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Preliminary talks on UCCA begin

NEW YORK — Preliminary talks between representatives of the executive committee of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA and representatives of the executive board of the UCCA took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Saturday, January 15.

At the meeting rules of procedure were presented in written form by the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, which outlined the procedural propositions for further negotiations. These points, which were passed at the meeting of the executive committee of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA on January 10, are as follows:

1. Negotiations will be conducted by representatives of the executives of the UCCA and the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA.
2. The number of persons participating in the negotiations will be agreed upon by both sides.
3. Both sides will decide how often these meetings will take place.
4. Both sides will agree upon the location of these meetings.
5. The agenda of each meeting will be given to both sides in writing before the actual meeting.
6. The minutes of the meetings will be recorded by taperecorders and secretaries.
7. After each meeting, the press will be informed that such a meeting took place. The text of the press releases will be agreed upon by both sides.
8. During the discussions, the Ukrainian press will hold off on any polemics by either side.
9. Representatives from all three

Ukrainian Churches will be invited to attend the meetings.

10. A prerequisite to these talks is that the composition of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians must be left intact. The U.S. representatives elected at the third WCFU congress must remain representatives.

11. The first joint action of the two sides must be to examine the UCCA By-laws; by-laws committees must be chosen for this purpose.

12. Talks between the representatives of the UCCA and the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA must conclude within six months of their inception. From this point on, all agreements as to the discussions must be in writing.

At the meeting on Saturday, January 15, the executives of the UCCA stated that points 1, 8, 9, 10 and 11 must be discussed at their own next meeting and that they will then reply to the issues raised. The points in dispute included those touching upon the persons who comprise the WCFU Secretariat, the participation of the representatives of the three Ukrainian Churches, the acknowledgement of the Committee for Law and Order as an equal partner in the discussions, the formation of a joint by-laws committee and the withholding of polemics in the press during the discussions.

The representatives of both sides scheduled another meeting for February 25. By that time, the executive board of the UCCA will have prepared its response to the suggestions of the executive committee of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA.

British actor establishes Chornovil defense committee

NEW YORK — An English actor has organized a committee in defense of imprisoned Ukrainian dissident journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil, currently in the third year of a five-year labor-camp sentence.

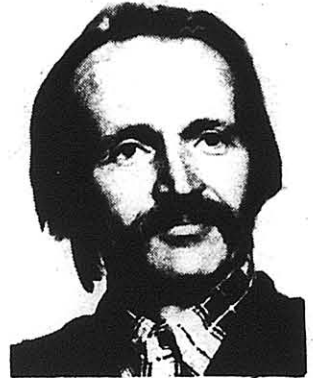
David Markham, whose committee to free Vladimir Bukovsky dissolved in triumph in 1976, launched the British Committee for the Defense of Chornovil on January 12, the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners and the anniversary date of Mr. Chornovil's 1972 arrest.

Other committee members include Bohdan Nahaylo and Phillip Whitehead, a member of Parliament.

Mr. Chornovil, 46, was arrested in 1967 and sentenced to three years in a labor camp for compiling a set of documents cataloguing violations of Soviet judicial procedure during the trials of Ukrainian dissidents. The book was published in the West in 1968 as "The Chornovil Papers," and earned him the first London Sunday Times Tomalin Award for journalism in 1975.

In 1972, he was arrested again and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was sentenced to six years in a labor camp to be followed by three years' internal exile. In 1979, he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In March 1980, while in exile, Mr. Chornovil was arrested, charged with "attempted rape," and sentenced to five



Vyacheslav Chornovil

years in a labor camp. Shortly thereafter, he began a hunger strike to protest his imprisonment on a fabricated charge.

In its inaugural news release, the committee appealed to British journalists to "take up the case of their professional colleague."

"That such things happen to a journalist in a country that claims to be a leader in world socialism should serve as a warning that no journalists, anywhere, are immune from state repression," said the release.

Pat Bilon, "E.T." star, dies



Pat Bilon

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Pat Bilon, known to millions as the real E.T. for his performance in the movie's title role, died here in his home town at 1 a.m. Thursday, January 27. He was 35.

Mr. Bilon, who had his spleen removed last year, died of a blood disorder. He had taken ill on Tuesday, January 25, while in Cleveland to tape the "Dave Patter on Show." Not feeling well, Mr. Bilon never taped the show and traveled home to Youngstown. The next day he was taken to a local hospital and placed in the intensive-care unit.

Mr. Bilon, the human inside the \$1.5 million E.T. costume, was to play the title role also in Steven Spielberg's sequel to the original movie. Filming of the movie was scheduled to begin in 1984.

A third-generation Ukrainian American, Mr. Bilon was born Michael Patrick Bilon in Youngstown on August 29, 1947. At a height of 2 feet 10 inches, he was one of the smallest adult male dwarfs in the country, yet he never considered himself handicapped.

He was active in Ukrainian commu-

Remember the past — consider the future

NEW YEAR APPEAL OF THE
UNA SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

With the beginning of the new year, 1983, we heartily greet and extend our best wishes to all the members of the Ukrainian National Association and to all of our brothers and sisters in Ukraine as well as in the free world.

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the harshest and cruellest genocide in world history, a holocaust perpetrated upon the Ukrainian nation by the Communist regime. It is the 50th anniversary of the man-made Great Famine of 1933 in which over 7 million children, women and men perished.

We call upon all our members, their branches and their district committees in the United States and Canada to actively join in and organize community and area commemorations of this terrible crime against humanity. We especially call upon our Ukrainian communities to remind and to inform Americans and Canadians in their communities of the Great Famine of 50 years ago.

In 1983, in addition to marking the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine, the Ukrainian National Association will observe three important events in its

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Dissident profile**Mykola Plakhotniuk:
victim of frame-up**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When Mykola Plakhotniuk, 47, was arrested in 1972 during the massive KGB crackdown on the Ukrainian intelligentsia, it was expected that, like many of the dissidents arrested in the mid-1960s and early '70s, he would be sentenced to a labor-camp term and later exiled, forbidden to return to Ukraine.

Instead, Dr. Plakhotniuk, a physician who was accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, was banished to the nightmarish world of the Soviet mental wards for an unspecified length of time. Diagnosed a schizophrenic, Dr. Plakhotniuk, who was charged with distributing copies of the clandestine Ukrainian Herald, was to endure nearly eight terrible years in psychiatric hospitals — a mentally healthy man among the truly deranged.

During his incarceration, first in the notorious special psychiatric hospital in Dnipropetrovsk and later in Kazan and Smila, Dr. Plakhotniuk was forcibly injected with a variety of horrific, mind-altering drugs, beaten and isolated. The fact that Dr. Plakhotniuk had been suffering from tuberculosis since childhood did not mitigate the brutality.

Released on May 10, 1980, Dr. Plakhotniuk returned to Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. But the persecution of Dr. Plakhotniuk was to continue, and it was to take a bizarre turn.

On April 8, 1981, Dr. Plakhotniuk was attacked and severely beaten by unknown hooligans in the streets of Kiev. Instead of trying to bring the assailants to justice, however, city officials ordered Dr. Plakhotniuk to leave the city, in effect, barring him from living there.

After his expulsion, Dr. Plakhotniuk moved to the city of Cherkaske, not far from Smila, where he had been interned from 1978 until his release. He was taking courses to upgrade his medical skills and living in a dormitory. He was also engaged to be married to Valentyna Chornovil. Put another way, he was trying to return some measure of normalcy to a life nearly shattered by the state. It was not to be.

In early September 1981, Dr. Plakhotniuk had a chance meeting in the city library with a Mr. V. I. Sokolov, whom he knew while incarcerated in the Smila mental hospital. Mr. Sokolov told Dr. Plakhotniuk that he was in Cherkaske doing forced labor as punishment for a criminal offense. Mr. Sokolov was to play a key role in an elaborate entrapment scheme that would lead to Dr. Plakhotniuk's second arrest.

On September 4, several unknown persons, who called themselves builders, moved into a room directly across the hall from Dr. Plakhotniuk. On September 5, Dr. Plakhotniuk left to visit his fiancée.

When he returned on the evening of September 6, he found Mr. Sokolov in his dormitory room. At 11 p.m., the builders — who were

**Mykola Plakhotniuk**

probably police agents — called the militia and burst through Dr. Plakhotniuk's door.

By this time, Mr. Sokolov was stretched out on the bed in a suggestive manner, and the militia, who seemed to arrive a split second behind the builders, seized Dr. Plakhotniuk. He was later formally arrested and charged with homosexuality, a criminal offense in the USSR which carries a labor-camp term — usually eight years.

In addition, he was later indicted on a charge of corrupting the character of minors by serving them liquor. The charge was based on testimony provided by a Mr. E. V. Zekynov, who also met the defendant in a psychiatric hospital.

The frame-up of Dr. Plakhotniuk had all the earmarks of a standard KGB operation. The use of former prisoners, particularly those acquainted with the victim, the timing and swiftness of the action all suggest secret police involvement. Even the fact that Dr. Plakhotniuk was charged with a criminal rather than a political offense was consistent with the new tactics adopted by the government to deal with dissidents.

In April 1980 Ukrainian Helsinki monitor Vyacheslav Chornovil was arrested on a phony attempted rape charge. The same year, Yaroslav Lesiv, also a Helsinki monitor, was sentenced to two years on a fabricated charge of narcotics possession. A year earlier, Mykola Horbal was also charged with attempted rape.

Following a brief trial in the spring of 1982, Dr. Plakhotniuk was sentenced to four years in a labor camp. It was first feared that he had been recommitted to a mental institution. But he was judged mentally competent, first by doctors in Ukraine and later at the notorious Serbsky Institute in Moscow.

Dr. Plakhotniuk, in an ironic sense, can be considered "lucky." The labor-camp term can be viewed as less harsh than incarceration in a mental hospital, where authorities can keep a prisoner confined as long as they deem necessary for "treatment." Dr. Plakhotniuk is scheduled to be released in 1986.

College wants Kandyba to lecture

PARIS — A French university has recently undertaken efforts to win the release of jailed Ukrainian dissident Ivan Kandyba, reported the Associated Press on January 12.

The University of Dijon in eastern France, with the aid of a local chapter of Amnesty International, has invited Mr. Kandyba to be a lecturer at a philosophy of law course it is planning this year.

An Amnesty International spokesman said the efforts so far have not

produced any results.

Mr. Kandyba, 52, a lawyer, is a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He spent 15 years, from 1961 to 1976, in Soviet prisons for his part in the formation of the unofficial Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union.

He was arrested again in 1982 and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp to be followed by five years' internal exile. Mr. Kandyba is currently detained in the Perm region of the Russian SFSR.

Lithuanian priest arrested

NEW YORK — According to unconfirmed reports from Lithuania, a 28-year-old Roman Catholic priest has recently been arrested by Soviet authorities.

The Rev. Ricardas Cerniauskas had previously been detained for six days in August 1981 for conducting a spiritual retreat for a group of 50 young people near Moletai.

Soviet militiamen broke up the meeting, interrogated participants and reportedly threatened the women with rape.

In June 1982, the Rev. Cerniauskas was transferred over his objections from St. Michael's Church in Vilnius to St. Peter and Paul, where he was denied the right to preach.

Since 1980, three priests have been

murdered in Lithuania, including the Rev. Bronius Laurinavicius, a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, who was pushed in front of a speeding truck by four men in November 1981. Authorities labelled the incident an accident, but Lithuanian sources have implicated the KGB.

Other priests have been beaten or harassed. Two years ago, the Rev. Juozas Zdebskis, then a member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, was badly burned by chemicals spilled on his car seat.

Doctors at the clinic where the priest was taken for treatment refused to comply with KGB orders to diagnose his condition as venereal disease. At the time of the incident, the Rev. Zdebskis had been under KGB surveillance.

**Shcharansky's mother disputes
Andropov letter about her son**

NEW YORK — Citing a letter from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, French Communist Party chief Georges Marchais said on January 24 that imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky had been visited by his mother, had abandoned his hunger strike and was in good health, reported Reuters.

But a member of a French committee supporting Mr. Shcharansky said on another radio station that the dissident's mother was barred from seeing her son and had denied that he ended his fast.

Mr. Shcharansky, 35, was arrested in 1977, and convicted in July 1978 of charges of treason. He was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.

According to the committee member, Ida Milgrom, the dissident mathematician's mother, said on January 21 that she was not allowed to see her son when she went to the prison, but was given a letter purportedly written by him dated January 14. In the letter, Mr. Shcharansky said he was continuing his fast and was in extremely poor health.

She said Soviet officials have been force-feeding her son since he began his hunger strike last Yom Kippur, September 27. Mr. Shcharansky is protesting the unwarranted revocation of his visiting privileges. Until the letter to his mother, he had not been heard from since January 4, 1982.

Mr. Marchais said in a radio interview that he received a reply to a letter he sent Mr. Andropov requesting information on the reasons for Mr. Shcharansky's detention, his state of health and the prospects for his release.

"Recently he had a visit with his mother and ended his hunger strike," Mr. Marchais quoted the letter as saying. "His state of health is satisfactory and nothing endangers his life."

Experts here, however, have questioned Mr. Andropov's assessment, particularly about Mr. Shcharansky's health, noting that it is unlikely that it would be "satisfactory" after 119 days without food.

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Solzhenitsyn outlines key factors plaguing Soviet economic system

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The centralized bureaucracy running Soviet economic planning has all but paralyzed industrial and agricultural production and crippled the Soviet economy, according to Soviet novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, now living in the United States.

In an article first published in the French L'Express and reprinted in the St. Petersburg Times, the Nobel Prize-winning author of "The Gulag Archipelago" blamed the stagnation on the inherent shortcomings of the Marxist-Leninist system, one whose overriding principle, he said, was the maintenance of power through the abuse of power.

According to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, this central tenet defines the motivating impetus behind institutionalized repression. He noted that in its efforts to survive, the communist system has been directly responsible for the deaths of millions of Soviet citizens, including 5 to 7 million Ukrainians in the Great Famine of 1932-33.

"As figured by Marx, the backbone of communism is naked power, power at any price without regard to the losses of the population or its degeneration," wrote the author. "For Communist regimes, the important thing was to suppress all potential rivals in the country."

In Mr. Solzhenitsyn's view, a prime example of such "politically advantageous" suppression is the system of collective farms, one that he called "economically ruinous."

He writes: "Seeding and harvesting are done at the wrong times, in the wrong way. Rich pastures, plowed into fields, yield mediocre crops... Cereal crops and vegetables are allowed to rot because of poor storage and insufficient transportation. In winter, farming machinery is left outdoors to rust."

As a result of such poor planning as well as mismanagement and the lack of profit motive, farm workers spend more time working on their government-allotted private plots, which now account for half of the country's farm production, according to Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

In the industrial sector, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that "the party bureau-

cracy is not capable of organizing production or trade." and that this incapacity has led to a disproportionate emphasis on military necessities rather than consumer needs.

"Needless to say, such crazed economic management, with all eyes riveted solely on the country's military needs irrespective of the general well-being, has led to the irreversible destruction of the natural environment."

In addition, the Soviets have been unable to keep pace with ever-changing technologies, and this inability has led to a dependence on the West.

"Economic life is bound and gagged by countless administrative bans handed down to prevent popular forces from expressing themselves freely," he wrote. "These bans cover many scientific fields that are vital to the country's future. Advanced technology, therefore, must be purchased, or stolen, from the West."

Invariably, the quality of life of the average Soviet citizen has been affected by the ineptness of the socio-economic system, with such problems as alcoholism rampant among the population. In addition, industrial pollution has resulted in the poisoning of many lakes and has contributed to the rise in lung cancer, he said.

In the end, a poor transportation-distribution system, bureaucratic stultification, agricultural waste and the resulting shortage of goods and supplies do, however, in the author's view, serve a larger political purpose.

"The government's interest is to make sure the population's attention will be entirely absorbed by it need to survive, and so people will have no time to think about anything else," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote. "The government is extracting billions of rubles from the subdued people and the land. The Soviet population, heaving under its burden, has only one way of resisting — stealing from the government its morsel of bread."

As to the future and the ability of the system to survive, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that, despite glaring and debilitating weaknesses, the Communist system still remains capable of exploiting the people and the West as well.

Warnings to cultural figures signal new Soviet crackdown

WASHINGTON — Recent official warnings to two leading Soviet cultural figures, Russian writer Georgy Vladimov, and Marxist historian, Roy Medvedev, to halt their alleged "anti-Soviet activities" or face arrest, have again called attention to the worsening plight of non-conformists in the USSR. These new threats are the latest in the long record of oppression of free thought in the Soviet Union, reported the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Three years ago, the Soviet leaders decided to try to stifle the free voice of Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov, leading human-rights advocate. The Soviet government still persists in its shameful isolation and harassment of Dr. Sakharov: on October 11, 1982, Dr. Sakharov was drugged and robbed of a 900-page manuscript of his memoirs.

Nevertheless, Dr. Sakharov prevails over this Gorky isolation: his September 1982 address to the Pugwash Conference bears testimony to his continued faith in the cause of human rights

in the Soviet Union:

"...There must be international efforts...made by all honest people to defend human rights (and) to overcome the closed nature of the USSR...These efforts reflect the spirit of the Helsinki Accords...Soviet propaganda always claims that the international defense of human rights in the USSR and the socialist countries constitutes interference with the internal affairs of those countries, but this is hypocrisy."

Ever fearful of the moral suasion of Dr. Sakharov's views, the Soviet authorities on December 7, 1982, subjected his wife, Elena Bonner, to a search on the train from Gorky to Moscow and confiscated a new amnesty appeal her husband had written on behalf of Soviet political prisoners.

On December 22, 1982 — the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union — the Soviets issued their response to Dr. Sakharov's confiscated plea: no prisoners of conscience — either political or religious — were

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A glimpse of Soviet reality

The great language debate

PART I
by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Recent developments in the Soviet Union clearly indicate that the battle lines are now being drawn on the issue of the role and status of the Russian language in the non-Russian republics. The controversy, which has taken the form of discussions pro and con a balanced approach to language policy, has its immediate origins in the renewed emphasis on the study and teaching of Russian in the national republics that reached its apex in late 1978 and in the first half of 1979.

On October 13, 1978, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree — which has yet to be made public in the Soviet press — "On Measures for Further Improving the Study and Teaching of the Russian Language in the Union Republics." Similar initiatives were undertaken at the local level in the months that followed.

Then, in May 1979, approximately 1,000 participants gathered in Tashkent for an all-union scientific-theoretical conference on "The Russian Language — the Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR."

In view of these developments, those distressed by the fate of the native language no doubt wondered to what degree this official preoccupation with the language of Lenin was motivated by political rather than by purely pedagogical considerations.

A basis for such fears had been furnished by Minister of Education M. A. Prokofiev who, at a meeting of the Council for Questions of the Secondary General Education School of the USSR Ministry of Education held shortly before the new decree was adopted, emphasized that the study of Russian in the non-Russian republics was being viewed "above all, from the standpoint of the drawing together of nations (sblizhenie natsiy) as an objective law of development of socialist society."¹

Mr. Prokofiev's statement underlines the important role of the Russian language in the regime's overall nationalities policy. A crucial factor delineating that role has been the changing demographic structure of Soviet society. Thus, several years ago the late director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Russian Language Institute, F. P. Filin, openly argued the need to expand and improve Russian-language study in terms of offsetting the impact of higher birth rates among the Soviet Union's Turkic-speaking population.²

Ethnodemographic trends, particularly the low levels of urbanization and migration among the Soviet Union's Muslim peoples, also form the basis for G.I. Litvinova's undisguised displeasure with the fact that Soviet legislation does not provide for the obligatory study of Russian. How is it possible, she asks, that a student will not be awarded a diploma without satisfying set requirements in English, German or another foreign language, while Russian is relegated to the lower status of an optional subject.³

One might recall that it was Ms.

Litvinova who in 1978 cast doubt as to the "quality" of the more rapidly growing population of Central Asia and the Caucasus in the context of the ongoing debate about Soviet demographic policy.⁴

Concern of military

The language question is also developing into a paramount issue for Soviet military strategists faced with the prospect of filling the ranks of the armed forces with ever greater numbers of recruits from the Muslim regions of the USSR whose command of Russian leaves a great deal to be desired. This problem is receiving increasingly more attention in the press:

"As is known, military education and training in our country is conducted in Russian, which has become firmly established as the language of internationality discourse. With the introduction of the system of complete secondary education for youth in all the republics, there has been a perceptible decline in the number of draftees with poor knowledge of oral and written Russian. However, certain shortcomings are still making themselves felt in this respect. And people are proceeding correctly in those units and subunits where young servicemen of non-Russian nationality are solicitously helped to overcome quickly the 'language barrier,' to take a more active part in the life of the collective, and to learn and operate modern military technology more successfully."

No less a figure than Marshal N. V. Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, recently expressed concern about the impact of language difficulties on military preparedness.⁶

Russian chauvinism

From the standpoint of the non-Russian nations, the most objectionable aspect of Soviet language politics is that which reflects Russian nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. The fact that there exists a school of thought that propagates the superiority of the Russian nation, its language and culture, and that representatives of this group have little difficulty articulating their views in the official Soviet media requires no special elaboration. This is the "elder brother complex."

A recent editorial in *Kommunist*, for example, argued quite unabashedly that the Russian nation forms the "backbone" of the Soviet people not

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1. *Soviet Analyst*, January 9, 1980.
2. "Russkiy yazyk kak sredstvo mezhnatsionalnogo obshcheniya," Moscow, 1977, p. 10.
3. G.I. Litvinova, "Pravo i demograficheskiye protsessy v SSSR," Moscow, 1981, pp. 182-3.
4. *Sovietskoye gosudarstvo i pravo*, 1978, No. 1, p. 135.
5. *Kommunist vooruzhennykh sil*, 1982, No. 15, p. 21.
6. N.V. Ogarkov, "Vsegda v gotovnosti k zashchite Otechestva," Moscow, 1982, p. 64.

Ukrainians in space?

DPs: potential Martian colonists

WASHINGTON — If the idea of holding a malanka celebration on Mars seems a bit farfetched, think again. It now appears that if the Roosevelt Administration had its way after World War II, Ukrainian refugees would be called ETs (as in extraterrestrials) rather than DPs, this paper might well have changed its name to The Venusian Weekly and Ukrainian Independence Day activities would be held on the Red Planet (red, here, having nothing to do with communism.)

Mother Jones magazine has reported that a top secret group appointed by FDR to explore resettlement of the refugees and homeless of World War II, including many thousands of Ukrainians, considered establishing colonies on Venus or Mars.

The magazine said it had discovered a report, titled "M Project for FDR: Studies on Migration and Settlement," in the Temple Univer-

sity Library almost 40 years after it was completed and 22 years after it was declassified.

In a summary of the report, project director Henry Field quoted Mr. Roosevelt as emphasizing that the resettlement of millions of refugees would not only be desirable from a humanitarian standpoint, but essential from a military point of view, "For the disconcerted can and will cause trouble, serious trouble."

The Belgian Congo, North Africa and outer space were among the potential sites studied by the research group.

"Temporary quarters may eventually be established on Venus or Mars," stated a chapter of the report, titled "Interstellar Migration."

Clandestinely financed by \$180,000 in "unvouchered funds" from the White House, more than 50 people cleared by the FBI and sworn to secrecy worked on the project for four years, Mr. Field said.

UIA to again provide low-interest student loans

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America will once again provide a limited number of interest-free, higher-education student loans for qualified individuals, it was announced on January 20.

To be eligible for the loans, candidates must be of Ukrainian descent and/or must demonstrate an interest in pursuing, at least in part, Ukrainian-oriented studies at an accredited university. Previous academic performance will be a major consideration in awarding the loans.

"From its inception, the Ukrainian Institute has distributed over \$30,000 in interest-free loans of which \$6,000 is still outstanding," said Walter Nazarewicz, institute vice president.

"Because of the recent federal and state cutbacks in student-loan programs the institute feels compelled to offer deserving students a chance at higher education by again offering interest-free loans, in spite of the current debt owed the organization," he added.

The vice president encouraged past borrowers to repay their currently outstanding loans as soon as possible, "in order that other young Ukrainian men and women might have the opportunity to pursue advanced schooling at a time when other loan outlets have dried up."

For information and applications call (212) 288-8660, or write to: Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Closing date for receipt of applications is February 15.

New music magazine released

MONTREAL — The first issue, dated Fall 1982, of *Ukrainian Muzyka*, an English-language quarterly, was recently released here.

Published by Yevshan Communications Inc., which is headed by Bohdan Tymyc, the magazine's purpose is to supply information about various aspects of the Ukrainian music industry. According to the introduction in the magazine, *Ukrainian Muzyka* is an open forum for all musicians, performers, composers, musicologists and lovers of Ukrainian music.

The magazine will be divided into three sections: classical, folk and popular. Also offered will be two types of record news: record previews, which will introduce new releases, and record reviews, which will offer an evaluation of selected albums.

The first issue features an interview with singer Kvitka Cisyk.

The editor of the magazine is Mark Bednarczyk, and the record review editor is Roman Kostyk, who is also responsible for layout. Pianist Juliana Osinchuk is the magazine's classical music editor.

The yearly subscription rate is \$6.



Cover of the premiere issue of *Muzyka*.

The magazine may be obtained by writing *Ukrainian Muzyka*, P.O. Box 125, Station St. Michel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2A 3L9. Newsstand price for a single copy is \$2.

Chicago City Council designates neighborhood "Ukrainian Village"



At the opening of the Chicago City Council meeting, Bishop Innocent Lotocky and Archbishop Constantine read an invocation. In the background is presiding Alderman Edward Vrdolyak.

CHICAGO — The Chicago City Council on January 18 unanimously passed a resolution officially designating the Ukrainian neighborhood as "Ukrainian Village." The presiding alderman, Edward Vrdolyak, on behalf of Mayor Jane Byrne, introduced the resolution, which was seconded with words of praise by Alderman George Hagogian (30th Ward), Bernard Stone (50th Ward), Roman Pucinski (41st Ward), John Marcin (35th Ward) and Burton Natarus (42nd Ward).

The council session was opened with an invocation by two Ukrainian prelates, Orthodox Archbishop Constantine and Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky.

Myroslaw Charkevych, chairman of the Chicago branch of the UCCA, who was part of a 20-member Ukrainian delegation present at the council meeting, expressed the gratitude of the Ukrainian community to the mayor and the City Council.

Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist leader Pastor Olexa Harbuziuk, who was unable to attend this ceremony, conveyed his deep satisfaction with this resolution.

Noting that Ukrainians have resided in the Humboldt Park, East Humboldt Park and West Town areas, and citing the recent construction and rebuilding of Ukrainian churches, as well as the location of many Ukrainian institutions in the neighborhood, the City Council resolved:

"In consideration of the above, and as an expression of gratitude to the countless Ukrainian Americans who have dedicated their lives to the betterment of our great city,

"Be it resolved, that the center of the Ukrainian community in Chicago shall hereafter be officially known as Ukrainian Village.

"That, said Ukrainian Village shall be bounded to the north by Division Street, to the south by Superior Street, to the east by Damen Avenue, and to the west by Campbell Avenue, and

"That, sufficient funds be allocated from general revenues to decorate Ukrainian Village with appropriate identifying and decorative signs."

On December 19, at a meeting establishing the Ukrainian Committee for the Re-election of Mayor Jane Byrne, Alderman Vrdolyak, who is also chairman of the Cook County Democratic Organization, had promised to introduce this resolution in the City Council.

One month later, the City Council unanimously approved the resolution naming the Ukrainian Village. Many people worked actively towards the attainment of this goal. Noteworthy among them are those who initiated the project and strived toward its conclusion: Oleh Saciuk, Ewen Andrus, Paul Nadzikewycz, Borys Antonovych and Zenon Forowycz, who recently became ethnic coordinator of Mayor Byrne's campaign staff.

Rights committee holds hockey protest

PHILADELPHIA — The National Hockey League's Philadelphia Flyers played the Soviet All-Stars at the Spectrum here on January 6, and the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee took this opportunity to pass out 500 leaflets in reference to the persecution of Ukrainians in the Soviet Union.

The game was covered by Philadelphia area newspapers and mentioned that the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee had gathered to call attention to the plight of those living in Ukraine.

The flyers passed out at the game mentioned such Ukrainian dissidents as Mykola and Raisa Rudenko, Oksana Meshko, Dr. Mykola Plakhotniuk and Hanna Mykhaylenko.

The Soviet team beat the Flyers 5-1.

\$10,000 donated to UFU foundation

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Free University Foundation Inc. here announced that Mr. and Mrs. Julian Monastyrsky of Parma, Ohio, have made a \$10,000 contribution to the foundation with the intention of creating a family scholarship fund for Ukrainian studies. A scholarship grant will be given to a qualified student every year from the interest on the original amount of the contribution.

Stephania Monastyrsky comes from the village of Zaturyn, Pidhayets district, and her husband Julian from the village of Kidanov, Buchach district, in Ukraine. After settling in the United States, Mr. Monastyrsky worked for a rubber company in Baltimore and an automobile company in Cleveland, until his retirement in 1976.

Modernization and its impact on Jewish-Ukrainian relations

by Profs. Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj

PART I

Introduction

Last June, we presented a paper titled "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations: Two Solitudes" at the Learned Societies Meetings in Ottawa.

The paper had many peculiarities.

First, it provoked considerable interest in Canada, the United States and even in Europe.¹ It is clear to us that the question of Jewish-Ukrainian relations, in whatever aspect, is of deep significance for many people and it is a topic long overdue for discussion.

Second, we found that there was some advantage in undertaking a discussion of Jewish-Ukrainian relations from Canada. In the paper we argued that there are some intriguing similarities between the relations of Jews and Ukrainians, and those of French and English Canadians. The most concise metaphor to characterize French and English relations in Canada is "two solitudes." The relation between Jews and Ukrainians appears to us to be strikingly similar.

Third, to our surprise, we found that there is a striking paucity of published material on almost every aspect of Jewish-Ukrainian relations.² This is a very fertile and untitled area of scholarly investigations and research.

Fourth, we also discovered that there appears to be some reluctance on the part of a variety of people to entertain seriously, thoughtfully and dispassionately, the subject of Jewish-Ukrainian relations. Most historical questions, especially if the history is a tragic one, provoke passion, involvement, concern. It is only human to find it difficult to distance oneself from historical tragedy, especially if one's own history is linked to that tragedy. In approaching the question of Jewish-Ukrainian relations, we must be deeply sensitive to this problem. And yet, we should not shy away from difficult questions and problems.³

Finally, let us interject a very personal note. We are both political scientists, professionally. We come from very different cultural backgrounds, from dramatically different intellectual origins and upbringings. We began our collaboration in considering the question of Jewish-Ukrainian relations with some degree of trepidation, mainly because we thought we could not progress very far in the area. We have both been astonished by our experiences. The topic is indeed vast, fascinating, varied in its content and illuminating in its exploration.

If our experience is of any significance to anyone, then the one word of advice we can offer is that both Ukrainians and Jews should venture into this topic together. It is a totally engrossing, captivating and rewarding experience.

The legacy of history

James Joyce in "Ulysses" has

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

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

Stephen Daedalus claim that "History is a nightmare from which I am trying to awake." There is no doubt that both for Jews and Ukrainians history has nightmarish qualities. Moreover, when you cross-breed these nightmares, when you consider the interpenetration of the Jewish and Ukrainian experience in the geographic territory of Ukraine over the past 10 centuries, then the nightmare, for both, becomes further compounded.

In our previous paper, we tried to grapple with these major historical questions. We concluded that Jews, in terms of their own perceptions of themselves and their relations to Ukrainians, betray a certain, let us call it, "philosophy of history." That is to say, an orientation to their own past and to their past that relates to Ukrainians, which provokes a complex set of feelings of animosity, confusion, bitterness and even enmity. Likewise, we discovered that Ukrainians in their "philosophy of history," that is, their orientations to their own past and their past in relation to Jews, also betray a complex set of feelings, of betrayal, exploitation and treachery.⁴

It is clear to us that we cannot undo history, or that it is extremely difficult to escape from our own "philosophies of history." But, as Stephen Daedalus claims, we can at least try to awake from the nightmare of history. In considering Jewish-Ukrainian relations constructively, we must at least try to find that common ground, both in the past and in the present, upon which we can begin to construct some common projects for action and interaction. This paper is an attempt to do this.

How do we begin? First, it is important that we understand the complex social, political and economic structures of both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities which lived contiguously for over 10 centuries and which mitigated against constructive and salutary relations between these two communities.

Let us identify briefly some of these factors. For many centuries, Jews lived in Ukraine as an autonomous community. That autonomy was granted to Jewish communities by foreign rulers in Ukraine, namely the Polish kingdom. While this communal autonomy ensured the viability of the Jewish communities in Ukraine, it also acted as a major deterrent to any possible relations between Jews and Ukrainians.

Second, for almost eight centuries, during the era of the domination of religious orders and feudal structures, the separateness of Jews and Ukrainians

was reinforced by religious differentiation. It is only during the latter part of the 18th century and in the 19th century that the tidal waves of secularization broke down these feudal structures and religious differentiations.

Third, the separateness of the Jewish and Ukrainian communities was further reinforced by a complex system of differentiated economic activity. Ukrainians were cast in the role of a peasant people for many, many centuries. They labored and toiled as a peasant society and found themselves constantly under the yoke of foreign rulers. The Jewish community in Ukraine, however, for a variety of historical circumstances, never found itself cast in the role of a "peasant people." The Jews' economic activities and their economic structures meant that they were traders, tax collectors, a more urbanized and commercialized community. The crucial point to remember is that Jews and Ukrainians lived in two totally differentiated economic structures which, once again, reinforced their separateness.

Finally, it is important to remember that the Jewish community and the Ukrainians, for many, many centuries

stood in different relations to the existing ruling political structures. The Jewish community until the 19th century lived in a kind of protectorate population in Ukraine, Jews lived under the aegis of a ruling political structure and acted in concert with that ruling structure. The Ukrainian population, however, found itself in a condition of oppression and, at certain points in time, rose up in open opposition and revolt to that ruling structure. It is during these periods of revolt that the Jewish community found itself caught in violent conflict and cataclysmic upheavals between the ruling structures and the rebellious Ukrainian peasantry.

These factors compounded the distinctiveness and the separateness of the Jewish and the Ukrainian communities. They provide us with the fundamental realities which fixed the relations — or the non-relations — between Jewish and Ukrainian communities for many centuries. Moreover, these factors help us to understand the circumstances from which each community was able to define a certain set of perceptions of each other.⁵

1. This paper has now been published in English in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on July 18-August 8, 1982, in German in *Mittelungen* N. 18, 1982, and in Ukrainian in *Suchasnist*.

2. The bibliographic difficulties one confronts when approaching this question arises, in part, from the view of many Jewish scholars that Jewish history in the region now called Ukraine was part of a larger imperial history, namely Polish or Russian. The question of Jewish-Polish relations or Jewish-Russian relations, therefore, is much richer in bibliographic resources than Jewish-Ukrainian relations. An example can be found in Ellis Rivkin, "The Shaping of Jewish History: A Radical New Interpretation," New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971. A further example in Jonathan Frankel, "Prophecy and Policies: Socialism, Nationalism and the Russian Jews, 1862-1917," Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1981.

3. A conference devoted to the fuller explanation of Jewish-Ukrainian relations is scheduled for October 18-20, 1983, to be held at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Scholars from Canada, the United States and Israel will spend three days exploring the topic.

4. It would be very interesting and rewarding to try to develop the argument about the thematic unity of the manner in which people view their own history and the history of other people; that is to say, to explore, the subjective interpretation of history of specific peoples or cultural groups.

A very valuable example of this can be

found in "History and Jewish Historians: Essays and Addresses by Salo W. Baron," compiled by Arthur Hertzberg and Leon A. Feldman, Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society, 1964. Indeed, Baron's work is probably the most important source in how Jews view their own history and how they view the Gentile world. Baron's own thesis is that the Jewish image of their own history as a sealed community is not true even for the most closed of ghettos. Jewish history must be understood as part of human history, in general. Baron argues that the Jew should not be viewed as a "pariah" always in a position of otherness. Moreover, the field of Jewish history should be very extensive. Baron's seminal work is found in his many-volume "A Social and Religious History of the Jews."

An interesting new example of this effort at defining the thematic unity of Jewish history can be found in Ellis Rivkin, "The Shaping of Jewish History: A Radical New Interpretation," New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971.

Another valuable source is the collection of essays found in H.H. Ben-Sasson and S. Ettinger, eds., "Jewish-Society Through the Ages," New York, Schocken Books, 1971.

5. See for example, Jacob Katz, "Out of the Ghetto: The Social Background of Jewish Emancipation, 1770-1870," Cambridge Mass., Harvard University Press, 1973, Jacob Katz, "Exclusiveness and Tolerance, Studies in Jewish-Gentile Relations in Medieval and Modern Times," London, Oxford University Press, 1961. Salo W. Baron, "The Jewish Community: Its History and Structure," Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society, 1942.

Nadia Svitlychna interviewed by Washington newspaper

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian human-rights activist and former Soviet political prisoner Nadia Svitlychna was recently interviewed by Free Press International correspondent Gerrit J. van Dorsten for the Washington Inquirer.

Mrs. Svitlychna, who is a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, described living conditions in the prison camps where she was interned for four years.

"Because I published and spread samizdat, I was sent as an (especially dangerous enemy of the state), to a so-called severe-regime camp. The diet was

very dull and low in calories; rarely did we have such items as eggs or meat. The prisoners constantly experienced hunger. For infringement of camp rules — not dressing correctly or not fulfilling the work quota — you could be sent into solitary confinement for up to six months. The food they gave there was a bowl of very thin gruel per day, and every other day a piece of bread with a glass of water. It was extremely cold and they did not allow additional clothing," she said.

Mrs. Svitlychna, who emigrated to the United States four years ago, also spoke about the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, whose members are

all in prisons, camps or exile now.

She told the reporter: "Ukraine has become a testing ground for new repression by the Soviets. Compared with dissidents in Moscow, those in Kiev receive much longer prison terms for similar offenses."

"Many times people are sentenced on false criminal charges, like hooliganism and rape. In the past five years they have revived practices that were only used in Stalin's time. People are sentenced for term after term while still in prison. In the past 12 months, they have sentenced seven members of the Helsinki group," she said.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Rape of Afghanistan

Last December, the Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples, the left-leaning successor organization to pacifist Bertrand Russell's war crimes tribunal which examined America's role in Vietnam, held hearings in Paris on Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan. The three-day proceedings, which included testimony from eyewitnesses from that war-torn country, shocked even those who thought themselves inured to tales of sadism and brutality.

According to an article by Rosanne Klass in the January 24 issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, a Dutch freelance journalist showed films he had taken of a chemical attack on an Afghan farm village, and, in the author's words, "of the ebony-black, bloated corpse of a man he had seen alive in that village less than 24 hours earlier." The journalist also showed the tribunal the red splashes on his arm, the result of being caught on the edge of a gas attack 18 months earlier.

One Afghan witness after another described the systematic destruction of crops and granaries, the saturation bombing of civilian targets, the massacre of entire villages. They talked of small booby-trap mines — disguised as toys and household objects — which were designed to maim rather than to kill. Their aim is to incapacitate a victim, thus burdening the able-bodied with the wounded. And there was more.

Three witnesses located by American scholar Mike Barry, who had gone into Afghanistan to verify atrocity stories, told tales of torture and unbridled savagery. A frail, 22-year-old medical student described the maimings, rapes and electric-shock treatments carried out by sadistic guards in the prison where she was held. Another witness told of two boys, age 8 and 10, who refused to tell Soviet troops where their resistance-fighter father was hiding. The boys were doused with gasoline and set on fire.

The burning-alive of people seemed to be a favorite tactic. A French expert on arms control showed evidence of chemical weapons and incendiary devices. He showed samples of scorched rock from a village where on September 23, 1982, more than 100 people — a dozen of them children under 10 — were sealed up and deliberately burned to death in an underground irrigation tunnel in which they had taken shelter when Soviet troops invaded.

Still others spoke about contaminated grain, dum-dum bullets that explode on impact and rip fist-sized holes in a victim's flesh, poison gas and the deliberate bombing of hospitals.

Ms. Klass quotes a Norwegian observer remarking as the ghastly evidence piled up: "Perhaps the time has come to reconvene the Nuremberg trials."

Clearly, an international commission should be established to look into these grisly crimes against humanity. In the 1930s, the world community sat idly by as Joseph Stalin ruthlessly imposed a forced famine in Ukraine which resulted in the death of some 5 to 7 million people. Perhaps it was thought that the famine was somehow an "internal" matter, outside the scope of international intervention. It was not.

And, Afghanistan certainly is not. It is a sovereign country, brutally occupied by a foreign power in direct violation of a host of international agreements. In addition, the invading Soviet forces have been openly using monstrous weapons outlawed by treaties they themselves signed. This in itself makes them accountable to the rest of the world. Though any anti-Soviet initiatives in the international community — particularly in the United Nations — have been difficult because of Third World reluctance to censure Moscow, Afghanistan is one of them, a small and underdeveloped Moslem country.

By the same token, we have said all along that the United States and the Western allies have done far too little to pressure the Soviets to withdraw their troops. The grain embargo was dropped by the Reagan administration, which never really bothered to find a commensurate punitive measure. Moreover, calls to make U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations contingent on Soviet human-rights behavior at home and abroad have gone completely unheeded. Contrary to administration denials, U.S.-Soviet relations are slowly but perceptibly approaching "business as usual" despite events in Poland and Afghanistan.

An effective way must be found to squeeze the Soviets and get them to the negotiating table. In the meantime, the international community should follow the example of the Paris tribunal and begin an independent investigation. If these measures are not taken, the slow and agonizing rape of Afghanistan will go on and continue to stain the conscience of humanity with blood.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: an analysis and critique

by Daniel Marchishin

PART IV

Our previous considerations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights involved matters that some might consider intangible and of little political value. In this installment of our series, we will address the bread-and-butter issue of economic rights. In order to live a decent existence, people must be able to develop and maintain economic well-being.

Since Ukraine had been in a colonial status during much of the developing industrial age, the Ukrainian people did not produce a large mercantile establishment. Nevertheless, due to tremendous natural resources and one of the richest soils in the world, Ukraine was one of the largest agricultural producers and was considered the bread-basket of Europe before World War I. In spite of its wealth, the standard of living in Ukraine never reached the optimal level because of its colonial status and exploitation by occupying dominions throughout the centuries. But Ukrainians took pride in individual ownership and strongly resisted Soviet policies of collectivization which brought harsh reprisals by the Soviet regime.

In Articles 17, 23 and 24 below we see how the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approaches economic matters.

• Article 17: 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

• Article 23: 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

• Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Property and the right to private ownership form the basic cornerstone to building a dynamic, prosperous economic system. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights strongly advocates the right of persons to own property.

However, accumulation and concentration of property and natural resources can result in tremendous wealth and power, leading some people to exploit others of lesser means. In Articles 23 and 24 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that everyone needs protection against exploitation and the opportunity to satisfy one's economic needs freely and competitively.

In our modern society persons whose labor, either manual or intellectual, is their primary source of investment, have found it necessary to organize themselves in order to assure competi-

tion and cooperation while devoting their human effort toward economic production. The establishment of trade unions has made a major contribution toward protecting the dignity and efficiency of the modern industrial worker.

In 1931 the Soviet Union passed a decree that dissolved the private ownership of farms. It then moved to confiscate all the farm production in Ukraine, diverting it to export markets or to ethnically Russian areas of the USSR, resulting in the man-made Great Famine of 1932-33. The forced collectivization of private farms in Ukraine resulted in one of the worst genocides of our history — some 5 to 7 million persons perished.

The Soviets reacted strongly to the creation of the free trade union Solidarity in Poland because they are vehemently opposed to legitimate workers' unions and they were concerned that success of Solidarity would result in similar actions by the workers and farmers in Ukraine. In the USSR, so-called labor unions are strictly for the purpose of indoctrinating the workers to achieve the production goals set by the central planning organs.

Maybe the most glaring inconsistency between Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Soviet reality is a total domination of the state in dispensing jobs. Selection, cultivation and assignment of cadres in the national economy is done not on the basis of business ability, but through the prism of loyalty to party dogma and the Communist state. The state decides who should be allowed to attend the schools of higher learning, who should attend technical schools, etc., thus denying a freedom of choice to the individual to arrange his own economic life according to his abilities, ambitions and desires.

By requiring each citizen to carry a so-called "internal passport" and requiring permission to relocate, the government de facto holds the working masses and especially the farm workers in virtual serfdom and forces them to retain working positions, often against their will, throughout their lives. It is ironic that those not considered by the government totally loyal to the ideas of the Communist state, often are fired from their jobs and then unable to find other jobs, since the government is the only employer. Later many of them are arrested and sentenced for "parasitism."

From the above examples it is obvious that the Soviet Union has established a state capitalist monopoly that totally concentrates the means of economic production in the hands of the Communist authorities. This is not only contrary to the letter and spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but it is also the most inefficient and corrupt economic system on earth. The regime partially compensates for its industrial inefficiency by further exploiting the working class.

For example, workers in the coal industry in Ukraine are forced to work on their days off, called "Black Saturdays," one and sometimes two days a month without compensation. This is in contradiction to Article 23(3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Many segments of Soviet industry have several such "Black Saturdays" each month. Individual workers are simply exploited and the fruits of their labor are confiscated to increase the wealth and power of the state.

Daniel Marchishin is director of public relations for Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

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The man-made famine of 1933 in Soviet Ukraine: what happened and why

by Dr. James E. Mace

PART III

Soviet Ukraine under Skrypnyk

Only a handful of old Bolsheviks were Ukrainians: Hryhorii Petrovsky, Dmytro Manuilsky, Vlas Chubar, Volodymyr Zatonsky and Mykola Skrypnyk. Skrypnyk joined Russian Social-Democracy at the turn of the century, before it split into Bolshevik and Menshevik, and once the rift occurred he joined Lenin's faction, never to waver thereafter.

His was the typical career of a "professional revolutionary" — missions to various parts of the empire on Lenin's behalf, arrests, escapes from Siberia, and even a brief taste of emigre life in Europe.³⁴ After helping Lenin seize power as a member of the Petrograd Soviet's Revolutionary-Military Committee, Lenin sent him to Ukraine as his personal representative. For a brief period on the eve of the German occupation of 1918, he even headed the Soviet Ukrainian government, and he was architect of the decisions adopted at the Taganrog Party Conference which founded the CP(b)U.

In 1920 he became an advocate of the changes in nationality policy later to be adopted as Ukrainization, and in the discussions preceding the formation of the USSR and afterwards he was one of the chief defenders of the prerogatives of the Soviet republics. When Kaganovich was attacked by Shumsky, Skrypnyk was tapped as the leading defender of official policies in Soviet Ukraine, and in 1927 his loyalty was rewarded with the post of education commissar.

While Moscow's appointees came and went, Skrypnyk remained in Ukraine to become first among equals in the country's political hierarchy. When Kaganovich was withdrawn in 1928, Stanislaw Kossior succeeded him as first secretary, but there was no doubt that Skrypnyk was the real man in charge. He was by far the most powerful of the various party straggs who ruled the various administrative subdivisions of the Soviet Union in the 1920s, the undisputed political strongman of Soviet Ukraine.

Just as the formation of the United Opposition in 1926 had led Stalin to seek support in Ukraine by intervening on the side of Russian Communists there, the 1928 rift between him and Bukharin motivated him to intervene on the side of the Ukrainian Communists.

By 1928 the Ukrainization policy had succeeded in strengthening the Ukrainian component in the party to such an extent that instead of offering up a "national deviationist," he "bought" Skrypnyk by withdrawing Kaganovich.³⁵ Skrypnyk had already laid claim to eminence as a theoretician by creating a chair of the nationality question in the Ukrainian Institute of Marxism-Leninism — claiming all-union authority for it by arguing that Ukraine was the "best laboratory" for studying the nationality question because it had been itself a colony and now was a Soviet republic with its own minorities whose rights had to be protected — and occupying the chair himself.

One may be certain that Stalin was less than pleased with Skrypnyk's claim to pre-eminence in a theoretical field to which Stalin had made his own contributions, and Skrypnyk's 1927 appointment to the education commissariat further strengthened his position by placing him in charge of the Ukrainization program as well as all educational, cultural and scholarly work. With Kaganovich withdrawn, Skrypnyk was in a position to be as independent as, say, Gomułka in the late 1950s, and he did not hesitate to use his position to the utmost.

Skrypnyk pursued policies bound to win him popularity with the Ukrainians. He lobbied for union investment with such zeal that he gained a reputation of being the man who brought all good things to Ukraine. He defended the right of Ukrainian culture to develop separately, condemning those who wanted to attack Khvyliovyi for his old sins and those who refused to assign the old Rus' epic, "The Tale of Ihor's Armament," to Ukrainian literature. He pushed Ukrainization far more rapidly than it had ever been pushed before, forcing hundreds of factory gazettes and major dailies (including the main state organ in Odessa, which had never been a Ukrainian city) to switch from Russian to Ukrainian. Officials who had not yet learned Ukrainian now had to do so or be dismissed. Those university courses which had

hitherto been taught in Russian now switched to Ukrainian, and it became impossible to gain a post-secondary education in Russian without going to Russia.

But to those who complained that the rights of Ukraine's Russians were violated by the new state of affairs, he could point out that they were still considerably better off than Russia's Ukrainians: at the same time that the more than 3 million Ukrainians of the North Caucasus were served by only 240 Ukrainian-language schools, Ukraine's 2 million Russians had 177 Russian-language schools.³⁶ And there was certainly no Ukrainian-language higher education in Russia.

In fact, Skrypnyk complained quite loudly about how inept Russia was in satisfying the cultural needs of its Ukrainians and strived to establish a cultural protectorate over them, all the while denying that he was doing anything beyond aiding them by sending textbooks and schoolteachers.³⁷ At one point he went so far as to argue that Russia's record was so abysmal that the "fascist" nationalists in Western Ukraine were taking advantage of it in order to discredit Soviet power in the eyes of the masses and that the only solution was for Russia to cede heavily Ukrainian border areas to Ukraine.³⁸ It is hardly likely that Stalin was overjoyed to receive what amounted to a territorial demand from one whom he considered his subordinate.

In any case, a Byzantine campaign to bring Skrypnyk low can be discerned from the end of 1928 when his client Matviy Yavorsky, the "ideological watchdog" of Soviet Ukrainian historians, was attacked by Pavel Gorin, secretary of the Russian Society of Marxist Historians, at the All-Union Conference of Marxist Historians.³⁹

A few weeks later, Pravda carried a brutal review of Yavorsky's brief textbook history of Ukraine which concluded that it was "strange" the Ukrainian Commissariat of Education had ever sanctioned so pernicious a book.⁴⁰ Soon the pages of Russian and Ukrainian historical journals were filled with denunciations of "Yavorskyism," sometimes finding fault with the very fact that he dealt with Ukrainian history as a national history separate from that of Russia. As one critic wrote, "The basic error of Comrade Yavorsky's book is that it portrays the history of Ukraine as a distinct process."⁴¹ The political implication was obvious and ominous: if Ukraine did not possess its own distinct history, then it was not a country in its own right and ought not to be treated as such. This, in turn, implied an attack on Skrypnyk's whole policy.

As for Yavorsky, he was accused of having once been a gendarme in the Austrian army, was accordingly expelled from the CP(b)U in 1930, arrested during the Postyshev terror of 1933, and ended his days in the gulag. He was last reported seen in the Solovky Islands, where he was described as having bitterly regretted his Bolshevik past.⁴²

Attacks upon distinctively Ukrainian cultural currents, regardless of whether they were Communist, became an inherent part of Stalin's so-called cultural revolution (1928-32). In Russia, however, it was primarily the so-called bourgeois intelligentsia which suffered, while in Ukraine attacks on Ukrainian Communists actually took precedence over those on non-Marxists. Yavorsky was the first victim of the cultural revolution in Ukraine, while Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the dean of traditional Ukrainian historians, was left unmolested until 1931. The fall of another Skrypnyk client, the philosopher Volodymyr Yurinetz, closely followed Yavorsky's, but the Ukrainian "bourgeois" intelligentsia was not neglected for long, and the manner in which it was attacked also boded ill for Skrypnyk.

It would have been extremely difficult for Skrypnyk to have attempted to defend either the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, founded in 1918 and including a number of members once quite prominent in the Ukrainian People's (National) Republic and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which had split off from Russian Orthodoxy during the revolution. They were thus easy targets for those who wished to weaken Skrypnyk by attacking Ukrainian national institutions. Moreover, Skrypnyk had been intimately involved in the linguistic discussions which led to the

adoption of a standardized orthography in 1928, had gone on record in favor of linguistic purism, and at one point even suggested supplementing the Ukrainian Cyrillic by adding the Latin letters "S" and "Z" to designate sounds represented by the double consonants "dz" and "dzh."⁴³

In November 1929 the GPU "discovered" an alleged conspiracy called the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine and arrested a number of prominent scholars and academicians.⁴⁴ On December 22, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was tied into the affair and was forced to proclaim itself liquidated the following January. The resolutions forced upon the so-called liquidation sobor repudiated not only religious principles but also the principles upon which Ukraine's political distinctiveness had been based. Autocephaly was denounced as "a symbol of Petliurist independence," clerical Ukrainization as "a means of inciting national animosity."⁴⁵ It did not take much imagination to translate these principles from the secular to the temporal realm.

As the GPU presented it, the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) had supposedly been led by Serhii Yefremov, former leader of the Ukrainian Party of Socialist-Federalists and a vocal critic of the regime, who was also an academician in the history of Ukrainian literature, and Volodymyr Chekhivsky, former leader of the Autocephalous Church. The conspiracy was supposed to have begun in 1926, and it strains credulity to think that such a widespread conspiracy as the SVU was supposed to have been could have escaped the notice of the CPU and its secret collaborators for over three years.

The SVU was accused of plotting the assassination of Soviet leaders (including Skrypnyk), the restoration of capitalism in a fascist independent Ukrainian state by means of an armed uprising supported by foreign capitalist states, attempting to organize the kulaks and bourgeois survivals — particularly the so-called "kulak intelligentsia" of the villages and high schools. Cells had allegedly been established in both the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Autocephalous Church hierarchy.

Politically, the most significant charge was that it had engaged in cultural sabotage which consisted in trying to make Ukrainian culture as different from Russian as possible. So many academicians were arrested that whole institutes had to be closed, particularly the linguistic institutes which were accused of having engaged in nationalistic wrecking by trying to make the Ukrainian language as different from the Russian as possible.

In short, the flower of the national intelligentsia was brought low, and cultural nationalism was identified with sabotage by class enemies. It would not be too long before the implication was drawn that Skrypnyk himself had been in league with these "saboteurs," for

(Continued on page 10)

34. Basic biographical works on Skrypnyk are: Iwan Koszeliwec, "Mykola Skrypnyk" (Munich, 1972); Iu. Babko and I. Bilokobylsky, "Mykola Oleksiiovych Skrypnyk" (Kiev, 1967); M. Rubach, ed., "Shliakhmy zaslan ta borotby (Dokumenty do zhytciypysu t. Skrypnyka)" (Kharkiv, 1932).

35. Edward Hallett Carr, "Foundations of a Planned Economy, 1926-1929" (New York, 1969-1971), II, p. 66.

36. Iwan Koszeliwec, "Mykola Skrypnyk," p. 161.

37. Mykola Skrypnyk, "Statti i promovy" (Kharkiv, 1930-1931), II, part 2, p. 247.

38. Mykola Skrypnyk, "Statti i promovy z natsionalnoho pytannia" (Munich, 1974), pp. 101-7.

39. The Yavorsky affair is discussed more fully in my forthcoming "Politics and History in Soviet Ukraine, 1921-1933," Nationalities Papers, fall 1982.

40. Pravda, February 10, 1929, p. 3.

41. Istorik-marksiist, XII (1929), p. 285.

42. S. Pidhainy, "Ukrainska intelihtentsiya na Solovkakh" (n.p., 1947), pp. 58-61.

43. Mykola Skrypnyk, "Pidsumky pravopysnyoi dyskusiyi," Visti VUStV, June 19, 1927, p. 3.

44. Hryhorii Kostuk, "M. Zerov, P. Fylypovych, M. Drai-Khmarra," Ukrainska literaturna hazeta. IV: 1 (January 1960), p. 8.

45. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, "Ukrainization Movements Within the Russian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church," Harvard Ukrainian Studies, III/ IV: 1 (1979-1980), p. 111.

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



Hospodar happy to live up to tough reputation



Ed Hospodar: from Rangers to Whalers.

It was with mixed emotions that Ed Hospodar accepted his move from the New York Rangers to the Hartford Whalers. Sort of like watching the schoolhouse burn down, knowing your brand new baseball glove is in your desk.

"When I think about not being a Ranger anymore, I get a sick feeling inside," said Hospodar, a 23-year-old Ukrainian defenseman with 122 games of NHL experience. "I learned a great deal in my three years in New York. But I'm happy to be going to a team that wants me. Let me tell you something. Hartford was talented enough to be in the playoffs last year. I want to play and I want to see the team win. The more that I can contribute, the happier I'll be."

Hospodar, who is 6-2 and 210 pounds, joined Hartford along with winger Mark Johnson in a three-team deal. The Whalers gave Minnesota a fifth-round draft pick in 1984 and winger Jordy Douglas for another winger, 31-year-old Kent-Erik Andersson. The Whalers then dealt Andersson to the Rangers for Hospodar.

In Hospodar, the Whalers have acquired a stand-up guy who has earned a reputation for aggressiveness and enviable character.

"I'm very proud of that reputation," Hospodar said. "I was a team leader in Ottawa (juniors) and I helped in the room in New York. I like the boys, and I think the boys like me."

Defenceman Chris Kotsopoulos, who played with Hospodar in New York, couldn't stop smiling.

"Eddie's just what the doctor ordered," Kotsopoulos said. "You should have been in the room when they told us about the trade. I'm going to tell you something. This team is going to surprise some people. The playoffs are not out of the question."

Hospodar will be reunited with two close friends, wingers Doug Sulliman and Warren Miller.

"We were a foursome in New York, really," Hospodar said. "Sully, Warren, Don Maloney and me. We did a lot of things together. Sully called me when he heard about the trade. He'll take good care of me."

Pressed on his enforcer background — in 122 NHL games, he shows eight goals, 31 points and 442 minutes in penalties — Hospodar shrugged.

"I've always been one of the bigger guys and I don't mind the tough going,"

he said. "If it comes down to that, I'll be there."

Last year was Hospodar's toughest. A broken jaw, a wrist injury and whispers about being traded to Quebec haunted him. Considering that he was playing without a contract, things became doubly difficult.

"It was a tough year all around," he said. "I don't recommend anybody trying to play without a contract. It was a long headache."

Mike Rogers, once a fixture in Hartford and now a 100-point scorer for the Rangers, said that the Whalers have made a sound acquisition.

"Eddie's a good man in the room, a great guy for a team, and he can play," Rogers said. "The Whalers have got themselves a player. He'll help them a lot."

Kaszycki on a string between Leafs, Saints

Only 70 miles of highway lie between Toronto and St. Catharines, and by the end of the season Mike Kaszycki and his white Corvette may know every bump, curve and truckstop along the way.

Even before the season opened, Kaszycki had made the trip twice as the Toronto Maple Leafs tried their own version of "Upstairs, Downstairs," moving their center between the NHL club and the American Hockey League's St. Catharines Saints.

The most valuable player and leading scorer in the AHL last year with the Leafs' old farm unit in New Brunswick, Kaszycki was expected to bring that scoring punch and experience as a Leaf regular this season.

The third-worst team in the league a season ago, the Leafs are not stockpiled with talent at any position except goal, and if they were weakest at any one spot it is right up the middle.

That gave Kaszycki a golden opportunity to earn his way onto the squad with Bill Derlago, the only incumbent assured of a position. But a slow start at training camp only earned Kaszycki a ticket to St. Kitts.

"I've always been a slow starter, but this year I wanted to get off to a good start," explained this Ukrainian ex-Islander. "But it's just one of those things. What are you going to do, get down on yourself?"

The first demotion lasted less than 48 hours and allowed for only the briefest of reintroductions to the AHL before Kaszycki was motoring back to Maple Leaf Gardens to replace injured forward Terry Martin.

By the end of the pre-season schedule, the high-scoring minor leaguer, who averaged an assist a game last year, had only one goal and four penalty minutes to show for seven games of fourth-line duty.

While those statistics won't turn any heads, Kaszycki's play near the end of camp was improving to both his delight and that of Ukrainian coach Mike Nykoluk. Although the coach wasn't about to use the first demotion as a deliberate form of inspiration, he was impressed by his results.

"He's been working pretty hard and I think he's gotten stronger as we've gone on, especially since he came back" (from St. Catharines), said Nykoluk.

Still the Leaf brass was not impressed enough to protect Mike in the annual waiver draft and subsequently sent him back to St. Catharines. Derlago remained the team's top center with Czechoslovak Peter Ihnacak, rookie Russ

Adam and sophomore Normand Aubin rounding out the Leaf line-up at that spot.

With his wife and infant son in the family condominium in the Toronto bedroom community of Mississauga, you can bet Kaszycki would be more at home with the Leafs on a permanent basis. Yet after six years as a pro, he's realistic without being bitter when it comes to discussing his chances in the NHL.

"What were the Leafs, 19th last year?" said the 26-year-old. "There aren't many worse than that. If you can't make the Leafs, why would somebody else want you?"

Kaszycki's suspicions proved correct on the day before the season opened when no one else — not even the 20th- and 21st-place teams of a year ago, Detroit and Colorado (now New Jersey) — called his name over the phone lines during the waiver draft.

A quick scan of the record books verifies minor-league scoring champs rarely become major-league scoring threats. The NHL's youth movement — which is being fully endorsed in Toronto — does little for a player eight years older than current draft picks.

Although, Nykoluk has said he'd like to stick with the roster he began the season with, a return to last year's form — the worst season in Leaf history — or the continual growth of a persistent injury problem would certainly warrant a call to St. Catharines.

You can bet Mike Kaszycki won't get lost on his way into Toronto when the call goes out for him.

Indeed not. Early on this campaign, top centerman Derlago went down with a crippling knee injury, necessitating still another call-up of Mr. Kaszycki. He's played rather well, especially proving valuable as a set-up artist on the impotent Leaf power-play. In some 25 games with the parent club this year, Kaszycki has thus far accumulated 14 points. More importantly, he hasn't made any 70-mile drives recently.

Flyers rookie unfazed by unlucky number

The Philadelphia Flyers, who feel they had seven years' bad luck a season ago, now have a rookie who wears No. 13.

He is not afraid to play on Friday. He will walk under a ladder or skate into a corner without fear. His path crossed by a litter of black cats at birth, Ukrainian Dave Michayluk spit in their eyes.

Which, like the move Michayluk made on Thomas Jonsson to score the winning goal in the Flyers' opening exhibition victory over the Islanders, was downright spooky. The kid dipped inside, went outside and stuffed the puck back inside rookie Ukrainian goalie Kelly Hrudey as if he'd been breaking mirrors all his life.

Truth is, only about 99 percent of all hockey players are superstitious. Michayluk was until his junior B coach ordered him to put on the forbidden jersey almost four years ago.

Why? A Soviet named Boris Mikhailov had just led the Soviet national team in a victory over the NHL All-Stars in the 1979 Challenge Cup. Boris wore No. 13 and played as if he'd never had a bad day in his life.

"At first it kind of shook me up," admitted Dave, "but I didn't really have a choice."

Two years later, the Flyers had a choice — a fourth-round choice — and used it to select an 18-year-old Regina

right winger who had just completed a 63-goal, 71-assist season, blessed with greater speed of hand than foot.

Today, as Dave is ready to turn pro, his skating is still a concern, but after a 173-point final junior season it could be downright unlucky to look this gift darkhorse in the mouth.

The Flyers should have all the goals they need from their centers and left wings, but, with the exception of Ray Allison, they are heavier on muscle (Paul Holmgren, Tim Kerr) than touch on the right side. So, to find out if the kid can play a major-league wing, coach Bob McCammon put Michayluk on a pre-season line with Darryl Sittler.

"Darryl is one of the last of the real center-ice gunners," said the Flyers' coach. "Michayluk makes good plays out of the center, and is very smart with the puck. Putting him with an old pro like Darryl should boost his confidence."

"We can dress 20 players this year, and he's an excellent penalty-killer and checker. We could use him on the power play, too, to break him in. And maybe his skating won't hurt him. A lot of guys in this league compensate by playing smart."

As the season approached, Michayluk was still making mouth-dropping set-up passes to Sittler. And with Tim Kerr out for possibly the first two weeks following hernia surgery, Michayluk's spot on the opening day roster was secure.

In 13 games with the Flyers, Michayluk scored two goals and assisted on six others, totalling eight points. Not too shabby. However, with the return of several injured vets, his ice-time dwindled to the point where McCammon decided the best thing for the youngster would be some full-time duty in Maine with the AHL Mariners.

More on Michayluk coming soon in a feature on the minor leagues, Ukrainian-style.

Transactions

Listed below are all transactions of our Ukrainian hockey stars since training camp. The listing is complete and up to the minute.

• BOSTON: returned C Doug Kostynski to Kamloops (WHL); assigned D Larry Melnyk to Baltimore (AHL); Melnyk later recalled and returned; D Gord Kluzak put on injury list and returned.

• BUFFALO: RW Mark Wichrowski assigned to Rochester (AHL); C Dave Andreychuk returned to Oshawa (OHL); Andreychuk recalled one month later.

• CALGARY: LW Carl Mokosak assigned to Brandon (WHL); Mokosak later recalled.

• CHICAGO: GT Bob Janecyk, GT Warren Skorodenski, RW Perry Pelensky, RW Bart Yachimec assigned to Springfield (AHL); C Ken Yaremchuk returned to Portland (WHL); Yaremchuk later recalled and returned; C Tom Lysiak returned from injury list; D Miles Zaharko assigned to Springfield (AHL); GT Skorodenski recalled from Springfield and reassigned to Peoria (IHL).

• DETROIT: GT Larry Lozinski, LW Don Werbeniuk assigned to Adirondack (AHL); Lozinski later reassigned to Kalamazoo (IHL); RW Dennis Polonich assigned to Adirondack; Lozinski recalled from Kalamazoo and later returned to Adirondack.

• HARTFORD: sent LW Dave Stoyanovich to Binghamton (AHL);

(Continued on page 12)

Panorama of Ukrainian culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



It's cold outside, but the 1983 spring cultural season is unfolding its lovely petals — Kozaks captivating the hearts of Long Islanders, another Kozak contingent about to invade Manhattan with songs and dances, **Paul Plishka** and **Andriy Dobriansky** entraining Met audiences in "Boris Godunov" and "La Boheme" and the exotic "Firebird" ballet choreographed by **John Taras** exciting viewers at Dance Theater of Harlem performances.

Mimi Sheraton's newly published guide to New York restaurants includes the Ukrainian Restaurant on Second Avenue and Russian dining spots which serve Ukrainian foods.

Nights of the Kozaks

The four-man Bulava troupe from Toronto, along with three musicians, took over the Island Squire Inn in Middle Island, Long Island, with four nights of exuberant entertainment on January 18-21. With only a sturdy wood table and a barrel as props, the agile dancers thrilled and amused dinner audiences with a rapid-fire floor show that included high-leaping prysidky, saber fighting, pratfalls, toe-tapping folk songs and comedy.

Using both Ukrainian and English dialogue, the Bulava dancers provided a look at the every-day boisterous world of the Kozaks of the Zaporozska Sich. Heads high, chests out, arms akimbo, or leaping and tumbling over each other, the dancers gave an exciting interpretation of the proud, energetic and fearless Zaporozhian Kozaks.

Uproaiously funny were parodies by the troupe's comedian, **Ihor Baczynskyj**, of a Scotsman, a German, a Pole, a Scandinavian and John Wayne as Kozaks. For each impersonation he simply changed hats and accents.

Saluting America, Mr. Baczynskyj, **John Holuk**, **Walter Teres** and **Andriy Kyzk** whooped out a Ukrainian version of "Oklahoma," assisted by emcee-accordionist **Ron Cahute** and backed up by a guitarist and drummer. The band provided music and repartee during the floor show, played Ukrainian and international music before the show for customers' pleasure and provided music for dancing later in the evening.

At the request of Island Squire owner **John Wyle**, the Dutch chef researched Ukrainian foods and added several tasty Ukrainian dishes to the menu — for appetizers, herring with sour cream, caviar, and beef liver pate with a hard-cooked egg; for soups, a hearty meat and vegetable soup and Ukrainky Borsch; for entrees, holubtsi, palychky (breaded pork and veal on a stick), and kovbasa with kapusta, with a choice of baked potato or pyrohy.

The show, a highly successful first appearance in a United States night club for the Bulava Kozaks, was written and staged by Kozaks Holuk, Teres and Baczynskyj, with Holuk serving as platoon commander. Home-based at the Ukrainian Caravan Restaurant in Toronto's chic Yorkville district, the group had invited New York resident Mr. Kyzk to join them as a replacement for a Kozak who was unable to make the trip.

And more Kozaks

Coming to town on February 20 is Hulak-Artemovsk's popular opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" (Kozak



John Holuk, one of Bulava's dancers.

Beyond the Danube), to be presented at 3 p.m. at the High School of Fashion Industries, 225 W. 24th St. Along with new faces, new costumes, new decor, the production will mark the New York premiere of a third act, "Karas at the Sultan's Place," with music by Stanyslav Liudkevych and words by Roman Kupchynsky. Principal roles will be sung by **Lev Rejnarovych**, **Marta Kulchytska-Andriuk**, **Maria Yasynska Murowany**, **Leonid Bederiw**, **Mykola Holodyk**, **Stefan Szkarafowka**, **Mykhailo Yablonsky**, **Maria Lewytska**, **Bohdan Bohush** and **Adrian Pawliuk**. The singers will be accompanied by a symphony orchestra, a choral ensemble, and dancers instructed by **Roma Pryma Bohachevsky** in Ukrainian and Turkish dances. Musical director is **Yaroslav Lishchynsky**, administrative director, **Mr. Rejnarovych**, art director **Mr. Yablonsky**, and concert master **Raphael Wenke**. **Anya Borysenko**, **Mr. Yablonsky** and **Mr. Holodyk** are in charge of set decorations. The new production received favorable critical reviews when it was presented in Philadelphia last September to mark the 70th anniversary of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

Ukrainians at the Met

The Metropolitan Opera's final offerings of "Boris Godunov" for the season, with **Paul Plishka** and **Andriy Dobriansky** in the cast, were held during the past week, the very last one scheduled for the matinee on Saturday, January 29. New Yorkers who purchase newsstand copies of The Weekly on Friday or Saturday and those who receive their subscription copies in Saturday's mail can still hear Saturday's presentation; just tune in to the Met-Texaco broadcast on WQXR at 1:30 p.m.

For Mr. Plishka, the week has been a particularly busy one at the opera. In

addition to singing in "Boris" on Tuesday and Saturday, he performed the role of the philosopher Colline in "La Boheme" on Monday and Thursday. In his review on January 25, New York Times **Bernard Holland** called Mr. Plishka "a strong performer."

Mr. Plishka will appear in performances of "La Boheme" on February 1, 4, 7 and 12.

On your toes

• **George de la Pena**, who danced a principal role in the Broadway musical comedy hit, "Woman of the Year," when it starred **Lauren Bacall** and then **Raquel Welch**, has reportedly joined the cast of "On Your Toes." The production, starring **Natalia Makarova** and currently playing at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, may come to New York.

• The unusual production of "Firebird" choreographed by **John Taras** to Stravinsky's score had new audiences cheering the heroine in the fairytale when the ballet was premiered last year by the Dance Theater of Harlem. Following the story of the original ballet but set in a mythical island, the

Taras work is included in the DTH current season, running from January 25 through February 27, at the City Center, 131 E. 55th St. (246-8989).

• The New York City Ballet has much to cheer about — demi-soloist **Roma Sosenko** and tiny **Nina Baczynska**, the little ballerina who was such a hit in the role of Marie in the NYCB production of "Nutmacker." Miss Baczynska will do a dancing role as a firefly in upcoming productions of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" beginning February 2. Miss Sosenko is currently doing a lead role in "Suite from Histoire du Soldat."

On radio and TV

• **Roseanne Scamardella's** commentary accompanied ABC-TV's (Channel 7) brief survey of Ukrainian Christmas traditions during its January 7 news report. Highlighted in filmed scenes was the Christmas Eve supper at the home of **Luba** and **George Wolynetz**, as Mrs. Wolynetz served prosphora, kutia and borsch to her family, mother **Maria Abramiuk** and guests **Vera** and **Tony Shumeyko**. Also included: views inside St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church during the Christmas Eve midnight liturgy and an interview with the pastor, the **Rev. Patrick Paschak**.

• With that well-known half-smile on his face and the purring voice that connotes mystery and the lure of the unknown, **Jack Palance** continues to preside over ABC-TV's "Ripley's Believe It or Not!" show on Sunday evenings at 7. Recently spotted in a commercial for Chevrolet cars, Mr. Palance enjoyed some great exposure on television back in December. The movies "Panic in the Streets," "The Horsemen" and "Che" were shown on local channels.

A Julian jumble

The New York Times feature "New York Day by Day" on January 20 attempted to tell readers why the Christmas tree outside City Hall "shines on in defiance of the calendar."

Interpreting, or misinterpreting, the explanation given by the city's Parks Commissioner **Gordon J. Davis**, **Robin Herman** and **Laurie Johnston** wrote that it was decided to keep the city's trees up for a while past Christmas at the bidding of a variety of religious groups that celebrate Epiphany on January 6.

Contacted by this writer, The New York Times agreed that the article was confusing.

Said a reporter (who informed me that both Miss Herman and Miss Johnston were out): "I know that January 6 is not Epiphany for some religious groups; that was an error. Next year we'll get the Julian calendar straight."

Slavutych awarded Franko literary prize

EDMONTON — **Yar Slavutych**, a poet and professor of Slavic languages at the University of Alberta, was awarded top prize from the Franko Literary Foundation on December 4 for his "Collected Works: 1938-78."

The prize, worth \$1,750, was one of two given out for poetry by the Franko foundation, which also awarded three prizes for prose and others for children's literature. In all, 45 literary publications by 39 Ukrainian authors living in North America, Europe, Australia and Argen-

tina were reviewed.

Earlier this month, on the eve of his 65th birthday, Prof. Slavutych was named Ukrainian poet laureate abroad by the Ukrainian Mohylo-Mazepian Academy of Sciences at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa.

Last June, Prof. Slavutych won second prize (\$300) from the Cenko Bibliographical Foundation at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute for his "Annotated Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in Canada: Canadian Book Publications, 1908-1980."

Ukrainian Independence Day

Jersey City, N.J.



Jersey City's Mayor Gerald McCann presented a Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation to representatives of local Ukrainian community organizations and Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church during a brief ceremony held Friday, January 21, in the City Council chambers in City Hall. After reading the proclamation, the mayor raised the Ukrainian flag at City Hall, noting that it would fly for the entire week. Some 35 persons participated in the ceremonies, among them the four UNA executives employed in the fraternal organization's main office in Jersey City.

NOTICE

All materials — brief news stories, or photos and captions — on Ukrainian Independence Day commemorations must be received by **The Weekly** no later than **February 15** in order to be considered for publication. Any materials received after **February 15** will not be published. There will be no exceptions. — The editors.

The man-made famine...

(Continued from page 7)

he had, of course, although what they had done hardly qualifies as sabotage.⁴⁶

Skrypnyk was able to defend himself from the political fallout from the SVU affair by viciously attacking the accused in public, while judiciously ignoring the substance of their alleged wrecking when it struck too close to home, particularly in linguistics.⁴⁷ Meanwhile, Stalin sounded a temporary retreat. Just as he had signaled a brief respite for the peasantry in his famous "Dizziness from Success" speech, he made a similar move regarding the nationalities at the XVth Party Congress by criticizing those who expected the "coming together and merging of nations" to take place in the near future.

In the non-Russian republics this meant a renewed effort on the purely quantitative side of indigenization, but any respite for Skrypnyk was temporary indeed. While the witch hunts for nationalistic "deviationists" within the CP(b)U temporarily ceased, witch hunts among writers continued. More subtly, Skrypnyk's bureaucratic power base was being chipped away through the creeping centralization of the education system in union hands and the destruction of the Ukrainian Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Hryhorii Hrynko had, during his brief tenure as Ukrainian commissar of education, established an education system radically different from that which Lunacharsky set up in Russia. The so-called Hrynko system was retained until the end of the 1920s, when an all-union system was adopted. Skrypnyk went along with this, at least in public, but simultaneously insisted that there must be no talk of placing the administration of education in union hands.⁴⁸

Yet this is precisely what happened by degrees. On September 5, 1931, the Union Central Committee issued a detailed order on how education was to be run, and a union government decree of September 9, 1932, placed all higher education under direct union supervision.⁴⁹ The Ukrainian Institute of Marxism-Leninism was in 1931 found guilty of all sorts of national deviations and broken up into an association of autonomous institutes headed by Shlihter.⁵⁰

Finally, Skrypnyk's supporters seem to have been removed from leadership positions on the district (raion) level. From the beginning of 1931 to mid-1932 fully 80 percent of the district party secretaries in

Ukraine were replaced.⁵¹ We know almost nothing about these new men or, indeed, about those they replaced. In all likelihood, many of those who lost their posts were being punished for failure to carry out central dictates regarding the collectivization of agriculture and procurement of agricultural produce, and those who got the jobs did so because of their zeal — or at least willingness — to carry out the center's dictates no matter what they might be. Such new men were far more likely to be loyal to Stalin than to a local satrap who did much to soften the most brutal aspects of collectivization.

The collectivization of agriculture, the man-made famine of 1933, and their role in Skrypnyk's fall will be dealt with below. Suffice it to state at this point that Moscow did not find the work of the Ukrainian Party organization adequate in either agriculture collectivization or procurements, and in January 1933 Pavel Postyshev, the former head of the Kharkiv oblast party organization who had been called to Moscow a few years earlier for political seasoning, was returned to his old post and given a new one of second CP(b)U secretary. Officially subordinate to Kossior, Postyshev actually had dictatorial powers and began a campaign against an initially unnamed "national deviation" quite similar to the campaign against the Right deviation which had preceded Bukharin's fall in Russia.

On March 1, 1933, Visti announced a major government reshuffle in which Skrypnyk was transferred from education to Derzhplan (the Ukrainian counterpart to Gosplan), and on June 10 Postyshev denounced him by name, accusing him of having committed a host of national deviations. Interestingly, the only specific charge which Postyshev made at this time was that Skrypnyk's advocacy of the use of the letter *r* (hard *g*) in Ukrainian objectively aided the annexationist designs of the Polish landlords by bringing the Ukrainian language closer to Polish and pushing it farther away from Russian.⁵²

Soon thereafter, Andriy Khvyliya, a former Borotbist who owed his prominence to having denounced Shumsky to Kaganovich in 1925, delivered a lecture on the Skrypnykite deviation in linguistics. Khvyliya portrayed any manifestation of Ukrainian linguistic purism as sabotage, condemned Skrypnyk's role in the adoption of the 1928 orthography, and even disinterred Skrypnyk's old proposal to supplement the

Pritsak receives Kovaliv award

NEW YORK — Omejian Pritsak was recently awarded the Lesia and Petro Kovaliv historical academic prize sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, for his book, "The Origin of Rus' Volume I: Scandinavian Sources other than the Sagas."

Prof. Pritsak's work was selected unanimously by a committee consisting of Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak, Myroslav Labunka and Ihor Shevchenko.

The UNWLA also announced that it is accepting new manuscripts for the Lesia and Petro Kovaliv contest. Deadline for receiving materials is December 31, 1984. In compliance with the wishes of the benefactors, the manuscript should shed a positive light on Ukrainian nationalism, touching upon some area of Ukrainian history. The manuscript should be at least 100 pages in length. Published pieces in either Ukrainian or English are also welcome. Names of members of the jury will be

disclosed at a later date.

The Kovaliv Foundation, under the auspices of the UNWLA, is also sponsoring a literary contest for a historical story or narrative, which features a certain period in Ukrainian history. Deadline for this contest is December 31, 1983. The members of the jury and the prize will be announced later.

Manuscripts for both contests should be sent to: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Lypynsky Institute establishes foundation

PHILADELPHIA — A \$60,000 foundation has been established in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Semenenko, by the Lypynsky East European Research Institute here.

Mrs. Semenenko died on November 26, 1982; her husband died on June 1, 1978, yet, even before his death, he had bequeathed his money toward the establishment of a foundation, or toward a research grant to publish the modern history of Ukraine, focusing on the artificial famine in 1932-33, in which 7 million Ukrainians perished.

Before his death, Mr. Semenenko also appointed Marian Koc, Mykola Myskiw and Dr. Vincent Shandor to manage this request. It was also decided that the general public may contribute to this foundation.

On January 19, 1981, Mrs. Semenenko donated \$60,067.38 to the Lypynsky East European Research Institute, 469 Flamingo St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19128.

Universal Declaration...

(Continued from page 2)

The Soviet Union had developed an economic system that is fundamentally destructive to the body and spirit of humanity, while it essentially is unable to satisfy the material and economic needs of its people. The transfer of gas-pipeline technology and the delivery of subsidized grain are only the latest examples of democratic societies saving the Soviet Union from economic stagnation — a move which serves only to strengthen a reactionary totalitarian regime.

Ukrainian Cyrillic, alphabet with two Latin letters, saying: "Comrade Skrypnyk could not have failed to know that he had entered upon the path of isolating the Ukrainian language from Russian and bringing it closer to Polish." He announced that henceforth the party and Commissariat of Education would fight "to purge the new orthography of the counterrevolutionary rubbish put into it" and pledged to have a new orthography ready within a month.⁵³

Soon the periodical press was carrying articles in which Khvyliya denounced Skrypnyk for linguistic separatism "in a kulak-Petliurist spirit" and explicitly identified him with the type of wrecking portrayed during the SVU trial.⁵⁴

Other members of the CP(b)U leadership vied with each other to expose further deviations which Skrypnyk had committed. Panas Liubchenko, for example, not only connected Skrypnyk with the "kulak Ukrainian nationalist" sabotage of SVU vintage, but also with the historian Matviy Yavorsky.⁵⁵ Skrypnyk must have had few illusions regarding what fate awaited him, and on July 6, 1933, he committed suicide.

46. On the SVU trial, see Gelyi Snegirev, "Mama moia, mama..." Kontinent, Nos. 11-15 (1977-1978). The indictment was published in Visti VUTsVK, February 28 — March 9, 1930. Testimony on "wrecking in linguistics" appeared in Visti VUTsVK, March 11, 1930, p. 3.

47. See Mykola Skrypnyk, "Kontr-revoliutsiynye shkidnytsvo na kulturnomu fronti," Chervonyi shliakh, 1930, No. 4, pp. 141-2.

48. "Za yedynu systemu narodnyy osvity: Narkomos — shtab tsilnoho kultosvitnoho protsesu (Vseukrainska narada okrispektora Narosvity)," Visti VUTsVK, May 10, 1930, p. 3.

49. Kulture budivnytstvo v Ukrainy RSR: Vazhlyvishi rishennia Komunistychny partyi i Radianskoho uriadu, 1917-1959" (Kiev, 1959), I, pp. 411, 559-567, 593, 604.

50. Ibid., I, 54-544.

51. Myroslav Prokop, "Ukraina i ukrainska polityka Moskvy" (Suchasnist, 1981), I, p. 32.

52. Visti VUTsVK, June 22, 1933, pp. 1-2.

53. Visti VUTsVK, June 30, 1933, p. 3.

54. A. Khvyliya, "Vykoorenny, znyshchyt natsionalistychne korinnia na movnomu fronti," Bilshovy Ukrainy, 1933, No. 7-8, pp. 42-56; A. Khvyliya, "Na borotbu z natsionalizmom na movnomu fronti," Za markso-leninsku kryptyku, 1933, No. 7, pp. 3-26.

55. Visti VUTsVK, July 6, 1933, pp. 2, 4.

Named ambassador's aide

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Roman Popadiuk, a first-tour foreign service officer in Mexico City, was recently selected to serve as an assistant in Ambassador John Gavin's office.

Prior to this, Mr. Popadiuk had served in the consular and political sections. His work in the latter spanned the period of Mexico's August devaluation and bank nationalization.

Mr. Popadiuk is married to the former Judith Ann Fedkiw of Bethesda, Md. They have two sons, Gregory John and Matthew Joseph. Matthew was born in Mexico City on September 2.

Mr. Popadiuk is a member of UNA Branch 293.

Graduates medical school



Dr. Maria Vytvytsky

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Maria Vytvytsky of New York recently graduated from Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, N.Y., and is currently doing her medical internship here at Bayside Hospital.

Ms. Vytvytsky attended St. George Ukrainian School in New York and received her high school education at St. Basil's Academy in Philadelphia. She took an active part in the Ukrainian community, belonged to Plast and participated in various sports activities, including swimming.

She received a bachelor of fine arts in graphics and photography from City College of New York and continued her education at Columbia University, where she earned a master's in physical education and physiology.

She then continued with a pre-med curriculum before moving on to Syracuse and medical school.

Ms. Vytvytsky continues her work in the arts. She had a photography exhibit at the Trinity Church on Wall Street in New York. In the past, she has decorated stage sets and designed costumes for Ukrainian dramatic troupes in New York and Philadelphia.

The young doctor, daughter of Dr. Ihor and Daria Vytvytsky, belongs to UNA Branch 39 in Syracuse, N.Y.

Explains traditions to kids

ACTON, Mass. — Leda Krat Ellis of Acton was recently featured in The Beacon, a newspaper serving the communities of Assabet Valley, Acton,

Notes on people

Boxborough, Bolton, Maynard and Stow.

Since 1976, Mrs. Ellis has been spreading the traditions of Ukrainian Christmas and Easter in grammar schools in her community. On Christmas Eve, January 6, once again she came to Conant school with her daughters, Tania, 12, and Lara, 10, (Lara is a member of the class Mrs. Ellis spoke to) and described the customs of Ukraine to over 50 children. However, this year, unlike other years, Mrs. Ellis was interviewed by reporters, and photographers came to take pictures of her 12-dish traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve table.

The end product was not only a full-page spread with photos about the traditions of the Christmas season, but also the story of Mrs. Ellis and her family's flight from Ukraine to America.

Mrs. Ellis was born in the Zaporizhzhia region of Ukraine in 1939. By 1943, her family was fleeing to Germany to escape the Russian occupation. "For six years we walked," she told Marilyn Gove, a reporter for The Beacon. "Our homes were temporary — here and there — on farms, abandoned barracks; sometimes the homes of those who were anti-Nazi," she said. "And we lived in fear. We lived with hunger also — but every day was a step forward — always moving forward to a better life. We did not lose hope," Mrs. Ellis said.

Mrs. Ellis said that family members worked as farmhands in exchange for room and board in southern Bavaria, and when the war ended they took refuge in a displaced persons camp in "Raiter Zeich." While in the displaced persons camp, the Krats (Leda's parents, two brothers and Leda) received word that they would be sponsored by the Barksdale family in Randolph, Va.

Here family members were to work as farmhands for one year, but soon after they arrived, tragedy struck the Krats. Leda's brother (18 months old) drowned on the plantation. Mr. Krat asked his employer to allow the family to move to Chicago, away from the scene of the accident. The employer agreed; Mr. Krat took work as a railroad engineer, saved up money and sent for his family.

Leda grew up in Chicago, studied histology at the University of Chicago, where she met her present husband, Dr. James Ellis. Today the Ellises — Dr. and Mrs. Ellis and their three children, John, Tania and Lara — make their home in Massachusetts and keep up the traditions of Ukrainian Christmas, and teach others about the richness of the Ukrainian culture.

Sculpts in dough

WINNIPEG — According to Winnipeg Magazine, Alice Kulyk is "rolling in dough."

No, she is not the richest woman in the world. She is a dough sculptor who makes beautiful figures, wall plaques, lapel pins, etc., from a mixture of salt, flour, dry mustard and water.

Her works of art can be found in Rideau Hall (she sculpted a Ukrainian "baba" and "dido" for Governor-General Edward Shreyer), as well as in Scotland, England and Ukraine.

Mrs. Kulyk also did some dough sculptures for the Rusalka Dancers to present as gifts when the group went on its European tour this past summer.

Mrs. Kulyk's creations may be purchased at Vera's Fashion Cinema in Eaton Place and the Ukrainian Cul-

tural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg.

She told the magazine that she makes the body of the figures first and each article of clothing is layered on separately. Each piece is then baked in her kitchen oven anywhere from one and a half to nine hours, depending on the thickness of the item she has created. The work is then painted and varnished. Mrs. Kulyk added that she hopes to start sculpting in clay.

Named Tryzub trainer-coach

PHILADELPHIA — George Lesyw was named coach and trainer of the major division and reserve soccer teams of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (Tryzub) at the beginning of the 1982-83 season.

Mr. Lesyw was a member of the Philadelphia Fever Professional Soccer Club and an active player during the last few seasons.

Prior to his career as a professional soccer player, Mr. Lesyw who is an American of Ukrainian descent, joined the ranks of the Temple University Owls, where he was a starter for four years. He was chosen a member of the 1979 All-American soccer team.

After college, the current coach of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals was chosen to represent the United States in international matches which were part of the USSFA development program. He participated in the 1978 University Games which were held in Mexico City, and was also a member of the pre-Olympic team which visited Yugoslavia in the summer of 1979 for international matches against European teams.

This year, the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals major division team is in second place with 11 points; F.C. Bayern holds first place with 12 points. The Ukrainian Tryzub reserve team is in third place with nine points, only two points out of first place.

Berwick's Tymko Butrej

BERWICK, Pa. — Tymko Butrej, UNA Shamokin District Committee chairman and Branch 164 secretary, was featured in the Berwick Enterprise, a local newspaper here.

Mr. Butrej, who emigrated to the United States from Ukraine via Germany, England and South Wales, says he wanted "to go to heaven," and said the United States was the place to live.

The 59-year-old immigrant was separated from his family and taken to a German labor camp along with a sister in 1941. At the end of the war, he drove cars and trucks for the U.S. Army.

In 1948, Mr. Butrej volunteered to go to England to work in the anthracite mines of South Wales. There he worked, attended school, learned more English and met his wife, Sheila.

He decided to come to Berwick because he had an uncle and cousins there; he worked at the Wise plant for several years and then was laid off. He told the newspaper that he took jobs where he could, digging graves, tending bar, stocking fruit in the produce market. He worked as a fork-lift operator and drove trucks in New Jersey, worked a lot of overtime and was able to make ends meet.

As the three Butrej kids, Tania, Taras and Terena, started growing up, Mr. Butrej started worrying about where his kids would get an education. He sold the two houses he had acquired in New Jersey and bought a home and bar, called "Tim's Cafe," on Berwick's Freas Avenue.

Mr. Butrej says that his kids are his biggest accomplishment. Tania is a graduate of Bloomsburg State College, where she was on the dean's list for four years; Taras is a graduate of Temple University and an officer in the Air Force; and Terena is currently a senior in high school.

Mr. Butrej believes hard work is the secret to success — "I'm not rich, but hard work and a belief in things that you do — it pays off. And you can do this nowhere else in the world. Only in the U.S.," he said.

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St. Nicholas visits Tucson kids



St. Nicholas did not forget the Tucson, Ariz., Ukrainian community during his visit on December 19. He stopped in at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Blyschak where a short skit, prepared by the students of the Ukrainian Language School, which is headed by Olyga Golash-Tymclurak, was presented. Pictured are the angels played by Khrystia Blyschak, Tanya and Larisa Fostiak and Stania Halich. The devil was played by Paul Blyschak and St. Nicholas (Bohdan Bobjak) distributed presents to all the good children and adults. The narrator was Liuba Halich.

Ukrainian pro hockey...

(Continued from page 8)

returned D John Mokosak to Victoria (WHL); Stoyanovich later released.

- LOS ANGELES: C Dan Bonar out with dislocated elbow; Bonar later returned and optioned to New Haven (AHL).
- MONTREAL: RW Greg Paslawski and LW Dave Orleski assigned to Nova Scotia (AHL).
- NEW JERSEY: C Mike Antonovich joined team as free agent; later assigned to Wichita (CHL); GT Steve Janaszak assigned to Wichita; D Ken Daneyko returned to Seattle (WHL); C Rich Chernomaz returned to Victoria (WHL); Antonovich later recalled, put on injury list with broken wrist and returned.
- N.Y. ISLANDERS: returned C Roger Kortko to Saskatoon (WHL); D Peter Steblyk, LW Steve Stoyanovich, GT Kelly Hruddy assigned to Indianapolis (CHL); RW Neil Hawryliw assigned to Muskegon (IHL); Steblyk later reassigned to Toledo (IHL) and returned to Indianapolis.
- N.Y. RANGERS: traded D Ed Hospodar to Hartford prior to season opener; D Doug Baran assigned to Tulsa (CHL).
- PHILADELPHIA: D Taras Zytynsky assigned to Maine (AHL); RW

Dave Michayluk assigned to Maine, recalled and later returned.

- PITTSBURGH: C Ivan Krook assigned to Baltimore (AHL); LW Tim Hrynewich returned to Sudbury (OHL).
- QUEBEC: GT Clint Malarchuk recalled from Fredericton (AHL) and later returned.
- ST. LOUIS: C Dale Yakiwchuk assigned to Milwaukee (IHL); C Richard Zemlak returned to juniors; C Mike Zuke assigned to Salt Lake City (CHL); Zuke later recalled; RW Wayne Babych on injury list with broken nose and cheekbone suffered in fight; Babych returned.
- TORONTO: C Gary Yaremchuk and C Mike Kaszycki assigned to St. Catharines (AHL); RW Rocky Saganuik assigned to St. Catharines; C Walt Poddubny out four weeks with broken bone in leg; Poddubny later returned; Yaremchuk recalled and returned; Kaszycki recalled as replacement for injured C Bill Derlago; D Fred Boimistruck assigned to St. Catharines.
- VANCOUVER: RW Stan Smyl on injury list and returned.
- WASHINGTON: GT Peter Sidorowicz returned to Oshawa (OHL).

Re-signees

- EDMONTON: LW Dave Semenko.
- N.Y. RANGERS: D Ed Hospodar (prior to trade to Hartford).
- WINNIPEG: LW Morris Lukowich.

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PYSANKA	May 2	16	Prague/Lviv/Chernivtsi-Kamianets Podilsky/Kiev-Kaniv/Warsaw	SR	\$1,349.00 New York dep. \$1,529.00 Toronto dep.
BANDURA I	May 8	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,299.00
ZOZULIA I	June 16	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Ternopil/Lviv/Vienna	LH	\$1,699.00
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BANDURA II	June 26	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,569.00
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PODOLANKA I	July 13	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Prague-Karlstain	SR	\$1,449.00
BANDURA III	July 17	16	Prague/Lviv/Ternopil/Kiev-Kaniv	KL	\$1,569.00
LASTIVKA	July 28	19	Prague/Lviv/Yalta/Kiev-Kaniv/Moscow/ Leningrad-Petrodvorets	SK	\$1,749.00
ZOZULIA II	August 4	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Ternopil/Lviv/Vienna	LH	\$1,699.00
ROMASHKA	August 18	17	Kiev-Kaniv/Rivne/Lutsk/Lviv/Prague	SR	\$1,529.00
LVOVIANKA II	September 19	11	Prague/Lviv/Prague-Karlstain	SR	\$1,169.00
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Manor slates eight workshops

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Registration for Manor Junior College's continuing education workshops are now being accepted and will be accepted until the workshops begin. Eight different workshops are being offered at the college located on Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown.

The workshops offered are:

- **Aerobics:** 12 one-hour sessions of exercise to music. Workshop begins February 1 and runs until March 10 and will be held Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30-8:30 p.m. Fee is \$30.

- **Music Appreciation:** Six two-hour sessions will explore and listen to a variety of music from the Baroque era through modern times. Workshop begins February 3 and runs until March 10 on Thursdays, 7-9 p.m. Fee is \$35.

- **Pathfinders — The Second Half of Life:** Six two-hour sessions will examine the facts of life after age 40. Workshops will be held Tuesdays, 7-9 p.m., from February 1 to March 8. Fee is \$35.

- **Procrastination and How Not To:** This workshop is offered in three two-and-one-half-hour sessions and will explore the hidden motivations for not utilizing your time. Offered on Tuesday evenings, 7-9 p.m., February 22 and March 1 and 8. Fee is \$20.

- **Pysanky — Ukrainian Easter Egg Workshop:** Beginners' workshop to learn how to make pysanky. will begin on February 26, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. A second section will begin on March 5. Advanced classes will be held March 12, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., also at the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. Previous experience is not required for beginner classes. Fee for either beginning or advanced class is \$15.

- **To Be Single Again — New Beginnings:** Eight two-hour sessions for those who are going through separation and divorce, to explore feelings, and receive support and understand changes in their life. Course will be offered Thursdays, 7:30-9:30 p.m., February 3 through March 24. Fee is \$45.

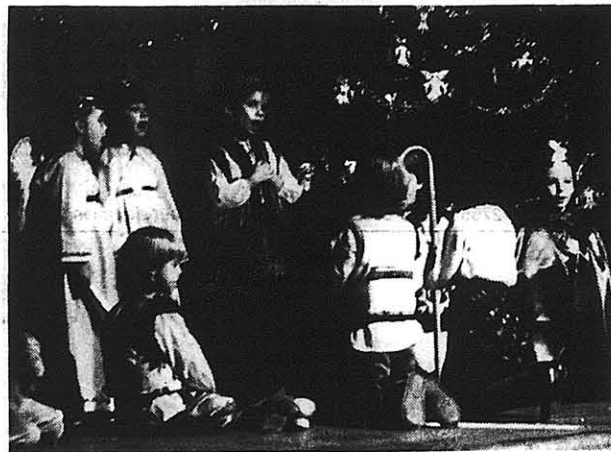
- **You Are What You Eat — a Nutrition Workshop:** Six two-hour sessions providing an overview of nutrition and nutritional assessment of participants' height and ideal weight. Course will be offered Wednesday evenings, 6-8 p.m., February 2 through March 9. Fee is \$40.

To register for any of the workshops, call the Office of Continuing Education, Manor Junior College, at (215) 884-2218 or 844-2219.

St. George School children perform in Christmas concert



On Sunday, December 19, St. George Ukrainian School presented its annual Christmas concert, consisting of songs and recitations, under the direction of Ivan Chomyn (photo above). Sister Miriam OSBM then presented her first- and second-graders in a Hutsul Christmas scene (photo below), and the kindergarteners, under the direction of Tamara Sydoriak, presented a Christmas-tree montage.



The great language...

(Continued from page 3)

because of its numerical strength in the Soviet population, but because of its alleged special qualities — revolutionary achievements, selflessness, heartfelt generosity, etc.? Such an approach may also be found in the literature that addresses itself to the language question.

Not long ago M. N. Guboglo, scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Nationality Problems, wrote that "the contemporary Soviet man is hardly justified in considering himself well-educated or highly cultured if he does not read the works of the Russian classics and, with the aid of Russian, the classics of world literature and the literatures of other peoples of the USSR."⁷

This is the same Mr. Guboglo who,

at a conference on nationality relations that was held in Baku in May 1981, maintained that "not only knowledge of the language of internationality discourse but also its utilization in various spheres of life should be an object of social regulation."⁸ Ms. Litvinova would probably agree. Mr. Guboglo's proposal appears to have elicited a good deal of opposition, as suggested by the "lively exchange of views" on the subject that is said to have taken place among those who participated in the session; according to the conference report, it proved impossible to reach a generally accepted viewpoint on this particular issue.

7. Kommunist, 1982, No. 15, p. 6.

8. "Aktualnie problemy natsionalnykh otnosheniy v sviete konstitutsiyi SSSR," Moscow, 1981, p. 185.

9. Sotsiologicheskoye issledovaniya, 1981, No. 4, p. 217.



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THE NEW YORK COLLEGE STUDENTS who bought and decorated the 17-ft. Christmas tree for the main lobby and another for the second floor —

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THE UNA-UIA CONTEMPORARY PERFORMING ARTISTS GROUP for their delightful entertainments in October & December —

THE UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HARVARD & THE SLAVIC LANGUAGES DEPT. OF HUNTER COLLEGE and all the professors and teachers of the seminars and courses who helped make education at the Institute a success —

THE VODOHRAY ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO who played exciting music on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day —

THE FRIENDS AND GUESTS who participated in the Institute's Traditional New Year's Eve —

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THE 270 YOUNG PROFESSIONALS who came together to make the evening of New Year's Day a smashing success —

God Bless All

Remember the past...

(Continued from page 1)

history: the 90th anniversary of the Ukrainian-language daily Svoboda, which today is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in the world; the 50th anniversary of the English-language newspaper The Ukrainian Weekly; and the 30th anniversary of the monthly Ukrainian-language children's magazine, Veselka. These publications speak for themselves.

However, let us mention that the 1932, 1933 and 1934 issues of Svoboda provide perhaps the best documentation of the horrors of the Great Famine and unmask the organizers and executors of this holocaust. Further, the need to inform the American public and press about the tragedies in 1933 Ukraine was one of the main reasons for the establishment of The Ukrainian Weekly. Keeping in mind the decisive roles that Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly played in the Ukrainian community, the UNA, looking to the future, established the Veselka children's monthly.

Remembering the Great Famine 50 years ago, as well as the three important anniversaries of the Ukrainian National Association this year, the Supreme Executive Committee announces an Extraordinary Organizing Campaign to recruit at least 4,000 new members insured for over \$10 million.

We call it extraordinary because the campaign falls in such an extraordinary anniversary year for the UNA — an organization that has always worked for a better tomorrow for its members as well as the community at large. We will mark these anniversaries by presenting extraordinary awards for organizing achievements.

Seven years ago, the United States of America celebrated the 200th jubilee of its independence with the slogan "A past to remember; a future to mold." Keeping in mind the tragic past of the Ukrainian nation this year, and the successes of the UNA in forging a brighter future for the Ukrainian community, let us do our utmost to make this year's extraordinary organizing campaign a success — for this success is one of the principal prerequisites for success in attaining a better future.

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Warnings...

(Continued from page 3)

eligible for amnesty.

Previously, many religious prisoners — who constitute a considerable percentage of Soviet prisoners of conscience — had been included in amnesties. The fact that they were left out this time is consistent with other signs indicating that the new leadership in Moscow, far from being more liberal and sensitive to human rights concerns than its predecessor, is moving along an even more regressive path, said the CSCE.

The CSCE provided a list of examples of recent political and religious repression that have come to its attention.

• On November 6, 1982, Jewish activist Iosif Begun was arrested in Leningrad. Mr. Begun, who first applied to emigrate in 1971, has already served two one-year terms for his continued emigration efforts.

• On November 10, 1982, two Armenian activists, Edmund Avetyan and Rafael Papayan, were arrested for samizdat activities in Yerevan.

• On November 19, 1982, reform Baptist Galina Vilchinskaya was arrested in Vladivostok. Vilchinskaya, 24, has already served a three-year term for teaching religion to children.

• On December 8, 1982, labor-union activist Lev Volokhonsky was arrested in Leningrad. Geologist Volokhonsky was imprisoned from 1979 to 1981 for his labor union activities.

• In late 1982, activist Catholic priest, the Rev. Ricardas Cerniauskas, reportedly was arrested in Lithuania. If so, he is the first priest in Lithuania to be arrested since 1972.

• The much-publicized plight of Anatoly Shcharansky has reminded the world of the travail of Soviet political prisoners. Denied family visits, letters and decent food and living conditions, Soviet prisoners of conscience systema-

tically have been isolated by the Soviet authorities and subjected to a new policy of repeated convictions so that activists do not leave confinement.

• Other prominent human-rights activists such as Yuri Orlov, leader of the Moscow Helsinki Group, and Balyz Gajauskas of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group remain imprisoned.

• Mykola Rudenko, the leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, remains a prisoner of conscience as does his wife Raisa, who was imprisoned for making appeals on her husband's behalf. Forty percent of all Soviet political prisoners are Ukrainian.

• One prisoner of conscience, Baptist pastor Nikolai Khrapov, 68 — who had served a total of 28 years of imprisonment for his religion — died in camp in Kazakhstan on November 9, 1982.

• In late October 1982, Russian Orthodox activist, Rostislav Evdokimov, was transferred from Leningrad to Moscow for future psychiatric examination at the Serbsky Institute. Mr. Evdokimov, son of Russian historian Boris Evdokimov who spent many years in psychiatric hospitals, reportedly will be diagnosed as suffering from "hereditary schizophrenia."

• On November 15, 1982, Latvian schoolboy Rikhard Usans, was committed to a psychiatric hospital for loudly reading the Bible in front of a Latvian monument to independence.

Faced with such spurning by the Soviet government of its human-rights pledges, particularly those contained in the Helsinki Final Act, the CSCE stressed, it seems clear that the new leadership in Moscow is not concerned with conveying to the world an image of greater sensitivity toward human rights. For, in the words of Andrei Sakharov: "The defense of human rights is a clear path towards the unification of people in our turbulent world and a path toward the relief of suffering."

Pat Bilon...

(Continued from page 1)

nity organizations, most notably the League of Ukrainian Catholics, St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Youngstown and parish organizations. He was a member of UNA Branch 119.

He was the founder and host of the Ukrainian Radio Hour on WKTL-FM based in Struthers, Ohio. He also established a Ukrainian gift shop, Petrush's Ukrainian Arts, on what used to be the patio of the Bilon family home.

For over 20 years, Mr. Bilon was a member of Little People of America, a 4,000-member organization for dwarfs and their families whose goal is to prove that dwarfs are no different from other people. Mr. Bilon once served as director of LPA District 5, which encompassed seven states, and he often addressed groups on behalf of LPA.

At the 1979 LPA convention Mr. Bilon was spotted by talent scouts and chosen to appear in the slapstick comedy movie "Under the Rainbow." He played what he described as "a sub-major role" and was billed as Little Pat.

In 1981 Mr. Bilon auditioned and was awarded a role in a movie by Steven Spielberg — the part turned out to be the title role in the box-office smash "E.T."

In his understated manner, Mr. Bilon once described the film as "a good family movie." He attributed the movie's success to the fact that it "shows the love of children for all things."

Mr. Bilon, who studied drama in college and considered his occupation to be "starving actor," also appeared in various television commercials and at promotional events. He had been a performer since childhood, appearing in many shows and regional stage productions.

He was employed for a time as dispatcher for the Mahoning County Sheriff's Department.

Surviving are Mr. Bilon's parents, Esther and Michael, and a foster brother, John, 39.

The funeral was scheduled to take place Saturday, January 29, at 10 a.m. from St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Youngstown. Burial was to be at Calvary Cemetery.

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Young UNA'ers



One-year-old Daniel Illya Galadza expresses astonishment upon learning that he has become a new member of UNA Branch 25 in Jersey City, N.J. Danchyk, as he is known among family and friends, is the son of the Rev. Petro and Olenka Galadza in Chicago.



Another one-year-old tyke who recently joined the ranks of the UNA is Lucas Isaiah Bennett. His proud grandparents, Wasylyna and Eugene Werbiansky, enrolled him in Branch 499.

Manor Junior College plans dental seminar

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Manor Junior College Expanded Function Dental Assisting (EFDA) program will host an EFDA Seminar for professionals on the college campus, Forrest Avenue and Fox Chase Road on Wednesday, February 2. Fifteen area dentists will participate in the half-day seminar which begins at 8:30 a.m. and concludes with a luncheon at noon. Dentists will meet with senior students enrolled in the EFDA program. They will have an opportunity to learn about the role of expanded-functions assistant and the kinds of experiences and training which

students receive at Manor College. The EFDA seminar is coupled with an externship that students must complete prior to graduation. Although students receive over 300 clinical hours of training at Manor's Dental Health Center, it was felt that additional clinical experience in private practitioners' offices would better prepare them for professional positions after graduation. The seminar is held prior to the beginning of the 12-week working externship.

For more information call (215) 885-2360.

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Members who have not yet done so can take advantage of this offer.

Please contact your UNA branch secretary to apply for the above offer. If you wish to obtain an application and additional information from the UNA Home Office regarding this insurance, send your name and address to:

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Sunday, January 30

NEW YORK: Branch 83 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold its traditional "Yalynka" celebration by presenting a fairy tale called "Marusia's Dream," written by Olha Hayetska, directed by Nadia Sawchuk and choreographed by Dora Genza. The "Yalynka" will take place at 2 p.m. in the St. George Ukrainian School auditorium on East Sixth Street. It will be followed by traditional Ukrainian caroling, music, dancing, games for the very young and surprises. A buffet of Ukrainian home-made tortes, doughnuts, cookies and other desserts will be available. Admission for children will be \$1; for adults, \$2.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Ukrainian Historical Association are co-sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Alexander Dombrovsky titled "The Problem of the Antes in the Light of a New Scheme of the Early History of Rus-Ukraine." The program, which begins at 2 p.m., will take place at the academy building, 206 W. 100th St.

Sunday, February 6

NEW YORK: Branch 82 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold an afternoon in memory of Oksana Liaturynsky. The afternoon program will be held at 136 Second Ave. at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences is sponsoring a lecture by Roman Szporluk, professor of history at the University of Michigan. The lecture, titled "A Battle for Kiev: on the Launching of a New Journal in the Capital of Ukraine," is a continuation of the Kievan lecture series. It will begin at 4 p.m. and will be held at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Women's Club of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its annual spaghetti dinner following the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. Tickets may be purchased at the door to the parish hall. For more information call the rectory at (201) 763-3932.

NEW YORK: St. George Ukrainian Elementary School will hold its annual "Children's Festival," consisting of games, prizes, music, dance and food for children of all ages. The

younger children are invited from 2-5 p.m., and the older children from 5-8 p.m. Admission is \$1 for children \$2 for adults.

Sunday, February 6

DETROIT: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church continues its diamond jubilee year by honoring the pioneers of the parish and all parishioners who are 75 years old or older. A liturgy of thanksgiving will be celebrated at noon, followed by a panakhyda. A dinner at 1:30 p.m. and a program will follow in the school auditorium. All parishioners family and friends are invited; admission is \$5. For more information call Ann Sedorak at (313) 898-0345 or the Rev. Joseph Shary (313) 897-7300.

Saturday, February 12

EDISON, N.J.: The New Jersey ethnic communities, many of which sponsor Heritage Festivals at the Garden State Arts Center, will hold a Heritage Festival Ball at the Pines Manor in Edison. Cocktails at 6 p.m. will be followed by a parade of ethnic dress, dinner, entertainment in form of costumed folk dancing and vocal music.

Ethnic communities scheduled to be represented include: Ukrainian, Italian, Irish, Byelorussian, Asian Indian, German, Hungarian, Scottish, Polish, Slovak, American Indian, Indochinese, Korean, African American, Jewish, Estonian, Latvian, Greek, Chinese and Portuguese. For information about tickets, please contact Anne Banasewycz-Miele at (201) 463-9248 in the evenings. This event is also a fund-raiser for free programs for New Jersey schoolchildren, veterans, the blind and disabled.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Benefit for Orphans will present its annual dinner dance at the Venice Banquet Hall, 5636 W. Fullerton Ave. The donation is \$25 per person including cocktails, dinner, refreshments and dancing. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7:30 p.m. and dancing at 9:30 p.m. All proceeds are channeled to the Ukrainian orphanage in Philadelphia and Ukrainian orphanages in Brazil and Argentina. For more information, call Helen B. Olek at (312) 631-4625.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, February 18

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Clubs of Columbia and New York Universities will sponsor the first annual Students Ball, which will be held at Feathers, 24 Fifth Ave. The evening, beginning at 9 p.m., will feature music by Tempo. Admission prices are \$18 per couple and \$10 per person. While black tie is optional, formal attire is requested. For further information please call Slawka Koruduba at (212) 674-2417 or Andrey Lopatynsky at (212) 982-2503.

NEW YORK: "Starshi plastunsky" and senior members of the Verkhokhovyntsky Plast unit will sponsor the annual "Yunak Magazine Evening," tonight at 8 p.m. The evening, held at the Plast Home, will feature "starshi plastuny" Lilia Segida and Roman Juzeniw and "yunaistvo" from the New York Plast branch. A dance, to the sounds of Buria from Yonkers will follow.

BRIDGEPORT, Pa.: The Office of Religious Education of the Philadelphia Archeparchy is sponsoring three regional catechetical workshops on "Prayer and the Catechist." One such workshop will be held today for anyone interested in his/her spiritual development. Registration is \$5 and includes lunch. For more information, please write Sister Jerome Roman OSBM, 815 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123, or call (215) 627-0143. The dates for the other workshops are March 12 in Minersville, Pa. and April 16 in Carnegie, Pa.

Saturday, February 19

RICHMOND, Va.: The St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church and the Kozaky/Kalyna Dancers will co-host a mid-winter dance at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, 8200 Woodman Road. The evening will feature the Alex and Dorko Band

(formerly the Soyuzivka band), and the Kozaky/Kalyna Dancers will also perform a variety of Ukrainian dances.

Snacks and set-ups will be furnished, BYOB. Admission is \$7.50 in advance, \$10 at the door, \$5 for students. For more information call Ihor Taran at (804) 353-4776.

ONGOING

WINNIPEG: The opening of an exhibit of sculptures by Gregor Kruk of Munich took place here, at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre on Friday, January 21, 184 E. Alexander Ave.

The sculptor's works were most recently exhibited at the Oxford Gallery in Edmonton during the month of December. This exhibit in Winnipeg will run through February 20. Gallery hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. For more information please call Sophia Lada at (204) 942-0218.

ELIZABETH, N.J.: An exhibit of Ukrainian artifacts will take place in the rotunda of the Union County Court House, Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue. The exhibit, sponsored by the Elizabeth Plast chapter, will run from Saturday, January 22, to Saturday, February 5. Hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. For more information call Natalka Rybak at (201) 353-4286.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have a Ukrainian community 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 any additional information — to: **PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.**

Krupa to perform at Carnegie Hall

NEW YORK — Ukrainian pianist Laryssa Krupa will make her debut at Carnegie Recital Hall on Wednesday evening, February 9, at 8 p.m.

The young New Jersey-born pianist received her bachelor's and master's of music degrees from the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University where she studied with Julio Esteban and Fernando Laires. She studied chamber music with Berl Senofsky and Karen Tuttle.

Ms. Krupa's musical studies began at age 5 with Dr. Antin Rudynsky at the Philadelphia Music Academy.

She holds a diploma with honors from the Ukrainian Music Institute of America as a student of Daria Karanowych. A recipient of several major awards and scholarships in New Jersey, she continued her studies with Irvin Freundlich and is currently working with Jascha Zayde.

Ms. Krupa also attended master classes of Leon Fleischer and Jean-Marie Darre in France. She has performed as soloist and in chamber music with the Rome Festival Orchestra. Concerts during the summers of 1980 and 1981 and given many recitals on the East Coast of the United States. She was a winner in the 1982 American



Music Scholarship International Piano Competition.

On Wednesday evening, February 9, Ms. Krupa will perform works by Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Ravel and Liszt. Tickets, which are \$6, are on sale at the Carnegie Hall Box Office, 154 W. 57th St. Students' and senior citizens' tickets are half price with identification.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

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