Soviet policies which were responsible for the famine in Ukraine and urges the president to proclaim May 28, 1984, as a day to commemorate the famine. It was introduced by Sens. Hollings and Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) on September 29, 1983, and passed by the Senate on November 15, 1983, with 64-Senate co-sponsors.

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 about the work of the Helsinki Commission with regard to Soviet violations of human rights.

He was especially interested in knowing to what extent resolutions, statements and other actions designed to focus U.S. and world attention on Soviet violations of human rights were effective in curbing some Soviet actions.

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 Iwanciw, Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell, Marta Cehelsky, Tania Demchuk, Orest Deychakivsky 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 Committees 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.



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

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 he ignored both a 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 illegally obtaining his citizenship papers by concealing that he had been a member of a Nazi-sponsored police unit in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv in 1942.

"I'm not sure where he is," said Neal Sher, head of the Justice Department's Office of Special 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 case against Mr. Theodorovich is based on documents given to the United States by the Soviet Union which contain "bullet reports," accounting for use of police ammunition, 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.

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 the government filed suit to revoke his citizenship, Mr. Theodorovich failed to appear for a December 1, 1983, deposition, and for a court-ordered deposition on December 28. As a result, the government won its case by default in an order issued by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey revoking Mr. Theodorovich's citizenship.

Mr. Theodorovich can appeal the order. However, once he surfaces in the United States, the Justice Department will launch deportation proceedings against him.

Mr. Sher said investigators, including the FBI, are searching for him now.

Democrats form council on ethnics

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party's national chairman, Charles T. Manatta, formed a Democratic Council on Ethnic Americans on February 6, reported the Associated Press.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona and Rep. Marcy Kaptur of Ohio were named to head the council, which is charged with strengthening and broadening the Democratic Party's communications with ethnic Americans who live in ethnic neighborhoods.

Ukrainian Catholics...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Budzinsky goes on to assert that the anti-Ukrainian Catholic propaganda campaign unleashed in the Ukrainian SSR press often takes on the most primitive character "and deteriorates into marketplace wrangling." The press claims that the Ukrainian Catholic Church liquidated itself at the "Lviv Sobor," 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 Brest-Litovsk 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 Vilna 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."

Mr. Budzinsky's frequent letters of protest to the newspaper Vilna Ukraina have recently been acknowledged by the newspaper Radianska Ukraina. The author of an article titled "Against Spiritual Poison," writes:

"As soon as Vilna 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 preaches sermons that contain hostile, slanderous statements...Repeated warnings and prophylactic educative measures have little effect on Budzinsky."

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

It is possible that the article in Vilna 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

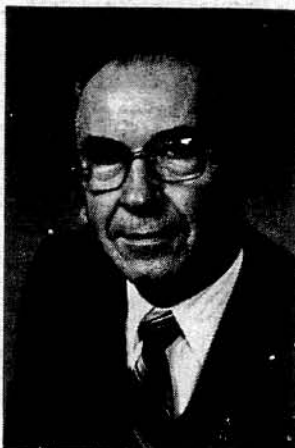
OTTAWA — On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment, the Canadian Folk Arts Council re-elected Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Ottawa as president for the 10th time.

The annual meeting of the CFAC board of directors with representatives elected by the 10 provincial councils of the body and the Yukon, was held in the Senate 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 voluntary sector (non-professional) across Canada.

The council is responsible for celebrations, cultural performances and manifestations of the various ethnocultural groups — English, Scottish, Irish, French, German, Ukrainian, Japanese and many others at the municipal, provincial and federal levels.

The CFAC sponsors annual workshops in theatre, folk-dancing, choir, festivals and folk-art displays. It publishes a quarterly magazine, *Troubadour*, in English and French.



Sen. Paul Yuzyk

It also coordinates the cultural activities of the communities across Canada during the celebrations of the national holiday, Canada Day, every July 1, highlighted in the National Stage Show on Parliament Hill in the capital city of Ottawa.

RFE/RL denied...

(Continued from page 1)

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 pattern," he said during a telephone interview.

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

RFE/RL had sought accreditation for 11 correspondents, including two technicians, 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.

Rep. Biaggi...

(Continued from page 1)

We here in Congress must continue to join together with organizations like the UNA to support the cause of all Ukrainians, especially those who continue to be shackled by the inhumanity of Soviet communism. We must not be silent in the face of such gross human-rights violations. By expressing our continued support for the many Ukrainians living in the Soviet Union who are struggling to obtain basic human rights, we demonstrate to all people living in captive nations that we will continue to support the efforts of all

Mr. Buell said that the United States Olympic Committee had approved the RFE/RL application for accreditation and that RFE/RL had been assured by the USOC that the IOC would grant final accreditation.

The 10-member board of directors of the IOC, however, ruled against RFE/RL. "We were told that the vote was unanimous," Mr. Buell said. He described the decision as "a surprise move at the last minute."

Commenting on reports that the IOC offered a compromise that would have allowed five RFE/RL reporters accreditation, Mr. Buell explained that the IOC itself did not offer a compromise, but that Yugoslavia's Olympic Organizing Committee had held informal discussions with USOC director Don Miller and suggested that perhaps only the Americans on the RFE/RL multinational news team could be accredited. "We couldn't accept it on that basis," Mr. Buell said.

The New York Times, in reporting about the denial of accreditation, quoted IOC member Richard Pound of Canada as saying that Radio Free Europe had no broad direction in sports and "we could see no discernible benefit."

Mr. Buell challenged this assertion, noting that RFE/RL has regular sports coverage on a "year-round, day after day" basis.

those who so courageously seek freedom and self-determination.

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. They have 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. I am confident that the UNA will continue its fine work and that they will continue to make progress on behalf of the entire Ukrainian community.

Exhibit of Kurelek landscapes pays tribute to late artist

WINNIPEG — An exhibition of 50 landscape paintings by the late William Kurelek opened here at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature on January 23.

The show, titled "Kurelek's Vision of Canada," was curated by Joan Murray, director of the Robert McLaughlin Gallery in Oshawa, Ont., and is scheduled to close on February 18. The exhibit will then move on to 13 galleries around the country.

Mr. Kurelek, who died in 1977 at the age of 50, is considered one of Canada's leading artists. Randal McElroy, writing in the January 24 issue of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, called Mr. Kurelek "one of Canadian art's striking individuals" who was "voracious in his artistic appetite" and who absorbed other people's cultures "while drawing on his own Ukrainian heritage" for his

inspiration.

He described Mr. Kurelek, who grew up in Manitoba, as a shy, introspective and different man whose paintings, according to Ms. Murray, covered the "length and breadth of the country" and were informed by "Canada's physical presence."

Ms. Murray also noted that Mr. Kurelek, whose work was never really accepted by Canada's art establishment, is finally getting his due as a uniquely Canadian artist.

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* (Continued on page 16)

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 Park 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 Pidhoroedeky has said that she will be forced to close the restaurant because of the 526 percent 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. Pidhoroedeky 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 Second Avenue, has been in business for 37 years — 27 years under Mrs. Pidhoroedeky'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 space in the more chic areas, 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 Barbara Marmash Pise, who emigrated from Ukraine in the early 1900s, she was born in Baltimore on December 28, 1917. During her childhood and throughout her adult life, she participated in various Ukrainian American activities such as church functions, concerts, drama productions, folk dancing and fraternal events.

She married John Malko at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Baltimore in April 1939. The Malkos were actively involved in Ukrainian American community life, represented the UNA at Maryland and District of Columbia Fraternal Congress meetings, and hosted UNA district commit-

tee meetings. The Malkos spent summer vacations at Soyuzivka, the UNA's resort in the Catskills. Mrs. Malko served as a judge for several Miss Soyuzivka contests held annually at the resort. She also participated in Baltimore's Ukrainian festivals, contributing her hand-made crafts.

Surviving are her husband, John; son, J. Robert, chief staff economist for the Wisconsin Public Service Commission; daughter-in-law, Sandra; grandchild, Heather; sister, Catherine Evanovic; nieces Nadia Schabale, Karen and Barbara Richmond, Gloria Adkins, Marie Bennett and Barbara Jean Bone; and nephew, Walter Evanovic.

The funeral liturgy was offered at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Tuesday, February 7. Interment followed at Oak Lawn Cemetery in Baltimore. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested donations to the St. Michael's Church Building Fund.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Soviet atrocities

Ever since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 to bolster an unpopular Marxist regime, there have been persistent reports of atrocities by Red Army troops. The U.S. government has confirmed that the Soviets have been using chemical and biological weapons in the form of "yellow rain," a highly toxic substance which causes internal hemorrhaging and a horrible death. In December 1982, the Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples, a left-leaning successor to Bertrand Russell's tribunal that examined America's role in Vietnam, heard three days of eyewitness testimony in Paris about saturation bombing of civilian targets, booby-traps designed to maim rather than kill, the murder of 100 people, many of them children, who were sealed up in an underground irrigation ditch and then set on fire.

Still others spoke of incendiary devices used on people, contaminated grain, the use of dum-dum bullets that explode on impact and rip fist-sized holes in men's bodies. One victim, a 22-year-old medical student, described the maimings, rapes and electric-shock treatments carried out by the sadistic guards in the prison where she was held.

Of late, there have been new reports of atrocities. This time, three French doctors who spent time in Afghanistan reported that Soviet forces seem recently to have launched a deliberate terror campaign aimed at the civilian population. Since January, there have been persistent reports of extremely heavy civilian casualties in a Soviet sweep of the Shomali Valley just north of Kabul, the nation's capital. Sources reported that Soviet troops bayoneted women and children, burned homes and shot young Afghan males in a raid of one village. The village was later bombed by tanks, helicopter gunships and armored personnel carriers. Other villages were said to have suffered similar fates.

The aim of the Soviet policy is to intimidate the civilian population and in this way discourage people from harboring the anti-government insurgents. The viciousness of the Soviet forces has resulted in a steady stream of refugees into Pakistan. Countless others, whose villages and homes have been razed by Red Army troops, are internal refugees, dispossessed and wandering the countryside.

The Red Army has always been known for its brutality. During World War II, it raped and pillaged while "liberating" Eastern Europe and Germany. This time, the Soviet Union is the aggressor, the invading force, the occupying army. One Norwegian observer at the Paris tribunal, after hearing tale after tale of sadism and torture, remarked: "Perhaps the time has come to reconvene the Nuremberg trials."

At the very least, the issue must be discussed at an international forum, such as the meeting of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights recently convened in Geneva. Although anything that even smacks of an anti-Soviet initiative is usually bridled at international conclaves dominated by pro-Soviet or Third World countries, the United States should continue to press the issue. The Reagan administration should also make it clear to the Soviets that there can never be a return to "business as usual" as long as its troops are marauding through Afghanistan, nor can there be serious arms reduction talks. Although, unhappily, there has been less and less talk about "linkage" of late, it is a valid and sensible concept. The Soviets must be made to feel that they have something substantial to lose if they continue their policies. If they aren't, they will simply continue to bayonet small children, continue raping, continue the carnage, continue the slow and agonizing defilement of a nation.

The IOC punks out

Over the years, the International Olympic Committee occasionally has shown signs of becoming another on the long list of world bodies that seem to cower and fawn at the slightest sign of displeasure shown by the Soviet Union. We need only mention the IOC's craven obeisance in turning a blind eye to the flagrant professionalism of sports in the Eastern bloc. This year, the boot-licking has taken the form of denying press accreditation to Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty for the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo.

Although it appears there was no formal Soviet protest about RFE RL's presence at the games, RFE RL officials are convinced that the IOC's rebuff was the direct result of Soviet pressure. It's "a familiar pattern," said one station official in Washington.

The IOC's action in this matter is inexcusable. And what's truly pitiful about the whole affair is the IOC's pathetic contention that the rejection came about because RFE RL beams its broadcasts abroad in foreign languages and has, in the words of a Canadian IOC official, no direction in sports. (The latter charge has been refuted by RFE RL).

The real reason for singling out RFE RL, of course, has to do with RFE RL's function of broadcasting news and analysis in the various languages of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. Often, RFE RL 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 spend more time jamming RFE RL signals than just about any other.

One RFE RL official called the IOC's action "foolish" and "groundless." We call the entire fandango mean-spirited and spineless.

In observance of The Weekly's 50th

From our pages in 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 independent of Moscow. Earlier Moscow had destroyed the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church, dominant in eastern Ukraine, by incorporating it into the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Patriarch Alexie, 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 none of the eight bishops succumbed to it. Forceful methods were then employed. Headed by Archbishop Slipyj, the Ukrainian hierarchy was thrown into prison, where some perished.

On March 6, 1946, a "synod" was convened by the communistic organs of the administration of Lviv, in the course of which the "reunion of the Greek Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church" was proclaimed. Most of the 3,000 Ukrainian Catholic priests were imprisoned and many executed.

On October 27, 1947, the Reds assassinated the Carpatho-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 (Prishev) 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 coup to foster its own imperialistic designs. With this lifting of the blockade, a new phase in American-Soviet relations is expected to take place. Yet students of Soviet policies are in no mood for rejoicing. They have come to know that whatever happens in Berlin, the over-all aim of Soviet Russia will not be basically 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 revealed that American technical superiority has proved to be too much for the Russians.

As a further consequence, we shall undoubtedly witness a great revival of Russian lies, bluffs, denunciations and name-calling, for the Russians are discovering that the word is 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-drumming in Moscow: one Soviet official after another issues a statement deriding the American "warmongers" and "instigators of a new imperialistic war."

A few days ago, Marshal Sokolovsky made a vitriolic attack on the United States. He said that some people think that the Soviet Union was drained of its blood and that it emerged from the last war weak and impotent. It is not so, thundered the Soviet marshal; right now the Soviet Union is at the height of its military power, and it is afraid of no one.

Yet at the same time that Sokolovsky was parroting the "invincibility" of the Soviet armies, the Soviet government was doing everything in its power to jam our Russian-language broadcasts from the West, the Voice of America and the British 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 vast defensive campaign into which Moscow has been forced.

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 it is in regard to the battle of words.

The jamming of the Western broadcasts 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 vilified the United States, a denunciation without a parallel in history. They have represented the U.S. leaders as "Hitler's imitators," and the like. Now the leaders in the Kremlin have revealed their terror at the thought that their enslaved subjects might get contaminated by listening to truth rather than vilification. All the walls, the iron curtains, censorship, deportations and executions with which the Russians rule in Eastern Europe — are shown 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 endeavor to reach their national liberation for which they have been striving ever since Soviet Russia enslaved them.

We are gratified to hear that the Voice of America is readying its daily broadcast in the Ukrainian language, destined to be beamed to the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain. These preparations, quite understandably, have been going on for months, which has caused the more impatient Ukrainians outside the Soviet sphere to become discouraged and despondent. We may understand their impatience, but cannot share their despondency, inasmuch as we know that the U.S. government understands only too well how important it is to give news and valid interpretations of current events in the Ukrainian language to some 45 million Ukrainians.

This necessity of having the Ukrainian broadcast in the Voice of America becomes even plainer when we take into consideration what the Soviets are doing in

(Continued on page 13)

Famine anniversary speech

Russian imperial politics and the famine

by Yuri Knys

Speech delivered by Yuri Knys, department of political studies, University of Manitoba, at the dinner meeting of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg 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 kind of precise 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 enormous crimes which their predecessors perpetrated against the Ukrainian people in the USSR. A few months ago, the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa released a press statement denying that a deadly hunger had ever plagued Ukraine, let alone a government-organized genocidal holocaust. After all, if worse comes to worst, the Kremlin can always admit that its human robots shot down a passenger jetliner by mistake. But how in heaven's name can they ever argue, or get the world to believe, that 6 to 7 million innocent individuals, men, women and children, were starved to death by mistake? This option is not available to them, and so the cover-up efforts must continue, and will continue to the bitter end.

I have just referred to the Soviet census of 1939. A proper evaluation of what we know of it is crucial to an understanding 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 well worth concentrating on, since they contain the obvious explanation of Moscow'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 peasantry (over 85 percent) was ethnically Ukrainian, but the same could not be said of the city-dwellers: ethnic Ukrainians possessed only a 47 percent plurality in the cities of Ukraine, and constituted barely one-half of the industrial labor force.

This factor, i.e. that of being a minority in their country's urban agglomerations and in its industrial work force, explains more than anything else the failure of the Ukrainian National Republic in maintaining its independence against the pressure of Communist Russia in 1920, for it is by controlling Ukrainian cities through local Russian and Russified majorities that invading Soviet armies were able to defeat the Ukrainian democrats and incorporate Ukraine into the USSR.

While Moscow continued to hold unchallenged military and police power in Ukraine of the late 1920s, the Russian government had been forced into making highly significant cultural and linguistic concessions to the Ukrainians, the implications of which were quite apparent on the eve of Stalin's planned massive drive to industrialize the USSR.

First, the local Communist administration was becoming increasingly Ukrainian in composition as well as in spirit. From 1927, ethnic Ukrainians constituted a majority (and a growing majority) within the Communist Party of Ukraine, and specific

Ukrainian demands were voiced with increasing vigor and success at local party gatherings and congresses. This national spirit was beginning to affect and influence even those urban elements heretofore considered extremely reliable instruments of Moscow's empire-building, viz., local Russians and Jews. A very worrisome development, that, from Moscow's point of view. One of the most unwelcome denunciations of Russia's economic exploitation of Ukraine was offered in early 1928 in a prestigious Ukrainian SSR Communist Party journal by Michael Volobuyev, an ethnic Russian and a Ukrainian patriot.

Second, the linguistic and cultural Russification of the Ukrainian working class had been stopped and reversed. While the national composition of Ukraine's proletariat had changed but marginally between 1917 and 1926, there was every indication that a major and decisive shift was about to occur, and that the planned "great leap forward" of the Soviet first Five-Year Plan would mean in Ukraine an enormous influx of nationally conscious peasants from the countryside into the cities and industrial areas such as the Donbas. This would very quickly lead to a complete Ukrainization of the working class, which, linked to the already mentioned Ukrainization of the party and state apparatus would at last give the Ukrainians a fully developed national profile, and would finalize their process of modernization through the reconquest of demographic and spiritual leadership in their cities, as well as in the most progressive features of their economy.

The consequences for the USSR would be enormous, and by implication, for the world. Ukraine was the most important industrial base in the Soviet Union at that time. It produced more than half of the USSR's coal, considerably more than half of its iron, more than half of its steel, to mention only the most crucial, obvious and relevant items. At the very least, a new system of power-sharing would have to emerge between Moscow and Kharkiv (at that time the Ukrainian capital), or else the Soviet Union would disintegrate — it would no longer be possible to maintain it as a mask for Russian imperial interests.

Stalin and his colleagues knew exactly what was at stake. It was Stalin himself who at a 1921 CPSU Congress had predicted that the Ukrainian peasantry would soon make Ukraine as Ukrainian as the Hungarian peasantry had succeeded in making Hungary Hungarian. One of Volobuyev's 1928 demands had been that "an all-Ukrainian system to regulate the influx of workers into Ukraine be established, so as to ensure a correctly proportional distribution of assignments to Ukrainian factories between the Ukrainian republic and the Russian republic." The intention here was to reserve the preponderant majority of new industrial jobs in Ukraine for the local peasantry.

In the first years of the Five-Year Plan, this is exactly what happened. From 1928 through mid-1932, Ukraine's urban population grew from 5 million to 7 million people, and the Ukrainian proportion thereof from 47 percent to 58 percent, which meant that close to 90 percent of the new urban residents originated from Ukrainian farms and villages. At that pace, it was fairly easy to see that the process of Ukrainian national modernization would be essentially achieved by the end of the 1930s...

And so, the artificial famine was organized by the central Russian government. The brutality, the cunning and the devilishness of the methods employed have been amply described in the existing literature on the subject. I shall hence omit discussing this gruesome aspect of the tragedy. What must be kept in mind is that the holocaust was organized with only one major purpose in mind: to stop, and if possible to reverse this Ukrainian modernization process which was so dangerous for the imperial status of Russia. By decimating the Ukrainian peasantry, Moscow hoped to seriously weaken the national character of Ukrainian industrial development which was of course to continue, but for the benefit of Russia, not Ukraine.

It is important to emphasize that this policy had absolutely nothing to do with Marxism or with communism properly so-called. To be sure, one might perhaps argue as many have (I, incidentally, do not) that the preceding agricultural collectivization of 1929-31 derived in large measure from a variant of Communist ideology. This, however, is not the case

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THE GREAT FAMINE



The year 1983 marked the 50th anniversary of one of history's most horrifying cases of genocide — the Soviet-made Great Famine of 1932-33, in which some 7 million Ukrainians perished.

Relying on news from Svoboda and, later, The Ukrainian Weekly, this column hopes to remind and inform Americans and Canadians of this terrible crime against humanity.

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

December 1-15, 1934

PART LI

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 subjects of the famine and religious freedom in the Soviet Union. He inquired whether these topics had been presented to the League of Nations before admitting the Soviet Union into its ranks. Parliament members assured him that this had been done.

That same day a news report from Kiev was published in Svoboda. The headline read: "Postyshev is Worried about Ukrainization." The article explained that the Soviet official was worried that the Ukrainian language was being dropped as the official language of most schools. He reported that Ukrainian nationalists were trying to halt Ukrainization.

The assassination of Sergei Kirov in early December 1934 triggered a series of articles in Svoboda. According to one report printed in Svoboda on December 7, the assassination was called a "revolt against the proletarian revolution, the Communist Party, socialism and the future builders of the socialist nation." According to reports, the Soviets still had many internal enemies and executions continued.

That same day Svoboda reported that the Soviet government had given all of the territory of Bessarabia back to Rumania, stating that they wanted to be on good terms with the country.

On December 13, the headline in Svoboda read: "More News From the Land of Terror, the Soviet Union." The news report stated that mass arrests and mass executions continued in the Soviet Union, and that the people were accused of committing "terrorist acts."

On December 13, an editorial on the "Soviets and Famine," appeared in Svoboda. The commentary stated that the Soviets were spreading the word that they would halt the use of food stamps. They stated that there was no need for them because there was no hunger in Ukraine. The editorial stated that recently even The New York Times had published an article by Prof. Dugan who reported that there had indeed been a famine in Ukraine in 1932-33. According to recent reports, The New York Times even quoted articles by William Henry Chamberlin of the Christian Science Monitor, who stated that the Soviets used the famine as "a political weapon to force the peasants to accept collectivization."

On December 14, Svoboda printed the texts of two telegrams sent by the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States (signed by Emil Revyuk, president, and Luke Myshuha, secretary) to the president of the United States

(Continued on page 8)

Understanding the computer

Advent of Ukrainianized computing

CONCLUSION

The last several years have seen a steady rise in computer literacy. As our fear of the unknown slowly disappears and interest widens, some wonder how the computer can be "Ukrainianized"—how it can be effectively used for the benefit of our community.

Some work has already been done in this area. But to date, all efforts had to overcome one important obstacle: no single company manufactures a general purpose personal computer for handling the Ukrainian alphabet as well as the English.

The first Ukrainian machines were derived from typesetting equipment, which can set Ukrainian type for publication with the aid of a computer. It is not difficult to add Ukrainian print fonts of various styles and sizes of these machines. Although typesetting computers are by no means inexpensive, they provide a low level of Ukrainian "computing" with minor modification.

More recently, some self-taught experts with personal computers of their own have modified them to handle the Ukrainian alphabet for certain tasks. Among them is one of our highly esteemed monks, Father Raphael Torkoniak, whose diverse interests include Old Slavonic religious texts and the disciplines of electronics and computers. Father Raphael has added the Old Slavonic and Ukrainian alphabets to his home computer, and he uses them to great advantage in his theological research.

Unfortunately, much of the Ukrainianization work on computers has suffered from some important drawbacks: the work has 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 beyond 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 Malij. With advanced studies and a graduate degree in the field of computer sciences, and experience in the computer field at the renowned Bell Laboratories, Mr. Malij agreed to develop 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 truly professional approach, and to create an over-all system that might become standard. Standardization is so important, because Ukrainian computers developed to date have been unique — orphans that could not collaborate with other Ukrainian computers. After studying various aspects of the problem, Mr. Malij 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 1983. And, since good news travels fast, other Ukrainian organizations have become interested. The Prolog 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. Malij has formed Xeno Technix Incorporated. The purpose of this firm is to help any organization or individual with information, advice and even the installation of equipment necessary for a Ukrainian computer system, with a customized configuration to suit individual needs.

December 1-15, 1934

(Continued from page 7)

and the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Excerpts from the telegram to President Franklin D. Roosevelt follow.

"It is reported by Mr. Harold Denny, the Moscow correspondent of The New York Times, in the issue dated December 12, that in pursuance of its previous announcement of a mass terrorism, the Soviet government has executed summarily 75 persons, denying them the right to defend themselves before a court against the accusations...

"...Terrorism is no news in the country under the Soviets, but a regular method of governing, and it is felt especially hard in Ukraine, which had been annexed to Soviet Russia by the force of arms. The terror by means of famine, which has been used lately in Ukraine, brought about the death of several million persons in 1932-33. Now a new phase of terror has been started: mass shooting of those who escaped the famine."

The telegram went on to appeal to the U.S. government to demand from the government of the Soviet Union that it discontinue this mass terror, and if the Soviets refused to comply with this request, that the United States should break diplomatic relations with them.

The telegram to William Green, president of the AFL, 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, being an organization which united workers who are American citizens of Ukrainian descent, requests you to herewith raise a protest against this mass terror in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the name of the American Federation of Labor, which is the organized workers of America."

Around the world:

Ukrainian historian and political activist Mykhailo Hrushevsky died in exile in Moscow at the age of 68. He was the head of the Ukrainian Central Rada and author of the monumental work "History of Ukraine." His death was noted with a few lines in the Communist newspaper of the Soviet Union.

Germany's minister of foreign affairs stated that Germany, which had withdrawn from the League of Nations in 1933, would consider rejoining it.

An earthquake destroyed two cities and a few mountain villages in Chile.

Letters to the editor

Thanks for The Ukrainian Weekly

Dear Editor:

As a long-time reader of The Ukrainian Weekly, I decided that I was long overdue in expressing my thanks for the publication, especially for the considerable improvement that has occurred in the last few years.

It would be difficult to overestimate its importance to the Ukrainian community as a whole, especially perhaps to those who, like me, live outside a major Ukrainian community, and depend upon it as a major source of information, as well as inspiration.

It is my understanding that a press fund exists to defray the costs of publication and to provide subscriptions to influential institutions and individuals. Perhaps you could provide information in the newspaper on a regular basis, so that those of us who wish to support The Weekly by contributing to The Weekly Press Fund may do so.

Another way that individuals may

support The Weekly is to provide gift subscriptions to persons who have shown an interest in Ukrainian affairs. By this method, The Weekly is benefited by increased subscription revenues, and the Ukrainian viewpoint is made more widely known. One of those to whom I have given a subscription is a prominent attorney and politician in his home town. Although he is not a Ukrainian, he tells me that he reads The Weekly from cover to cover every week. Another person to whom I have sent a subscription is an officer in the armed forces; he knows more about his Ukrainian heritage because of it. A third person is a local political leader who values The Weekly for its coverage of the Great Famine and of religious persecution in the Soviet Union. Considering the modest cost of a subscription, this is certainly a practical and affordable method of making the Ukrainian viewpoint better known.

Peter R. Jaroszewicz
Kansas City, Mo.

Ukrainian Independence Day thoughts

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter on this Ukrainian Independence Day because of a very large concern.

I was born in Canada. My father immigrated to Canada in 1907, and my mother came to Canada in 1928. In the past 10 years I have been very active in promoting the Ukrainian language, history and culture. However, I am very unhappy about the division in our Ukrainian community, particularly what happened at the 13th Congress. I believe the time has come to settle all differences and proceed to use our energies to promote what an organization is designed for.

My mother and father never taught me that there were differences among us because of our faith or political beliefs. They always put Ukrainianism first. I believe that for Ukrainians and Ukraine to survive we must all pull together. Our forefathers did.

In order for Ukraine and Ukrainians to survive, second, third and fourth generations, and generations yet to come must set aside all differences and work toward one common goal.

I am a member of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee because we are very active in Wisconsin. If my generation and generations to come are to remain united the people in control now have to show us the way. They must find a way to unite, or else we might be lost forever.

I think a neutral mediator could preside over a meeting of all parties concerned. Politics or religion should not be a governing factor in any organization. An organization should represent and promote the concerns of all people. Again, I urge all of you: please come to some agreement.

Peter Burak
Adell, Wis.

New releases

School of Bandura album marks jubilee

NEW YORK — The New York School of Bandura recently released a 10th anniversary album featuring the music of the Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of New York.

The New York School of Bandura was established in 1973 at the home of Nick Czorny in Jamaica, Queens. He soon became the administrator of the school, a position he holds to this day.

For the first two years, the school was affiliated with the Ukrainian Dumka Chorus, but in 1975, became an independent entity, gaining non-profit status through the New York State Council on the Arts, which supports many of the school's programs.

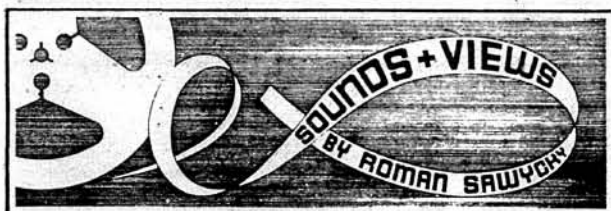
The school was under the direction of the Rev. Serhiy K. Pastukhiv until 1979. In April 1979, Wolodymyr Jurkewych took over the responsibility. When Julian Kytasty of Detroit settled in New York, he took over the musical directorship of the ensemble.

The album contains a variety of musical selections. It includes traditional kozak and folk melodies, songs with lyrics by Shevchenko and melodies arranged or composed by Vasyl Yemetz, Hryhoriy Kytasty, Yakiv Stepiw and Victor Mishalow.



The album also includes a musette and a minuet by Bach; one is arranged by Julian Kytasty and the other by Marko Farion. Also on the album is an excerpt from the opera "Kozak Beyond the Danube," featuring a solo by Halyna Andreadis.

The album is produced by the New York School of Bandura and manufactured and distributed by Yevshan Communications Inc., P.O. Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Que., H2A 3L9. It is available from Yevshan, the New York School of Bandura and at Ukrainian bookstores.



"Hryts" theme and variations

In memory of Lviv composer Anatoliy Kos-Anatolsky, untiring 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 Randal Livesay.²⁶ The ballad was titled "The Daughter of the Witch" to correspond with the word "charivnychenka" 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,²⁷ who performed it widely in Ukrainian. In later years Sembrich published a songbook, "My Favorite Folk Songs,"²⁸ in which the Hryts ballad figures prominently.

It is marked Andante (leisurely), 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 Liszt oeuvre 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 recitals.

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 into the Latin alphabet with some Polish influences. Sembrich labeled this "Ruthenian Folksong" with a subtitle "Hryc."

The Botsford collection

The songbook "Folk Songs of Many Peoples with English Versions by Ame-

rican Poets" compiled and edited by Florence Hudson Botsford,²⁹ was a notable publication of its day. Ukrainian items of this edition carried the original Ukrainian text and also the English translations. The Hryts ballad was titled appropriately "Oye ne khody Hrytsiu," while the translated title appeared as "Do Not Go, Gregory." The music for voice and piano was taken from the collection of the Czech-Ukrainian composer Alois Jedlicka; it is entirely faithful to the original ballad.

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
Where the girls, so daring,
'Neith black eyebrows send the glances,
Tempting 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 Gritziu," by Gregory Stone.³⁰ The transcriptions were published by the well-known firm Witmark & Sons, New York, 1941. The English translation was by Milton Pascal, 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 Botsford version (described above) in narrative.

Jack Lawrence

In 1938, a film titled "Marusia" was released in the United States. Although the movie was in Ukrainian, it featured the Churay 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 Lawrence³¹ 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 dialogue³² 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 anticipation 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, uncertainly became transmuted in part 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 chorus while Sirmay's orchestral version presents the mother-daughter conversation in a witty dialogue of 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.³³

"In answer to your inquiry as to my involvement with this melody you will be interested in learning that I learned it as a child from my mother who came to this country from Kiev at the turn of the

(Continued on page 12)

26. Her book, "Songs of Ukraina with Ruthenian Poems" (London, New York, 1916), pp. 96-97, carried no music and the translation was rather free.

27. Sembrich, real name Kochanska (1858-1935), was an eminent Polish singer born in Galicia. In her youth she sang for Liszt, who urged her to devote herself especially to singing. She later was to become one of the leading stars of the Metropolitan Opera, New York. As a concert singer with an extensive repertoire of songs in many world languages, she was long a reigning favorite.

28. Boston, 1918, pp. 106-107.

29. Botsford's songbook appeared in New York, 1921, and the Hryts ballad is printed in Vol. 1, pp. 115-116. The edition was then reprinted without change in 1931 and 1950. Along with the Hryts ballad, this edition included many other Ukrainian folk songs. F.H. Botsford was born in Cairo, Ill., studied piano and voice in New York, graduated from Mt. Carroll Seminary, also studied in Europe. He was a resident of New York City, compiler and editor of many songbooks.

30. Arranger of several Ukrainian songs for American publishers, Stone was born 1900 in Odessa and is a Russian American composer, arranger and pianist. Studied in Odessa and Rumania and arrived in Chicago in 1923 where he performed as piano soloist with the Chicago Theatre Symphony Orchestra. Subsequently Stone became chief arranger at RKO, working also for Paramount and other motion picture firms; especially active as arranger of Russian and Gypsy melodies.

31. Lawrence (born 1912 in Brooklyn, N.Y.), besides being a songwriter, was also a good baritone singer with romantic style. Among the best-known of his songs are "Play, Fiddle, Play," "What Will I Tell My Heart." For more background data see article by Henry Pleasants, "Songwriter Jack Lawrence," in Stereo Review (September, 1973), p. 50. Jack Lawrence's popular version of the Hryts ballad titled "Yes, My Darling Daughter" and its many recordings have been amply documented. For biographical backgrounds and recordings of Jack Lawrence, Dinah Shore, Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman and the Andrews Sisters see Roger D. Kinkle, "The Complete Encyclopedia of Popular Music and Jazz 1900-1950," 4 volumes. (New Rochelle, N.Y., 1974).

32. The mother/daughter dialogue originated from the traditional Ukrainian lyrics.

33. Jack Lawrence's letter to Roman Sawych sent April 8, 1975, from Bel Air, Calif.



Marcella Sembrich

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Minneapolis

Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS — Twin City Ukrainians observed Ukrainian Independence Day on January 22 with a program sponsored by the Minnesota Ukrainian Committee.

The observance commenced in the morning with divine liturgies in all Ukrainian churches. In the afternoon, over 300 people attended a special program held in St. Constantine's school auditorium. The American and Ukrainian national anthems were sung by Sally Pawlyshyn Gallagher. An ecumenical prayer by Orthodox, Catholic and Baptist clergy was conducted by Msgr. Stephen V. Knapp, the Revs. Stefan Zencuch and Steven Kepa and Pastor Mykola Bezditko.

Opening remarks were made by the committee's chairwoman, Luba Mensheha. Andrew Tatyryn read the governor's proclamation issued for this occasion.

Sen. Rudy Boschwitz's state director, Lianne Thrane, then read a statement by the senator, who could not attend the observance.

The statement said in part: "...I feel a special sense of kinship with each of you, because my people, too, have suffered at the hands of oppressive governments and autocratic rulers, who fear, above all, the spirit and desire of those who would be free and independent...In the name of justice and freedom, we must not forget those who live in the shadow of Moscow and struggle daily to keep the memory of their proud history intact and their love of freedom alive under rulers who would systematically plan and carry out the starvation

of more than 10 million, and who continue to restrict their every move and repress their independent mind..."

Sen. Boschwitz concluded with a following message: "With you I pray that your fellow Ukrainians, children of God and our brothers and sisters in the human experience, will know in their lifetime and ours, a new life and a sharing in the freedom which is our divine gift and our national pride."

Andriy Shevchenko, national president of the ODUM Ukrainian youth organization, was then introduced by Dr. Anatol Lysyj. In his presentation, Mr. Shevchenko compared the Ukrainian struggle for freedom in 1917-20 with the American Revolution of 1776, noting that both had the same aim — the establishment of free democratic states.

The Ukrainian National Republic did not survive, however, because the Ukrainian people were subjected to the Kremlin's genocidal policies through starvation, executions, and deportations to the Siberian concentration camps, policies which deprived the Ukrainian nation of its political and cultural leadership, he said.

Mr. Shevchenko concluded that Ukrainians, while fulfilling their civic obligations in the lands where they settled, should vote for those political leaders who are willing to help the people of Ukraine free themselves from Moscow's yoke.

The program also included recitations in Ukrainian by Olha Chorolec and Olha Osypchuk. Helen Senyk recited "Contra Spem Spero" by Lesia Ukrainka in English translation.

In the musical part of the program, Tanya Wovk Riabokin performed a selection of Ukrainian melodies on the bandura.

The highlight of the day was the performance of baritone Jaroslav Schur, who was introduced by Msgr. Knapp. Accompanied on piano by his daughter Patricia, Mr. Schur charmed the audience with a selection of Ukrainian songs.

Lake Worth, Fla.

LAKE WORTH, Fla. — Members of the Ukrainian American Club gathered at the Lake Worth City Hall on Friday, January 20, to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the re-establishment of an independent Ukrainian state on January 22, 1918.

The flag of free Ukraine was raised by the club's oldest member, Dorothy Sophie Kohut, prior to the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Manville, N.J.

MANVILLE, N.J. — Ceremonies marking the 66th anniversary of the re-establishment of Ukrainian independence were held here by the local Ukrainian community on January 21.

Manville Mayor Marion B. Dudash issued a proclamation designating January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day during a flag-raising ceremony at Town Hall.

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

Chester, Pa.



William Pastuszek, chairman of the Ukrainian Independence Day commemorative committee, with 6-year-olds Maria Long and Anne Pluta.

CHESTER, Pa. — Members of the Ukrainian community here gathered at the Old Chester Pennsylvania Court House on January 25 to join local civic leaders in commemorating the 66th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day.

The ceremonies were organized by a special commemorative committee chaired by community activist and UNA Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, who also served as master of ceremonies.

Highlights of the ceremonies were the presentation of a commemorative proclamation by Chester Mayor Joseph F. Battle to Joseph Kiziuk, who served in the Ukrainian Galician Army in 1918, and a keynote address by Judge Francis J. Catania of Delaware County.

In his address, Judge Catania paid tribute to what he called the "fiercely determined spirit of the Ukrainian people who have never lost sight of their quest of political independence."

He also made reference to the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33), which killed some 7 million people, and the continued persecution of Ukrainian political and religious leaders by Soviet authorities. The judge also praised the contributions to this country made by Ukrainian immigrants.

The ceremony also featured remarks by W. Curtis Weldon, a Delaware County official, who presented a commemorative county proclamation to Irena Nazarewycz, secretary of the organizing committee. Earlier, Mary Yaworsky, representing State Sen. Clarence D. Bell, presented and read a similar proclamation from the state and a State Senate resolution acknowledging the anniversary. Walter Syz accepted the state proclamation and resolution.

Several plaques were also given out at the ceremonies. Mr. Pastuszek 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. Nazarewycz.

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 Yarosh, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who offered the benediction; the Rev. Paul Luniv from Holy Ghost Church; Pastor Juan Kovalchuk of the Ukrainian Baptist Church; Pastor Michael Brych of the Baptist Church in Crum Lynne, Pa.; the Rev. Paul Hrynshyn, 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 Kowalchuk, president of the local UCCA; Stephen Bida, vice president; Michael Kryka, financial secretary of the Ukrainian National Home in Chester; Maria Hud Bida, who introduced the master of ceremonies; and Bohdan Malecky, a veteran of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

The program also featured two songs by students from the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School under the direction of their principal, Sister Damian. Many of the students from the school wore traditional Ukrainian dress.

Chicago

CHICAGO — The Illinois Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America presented its Man of the Year Award to Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, during the Ukrainian Independence Day banquet held here on January 22.

Since Ambassador Kirkpatrick was abroad, the award was accepted on her behalf by Carl Gersham, U.S. representative to the U.N. General Assembly's Third Committee, the body that deals with social, humanitarian and cultural issues.

The banquet was held in the auditorium of St. Nicholas School with Ukrainian community activists, and representatives of the nations of Cuba and Afghanistan in attendance.

The keynote Ukrainian-language address was delivered by Ignatius Billinsky, acting UCCA president. An English-language address was delivered by Rep. Tom Corcoran.

The program also featured performances by the SUM-A orchestra, a string quintet and vocalist Dr. Ivan Rudavsky.

Certificates of merit were presented to three Ukrainian community activists: Solomia Kavka, Mykola Lychyk and Adam Antonovych.

The banquet participants were also addressed by Mr. Gersham, who spoke about U.S.-Soviet interaction within the United Nations. He noted that the Soviet Union often distorts the meaning of self-determination and uses the concept to justify the actual denial of self-determination.

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 Boheme," "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 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 choruses 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 1980-83, Mr. Bryttan also served as music director and conductor of the LaPorte Symphony.

As a violinist, Mr. Bryttan has 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, violinist and teacher holds a bachelor of science degree in biology from Fordham University; a bachelor of music in violin, and master's degrees in conducting and violin, all from the Manhattan School of Music.

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

Named 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 Mol and Don Proch.

Mr. Eyre, whose mother is Ukrainian, was the unanimous choice in the survey, according to reporter Randal Mellroy. 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. Mol, 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

PENN YAN, N.Y. — Artist Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon's art work received an award for the second consecutive year at the NYSATA Convention here at the Kuthers Convention Center Complex in the Catskill mountains.

This year the artist's winning entry was a large linen batik painting titled "Pensive." Among those judging the over 100 art works were: Dr. Robert Kaupelis, artist and aesthetician, Marcia 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.



Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon

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 stamps distributed annually by the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit are Mr. Jaciw's projects.

He has also sculpted in marble, wood and clay, and created oil paintings, etchings and drawings, letterheads, ex libris, book covers, medals, coins and coins.

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.

Compiles commemorative famine exhibit



The president of Northwestern University's Ukrainian Students Alliance, Elizabeth Pelypenko, poses with the Rev. Orest Kulyk in front of exhibit she 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.

SELF-RELIANCE (J.C.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

558 Summit Avenue ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07306

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

will be held

on February 26, 1984, at 3:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., Jersey City, N.J.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
of the Jersey City Branch of the Association of American Ukrainians "SELF-RELIANCE" will be held at the same location at 2:00 p.m.

ALL MEMBERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"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 Porter³⁴ 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.³⁵ In 1940, however, she audi-

tioned 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 4, 1940, with the orchestra headed by O' Leonard Joy and released November 8, 1940, this became a golden disc with 1 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.³⁶

In a matter of days, others recorded "Yes, My Darling Daughter." If, in a nutshell, Shore's performance is a delicious bag of popcorn, the others which followed her, like Glenn Miller and Benny Goodman, delivered pop laced with jazz or swing created by their stylish and fashionable big bands. New recordings continued to credit Lawrence for the song but introduced certain modifications suited to the established styles of the performers.

Encouraged by this success, Lawrence's publisher, Leo Feist, did a second printing (1940), this time including Shore on the cover.

The identity of the original melodic material of "Yes, My Darling Daughter" remained unnoticed until 1968 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."³⁷

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

35. Shore, born 1917, star of radio and television, had humble beginnings. She came to New York in 1938, had unsuccessful auditions with Benny Goodman and Jimmy Dorsey, others. In 1939 started recording with Xavier Cugat with moderate success and sang on New York's WNEW. Her voice was then described as "soft and



Early printing of Jack Lawrence's adaptation of the Hryts ballad. (New York: Leo Feist, 1940.)

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, 1973, 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 Ewen's "All the Years of American Popular Music" (1977), p. 467.

37. "Popular Music: An Annotated Index of American Popular Songs," Vol. 4 (1930-39). (New York, 1968), p. 292. That Lawrence's hit was in fact "adapted from a Ukrainian folk song" is also affirmed by David Ewen's "All the Years of American Popular Music" (1977), p. 467.



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From our pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine. From day 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 corrupted and mercenary our democratic civilization is; how this government is planning a new world conflagration. This is 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, there is a campaign of letter-writing to the Voice of America, requesting the Ukrainian broadcasts. The campaign, organized by the newspaper Nedilia, is being supported by all Ukrainian groups, parties, churches, 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 threat, the more chance we will have of stopping her in the efficient use of her only weapon, the word, in her worldwide 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 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 of its kind, and in our opinion, has a specific significance not only for Ukrainians the world over, but for other peoples, including the enemies of Ukraine as well.

For 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 Americans of Ukrainian descent are taking in their kinsmen 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 frank recognition that Ukraine, despite its nominal membership in the United Nations, is an enslaved nation. He left no doubt as to who is responsible for that state of the Ukrainian people, when he referred to the same "kinsmen, who are not able to listen to a free radio or to read an uncensored press."

As president of the United States, which still recognizes the Soviet Union and its component republics, including that of Ukraine, Mr. Truman could not have said in any clearer language what he had in mind. Unmistakingly, he recognized Ukraine as a country enslaved by a totalitarian power.

At the same time, while the Ukrainians were preparing for the congress in Washington, the State Department, in an official communication to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, disclosed that the long-awaited Ukrainian broadcast program over the Voice of America will begin on November 20, 1949. It is recalled that the decision to have the Ukrainian-language program was made some months ago and it was the Ukrainian Congress Committee and its retiring president who made constant interventions with our government to precipitate the installation of the Ukrainian program.

It stands to reason that the Ukrainian-language program would have widespread repercussions and would certainly strengthen the Ukrainian people the world over, and especially in Ukraine itself. The absence of such broadcasts might have created 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 Voice of 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 conclave, namely, to make 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, Ansel E. Talbert, the article contains several anti-Soviet cartoons, as well as photographs of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The author refers to President Truman's letter sent 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 an extensive and well-organized anti-Soviet underground movement."

He then refers to Clarence A. Manning as "the outstanding authority in the United States on Ukraine history and literature," and then states that more than 1,000 years ago Ukraine "developed into a powerful and independent state long before 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 decisive test between slavery and freedom.



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May 5, 12, 19 — Toronto.

U.S.A.: March 3, 4 — Philadelphia; 10, 11 — New York, Newark; 17, 18 — Chicago;

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PHILADELPHIA: 6311 N. Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

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Ukrainian statehood...

(Continued from page 3)

and House Foreign Affairs Committee Minority Staff Director Everett Bierman, a representative of Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.) addressed the evening reception in the Rayburn House Office Building. Additional speakers included Mr. Kojelis, on behalf of President Ronald Reagan, Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), chairman of

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.).

George Nesterchuk, president of the Washington Area UCCA Branch, served as the master of ceremonies.

Among the prominent guests present were: Commissioner of Customs William Von Raab; Voice of America Director Kenneth Tomlinson and Deputy Director Melvin Levitsky; Christopher Squire, director of the USSR Division of VOA; Gary Matthews and Judith Buncher, European regional director at the Office of Human Rights at the State Department; Paul Smith, editor, and Sophia Sluzar, associate editor, of the U.S. Information Agency publication Problems of Communism.

The following congressmen were present: Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.), Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Thomas Carper (D-Del.), William Coyne (D-Pa.), Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Sander Levin (D-Mich.) and Ray McGrath (R-N.Y.). Dozens of others sent staff members as representatives.

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe was represented by Spencer Oliver, staff director, and staff assistants Meg Donovan, Orest Deychakivsky and John Finnerty. Michael Sotirhos, chairman of the Republican Heritage Groups Council; Larry Sule of the Republican Study Committee; Sue Molinari and Dalia Remys of the Republican National Committee; and Charles Goolsby, director of communications, and Francois Mizrahi of the Senate Republican Conference were also in attendance.

Organizations represented included the U.S. Defense Committee, Free the Eagle, Young Conservative Alliance, Joint Baltic American National Committee, Czechoslovak National Council, Coordinating Council of Hungarian Organizations, Czechoslovak National Council, Polish American Congress, American Latvian Association, Bulgarian National Front, Elta Lithuanian Information Service, Committee for a Free Afghanistan, Federation of American Afghan Action, the Legation of Lithuania and the Freedom Federation. More than a dozen Ukrainian organizations were represented.

The entire event was organized by the Ukrainian National Information Service; with the assistance of the Washington Area UCCA Branch and the UCCA national office in New York.

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 the Great. It is a 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 Ukrainian faithful, 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 history 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 Josyf Cardinal Slipyj on the occasion of the announcement of our Millennium:



Thus, we come to the year 988 when Prince Volodymyr, grandson of St. Olga, began to spread the Christian faith among all the inhabitants of his realm and he also decreed that the townsfolk of his capital city, in his presence and the presence of his family and the Greek clergy, should be publicly baptized in the River Dnipro. In that way, then, he began the propagation of the faith, first within the confines of his own principedom, and after that, even to the districts bordering his country "Rus," that lay to the East and to the North.

It is a time for great 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. A special Moleben has been composed and a jubilee hymn, to be treasured by all of us, will be written.

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 supporting members of the Central Jubilee Committee for the preservation of our Ukrainian heritage.

TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE IT GREAT!

LET THIS BE YOUR COMMITMENT:

1. Become a supporting member of the Central Jubilee Committee. The fee is \$25.00 for each of the years 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988. This fee of \$25.00 can be paid on a yearly basis or in one sum of \$100.00.
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3. Involve your family and friends in Millennium projects. Both the Central Jubilee Committee and your Eparchial Committee need your help.
4. Encourage others to become supporting members of the Central Jubilee Committee.

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Bishop Michael Hrynchysyn, C.Ss.R.—Millennium Secretary General
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Rudenko, three...

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet Helsinki movement: today, 50 men and women are serving a total of 358.5 years of imprisonment. Indeed, the Kremlin has branded all too many who joined the citizens' Helsinki groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia as purveyors of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The letter to the Nobel Institute noted: "Today, Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Mykola Rudenko and Viktoras Petkus brave the daily deprivations which all Soviet prisoners of conscience face: near-starvation-level diets; cold; unrealistic work norms; denial of correspondence and visitation rights; brutal treatment by wardens. A new Soviet law, enabling prison authorities to extend sentences for minor infractions of camp regulations, places all Soviet prisoners of conscience in jeopardy."

The letter said Messrs. Orlov and Rudenko, whose camp sentences were to end early this month, "are in particularly vulnerable positions." It said that Mr. Shcharansky has been on life-threatening hunger strikes to protest denials of rights to contact his family, while Mr. Petkus recently "reaffirmed his commitment to Helsinki ideals" by joining the Ukrainian Helsinki Group from labor camp.

The letter stated: "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 illustrate the truth of Lech Walesa's observation in his 1983 Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech: 'In many parts of the world, people are searching for a solution which would link the two basic values: peace and justice. The two are like bread and salt for mankind.' We, the congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, feel that Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Mykola Rudenko and Viktoras Petkus have earned the special acknowledgment which only the Nobel Institute can bestow: the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize."

In addition to Rep. Fascell (D-Fla.), other congressional commission members who signed the letter are: Reps. Sydney R. Yates (D-Ill.), Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), Edward Markey (D-Mass.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), and Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) and Sens. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), John Heinz (R-Pa.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.).

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

Rudenko, Orlov...

(Continued from page 1)

On February 2, he was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. He and co-defendant Oleksiy Tykhy, also a co-founder of the Helsinki group, were sentenced to 12 years' labor camp and exile.

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 physicist, 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 an invalid because of 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, he

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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For further information, contact your local UNA representative or the Ukrainian National Association main office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200.

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Issue Age	Annual	Monthly	Issue Age	Annual	Monthly
16	\$ 40.20	\$ 3.60	16	\$ 42.00	\$ 3.80
17	41.20	3.60	17	42.60	3.80
18	42.00	3.80	18	43.40	3.80
19	42.80	3.80	19	44.00	3.80
20	43.40	3.80	20	44.60	4.00
21	43.80	3.80	21	45.20	4.00
22	44.40	4.00	22	45.00	4.00
23	44.80	4.00	23	45.60	4.20
24	45.40	4.00	24	47.60	4.20
25	46.00	4.00	25	48.60	4.20
26	47.00	4.20	26	49.60	4.40
27	47.80	4.20	27	51.00	4.40
28	49.00	4.40	28	52.60	4.60
29	50.20	4.40	29	54.60	4.60
30	51.40	4.60	30	56.30	5.00
31	53.00	4.60	31	59.60	5.20
32	54.80	4.80	32	63.00	5.60
33	57.20	5.00	33	68.60	5.80
34	60.00	5.20	34	71.20	6.20
35	63.60	5.60	35	76.40	6.60
36	68.00	6.00	36	82.00	7.20
37	73.00	6.40	37	88.40	7.80
38	78.60	7.00	38	95.40	8.40
39	84.80	7.40	39	103.20	9.00
40	91.40	8.00	40	111.80	9.80
41	98.80	8.60	41	121.20	10.60
42	106.80	9.40	42	131.60	11.60
43	115.60	10.20	43	143.00	12.60
44	124.40	11.00	44	155.60	13.60
45	136.20	12.00	45	169.20	14.80
46	148.40	13.00	46	184.40	16.20
47	161.60	14.20	47	200.80	17.60
48	176.20	15.40	48	218.80	19.20
49	192.00	16.80	49	238.40	20.80
50	209.40	18.40	50	260.00	22.80
51	228.00	20.00	51	283.40	24.80
52	248.60	21.80	52	309.00	27.00
53	271.00	23.80	53	336.80	29.40
54	295.60	25.80	54	367.40	32.20
55	322.60	28.20	55	400.60	35.00

Friday, February 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present the first of a three-part program on Ukrainian culture. The three-part series will summarize the institute's Ukrainian Culture I, Hunter College's accredited course. Dr. Zirka Derlycia, who teaches the 15-week course, will present the Friday evening lecture at 8:30 p.m. at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. (212) 288-8660.

Saturday, February 18

OZONE PARK, N.Y.: The New York School of Bandura will hold a dance at St. Mary's Church hall, on the corner of 87th Street and 97th Avenue at 8:30 p.m. The Blyskavka band will provide dancing music. Admission is \$6 for adults and \$4 for students. The evening will also feature humorous sketches about bandurists and a buffet. All proceeds will benefit the Bandura magazine.

Saturday, February 18;

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre and the Manitoba School of Bandura will present a "Bandura Evening," at 7 p.m. at the centre, 184 E. Alexander Ave. Guest speakers include Tanya Wowk from Minneapolis and Dr. Andriy Hornjatkevych from Edmonton. For further information please call Christina at (204) 942-0218.

Sunday, February 19

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present a panel discussion on how policy is formulated and influenced by individuals and groups in and out of government. The program will begin at 4

p.m.; a case study of the success achieved by publicizing the Ukrainian famine in Washington by the Ukrainian American Caucus and a discussion of future programs will be presented.

The panelists, all from Washington, will include Eugene Iwaniciw, staff member, U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; Orest Deychakiwsky, staff member, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe; Tania Demchuk, public affairs specialist, National Association of Independent Insurers; Marta Cehelsky, policy and legislative analyst, National Science Foundation; and Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell, deputy assistant administrator for legislative affairs, NASA.

The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St. For more information please call (212) 288-8660.

Tuesday, February 28

TORONTO: The 1984 William Kurelek Memorial Lectures will be dedicated to the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the city of Toronto. Three speakers will discuss the contributions of the French, Italians and Ukrainians to the development and growth of the city. The talk will be held in Room 1105 at the Sir Sanford Fleming Building, King's College Road, just north of College Street at the University of Toronto main campus at 7:30 p.m. The three speakers will be Robert Choquette, University of Ottawa; Robert F. Harney, University of Toronto; and

This means that Ukrainians had provided only 22 percent (or less than one-quarter) of the additional 3 million plus residents who settled in Ukrainian cities between 1932 and 1939. Over 70 percent of the new urbanites were migrants from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

This wave of Russian colonizers surged into Ukraine even as its intellectual elites were being slaughtered (this was a natural follow-up to the famine) even as the Ukrainianization of the political and economic administrative apparatus was phased out, and even as the local Communist power groups were physically annihilated to make way for a completely different type of human control instrument. The pattern appeared to have been set for a final solution to the Ukrainian problem.

And yet, this seeming success of what can only be described as the zoological chauvinism of a new Russian ruling class was, as it turns out, of short duration. History has sometimes a way of cancelling out one horror by producing another as its antithesis. The three-year Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union had such a devastating impact on the demographic potential of Russia proper as to nullify for the foreseeable future a continuation of the policy to speedily Russianize Ukraine through massive population transfers. After 1945, Ukraine slowly recovered,

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

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

Exhibit...

(Continued from page 5)

Press that Mr. Kurelek's fascination with other cultures that make up the Canadian mosaic led him to paint about Inuit, Eskimo, Jewish, Irish, Polish and French Canadian communities.

"He saw himself really as an ethnic artist," Mr. Arnold told the Free Press.

The Winnipeg Sun also carried an article about the exhibition and the artist, a piece by Lesley Hughes titled "Kurelek's paintings captured the country through soft eyes of love."

Ms. Hughes, while acknowledging that she did not know the artist personally, wrote how his work has

helped her understand herself and Canada.

"William Kurelek has given me my country," she wrote, "and I'm just waiting for the crowds to thin at the Museum of Man and Nature before I go and claim it."

She said Mr. Kurelek's work often evokes clear memories of experiences she has had in her life or places she has been.

"And so much of what he knew is not in his paintings; his fruitless search for a teacher to help him, his self-doubt, longing for approval, suicide attempts, shock treatments, what it was like to be simple, rough, shy, clumsy, left out of the Concise History of Canadian Painting," wrote Ms. Hughes.

and the statistics from censuses in 1959, 1970 and 1979 show that, while still subject to Russifying pressures, it is holding its own, and in some areas (such as Galicia and Kiev) doing much better than might be expected under the circumstances. The process of modernization, delayed by one full generation, is now essentially complete. Ukraine is a modern nation, with all the cadres required for successful participation in the international community. Ukraine, in short, is ready for independence. It is only a question of time and opportunity. All the objective, and most of the subjective preconditions have been established.

In the final analysis then, Stalin's crime did not work. It wounded Ukraine, but it did not kill it. And there is no better political indictment to be leveled against the association of gangsters (to borrow a turn from St. Augustine) calling itself the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over and above the moral outrage, and the condemnation, and the revulsion, and the undying promise of retribution their actions richly warrant, there is, I say, no better way of stating a political indictment than by paraphrasing the famous comment once made in another context by one French statesman to another: "This, Sir, was worse than a crime. This was a stupidity. You have killed millions, but millions more have remained, and the boomerang you ineptly threw is only just beginning its returning sweep."

Russian imperial politics...

(Continued from page 7)

with the Ukrainian Famine Holocaust of 1933. The holocaust was not a Communist crime. It was a crime committed by Russian imperialists against an already collectivized and de-kulakized Ukrainian peasantry, in order to preserve the interests and positions of Russian imperialism in Ukraine. That is the sum of it. No other explanation will fit the known facts. The local Ukrainian Communist Party was on the verge of rebelling by the end of 1932, and lost some 25 percent of its membership (mostly Ukrainians) through hastily orchestrated purges in early 1933 under the watchful supervision of Stalin's special envoy, Postyshev. But this is a separate issue, better examined elsewhere. The rest of the story can now be told by reference to grim statistics.

In 1926, 81 percent of Ukraine's population was made up of Ukrainians, and only 9 percent of Russians. By January of 1939, the proportion of Ukrainians had fallen to 73 percent while that of Russians correspondingly increased. Ukrainians once more constituted a mere plurality of residents in urban areas. In 1932, as I mentioned, the proportion of Ukrainians in this category of inhabitants had reached 58 percent. By 1939, it had been reduced to 47 percent.

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