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Chmykhalovs arrive in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS — The last two Siberian Pentecostals who spent five years cloistered in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and 13 of their family members arrived in St. Louis on July 19, thus ending a 20-year quest to leave the USSR.

Maria Chmykhalov, now 60 years old, and her son, Timothy, 21, had accompanied five members of another Pentecostal family from Siberia — the Vashchenkos — in rushing into the U.S. Embassy in June 1978. The five Vashchenkos, plus 10 members of their family, were allowed to emigrate to Israel some three weeks ago.

Some 300 well-wishers, most of them members of the United Pentecostal Church based here, gathered at the city's Lambert Field to greet Maria, her husband, Pyotr Chmykhalov, her sister, Anna Makarenko, and her six children, age 21 to 31. With them were Timothy's wife of 10 weeks, Tatyana, and his brother's pregnant wife and four children.

The family was accompanied by Lidia Vashchenko, 32, who staged a 34-day hunger strike while in the U.S. Embassy and was allowed to emigrate to Israel last April.

Among the greeters at the airport was the Rev. Nathaniel A. Urshan, a minister whose father preached Pentecostalism in Tsarist Russia in 1911.

"This is a historical event, unprecedented in my life, for Christians to come in a group from oppression to freedom," said the Rev. Kenneth Reeves, pastor of the Pentecostal Church in Granite City. "This is histo-

rical, and some of us are nearly hysterical."

The New York Times reported that pastors of the Pentecostal churches met for hours on July 20 at the Church's world headquarters, working out details for the settlement of the Siberian Pentecostals in the United States. There are about 15 Pentecostal congregations in the St. Louis area.

Of the group, at least one young couple wanted to move to the Los Angeles area. Most of the others however, are expected to settle in or near the St. Louis area.

The emigration of the Chmykhalovs brings to a close a diplomatic drama that had dragged on for five years. When the seven Siberian Pentecostals burst into the U.S. Embassy, Soviet officials insisted that they would consider their applications for emigration only after they had returned to their hometown of Chernogorsk. The Pentecostals refused to leave the embassy unless they were given guarantees that they and family members in Chernogorsk would be allowed to leave.

The stalemate dragged on for almost five years, with the Pentecostals taking up residence in two cramped apartments in the embassy basement. The break came late last year when one of the refugees, Lidia Vashchenko, was removed from the embassy and taken to a hospital following a lengthy hunger strike. After leaving the hospital, she joined family members in Chernogorsk and was allowed to emigrate to Israel on April 6.

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Rostyk, 3, in U.S. for medical treatment

NEW YORK — Representatives of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the United States Catholic Conference waited impatiently for the arrival of Swissair Flight 100 at Kennedy Airport on Friday, July 15.

When the flight did arrive, they searched anxiously for the disembarking three-year-old Rostyk Cylupa, a little Ukrainian boy from Poland and his father, Emil.

It was through the combined efforts of the two groups, along with the help of the American Red Cross, that little Rostyk and his father were able to make the trip to the United States, and more importantly give Rostyk the opportunity to have highly specialized reconstructive surgery done on his left hand.

The UNWLA had established a "Help Rostyk" fund earlier this year. The drive began just this past Christmas when a neighbor of the Cylupa family in Poland wrote to his relatives in the United States about this unfortunate child who had been involved in an

accident severely crushing his left hand and completely deforming two fingers. Details of the accident reveal that Rostyk slipped under a bus while on his sled.

The American relatives of the Cylupa neighbors in Poland contacted the UNWLA after receiving this letter about Rostyk. The UNWLA turned the case over to its social services department and Ulana Lubowych, editor of Our Life, took an active interest in the boy and spread the word about him in the press.

Procedures to bring the boy over started immediately; Lydia Savoyka, who is the supervisor of immigration counseling services, Migration and Refugee Services of the United States Catholic Conference was contacted. Miss Savoyka personally called the Visa Office of the Department of State and the American Red Cross to expedite Rostyk's entry into the United States so that he could quickly begin special medical treatment. The UNWLA re-

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Reagan administration OKs compromise at 3-year-old Madrid Conference

MADRID — The Reagan administration announced on July 15 that it has accepted a broad compromise to end the nearly three-year-old Madrid Conference on compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

"In an ideal world, agreements such as this would not be necessary," President Ronald Reagan said in Washington, adding he would sign the agreement in principle worked out among the 35 countries at the conference.

He said it was the "best agreement attainable" because it advanced "efforts of the West to hold out a beacon of hope for those in the East who seek a more free, just and secure life."

A senior administration official said the proposed agreement represents a "significant improvement" over the Helsinki Accords because it provides "the basis to enable us to judge and evaluate Soviet and Eastern European performance in the human-rights area."

The chief U.S. delegate, Max Kampelman, said the agreement produced advances on Soviet compliance on human rights and increased chances of a summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

Although the text of the final document leaves out many of the Western amendments proposed in November, such as those dealing with the right to strike, the banning of radio jamming and the freedom of journalists to move about, it does support workers' rights to form and join free trade unions as well as the rights of religious and ethnic minorities.

Mr. Kampelman said the agreement calls for a full review of compliance with the Helsinki Accords in 1986 and scheduled a separate disarmament meeting in Stockholm next January to try to ease East-West tensions by providing notification on troop movements and other confidence-building measures.

Delegates said the agreement occurred after both Moscow and Washington accepted a Swiss compromise on the issue of "human contacts." Earlier, on June 24, the West accepted a Spanish proposal for negotiating a final agreement. The compromise was accepted by the Soviets on July 1.

Despite the agreement, the U.S. delegation and the Soviets exchanged accusations at the July 18 session at Madrid, with Mr. Kampelman charging the Soviets with continuing violations of human rights.

The exchange was triggered by Mr. Kampelman's speech at the closed session in which he recited examples of what he called repressive actions against human-rights and peace activists throughout the Soviet bloc, condemned the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

and the 1981 imposition of martial law in Poland.

Mr. Kampelman also said that "the repression of human beings in the Soviet Union is greater than at any time since the Helsinki Accords were signed in 1975."

Midway in the speech, the Soviet delegate, Sergei Kondrashev, interrupted, calling Mr. Kampelman's statement "the most unworthy speech ever heard in Madrid."

The Soviet delegate said the head of the American delegation was "casting the nastiest possible aspersions on a participating state" and termed the speech "confrontational, unworthy, falacious, injurious and an insult to the pan-European process."

He demanded that Mr. Kampelman be ruled out of order on the grounds that he was not discussing the final document of the conference.

But the chair, held by France, recognized Mr. Kampelman's argument that the speech was germane to the question of compliance with the document, and he was allowed to continue.

Despite the tone of bitterness, delegates said the exchange did not indicate that the compromise was under any threat. Instead, the speech was read as a political sign from the Reagan administration that agreement in Madrid did not mean U.S.-Soviet relations were automatically going to improve, or that Washington was going to let up its pressure on Moscow on human rights.

Shultz calls Helsinki guarantees milestone act

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 15, called the negotiations of the Helsinki Final Act, "with its pledges concerning human rights and national independence in Europe, one of the most important recent achievements in East-West relations."

According to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Digest, the secretary's statement was a comprehensive description of the Reagan administration's Soviet policy, and it made several references to the 1975 Helsinki Accords and the Madrid Conference to review the agreement.

The 35-country conference, first convened in 1980, was expected to conclude shortly after both NATO

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Dissident profile

Petro Rozumny: teacher, political prisoner

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — At last report, former Ukrainian political prisoner Petro Rozumny, a 57-year-old teacher, was doing forced labor in the town of Bikin in Khabarovsk near the Manchurian border. That was in 1982. Thus far this year, there has been no information from Ukraine about his current whereabouts.



Petro Rozumny

In 1980, Mr. Rozumny was sentenced to three years in a labor camp for "illegal possession of a weapon" under Article 222-3 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. But the real reason for his arrest and sentencing was his membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which he joined in 1979. The group was formed in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights and security in Europe.

It was not Mr. Rozumny's first brush with Soviet repression. In 1932, when he was 6 years old, his father died building the notorious White Sea Canal, which was constructed mainly by forced labor and was to cost the lives of thousands of political prisoners. In 1961, he was arrested and briefly detained in Ivano-Frankivske, where he had been teaching. Although the exact circumstances of the case are not known, he was barred from teaching in the area.

Shortly thereafter, he moved to Dnipropetrovsk. There, he found a job as a teacher and also worked at a cultural museum in the nearby town of Kiymentisi.

In 1967, he was stripped of his right to teach, probably because of his association with a burgeoning Ukrainian student movement in Dnipropetrovsk led by such men as Mykola Kulchynsky and Ivan Sokulsky, who was later to become a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and who was sentenced in 1980 to 15 years' imprisonment. In 1968, the movement deflected Oles Honchar's book "Sobor," which captured Ukrainian attitudes toward Russification and which was banned at Dnipropetrovsk University.

Unable to teach, Mr. Rozumny was forced to work in construction, but he was soon laid off due to alleged manpower cutbacks.

In the spring of 1979, during the Easter holiday, Mr. Rozumny traveled to the Buriatsky ASSR to visit literary critic Yevhen Sverstiuk, who had been exiled there after serving a seven-year labor camp term for his essays defending Ukrainian culture, particularly "A Cathedral in Scaffolding," which dealt with Mr.

Honchar's "Sobor."

While on his way back, Mr. Rozumny was detained at the airport in Bahdaryn. During a search, authorities allegedly found a pocket knife, which they confiscated. They let him keep a larger hunting knife which he had purchased in Bahdaryn.

In September, Mr. Rozumny once again visited Mr. Sverstiuk in exile. On October 8, Mr. Rozumny was arrested on a weapon's charge in the village of Pshenychnye in the Dni-propetrovskye oblast. His case was handled by a prosecutor identified as Capt. Tkachenko. Authorities questioned Mr. Sverstiuk on October 20 in Bahdaryn.

On December 21 the case came to trial in regional court in the town of Solone. During the closed proceedings, Mr. Rozumny objected to the trial judge, identified as Danylchenko, who was replaced. Although the trial was closed, Mr. Sokulsky somehow managed to attend.

Mr. Rozumny was sentenced to a total of three years — one for the pocket knife and two for the hunting knife.

In early 1980, Mr. Rozumny was moved to a labor camp in Zhovti Vodi, and was transferred later in the year to a camp in Nikopil, some 60 miles southwest of Dnipropetrovsk.

Sometime in late 1981 or early 1982, he was sent Bikin on the Chinese border for forced labor.

Mr. Rozumny was born on March 7, 1926, in Ukraine. In 1942 he was sent to Germany as a forced laborer. When Soviet troops moved into Germany, he was mobilized into service. In 1958, he graduated from a language institute in Dnipropetrovsk.

It is not clear whether Mr. Rozumny is married or divorced, but it is known that he has two children, Taras, 27, and another son born in 1963.

Helsinki Watch Committee releases report on Hungary's human rights

NEW YORK — The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee has released "Report From Hungary," a 36-page document composed of five signed essays that describe recent violations of the 1975 Helsinki Accords in Hungary.

The report was prepared by Budapest intellectuals, members of the "democratic opposition," in March 1983 for a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, a group of citizens' Helsinki committees with which the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee is affiliated.

The report was released simultaneously in New York, Vienna, Oslo and Stockholm by member groups of the International Helsinki Federation.

Helsinki Watch Chairman Robert L. Bernstein described the preparation of the report as "an unusual act of initiative and courage. The five Hungarian intellectuals who have signed these essays are concerned about the restrictions of human rights in Hungary and are willing to risk their own security to make the facts known. As they themselves point out, there is no Helsinki Monitoring Group working in Hungary; thus, they have taken it upon themselves to report on the present state of human rights in their country."

Calling attention to the repression of Helsinki monitoring groups in other East European countries, Mr. Bernstein, who is chairman of the board and president of Random House publishers, went on to say that "the existence of the 'democratic opposition' in Hungary illustrates that there is more freedom to speak out in Hungary today than in any other country in the Eastern bloc."

He also expressed concern about recent acts of repression by the Hungarian government, many specifically directed against the burgeoning underground press, and underlined the hope of the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee that the Hungarian government "will refrain from further repression of its citizens' rights and reaffirm its commitment to constructive policies which will further stability in Hungary."

"Report From Hungary" contains the following essays: "Some Legal Aspects of the Restrictions of Human Rights in Hungary"; "Violations of Freedom of Conscience"; "Violations of the Right to Practice One's Profession"; "The Democratic Opposition in Hungary: Current Status and Expectations"; and "The Position of Hungarian Minorities in the Neighboring Countries."

Together they provide an unusual, insider's view of the state of free expres-

sion in Hungary. The essay dealing with the right to practice one's profession, for example, describes harassment of Hungarian citizens who signed a 1979 protest against the persecution of Czechoslovak human-rights activists who had joined the Charter 77 movement in Czechoslovakia. In the four years since the signing of the Hungarian petition, 46 of the 248 persons who signed the petition have lost their jobs. Of these, 25 are still unemployed, others have found low-paying jobs elsewhere, 14 have emigrated from Hungary and seven have committed suicide.

The essay on legal aspects of human-rights restrictions in Hungary discusses the "crimes" of "subversive agitation" and "offense against the community" — the statutes most widely used to prevent freedom of speech, freedom of the press or freedom of assembly. The author points out that "it is possible to send any Hungarian citizen to prison for years on charges of 'subversive agitation,' since even the telling of a political joke may be regarded as 'suited for' inciting hatred against the Hungarian People's Republic, its constitutional order or some leading member of the party."

"Report From Hungary" is available from Helsinki Watch, 36 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y., 10036. It is one of a series of reports on violations of the Helsinki Accords in various countries. It is the second such report to have been prepared inside a country itself; the first was "Prologue to Gdansk," compiled by Solidarity activists before martial law was imposed in Poland.

The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee, a non-governmental organization founded in 1979 by a representative group of private citizens, monitors domestic and international compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Chmykhalovs...

(Continued from page 1)

About a week later, on April 12, the Vashchenkos and Chmykhalovs left the embassy compound and returned to Siberia. Last month the Vashchenko family finally achieved their goal of almost 20 years and left Moscow for Vienna.

At first it was feared that the Chmykhalovs might not be given permission to leave the Soviet Union, but U.S. diplomats said that the delay in the family's emigration was the result of some complications in the complex paperwork required by the Soviet Union for emigration.

Rostyk...

(Continued from page 1)

ported that Dr. Lubomyr I. Kuzmak of Newark, N.J., will be Rostyk's primary physician. He became interested in this child's case and made arrangements with St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., to arrange for the complex surgery. According to John Philips, administrator of the Medical Center, St. Barnabas is offering hospital care and necessary facilities for Rostyk.

The main surgeon will be Dr. J.J. Keyser, one of the members of the PEER, Group for Plastic Surgery in Livingston. Members of the PEER Group are giving their services free of

charge.

The UNWLA and Zenon Iwanicki are Rostyk's co-sponsors. The UNWLA paid the airfare and has arranged to provide financial help to Rostyk and his father, Emil, during their stay in the United States which will cover living and food costs as well as personal expenses.

On hand at the airport to greet the little boy with the enchanting smile, who was clutching a green toy car in his right hand were Maria Tomorrow, UNWLA vice president, Anne Krawczuk, chairman of the UNWLA social service committee, Miss Savoyka, and reporters from the New York Daily News and the Svoboda daily.

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Coordinating Council executive discusses October conference

NEW YORK — The executive of the newly formed Ukrainian American Coordinating Council met here on Sunday evening, June 25, to discuss preparations for the group's pre-convention conference scheduled for October 1 in Washington.

In his report, the current head of the UACC, John Flis, said that a letter has already been sent to the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians concerning UACC representation in the WCFU.

Mr. Flis said he will prepare temporary by-laws needed for the organization to be chartered. It was decided that the temporary by-laws would be signed by Mr. Flis and Yevhen Stakhiv, as well as Roman Danylyuk, Dr. Roman Baranovsky, Andriy Shevchenko and Olha Kuzmowycz. The UACC will be chartered as a non-profit organization.

The UACC executive also agreed that member organizations should write to the WCFU Secretariat, informing it that the present Ukrainian Congress Committee of America no longer represents them, and that they support UACC representation at WCFU. It was decided that organizations that do not belong to the UCCA and support the UACC initiative should also write to WCFU, pointing out that the UCCA at the WCFU does not represent the members of their organizations or the Ukrainian community in the United States.

The UACC executive also asked that copies of such letters be sent to the UACC presidium. During the meeting, it was disclosed that community feedback has been positive concerning the decision of the Committee For Law and Order in the UCCA to disband and form the UACC.

Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak reported on his participation in a conference of the Freedom Federation held in the White House on June 22. The federation is composed of representatives of almost all nations in the Soviet sphere.

After the reports, participants discussed the official formalization of the organization and the pre-convention conference. The conference will set a date for the UACC's national convention, confirm the convention agenda, and review some of the individual provisions of the by-laws which still need discussion before the by-laws are presented for general approval at the convention.

It was further decided that the UACC executive should accept the responsibility of organizing a trip for New York area Ukrainians to the October 2 commemoration in Washington of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine. The Washington observances are being organized by the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33.

It was also agreed that the agenda for the pre-convention conference be submitted to the Ukrainian press no later than August 15. In the meantime, information may be obtained by contacting the UACC or its member organizations.

The executives also decided to send a questionnaire to all organizations concerning the number of their representatives planning to attend the pre-convention conference. It will be held at St. Sophia Ukrainian Catholic Center, 2615 30th St. N.W., in Washington at 1 p.m. The telephone number is (202) 234-2330.

Toronto-Ottawa bike-a-thon to highlight famine

by Mykhailo Bociurkiw

TORONTO — Since January of this year, Ukrainian communities in the diaspora have been commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine. Lectures, conferences, demonstrations, news conferences and several other types of events have been staged to commemorate the famine.

Over the past few months, the Ontario Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has been looking for new ways to draw attention to the events of 1932-33.

The Ontario UCC — which represents and coordinates local UCC branches throughout the province of Ontario — realized that journalists and politicians balk at the daily chore of reading press releases, declarations, position papers, banquet invitations and the like. With so much information competing for the attention of lawmakers and information processors, it's not surprising that a relatively important event like the anniversary of the famine may lose significance in flow of information, the Ontario UCC realized.

Taking this into account, Dr. Petro Hlibowych, Ontario UCC president, has come up with a sure-fire way of bringing the tragic events of 1932-33 to the forefront of the public agenda.

On August 21-26, approximately 15 Ukrainian students will pedal their way from Toronto to Ottawa (about 220 miles) in a bike-a-thon sponsored by the UCC. During the trip, bikers will visit various cities and towns along the route distributing information about the famine to municipal officials and



Dr. Petro Hlibowych

the media.

The idea of a bike-a-thon originated in Thunder Bay, Ont., from members of the local Prosvita Society. Thunder Bay was the last stop of Canadian marathon runner Terry Fox's "Marathon of Hope." The crippled runner was forced to end his cross-Canada campaign there because of his deteriorating health. Although the late Mr. Fox never made it to his destination, the crusade raised thousands of dollars for cancer research and helped focus public attention on the plight of cancer victims.

Thunder Bay Prosvita members thought it would be a good idea to follow-up on Mr. Fox's campaign

with a walk-a-thon. They planned to dispatch two hardy Ukrainian boys on a walk-a-thon from Thunder Bay to Ottawa. But after consultation with the Ontario UCC, Prosvita dropped its plans and decided to let the Toronto-based Ontario UCC organize a bike-a-thon.

Participants for the bike-a-thon come from Toronto Ukrainian youth and student organizations: Plast, SUM, SUSK, ODUM and (the Ukrainian National Youth Federation.) Bikers are currently soliciting sponsors for the campaign who will donate money to help cover the costs of the bike-a-thon. Dr. Hlibowych estimates that the entire campaign will cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The group of bikers is scheduled to depart from Toronto's Ontario Place at noon on August 21. On that day, the UCC will be holding Ukrainian Day at Ontario Place, and it is expected that the bikers' departure will be one of the highlights of the day's program.

Throughout the five-day bike-a-thon, bikers will be escorted by local detachments of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). Officers from the OPP will be on hand to direct traffic and ensure the safe passage of the bikers. The bikers plan to travel about 85 kilometers a day. Overnight, they will stay in motels along the bike-a-thon route. Dr. Hlibowych will also accompany the bikers in a van, which will carry medical supplies and tools.

The group is scheduled to arrive in Ottawa at noon on August 26. In Ottawa they will be greeted by dele-

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Phoenix Ukrainians remember Great Famine

by Dr. Lesia Hurko Shanahan

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The Ukrainian community of Phoenix recently commemorated the tragedy of the Great Famine of 1932-33 that took 7 million Ukrainian lives in an effort by the Soviet regime under Stalin to establish collective farming and to further the industrialization of the Soviet Union.

The commemoration ceremonies in Phoenix were held on May 22, by a group of descendants famine victims and survivors at the Ukrainian Youth Organization Hall. The event was organized by the League of Ukrainian Organizations to Commemorate the Genocide. Its officers are: the Rev. A. Mykita and the Rev. G. Wolkowinsky, honorary co-chairmen; Omelan Komarnyckyj, president; Adrian Saluk, vice president; H. Ashazuk, secretary; M. Korolyshyn, treasurer; and M. Teslevych, program chairman.

The participating organizations included the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, the Patriarchal Society; the Ukrainian Catholic Church Sisterhood; SUM-A, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Ukrainian National Aid Association, Trident Association and Ukrainian veterans.

The observance commenced with commemorative church services at 3 p.m. Following the services, the moderator, Dr. Komarnyckyj, called for the Pledge of Allegiance which was led by Dr. Lesia Hurko Shanahan. The

opening statements were given in Ukrainian by Mr. Komarnyckyj, while Mr. Saluk presented these statements in English.

The first keynote address was presented in Ukrainian by Dr. Wytold Lewickyj, whose moving statements contained many personal insights of the tragedy.

Eugene Iwanciw of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence presented the second keynote address in English. It was a documentation of the economic, historic and political aspects of the horrendous man-made famine.

Following the two keynote speakers, Dr. Komarnyckyj read the many proclamations concerning the famine by Arizona leaders, including: Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Mayor Margaret Hance; Sen. Dennis DeConcini, and Reps. Bob Stump, Eldon Rudd, John McCain of Arizona and Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York. These proclamations commended the efforts of the League of Ukrainian Organizations to Commemorate the Genocide to raise the public awareness of the famine and to see that this is never forgotten.

The readings of the proclamations were followed by the introduction by M. Teslevych of the families of the famine victims, several of whom were in the audience. In addition poetry recitations were presented by Sandra Schmigelskyj, Vera Shwetz and Maria Dowirak.

The closing remarks were made by Dr. Komarnyckyj who expressed his gratitude to all those who contributed to the ceremonies. Dr. Komarnyckyj

was instrumental in generating media interest as well as in gathering the proclamations by government leaders. As a result of his efforts, media coverage was extensive and included TV news coverage and a newspaper article about the commemoration in the Arizona Republic by political columnist Bernie Wynn.

Obituary

K. Szonk-Rusych, enamelist, editor

NEW YORK — Konstantyn Szonk-Rusych, well-known enamelist and editor of several books on Ukrainian culture, died here suddenly on July 3, exactly a month after his 68th birthday.

Mr. Szonk-Rusych was born in Zhytomyr, Ukraine in 1915. In this country he was best known in the Ukrainian community for his books on Ukrainian arts and crafts. He also edited several magazines, including Dnipro (1958-62) and Nash Litopys (1980-81).

A resident of New York, he was the proprietor of a shop on East Seventh Street in the city's "Little Ukraine" neighborhood. He was the owner of a studio/shop in Chicago before moving East.

A panakhyda was held on Wednesday, July 6, at the Jarema Funeral Home. Burial was at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

UNA district committees meet

Boston

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. — The Boston UNA District Committee, which serves the states of Massachusetts and Maine, held its annual meeting here at the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on April 16.

The meeting was opened by district chairman Volodymyr Hetmansky, who greeted meeting participants as well as the Rev. Peter Ohirko and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz. Father Ohirko opened the meeting with a prayer and a moment of silence for deceased members of the district.

Next on the agenda, a presidium was elected, with Ivan Didiuk acting as chairman and Dmytro Galonka serving as recording secretary. Reports were given by Mr. Hetmansky, secretary Mr. Galonka and treasurer Dmytro Melnyk.

Mr. Hetmansky spoke about the 30th UNA Convention in Rochester; he reported that the district surpassed its quota, meeting it by 111 percent, and capturing second place. Mr. Hetmansky stated that Anna Remik of Branch 238 recruited 17 new members. Branch 181 in Maine also organized many new members.

Mr. Hetmansky also said he took part in the meeting of district committee chairmen and in the organizing secretaries courses offered this last year. He also reported on the Ukrainian community activities in the area in which he had taken part, including UCCA and SU M-A, functions.

Secretary Galonka informed the meeting participants that he had organized seven new members; the treasurer stated that the district's bank balance was \$122.65.

Last to deliver a report was Dr. Didiuk, the head of the auditing committee, who said that every book was in excellent order and submitted the motion to grant the outgoing board a vote of confidence.

The newly elected board consists of Mr. Hetmansky, chairman; Vasyli Mihovan, vice-chairman; Mr. Galonka, secretary; Mr. Melnyk, treasurer; the auditing committee consists of Dr. Didiuk, head; Mrs. Remik and Mychajlo Voloshechuk, members.

Then Mr. Hawrysz was asked to speak. He praised the work of the district and named every secretary that contributed to the success of the organizing campaign. Then he reported on the various UNA matters, including Soyuzivka, the UNA building and UNA publications.

Mr. Hawrysz presented Mrs. Remik and Mr. Hetmansky with plaques for their organizing work, and a bonus of \$72.

A discussion followed the meeting; topics discussed included the UNA-Ukrainian Fraternal Association merger, and jubilee celebrations for the Svoboda daily, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka children's magazine.

After the meeting, the UNA commissioned film, "Helm of Destiny" was shown.

Shamokin

FRACKVILLE, Pa. — The annual meeting of the UNA Shamokin (Anthracite Region) District Committee was held here on April 17, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall.

Re-elected to another term was the following slate: Tymko Butrey, chair-

man; Joseph Chabon and Margaret Hentosh, vice-chairmen; Helen Slovik, secretary; Adolph Slovik, treasurer; and John Petruncio, organizing chairman. The auditing committee consists of Joseph Sedor, head, and Mykola Chomyn and Daniel Treshko, members.

The meeting was opened by the district chairman Mr. Butrey, who welcomed UNA Supreme President John Flis. On the request of all present, Mr. Butrey presided over the meeting; Mrs. Slovik acted as recording secretary.

Petro Geletiy, a UNA pioneer, was asked to deliver the opening prayer, after which there was a moment of silence for the deceased members of the district.

Year-end reports, given by Mr. Butrey, Mrs. Slovik and Mr. Slovik, followed. Mr. Butrey stated that the district has fulfilled its quota by over 100 percent. He said contributing to this success were the following secretaries: Mr. Chabon, Branch 242, 36 members; Mrs. Hentosh, Branch 305, 20 members; Mr. Petruncio, Branch 78, 13 members; Jurij Polyniak, Branch 1, seven members; Katherine Harbest, Branch 382, four members; The following UNA's organized three members each: Mr. Sedor, Branch 90, Michele Bobersky, Branch 333, Mr. Chomyn, Branch 389. Two members each were organized by Mrs. Slovik, Branch 7, and Michael Stock, Branch 31. Mr. Butrey, who is also the secretary of Branch 164, organized 12 new members.

Mr. Butrey also told meeting participants that he took part in the UNA district committee chairmen's meeting at Soyuzivka in November 1982.

Mrs. Slovik reported on her work as secretary of the district and then Mr. Slovik gave his reports about the financial situation of the district. According to his report, the district has \$227.75 in the bank. The head of the auditing committee reported that he found all the books in order, and asked the meeting participants to grant a vote of confidence to the outgoing board.

Mr. Flis was then asked to speak. He praised the district's work and commended the secretaries who recruited members for the UNA; Mr. Flis also presented the district a \$188 bonus for its organizing work.

Then Mr. Flis proceeded to speak on UNA matters; he expressed disappointment in the convention year. A quota of 4,000 members had been set, only 2,483 organized, insured for a sum of \$6,017,000. He said that the UNA lost 1,207 members in the last year.

On the financial front, he said that the UNA is secure with over \$48 million in assets. All the floors in the UNA building in Jersey City, N.J. have been rented, he stated. He proceeded to talk about UNA publications, including Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka children's magazine, Soyuzivka, the scholarship fund and the donations the UNA makes toward various Ukrainian institutions.

After Mr. Flis's comments, the meeting participants discussed the good work the UNA does for students by granting them over \$176,000 since the establishment of the fund.

Before the close of the meeting, Mrs. Hentosh gave Mr. Flis applications for new UNA members.

Mr. Butrey thanked Mr. Flis for speaking to the gathered UNA's and asked everyone to stay for the screening of the UNA-commissioned film "Helm of Destiny," produced by Slavko Nowytski.

Fraternally yours

by Marta Korduba
UNA fraternal activities coordinator

Scholarship recipients thank UNA

Among the objectives of this column is to feature fraternal services rendered by the Ukrainian National Association. Earlier this spring, an update on a random sampling of former UNA scholarship recipients was featured, along with their reactions to the UNA scholarship program.

Most recently, two UNA scholarship recipients expressed their sentiments about the program.

Dr. Alexandria Kibiuk, a member of UNA Branch 484, graduated from Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine. She will be practicing in Watertown, N.Y., where she will be treating both large and small animals. Dr. Kibiuk, who received a UNA scholarship in 1982, wrote the following letter to the UNA main office.

Dear Fellow UNA Members:

On May 31, 1983, I received my degree in veterinary medicine from Cornell University. It was the culmination of eight years of study and the realization of a lifelong dream for me.

The generosity of your Scholarship Committee and the assistance I received from the Ukrainian National Association was in part responsible for this accomplishment.

I wish to thank you for helping me to achieve this goal and hope that I may continue to support this worthy cause for other UNA members who may follow me.

Thank you again.

Earlier this month, Jaroslaw Bilocerkowycz completed his dissertation titled, "Soviet Ukrainian Dissent: A Study of Political Alienation." His dissertation chairman is the well-known Sovietologist, Prof. John S. Reshetar



Dr. Alexandria Kibiuk

Jr. Upon submitting the final draft of his dissertation, Mr. Bilocerkowycz will receive his doctorate in political science from the University of Washington in Seattle. He will then seek a teaching position.

Mr. Bilocerkowycz stated, "I am grateful to the UNA — one of the organizations whose financial assistance helped me attain my academic goals. The Ukrainian community has produced a crop of young scholars who will hopefully be able to further sensitize Americans about Ukraine and Ukrainians." Mr. Bilocerkowycz, a member of UNA Branch 106, said that in helping Ukrainians realize their academic pursuits the UNA scholarship fund offers a great long-term benefit to our community.

He received UNA scholarships in 1944, 1975, 1978 and 1979.

Weekly has summer staffer



Mykhailo Bociurkiw

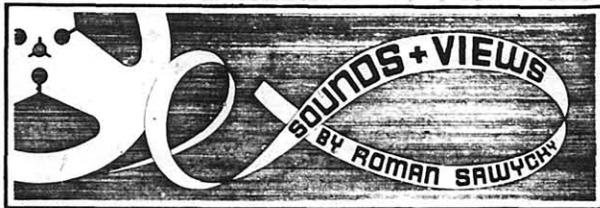
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mykhailo Bociurkiw (yes, he's the son of Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw), has been working at The Weekly as an editorial assistant for the summer.

Mykhailo, 21, who last August was elected president of SUSK, the Canadian student organization, was allowed into the country as an alien trainee (H-3) to learn the intricacies of putting together a 16-page newspaper with a full-time staff of three. One of this H-3's duties is to give readers a better view of Ukrainian Canadian and student affairs.

A fourth-year student in the honors mass communications program at the Carleton University School of Journalism in Ottawa, Mykhailo has had extensive experience in media and communications. Last year, from May to October, he was the project manager of the Multicultural Media Skills Development Project, which conducted interviews with various Ukrainian Canadians across the country in order to strengthen and develop Ukrainian radio programs in Canada.

In addition, he is the producer of

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International aspects of Barvinsky

Dedicated to my mother, Iwanna, with love and gratitude.

PART I

This study is offered on the 20th anniversary of the death of the noted Ukrainian musician and a key figure in Ukrainian music, Vasyi Barvinsky. We write not because anniversaries should be noted, but mainly because a 20-year span of time enables us to make certain conclusions and makes possible a definitive new perspective. For Barvinsky now is not only a distinctly national figure; today his fame as a musician takes on definite international qualities.

To the best of my knowledge, the photographs and drawings presented with this survey have heretofore not been published.

Concise biography

Barvinsky, a contemporary of pianist Arthur Rubinstein, teacher Nadia Boulanger and composers Heitor Villa-Lobos and Serge Prokofiev, was born in Ternopil, western Ukraine, on February 20, 1888, into an aristocratic family. Like the aforementioned musicians, Barvinsky was active in composition, teaching and piano performance. He was also an erudite musicologist and critic.

His musical training was both rich and diverse. He studied piano in 1896-97 with Karl Mikuli (a pupil of Chopin) in the latter's music school in Lviv. In 1903 he became the pupil of the Czech pianist and teacher, Vilem Kurz¹ (Lviv), with whom he stayed until 1907.

In 1907, Barvinsky went to Prague to study musicology at the Charles University with the noted Czech musicologist Zdenek Nejedly.² In the years 1907-14 Barvinsky studied simultaneously at the Prague Conservatory. There his teacher in composition was the famous Czech composer Vitezslav Novak (a student of Dvorak), while piano was taught by J. Holfeld. Barvinsky's piano studies ended in 1911, when he passed the conservatory state examinations with honors.



Vasyi Barvinsky as a young man in the 1920s.

From 1915 to 1939, Barvinsky was director and professor of the Lysenko Music Institute in Lviv (on which the Ukrainian Music Institute of America was later modeled). In the 1930s he also headed the Society of Ukrainian Professional Musicians, known as SUPROM. In the years 1939-48 he taught mainly at the Lviv Conservatory.

Among Barvinsky's works are piano and cello concertos, "Ukrainian Rhapsody" for orchestra; chamber music including two string quartets, a quintet, and a sextet, together with two piano trios; cello and violin pieces. Compositions for solo piano, his beloved instrument, include a sonata, set of preludes, "Ukrainian Suite," the cycle "Love" and sets of variations and miniatures, many of which are based on the Ukrainian folk idiom. Barvinsky has also written choral music and songs; among these are settings of Ukrainian folk songs.

When he was exiled³ by the Soviet administration (1948-January 1958), some of his manuscripts were burned under mysterious circumstances in Lviv, the city of his permanent residence. After his return to Lviv, Barvinsky spent most of his efforts restoring the lost works from memory but he died on June 9, 1963, before the project was entirely completed.

Works internationally known

Years ago noted musicologist Zenowij Lysko wrote the following:

"We have a traditional method in Ukrainian writings on music. When evaluating many Ukrainian composers, especially the older ones, we do not look at their creativity from the standpoint of world music. And we simply cannot do so, because if we apply world standards to them, in most cases we would have to accuse our merited composers either of lacking enough technique in composition, of formal primitivism, or of stylistic anachronism. We, therefore, limit ourselves in assessing the value of these composers solely for Ukrainian music.

"But Barvinsky belongs to the few composers that do not need such limiting. As is known, he was brought up in the tradition of high-quality Czech musical culture and emerged from the hand of such a master as Vitezslav Novak. He works with all aspects of compositional technique and does so skillfully and surely. I will say even more: in his style Barvinsky is simply unsurpassed."⁴

Barvinsky's reputation as a composer comes, therefore, as a result of his highly individual style. While other 20th century Ukrainian composers such as Kosenko and Revutsky bear influences of Scriabin and Rachmaninoff, Barvinsky's music remains highly personal.

His legacy is neo-Romantic with a touch of Impressionism and a subtle sense of harmonic color. The charm of his music lies chiefly in its pastoral, poetic qualities. (A gentle personality, Barvinsky nevertheless excelled as a fine organizer and influenced musicians around him.)

Although Barvinsky's works are characterized to a large extent by soft lyricism, they are not without stronger, dramatic elements. The Barvinsky sound may occasionally bear passing resemblance to Faure or Delius, but this sound, nevertheless, remains unique. One reason for this is the influence upon Barvinsky of Ukrainian folk music. Occasionally this influence is so profound that it makes certain compositions "sound Ukrainian" when in truth they do not cite any specific folk melodies but merely have a flavor of the Ukrainian "melos."



Drawing (circa 1926-30) of Barvinsky by Oleksa Novakivsky.

A sizable portion of Barvinsky's instrumental works (for example, some of his piano music) does not show any influences at all. These compositions can be said to be abstract or international in character, i.e. readily appreciated by anyone, since they are gifted essays of pure sound.

Noted piano compositions

Barvinsky's piano cycle "Love" (1914-15) was composed on one theme and dedicated to the composer's wife, Natalia. It has three movements: 1. "Loneliness," 2. "Serenade," 3. "Pain —

Struggle — Victory of Love." This noted work was printed by the prestigious publishing house Universal Edition⁵ (Vienna, 1925).

The composer's masterpiece, a set of six piano "Miniatures on Ukrainian Folk Songs" (1920) include: 1. "Lullaby"; 2. "Ukrainian Dance"; 3. "Hurdy-Gurdy Song"; 4. "Humoresque"; 5. "Dumka"; 6. "March." These were extremely popular with pianists as well as with students and saw printer's ink for the first time likewise at Universal Edition (Vienna, 1925). The pieces were later reprinted at least once at Universal Edition and by other publishers.⁶

There is an interesting detail about the printing of the "Miniatures" by Universal Edition, a detail not generally known. The first printing had a cover in Ukrainian Cyrillic and in German Gothic. This first printing of 600 copies sold slowly. Universal Edition, therefore, printed "Miniatures" a second time in 1925 without the consent of Barvinsky and with a changed cover — depicting a girl wearing a pseudo-Ukrainian folk costume and with only a German title. The composer protested this new cover, but to no avail. The second printing, however, sold much better.

(Continued on page 14)

1. Gr. Cernusak, ed. "Vasyi Barvinsky." in Pazzdirkuv Hudebni Slovnik Naucny. Part II, Biographical (Brno, 1937). Article by Fedir Steshko.

2. M. I. Shechepanska, "Vasyi Oleksandrovych Barvinsky." Radianska muzyka (Kiev, March-April, 1941), p. 17.

3. These are the correct dates of Barvinsky's exile since his trial for "collaboration" with the Germans took place January 27, 1948, in Lviv. See B. Shteynpress et al., "Entsiklopedicheskii muzykalnyi slovar" (Encyclopedic Music Dictionary), 2nd edition, (Moscow, 1966), p. 40, and also "Who Was Who in the USSR" compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich (Metuchen, N.J., 1972). Several sources, however, indicate erroneous dates. Some sources, such as Volodymyr Baltarovich, Andrii Hnatyshyn and Ivan Kowaliv, stated that most or all manuscripts perished, meaning that most or all unpublished Barvinsky works did not survive. This is misleading, since many manuscripts were reconstructed or were copied beforehand and later were re-discovered in many private collections in the West.

4. Zenowij Lysko, "Vasyi Barvinsky." Ukrayinska muzyka (February, 1938), p. 19.

5. M. I. Shechepanska, op. cit., p. 21, and also "Pered konsertom Hali Levytskoyi" (Before Halya Levytska's Recital), Dilo (Lviv, March 27, 1931).

6. M. I. Shechepanska, op. cit., p. 19-20. Also see S. Pavlyshyn, "Vasyi Oleksandrovych Barvinsky." in Ukrayinske muzykoznavstvo, No. 3 (Kiev, 1968).



Vasyi Barvinsky with his wife Natalia in the 1930s.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Samantha makes a friend

It may appear injudicious, if not downright harebrained, to pick a public squabble with the actions of an 11-year-old, all-American schoolgirl. But when Samantha Smith of Maine traveled to the Soviet Union for two weeks at the invitation of new pen pal Yuri Andropov, she unwittingly took part in the most transparent propaganda ploy since Billy Graham barnstormed into the Soviet Union last year and emerged with the now-famous gaff about religious tolerance in the USSR.

The keystone of both visits was public relations, or more precisely, an opportunity for the Soviets to bruise their humanistic concern for disarmament and world peace while at the same time rejecting U.S. initiatives for arms control, suppressing the only independent disarmament group in the USSR and ravaging Afghanistan. Samantha, it should be recalled, was invited to the Soviet Union after exchanging letters with Mr. Andropov about the dangers of nuclear war. Mr. Graham went to Moscow to participate in something called the "World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe." If anything, the conference saved the sacred gift of gab, as delegate after delegate droned on about Yankee warmongering, Zionist imperialism and U.S. stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

With Samantha, fortunately, the Soviets took a different tack. She was treated like a visiting head of state. Throughout her visit, she was besieged by eager youngsters, Young Pioneers and the children of party officials, all doubtlessly anxious about world peace. As far as we know, there were no tactless harangues about Reagan "the warlord." The tour was a spectacle that gave new meaning to "Potemkin village."

Clearly, we do not refute Samantha's right as an American citizen to venture wherever she may want. Sadly, it is not a right enjoyed by the majority of the people living in the country she went to visit. And we certainly do not gainsay the notion that nuclear war is the most hideous specter hovering over mankind. But amid all the fanfare and hoopla there was a political purpose: the cynical exploitation by the Soviets of legitimate anxieties of the American people, many of whom, in their dread, appear willing to project Western values on the Soviet system. This exploitation is based on the American people's infinite capacity for hope, the attitude of giving the other fellow the benefit of the doubt, gullibility and a reflex distrust of their own leaders.

Put another way, Billy Graham, Samantha Smith and private citizens who have gone to the Soviet Union to talk of disarmament, would all like to believe that, somehow, the Soviet system and its leaders are like us. They would like to believe the Kremlin privilegensia operates under the same fundamental human values as our own politicians, that beneath the rhetoric there is reason, compassion, morality and understanding. And the Soviets, of course, would like us to go on believing all this. They would love to see us block out the images of totalitarianism, the gulag, the terror of the KGB, the Great Famine, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the inability of people to emigrate, the tyranny of the Communist Party, Mr. Andropov's probable association with the shooting of the pope.

The only way to effectively impede the propaganda, the "peace offensive" and other Soviet machinations is with the unvarnished truth. It should be noted that one youngster who was not among the schoolchildren mobbing little Samantha was 12-year-old Irina Tarnopolsky, a fifth-grader in the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv. Like Samantha, she, too, wrote a letter to Mr. Andropov, but it had nothing to do with the abstract issue of nuclear war. Her problems was much more immediate. She asked Mr. Andropov to release her father, Yuri Tarnopolsky, a Jewish activist imprisoned for expressing a desire to emigrate. While Samantha was being ushered around the country, Irina was still waiting for the reply she probably will never get.

Also not among Samantha's greeters were the children of Ukrainian political prisoner Yuri Shukhevych, Mykola Horbal and the countless other prisoners of conscience whose families have suffered repression and neglect. When Samantha returns to the United States, she should be made aware of these children and the role of her new pen pal in prolonging their ordeal. She, and all Americans, should continue to be informed about the brutal realities of Soviet life and the nature of the Soviet system. We should not let our genuine concern for peace and fear of war becloud our judgment and turn a ruthless former secret policeman into a benevolent statesman who writes letters to 11-year-old schoolgirls.

Effective media relations

The newspaper interview: be prepared

Less than two months ago, in a major metropolitan area, a Ukrainian went to the editors of the local newspaper and asked them to run a story on the Great Famine. "But we already have," he was told. "I know," he said, "but the story you ran was brought to you by a group that doesn't represent me. I want you to run my organization's story." He was shown the door — and rightfully so.

Wouldn't it have been better for all of us if this individual, having read the story that did run, took a few hours to plan an approach to the same newspaper — an approach that might have resulted in a second, more in-depth feature. If the first story was a straight "report" on a demonstration, the second could have been built around eyewitness accounts or a memorial service, or perhaps the editors could have been persuaded to talk to Ukrainian experts on the famine at Harvard or elsewhere.

Then perhaps there may have been a third story — this one an editorial or a column by a community member on the op-ed page. Ideally the editorial could have been attained by both organizations working together, perhaps even together meeting with the editorial page editors. In a meeting such as this, the presidents of the two organizations would present the editorial page editor with an idea for an editorial. If the editorial page editor did not accept the proposal, then the back-up strategy would be twofold: first, to allow the editor to explain his opposition; and second, to propose that the two presidents rework the idea and submit it for consideration as a column on the page traditionally reserved for such columns, the op-ed page.

Well, we blew it in one city. But there is no reason to blow it in yours. In every city, with every newspaper, including that small weekly community paper that you may or may not subscribe to, we should be trying for three stories: a "hard" news story, usually associated with a commemorative event or a demonstration; a feature story, usually associated with an in-depth interview; and an editorial. (Our radio and TV strategy will be discussed next week.)

But what do you tell an editor or reporter about the Great Famine? How do you make a 50-year-old story that nobody seems to know anything about news today. Last week I suggested that you interest the editor by trying to fit your story into the current event of the month, that is, the visit to the Soviet Union by 11-year-old Samantha Smith. But there are other ways.

If I were a reporter again, and my paper existed 50 years ago, and if I were doing a feature and had some time, you might persuade me to research my

paper's files to see if there wasn't some mention of the famine — or lack of one — in my paper during the mid 1930s. (The Hearst papers finally printed the story in 1935). On the other hand, if I don't have time, and my paper's policy does not prohibit it, I might be able to arrange for you to come in and work with the paper's librarian to see if you can find anything about the famine. (Of course, if you found an item — most probably a wire story and therefore not in my paper's control — that denied that there was a famine, and you are telling me the opposite 50 years later, that might make a good story.)

But I'm going to ask you an awkward question first. Why have you waited 50 years to bring this story to my paper?

Tell the truth. As a community we have only recently learned how to speak to the media in the media's own language. And now that we've learned how to approach the media and present our story, we will be coming back again and again, because there is a lot about Ukraine and Ukrainians that our fellow Americans need to know. (In other words, up until now, we've been the students, but now we'll be the teachers.)

I will believe that statement, and sympathize with it, and work harder for you, particularly if I uncover that my paper actually did report that there was no famine and you show me that there was. But I won't like it particularly if you go on with a harangue that there was a conspiracy in the press to deny knowledge of the famine. I wasn't there.

Now I have another awkward question for you. I must ask it, if only to clear the air. You see, the majority of stories I've read about Ukrainians, seem to cast them in the role of Nazi sympathizers. How do you answer that one? (The secret to any interview, is being prepared for the worst possible questions with a good, hard-hitting truth.) The question just posed might never be asked, but then again, if you know how to answer it, you will feel better about the interview. Here's what I would say:

"In that question lies the tragic story of Ukraine and her people. Just six years before the start of World War II, 20 percent of Ukraine's people were starved to death when food was withheld by a regime determined to exterminate them. In World War II, Ukrainians were asked to choose between the horror that was represented by Hitler and the horror of Stalin. Most fought both sides. As many Ukrainians lie in the mass graves at Babyn Yar as Jews. But their story is never told. Why? Because Moscow does not want it told. Moscow finds it more convenient to offer Ukraine as the scapegoat. Ukraine

(Continued on page 14)

Letter to the editor

Clarification on Madrid meeting

Dear Editor:

I applaud you for your realistic and balanced appraisal of the Madrid review meeting in The Weekly's July 10 editorial, "The Meaning of Madrid." You hit the nail right on the head in stating that while nobody expected it to bring about appreciable change, the meeting did "represent a commitment to the principle that human dignity ought to be respected and defended by civilized societies everywhere."

By thoroughly reviewing how the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act are

implemented and by persistently striving for improvements in the final document, primarily in the human rights area, the U.S. and NATO delegations adhered to this principle despite frequent Soviet and Eastern protestations and claims of "interference into internal affairs."

Your implication, however, that the West was rejecting the notion of a disarmament conference is incorrect. While it is true that the Soviet government's goal for many years has been to have, a large and amorphous security

meeting, it is important to note that the post-Madrid European disarmament conference is not a Soviet initiative. Unfortunately, this erroneous notion is prevalent in much of the Western media.

This conference, by specific mandate, is to discuss military confidence-building measures and is a direct offshoot of a NATO-endorsed French proposal. While the conference is, indeed, a synthesis of both Western and Eastern proposals, it contains a significant advantage for the West in that the confidence-building measures to be discussed are applicable to the entire European part of the Soviet Union all the way to the Urals. This is important because the original confidence-building measures adopted in the 1975

Helsinki Final Act are applicable to only 250 km. of Soviet territory extending from its borders with other European states.

Finally, regarding your suggestion that the West demand that the concluding document commit the signatories to another review meeting — in fact, such a meeting is already reflected in the final document and is scheduled for 1986 in Vienna. Furthermore, other meetings are scheduled to be held before that time, including an experts meeting on human rights in Canada in 1985 and one on human contacts in Switzerland in 1986.

Orest S. Deychakiwsky
CSCE staff
Member, U.S. delegation
to the Madrid meeting

Media reports on famine

Freedom at Issue

NEW YORK — The Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) and its causes was the subject of an article by Alexander Motyl in the July-August issue of Freedom at Issue, a publication of Freedom House, a national human-rights organization.

Mr. Motyl, who is the author of "The Turn to the Right," a study of Ukrainian nationalism in the 1920s, wrote that the famine was a direct outgrowth of Stalin's collectivization policies, which served the dual purpose of establishing party control over an independent peasantry and smashing the powerful national movement among the peasants.

"The key was to extract, proportionately, far more grain from the Ukrainians than from the other peasants," wrote Mr. Motyl.

Citing available statistics, the author noted that in 1930, 38 percent of the USSR's grain was extracted from Ukraine, although it produced only 27 percent of all harvested grain. With collectivization causing a sharp drop in grain production, government quotas remained high. In 1930, 23.1 million metric tons of grain were produced in Ukraine, while 7.7 were extracted, a number which remained unchanged in 1931 when production dropped to 18.3 million tons. By 1932, with grain production at an alarming 14.6 million tons, the quota was only lowered to 6.2 million tons, Mr. Motyl said.

"Such a policy could have resulted only in mass starvation, which began in the spring of 1932 and reached its peak in the winter of 1932-33," Mr. Motyl wrote. "Kiev province alone experienced a population loss of 2 million between 1931 and 1933."

But while Ukraine was in the throes of famine, with bloated bodies littering the streets of most villages, across the border in Soviet Russia there was not the faintest trace of starvation, Mr. Motyl said. What's more, the famine in Soviet Ukraine went largely unnoticed in the West, and the few correspondents in the USSR who did report on the tragedy, such as Malcolm Muggeridge, were simply not believed.

"Even more curious is the continued indifference to the famine," wrote Mr. Motyl. "That it was a holocaust, in the largest sense of the word, has still to penetrate the popular mind."

He noted that many academics adhere to the belief that the famine was an unfortunate, if avoidable, side effect of the Soviet regime's rush to collectivize, and that Stalin had not really intended to starve 5-7 million Ukrainians.

London Free Press

LONDON, Ont. — A July 17 demonstration by some 300 area Ukrainians and East Europeans marking the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33) was the subject of an article by Michele Mandel in the next day's edition of The London Free Press.

Marching behind a small black coffin symbolizing the estimated 5-7 million victims of the man-made famine, the demonstrators moved from Catholic

Central High School to Victoria Park, where several survivors of the holocaust recalled the horrors they witnessed.

Among the survivors mentioned by Ms. Mandel was Halyna Huba who, as a 9-year-old girl in the village of Mykhailivka, saw 1,500 inhabitants — about half the population — starve to death in 1932 and 1933.

"She will never forget that her uncle and six cousins, their bodies swollen from hunger, perished within six weeks," wrote Ms. Mandel.

Helen Koschman, whose father, Gregory Roj, now 80, survived the famine, recalled that he was sentenced to 10 years in jail for stealing a sack of potatoes to feed his starving family. She said that he managed to escape and walked 100 kilometers toward his village, passing deserted towns with their streets strewn with rotting corpses.

"He told me he had to (tear) his underwear and put it around his face because the smell of the dead was so bad," Ms. Koschman told the Free Press.

She went on to say that her grandmother and grandfather died, as did her uncle, aunt and four cousins. Her mother survived by eating a gallon of honey buried in the orchard which the army had failed to find.

Fedir Podopryhora, another survivor now living in London, described an instance of cannibalism he had witnessed at his neighbor's home, where the mother and son were found dead.

He told Ms. Mandel: "Dmytro on the bench with one leg cut off, on the floor beside the stove was his dead mother and on the stove Dmytro's cut-off leg that probably she was trying to cook."

Mr. Podopryhora said he and his wife escaped the famine by fleeing his village of Selevyna for the city, where he found a job in a mine.

Dr. Eugene Roslycky, president of the London branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Behind the Iron Curtain which organized the march, told the crowd the famine was "premeditated genocide" by the Soviet Union to "destroy the Ukrainian spirit of freedom."

He dismissed any natural explanation for the famine: "There was no natural calamity, no floods, no drought. The Ukrainian soil is one of the most fertile soils in the world. The Ukraine has been called the bread basket of Europe. The Russians organized this most destructive genocide. The artificial famine was planned by Moscow to destroy the Ukrainian nation."

He said that the famine was the result of Stalin's two-pronged plan to facilitate collectivization and to break the nationalist resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry. To achieve his goal, Stalin ordered special militia to confiscate all food, grain and livestock from Ukrainian farmers, property which was later sold on the international market for hard currency, Dr. Roslycky said.

He noted the silence of the world then and today on the famine, and called on the Canadian government to "present the case of Ukrainian genocide" to the United Nations, the paper said.

Ron Annis, representing the city at the rally, said most Canadians are not aware of the tragedy and he commended the group for calling attention "to this holocaust."

THE GREAT FAMINE



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

Relying on news from Svoboda and, later, The Ukrainian Weekly (which began publication in October 1933), this column hopes to remind and inform Americans and Canadians of this terrible crime against humanity.

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

PART XXIII

July 16-31

On July 17, Svoboda reported a news item carried by the Communist newspaper Pravda. The reports stated that Pavlo Postyshev, newly appointed second secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine and first secretary of the Metropolitan Kharkiv Party Provincial Committee, has recently made a speech about the "mistakes" Mykola Skrypnyk had made as commissar of education in Ukraine.

According to Postyshev's report, Skrypnyk had been too lenient in his dealings with Ukrainians, allowing them too much freedom. Three days after this report (July 7) Skrypnyk committed suicide. The news speculated that Skrypnyk felt "threatened after he learned that his fate was going to be similar to those who spread the bourgeois culture of Dontsov, Yefremov and Hrushevsky in Ukraine."

That same day, Svoboda printed news from Izvestia, which stated that the workers in the Donbas were fleeing the region. In the first four months of 1933, 133,000 workers left the area and 140,000 new ones were hired. According to Izvestia reports, many fled because of the lack of food, housing and the generally poor economic conditions. The runaways were also leaving because they claimed they never saw the wages they earned; they said the Communist regime would often rob them of their money.

On July 18, a front page story in Svoboda reported that the famine in Ukraine grew worse day by day. The article stated: "In Kiev you can't buy bread for any amount of money, and only at, astronomically high prices can potato skins be obtained."

On July 21, the headline in Svoboda read: "The Population of Ukraine Escapes from Hunger." The news came from Berlin, where eyewitnesses reported that the masses were fleeing north in order to escape famine. According to the eyewitnesses, only those who escaped by foot, or in wagons were able to get away, because the trains going north were overcrowded and guards on the border kept the peasants from coming into Russia. The Soviet regime feared the influx of millions of hungry people and homeless children from Ukraine into Russia. Eyewitnesses stated that all of Ukraine lived in railway stations. Even the smallest stations had between 1,000 and 2,000 people who left their land in search of food. The working people did not have it much easier, the eyewitnesses reported, and the Communist regime did not concern itself with their fate either.

On July 22, Svoboda carried news datelined Moscow, with the headline: "Duranty Once Again Praises the Harvest in Russia." New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty stated that the harvest was good in the raions that had been unproductive in previous years. However,

(Continued on page 10)



The photo above appeared in the February 19, 1935, issue of the New York Evening Journal under the headline "Death: a common sight in Ukraine." The caption read: "In his unchaperoned and uncensored wanderings in the famine-stricken farming district of

Ukraine, Mr. (Thomas) Walker saw many such gruesome sights as this. The peasant is another of the 6 million who starved to death. The picture was taken last spring." (Picture, copyright 1935, by American Newspapers Inc.)

Thousands enjoy Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival

by Roma Hadzewycz

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — Thousands descended on the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's resort center, Verkhovyna, during the weekend of July 15-17 to enjoy the eighth annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival.

The Black Knights of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, too, descended — literally, that is — with a demonstration of precision parachute jumping in tribute to the late Walter Steck, former executive director of the festival, who was a colonel in the U.S. Air Force Reserves.

Mr. Steck, a New York City attorney who was the UFA's first vice president, died this spring. The UFA Executive Committee dedicated this year's Verkhovyna Festival to Mr. Steck, noting that it was he who had "worked diligently to make this Ukrainian festival the best in the United States."

"We dedicate this weekend for the very real purpose of trying to show those nearest and dearest to him that their deep sense of loss is shared. We hope that in some way, by showing our sense of loss and fond remembrance, we can help further the sense of a life well lived, a time on earth well spent, and a heritage of lasting memory," the UFA executives wrote in their tribute to Mr. Steck.

The three-day festival, which traditionally features some of the best Ukrainian entertainment in North America, as well as arts and crafts booths, foods and evening dances, was directed this year by Mr. Steck's wife Ulana.

Over 150 performers, nearly 40 arts and crafts booths, three dance bands, and several booths selling both Ukrainian and American foods, added up to what was the 1983 Verkhovyna Festival.

The program comprised four stage shows, one on Friday evening, two on Saturday — afternoon and evening, and one on Sunday afternoon. All were emceed by Roman Shwed, an architect from Philadelphia. They were presented on Verkhovyna's huge outdoor stage which is framed by stately evergreens that provide a cool dark backdrop for the dancers, singers and musicians who perform.

Headlining this year's show was the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia founded by Zoia Hraur Korsun and now directed by Alexander Hraur and Sophia Janusz.

More than 75 of the members of the Ukraina Dance Ensemble of Chicago's SUM-A branch traveled to Glen Spey to perform at the festival. The troupe's director is Stephen Babyk; Evhen Litvinov is the choreographer.

The Verkhovyna Dance Workshop, held annually at the UFA resort under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, rounded out the Ukrainian dance portion of the program.

The vocalists on the program included the Namysto sextet of Washington and soloist Lina Beluts. In addition, two bands, Iskra of New York and Solovey of Toronto, performed in concert.

In between stage shows, festival-goers snacked on favorite Ukrainian and American foods, and strolled around the grounds of Verkhovyna. Thousands examined and bought the wares at arts and crafts booths, which featured everything from Ukrainian ceramics, pysanky, embroidery, records and tapes, and books to tote bags, jewelry, oil paintings and watercolors, and "Hug me I'm Ukrainian" T-shirts for tots.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, (Continued on page 14)



Members of SUM-A's Ukraina troupe.



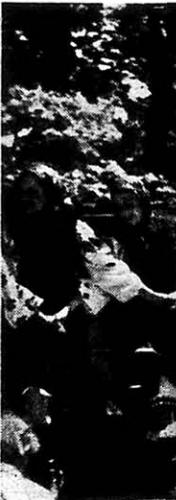
The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performs a Hutsul dance.



The Namysto Vocal Ensemble of Washington entertains the audience.



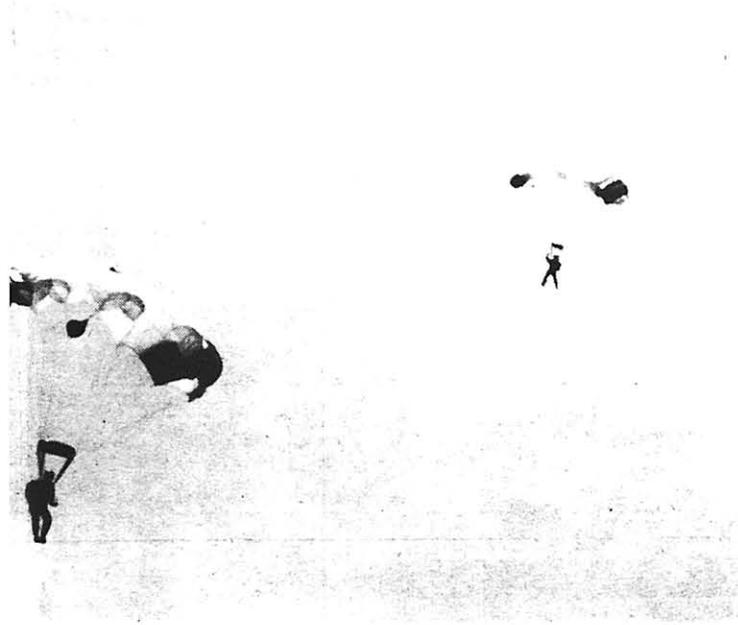
The



Girls



Young ai



The Black Knights of West Point demonstrate precision parachuting.



One of the Black Knights descends onto Verkhovyna's soccer field.



Girls of the Ukraina Dance Ensemble of Chicago in chorus-line formation.



Young and old are fascinated by Ukrainian dances being performed on stage.



A festival-goer peruses some of the many Ukrainian art works on display.

Ukrainians in pro sports

by Ihor N. Stelmach

Ukrainian Bandit on loose in USFL

One, or two, or even three days after a game, it hurts just to watch big Ukrainian Ron Mikolajczyk walk — that is, if walking is what one calls the way he carried his 6-3, 280-pound body. He doesn't really walk — it's more of a limp. His scarred right knee is puffy, his sprained left ankle is swollen. Each step appears to be a calculated effort, slow and easy and very delicate.

You know he has to be hurting, but then you look at his big, round face and there is that thick brown mustache and the familiar wide grin, and despite those metal braces on each knee, you kind of figure maybe he's OK, anyway.

Then, the day of the game, you look on the field and you see No. 62 at right tackle scrapping in the pits, and you know he's OK. He may be the toughest player on the Tampa Bay Bandits, but then, Mikolajczyk has always been tough.

He's spent 10 years in four different pro leagues — the New York Giants in the NFL, the Toronto Argonauts in the CFL and the Memphis Southmen in the old WFL, in addition to the current USFL. And even after major surgery was performed on a right knee, which no longer has cartilage, he is still tough.

It's simply true, however, these days it hurts a lot more to be tough.

"Ron's been through the wars so many times, you have to wonder why

he's still out there," says right guard Bob Norris. "I bet there's not a day he gets out of bed he doesn't hurt. But you don't see it on his face, and he'll never tell you. He's just tough. Some day, I want to be that tough."

As predicted, Mikolajczyk tossed off the notion he lives with pain.

"I won't say I'm not sore, but everybody's sore after a game," he scoffs. "Yeah, I am sore, but if the coaches start hearing too much about it, I'll be out of there real quick."

Don't you believe it. It isn't all so easy to get rid of Mikolajczyk. Two and a half years ago, Mikolajczyk's knee hurt so badly he could not walk. The same knee had undergone a major reconstruction in 1978, after he tore ligaments and cartilage when he was playing for the Giants. When the knee was reinjured during the 1980 season, major surgery again was required.

This time, the operation lasted six hours and 45 minutes. Rehabilitation lasted slightly longer, about a year and a half, to be exact.

Mikolajczyk is a New Jersey native who has called Tampa home ever since he played under coach Fran Curci as a Little All-American at the University of Tampa. He returned to Tampa to work his leg back into shape. He knew it wouldn't be easy. When the cast was removed, his leg was smaller than his arm. It hurt to walk, and it hurt to sit down. It hurt so much he couldn't even get a desk job, because his knee would cramp up. He also had to give up his off-season profession as a pro wrestler,

something he had done for seven years.

Six days a week he was a regular at a local health spa. Most of the doctors told big Ron he had no chance of ever playing pro football again. The doctor who performed the knee surgery was slightly more optimistic. He said Mikolajczyk had a 50-50 chance.

That was all this Ukrainian needed to hear.

"I was working for another shot," he admitted. "That was always in the back of my mind. I don't think I could've worked out six days a week the way I did without that hope. It was hard. I needed time, dedication and a place to do it, and I was fortunate enough to have all those things. Still, it was nine months before I could jog."

"I just didn't want to leave football on that note, I still thought I could contribute. If I didn't think that, I wouldn't have tried," he said.

Mikolajczyk said he didn't need to play football. He wanted to.

"It was very important for me to play mentally," he said. "I wanted to come back from something everybody said was insurmountable. I'd watch games on TV and say to myself, 'Why can't I be out there?' I still had the desire. I still felt the excitement of wanting to be out there."

He passed the Bandits' physical exam and agreed to a contract, but early in training camp he suffered a cracked bone in his left knee, which he calls his "flagship knee."

This injury delayed his comeback, but he officially made his return to pro football in the March 20 game against New Jersey. He started the next four games. Then, in the April 18 game against Los Angeles, he sprained his left ankle. With his ankle heavily taped, he

played again the next week, hurt the ankle again, yet was in there when the Bandits had their biggest game of the year against division champion Philadelphia. He sat out the next game and had seen some action in the recently completed June matches.

His contributions were quite substantial.

"We played a couple of teams who have had guys over him who really rush hard, and an offensive lineman really has to battle to keep from getting whipped," said offensive line coach Marty Galbraith. "A couple of times Mick took on guys like that and fought to negate their rush."

Mikolajczyk was also helpful in the development of the younger members of the offensive line, especially Ed Gantner, his sub at right tackle. Mikolajczyk is always good for a joke or a laugh, and Norris and Gantner are quick to thank him for helping them get over the apprehensions all rookies have.

Mikolajczyk is just thankful to the Bandits for giving him a chance to make a comeback. He isn't sure how much longer he'll play, though he says, with a hearty laugh, he knows he doesn't have another 10 years in him.

"I'm not worried about the future," he said. Things are looking better. My kids (he has three daughters, age 1, 2 and 6) are happy. My wife (Susan) is happy. Or at least I think she is."

Then he gets up from his chair, shakes hands and slowly stands up. He gingerly takes a step, glances back and grins.

"And I'm happy, too," he says, and as he hobbles through the door, you get the feeling he is.

Coming up soon: an inner look at the other Ukrainian Bandit in the USFL.

July 16-31

(Continued from page 7)

he added that a few days of bad weather just might ruin that harvest as well.

That same day, the news from Moscow was that the Central Communist Committee had ousted five vice-commissars of transportation because they neglected their responsibilities and contributed to the disorganization of the system.

On July 22, Svoboda reported on a letter received from the Ukrainian Women's Association in Prague, which reported that "Ukraine is Dying of Hunger." "Thirty million Ukrainians are looking for help, but the entire world is deaf to their dying moans, the article stated.

"We Ukrainians scattered throughout the world cannot forget their suffering and the deaths of people because of Soviet occupation," the article said. Thus, the Ukrainian Association in Prague turned to all women's organizations and institutions in all countries as well as in western Ukraine with a plea to help the hungry. It asked that committees be formed anywhere there were Ukrainians.

On July 24, the Svoboda headline read: "Moscow Sees 'Petliurivshchyna' Even Among the Ukrainian Communists." A purge of the Communist Party in Ukraine showed that "Petliurists" were in the party. The report, received from Moscow stated that among the leaders in the Ukrainian Communist Party there were many activists of the Ukrainian national movement and participants of what they called Ukrainian "insurgent" bands.

That same day Svoboda printed a news item from runaways who had arrived in Germany. According to them, the German regime had established a camp for them. Many of the refugees were of German descent. The reports stated that the camp had 357 runaways from the Ukrainian and Volga regions; they were on the verge of death when they escaped.

The runaway peasants reported the situation in Ukraine to German newspaper correspondents. They showed the reporters letters they had received from relatives still in Ukraine. One

letter told the story of a mother who had gone crazy from hunger. She killed her children and ate them. Other peasants would dig up recently buried corpses and eat them.

The "terror of Moscow" continued in Ukraine, another July 24 headline in Svoboda said. According to the news, 60 Ukrainians, officials of the "Bolshevik collective farm system" had been sentenced to death, or hard labor for their "political and agricultural sabotage."

On July 26, a commentary signed only with the initials, K.P. and titled "National Bolshevism in Ukraine," appeared in Svoboda. It stated that Stalin had picked an excellent time to purge his party, a time when Ukraine was dying from hunger and Communist Party members were doing everything they could to hang on.

According to the commentary, someone had to be purged from the party, so in Moscow it was the Trotsky loyalists who were being thrown out, and in Ukraine it was the National Bolsheviks who were being eliminated. The author stated that there were two types of National Bolsheviks, the Russian and the Ukrainian. He went on to say that the goal of the Russian Bolsheviks was to eliminate all non-Russians from the Soviet Union. So, he wrote, they are the "Red Fascists, although they won't admit that they are nationalists and chauvinists."

The Ukrainian Bolsheviks, on the other hand, are accused of being nationalists and are purged out of the party because of this.

According to the news in Svoboda on July 28, mass arrests were taking place in Ukraine following the suicide of Skrypyk. Over 100 Communist officials were arrested for nationalism.

On the next day, Svoboda printed a news item datelined Moscow which stated that the regime had acknowledged that famine existed in the Soviet Union and demanded more wheat from its people in order to stop the hunger and bring about a brighter future. According to a new decree signed by Molotov and Stalin, the Central Communist Committee announced that the state quota for grain would go up by six percent to 22 percent, in order for the state to feed the masses. The news item observed that in 1920-21,

during the famine, the towns and cities suffered. This time, it was the peasantry suffering, yet Moscow demanded wheat for its industrial areas and towns while neglecting the peasants.

In an article titled "They Forgot about Ukraine," Dr. Ewald Ammende issued a statement in Vienna asking the International Red Cross to help the hungry in the Donetsk oblast and the Volga region, where the people were suffering from hunger as they did in 1921.

On the last day in July, the headline in Svoboda read: "Ukraine is Dying of Hunger." The news came from Lviv; according to the western Ukrainian press, horrible deaths were described by relatives who had sent letters to their families in western Ukraine. The news story said: "those who read them [the letters] got chills down their backs."

Also that day, Svoboda reported news from Moscow that coal production in the Don area had fallen, due to the great turnover of the work force in the area. Many fled to escape hunger.

Around the world:

Wiley Post continued his second flight around the world, this time alone. He had won international fame in 1931 when he and Harold Gatty had flown around the world in record time.

A terrible flood inundated the Hutsul region and Galicia in western Ukraine. The rain had come down constantly for two months; and hailstorms struck, too. The rivers overflowed and flooded the area, destroying crops and homes.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced new laws, including the following: children under age 14 could not work, children between the ages of 14 and 16 could work only three hours a day and only during daylight hours; a work week in factories could not exceed 35 hours; a work week in offices would be 40 hours; store owners would have to keep their businesses open at least 54 hours a week; office workers' wages were established at between \$12 and \$15 a week minimum, depending on the size of the city they lived in.

Collect historic papers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — For nearly 50 years, Bohdan and Anna Hirczycia, a Ukrainian couple from Clifton, N.J., stored and safeguarded original copies of the New York Evening Journal and the New York American which contained a series of articles by Harry Lang and Thomas Walker about the Great Famine of 1932-33.

The newspapers, dating back to early 1935, are valuable documents of the man-made famine perpetrated by the Stalin regime in which at least 7 million victims perished. Recently photos of the newspapers were on exhibit at the Ukrainian Institute of America and at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., during the



Bohdan and Anna Hirczycia at the Ukrainian Institute of America, where some of the press accounts of the Great Famine that they had saved were on display.

Named Manor trustee

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Ihor A. Shust of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., a vice president for Philadelphia National Bank, was named chairman of the finance committee of Manor Junior College's board of trustees, announced Sister Miriam Claire, president of Manor.

Mr. Shust earned a bachelor of science degree in economics, with a major in international studies, from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania. He has attended the Harvard Graduate School of Credit and Financial Management, the Management School of the American Management Association, as

well as many bank-related specialized programs.

He has served on the board of directors and as vice president of the Pan American Association; on several committees of the Foreign Traders Association of Philadelphia; the National Robert Morris Association International Credit Policy Committee; and as the Philadelphia National Bank's sponsor at the Philadelphia Junior Achievement Center.

Manor Junior College is a two-year college offering associate degrees and certificate programs of study in the allied health, business, computer science and liberal arts fields at its campus on Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown.

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Sister Miriam Claire, president of Manor Junior College, and Thomas J. Lynch (right), chairman of the board of trustees, congratulate Ihor A. Shust of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., on his recent appointment as the chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees.

Notes on people

Featured in newspaper

OTTAWA — Yvanna Maraz Petrowska, a self-educated expert on regional Ukrainian wedding headresses, was recently interviewed in the feature section of the Glebe Report, a newspaper published here.

Distressed to discover that Ukrainian headresses in museums were represented by pieces of ribbon hanging on a nail, Mrs. Petrowska decided to do some research.

Traveling to Poland, she was able to talk to women who had worn headresses on their wedding days. She also found a book, completed in the 1940s, which illustrated various regional headress styles.

Returning to Canada, she was able to recreate what she learned. To date, she has replicated 30 Ukrainian headresses. She explained that the tradition in Ukraine dates back to as early as the 10th century. One Kiev style with a linen veil was embroidered with gold thread and coral beads in the shape of flowers. This richness of the headress, influenced by the Byzantine style, indicates it would have been worn by the aristocracy, Mrs. Petrowska explained. Brides from peasant stock would have substituted flowers for the gems, she said.

By the 18th century, she added, the Ukrainian high class did not wear the Ukrainian traditional headress anymore, although she remembers her peasant nanny wearing one on her wedding day.

Mrs. Petrowska also explained the ritual of the wedding headress: "On her wedding day the bride's long hair would be braided, the braids interwoven with flowers. Her hair would remain this way until the third day after her wedding, when it could be cut and the head bound permanently with a kerchief, signifying that the young girl was 'covered forever.'"

Mrs. Petrowska is also an accomplished embroiderer. Her works and her wedding headresses have been exhibited in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and Regina, Sask., as well as at New York's Ukrainian Institute of America.

Mrs. Petrowska is the mother of Ukrainian-Canadian pianist Christine Petrowska-Bregent. She belongs to UNA Branch 470 in Long Branch, Ont.

Snowmobile inventor

WINNIPEG — The Winnipeg Free Press recently discovered 85-year-old John Wachniak, who says he came up with the idea for the first snowmobile in the winter of 1921, as he was cutting wood in Melfort, Sask.

According to the interview, Mr. Wachniak said he was using a sleigh with a team of four horses and a machine with a 10-horsepower motor on top of the sleigh to cut wood. Because his sleigh often got stuck in the snow, Mr. Wachniak began experimenting with motors. In his blacksmith's shop, he converted the motor and used farm implements and scrap iron to build what he called a "motor-driven sled," he told the newspaper.

His creation exceeded speeds of 8 mph and it was driven by a horse. Later, Mr. Wachniak re-designed it with a steering wheel. He traveled in his sled to various communities in the area, delivering mail and catalogues.

John Fedyna, a Russian Orthodox priest living with his family at the time, convinced Mr. Wachniak to patent his invention, which he did in 1922. How-

ever, he was unable to market the machine for it cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The Rev. Fedyna volunteered to travel to the United States to look for backers and then he just disappeared. Later, Mr. Wachniak found out the priest has died en route.

Mr. Wachniak did not follow up on the marketing angle nor did he sue the Bombardier company which 15 years later came up with a variation of the machine.

"It doesn't make a difference," Mr. Wachniak told the Winnipeg Free Press. "Money doesn't bother me at all."

Puppeteer is busy

LAVAL, Que. — Puppeteer Sonya Gural and her family, husband Roman and children Nathalie and Andrij, who comprise the Marionettes Gural troupe, are always on a busy schedule.

During the month of April Mrs. Gural was an invited artist in the annual fine arts exhibition in Laval. She also participated in a convention titled "The Art of the Marionette in the Social, Cultural and Educational Milieu."

She was recently granted \$400 by the city of Laval to work on her Vertep. She will use the money to make necessary repairs and additions before exhibiting "The Vertep" during the next performing season in Montreal (October 1 through May 1, 1984).

Mrs. Gural reported that this beautiful traditional Ukrainian puppet theater is gaining recognition and acceptance by people of many backgrounds.

When Mrs. Gural is not busy traveling with her puppets, she is dancing — belly-dancing. She teaches this art in the adult education department in Laval.

Political activist honored

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — A dinner was held on March 25 at the Schooner Inn here to honor Lucien "Lou" Shavalay of Piscataway, for his long-time efforts in Republican activities in Piscataway and Middlesex County.

A plaque was presented to him in recognition by Alfred Telsenberg, deputy secretary of state in New Jersey, who represented Gov. Thomas Kean. Myron Leskiw of Newark, N.J., an activist in Ukrainian ethnic and political affairs presented Mr. Shavalay with a decorated Ukrainian plate.

Authors Army article

FORT TOTTEN, N.Y. — Capt. Mark Dushnyck recently wrote an article for the Liberty Torch, a newsletter of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command. His well-researched article describes the history of the area on which the new Army Reserve command center in Fort Totten has been built.

Capt. Dushnyck is the son of UNA honorary Supreme Assembly member Mary Dushnyck and The Ukrainian Quarterly editor Dr. Walter Dushnyck. Capt. Dushnyck belongs to UNA Branch 361.

Artist receives award

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N.Y. — Ukrainian artist Taras Schumylowych recently received three awards in the Governors Island annual Arts and Crafts Show here at the Base Library.

The artist's oil painting titled "U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Eagle," won the third-place honors, his graphic work depicting Quarters 20A and 20B won fourth prize and a color graphic, "Tulips," received an honorable mention.

St. John's Parish in Detroit celebrates diamond jubilee

DETROIT — On Pentecost Sunday, May 22, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Parish observed its diamond jubilee here in impressive ceremonies during which Bishop Innocent Lotocky celebrated the pontifical divine liturgy of thanksgiving and was guest of honor at the jubilee banquet that followed at the Fairlane Manor in Dearborn. Close to a 1,000 people attended the gala event.

Heavy thunderstorms almost prevented the start of the procession. Visiting fourth-degree Knights of Columbus from the Bishop Gabro Council in Chicago feared that their distinctive Columbian chapeaus might be soaked, but the downpour halted a moment before the procession began and the bishop and concelebrating priests were able to enter the processional line of altar boys, first communicants, sodalists, schoolchildren, Apostleship of Prayer and Ladies' Auxiliary members and lesser ranks of Knights of Columbus and a representative contingent of Sister Servants and Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Then, just a moment after everyone entered the church, the rains came again.

In the vestibule of the beautiful 65-year-old church, Bohdan Petrina and Peter Hrycaj officially greeted the bishop on behalf of all the parishioners with the symbolic elements of bread and salt. Three schoolchildren, Olena and Taras Ploshchansky and James Terlecky, presented fresh flowers to Bishop Lotocky.

After the opening liturgy invocation by the acting deacon, the Rev. Bernard Panchuk OSBM, hegumen and pastor of the neighboring Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Boyan Choir of St. John's Parish, under the able direction of Prof. Kyrylo Cependa, joyously acclaimed the processional hymn "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord," and the bishop made his regal entrance into the church. He went to the episcopal throne and was vested by the acting chaplain, the Very Rev. Walter Klimchuk, former administrator of St. John's and presently rector of St. Nicholas Cathedral in Chicago.

Concelebrants of the pontifical divine liturgy were the Very Rev. Canon Joseph Shary, pastor of St. John's Church, and the Very Rev. Msgr. Jaroslaw Swyschuk, editor of the diocesan biweekly, The New Star, and associate at St. Nicholas Cathedral in Chicago.

Immediately after the gospel, the pastor invited the bishop to bless the Pentecost festival icon which was donated by Vali Angeline Weber in memory of her late husband, John. It was then set on the tetrapod for the veneration of the faithful. The beautiful icon was prepared by Ukrainian artist George Kozak of Detroit.

In his Ukrainian and English homilies the bishop lauded the parishioners on their diamond jubilee and noted: "For 75 years you praised God, you prayed for your families and toiled for your Ukrainian Catholic Church. Your wholehearted support of all the priests who served you over that period of time was exemplary. Moreover, you gave a priest to the service of the lord, Msgr. Michael Poloway, who is with us today. Pray that God sends us more such

workers to labor in his vineyard."

Following the liturgy, the bishop, priests, sisters, children and all the faithful assembled in front of the church for a group photograph. And again the drenching rain suddenly stopped. Immediately after the photo, the skies poured forth their rain, a happy circumstance that some people called miraculous.

Jubilee banquet

Nearly 700 parishioners and guests filled the elegant Fairlane Manor banquet hall to overflowing. Fifty happy parishioners of St. Joseph's Church from Chicago honored the diamond jubilee celebration by their presence.

Thirty-four guests graced the first and second head tables. The guest of honor was Bishop Lotocky. Seventeen priests and 11 sisters participated. Additionally, among the distinguished guests at the head table were the Very Rev. Klimchuk, and the Rev. Thomas Glynn and the Rev. Wayne Ruchgy, both of whom also were former assistants at St. John's. Other clergy present were: the Rev. John Lazar, the Rev. S. Sabol, the Rev. A. Miller, the Rev. Wysochansky, the Rev. B. Panchuk, the Rev. M. Kowcz, Msgr. Swyschuk, the Rev. Demetrius Kowalchuk and the Rev. S. Pobutsky.

The host for the evening was the highly respected parishioner Walter Hupaliwskyj. He warmly welcomed all the parishioners, guests and friends on the auspicious occasion which culminated the yearlong celebration of the diamond jubilee of the parish.

The Very Rev. Lazar, pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Dearborn Heights, Mich., delivered the invocation.

Michael Glomb, president of the Parish Council, proposed an impressive toast in Ukrainian and raised his glass in tribute to all the parishioners living and deceased. Joseph Szafanski, speaking in English in behalf of the jubilee committee, wished all those present and those who could not attend the blessings of God and long life.

During the banquet the Halychany Ensemble of Detroit, directed by Harry Zarycky, delighted the festive crowd with Ukrainian music.

An attractively decorated three-tiered jubilee cake was generously sponsored by Mary Hradowsky. It was baked by the Garden City Bake Shoppe, Ukrainian bakers in Detroit. The wine for the toasts was thoughtfully donated by Mike Hlady Jr. of St. John's parish.

The master of ceremonies of the program, the Very Rev. Ruchgy, wove a masterful scenario of a production titled "St. John's Diamond Jubilee," as he compared the life and background of each of the guest speakers to the performances of several renowned stage plays.

In his Ukrainian address, Mr. Hupaliwskyj, parishioner and jubilee committee co-chairman, extolled the heroic endeavors of the pioneer priests and parishioners who shaped St. John's Parish. "To all of them," he said, "we bow our heads in respect and admiration."



During the diamond jubilee of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Bohdan Petrina and Peter Hrycaj greeted Bishop Innocent Lotocky with bread and salt in the name of the parish. Schoolchildren Olena Ploshchansky, Taras Ploshchansky and James Terleckyj presented flowers to the bishop.

Four children from St. John's School recited a brief poetic piece composed by former parishioner and world famous artist, poet and satirist Edward Kozak. They were: George and Natalie Surowy, Christine Bettley and Rebecca Yaremchuk.

The parish choir Boyan sang three stirring Ukrainian songs. Mary Lazar-chuk was the commentator.

In her heartfelt remarks in English, Olga Kachnei O'Neill read the names of 17 pastors who served the spiritual, cultural and patriotic needs of the parishioners of St. John's. "All of these men of God," she stated, "were beautiful people. But how many of you remember Father Guriansky? How many recall Father Leo Sembratowycz's catechism classes? Who can ever forget the accomplishment of Father Stephen Pobutsky, the priest who built our school and helped our parish grow so much? We will always keep the memory of Msgr. Michael Bochnewich, our pastor of 24 years, close to our hearts."

Rudolph Presslak, grand knight of the Bishop Gabro Council of the Knights of Columbus, brought greetings to all the parishioners of St. John's from the Chicago Ukrainians. His moving sentiments concluded with the hope: "We trust that today's meeting will further the solidarity between Detroit and Chicago. We gave you our pastor, but you gave us a bishop."

After identifying all the priests and guests at the head tables, Father Ruchgy read a letter of commendation from Patriarch Josyf Slipiy and scores of other greetings of societies, organizations and individuals.

The pastor expressed his sincere thanks to all the members of the jubilee committee, especially Mary Jane Woznik, banquet chairman, and committee chairman John Woznik and his co-chairman, Mr. Hupaliwskyj, saying: "They worked all year long for the several celebrations marking our diamond jubilee and then prepared this magnificent first-class banquet at the Fairlane Manor."

He expressed his sincere thanks to all the parishioners and friends of St. John's and especially the busload from St. Joseph's in Chicago. He thanked the priests and sisters for ennobling the jubilee by their presence at the liturgy and banquet. He appreciatively acknowledged the august presence of Bishop Lotocky.

The pastor then rounded off his remarks: "We thank almighty God, our creator, our savior and our sanctifier who for 75 years allowed us to live the successful Christian life in St. John's Parish. We are grateful to the Blessed Mother for her protection and intercession in our behalf. Quite importantly, we are mindful of our patron, St. John the Baptist, who has kept us together over the years in peace and harmony."

Then Father Shary interjected: "The inclement weather almost dampened our celebration today, but I prayed to St. John the Baptist to give us good weather; it looked as though he was letting me down, and so I spiritually nudged good St. Joseph to help. After the rain had suddenly stopped at strategic moments, I wasn't too sure whether St. John or St. Joseph did the job."

Following the lead given by the pastor about the weather, Bishop Lotocky prefaced his brief message with a public aside to the pastor: "Father you should have known that John, as the baptizer of our Lord had a lot to do with the water in the River Jordan. Don't you think the Blessed Mother would have done the job somewhat differently?" The prelate then expressed his joy at being in the presence of such wonderful Ukrainian Catholics. Once again he noted the dire need of priests.

Father Kowalchik OSB, associate at St. John's, offered benediction and appropriately on the feast of Pentecost invoked the blessings of the Holy Spirit upon everyone "who was directly or indirectly responsible for the tremendous outpouring of joy and love during the jubilee celebration and this glorious tribute to almighty God."

The jubilee committee included Helene Dobryden, secretary; Jean Helek, treasurer; and members Marion Bilyk, Mary Fisher, Mr. Hrycaj, Ann Kmicinski, Leo Ladouceur, Mrs. O'Neill, Mary Sowa, Rose Slupecki, Mr. Szafanski, Mrs. Woznik, Vilma Woznik, Roman Zubar, Gerald Bulak, Dan Florchuk, Mary Zarembo, Jean Kmicinski, Roman Kovch, Mary Ladouceur, Helen Sedorak, Ann Sedorak, Eleanor Small, Michael Struk, Olga Woznik.

The jubilee program booklet was sponsored through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sowa in grateful memory of the late Msgr. Bochnewich.

SOYUZIVKA TENNIS SEASON 1983

Doubles	August 6-7
USCAK Nationals	September 2-5
UNA Invitational	September 17-18
Doubles for Plast senior men	September 24-25
KLK	October 8-9

Shultz calls...

(Continued from page 1)

and Warsaw Pact powers accepted a compromise final document last week.

Speaking on national independence, Mr. Shultz said that "Poland's experience in the past two years can be considered a major test of the Soviet Union's respect — or lack of it — for these (Helsinki) commitments." He went on to criticize Moscow's continuing practice of "stretching" a series of treaties and agreements to the brink of violations and beyond, and added that the United States has repeatedly had to express its concerns about Soviet infractions on human rights and the Helsinki Final Act, "yellow rain" and biological warfare.

Mr. Shultz called human rights a major issue on the administration's agenda for engaging the Soviets on concrete issues, adding that the fact that Soviet emigration is at its lowest level since the 1960s is "a matter of real concern."

The secretary also noted that Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union have been dispersed and their leaders imprisoned or exiled, and that the Soviet Union's first independent disarmament group has been harassed and persecuted. Such issues, he continued, have been addressed in several forums, including the Madrid Conference, where the United States delegation has "made it clear that human rights cannot be relegated to the margins of international politics."

Mr. Shultz also stated that "national rights and individual rights cannot realistically be kept separated," adding that the United States has held at Madrid that the Helsinki Accords must be viewed as a whole and that progress in one area, such as European security, must be matched by progress in other areas, such as human rights.

He described the need for "steady improvement" of Soviet performance in the most important human-rights categories as central to the U.S.-USSR dialogue.

LUC holds annual Sports Rally in Ohio

INDEPENDENCE, Ohio — The League of Ukrainian Catholics held its annual Sports Rally this year on June 7-9 here under the sponsorship of the LUC Ohio Council.

The rally committee under the leadership of Michael Checkosky and Joseph Novack and spiritual director, the Rev. Steven Zarichny, planned the weekend event which began on Friday evening with a "welcome" get-together that enabled participants to renew old friendships and start new ones.

On Saturday morning, golfers got an early start, and later they joined the bowlers. Some of the games, however, were not completed because of a power blackout in the area.

Meanwhile, the mini-Olympics for children were held under the direction of Marie Hancher. Events included the balloon toss, the egg-in-spoon race, the pail-to-cup relay, 50-yard dash, and swimming. The kids competed in bowling, as well.

On Saturday evening, all competitors and friends attended a dance.

A morning divine liturgy was celebrated by the Rev. John Stevensky, national LUC spiritual director, and the Rev. Zarichny.

An awards luncheon was held afterwards with Mr. Novack serving as toastmaster. Seated at the head table were: Mr. Checkosky, the Revs. Troyan, Zarichny and Stevensky; Dr. Robert Hrubec, LUC national president; Anna Kupczak, immediate past president and co-chairman of the 1984 Sports Rally; and Paul Hancher, national sports director.

During the luncheon, Michael Bilon of the LUC Ohio Council presented a check for \$6,000 to the Rev. Stevensky for the Burse Fund. The funds were donated in the name of the late Pat Bilon, an LUC activist who had played the role of E.T.

Trophies were then presented to the winners of all sports events, including, bowling, archery, golf and racquetball, and the children's events.

The rally was organized by a committee headed by Messrs. Checkosky and Novack and the Rev. Zarichny. Members were: Michael Switlyk, Irene Antoskow, Mary Pancak, Evelyn Zappernick, Ted Seniak, Mary Ann



Recipients of trophies for their bowling expertise included: (from left) Francis Zappernick (all events), Dave Petruno (high singles), and Mark and Don Marozowicz (high doubles).

Pedalino, Richard Brastin, Alice Majkowsky, Mildred Checkosky and Fred Bokisa.

The 1984 LUC Sports Rally is scheduled for June 29 through July 1 in Buffalo, N.Y.

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Saturday, July 30, 10:00 p.m. — DANCE: ISKRA

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Professionals elect Wytwycky president

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — Bohdan Wytwycky of Newark, N.J., was unanimously elected the first president of the newly organized Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association.

Also unanimously elected to the board of directors were: Yuriy Trytjak, vice president; Natalia Pawlenko, secretary; Marie Porytko, treasurer; Victor Hatala, Zenon Matkiwsky, Myron Smorodsky, Christine Towpasz and Yuri Wedmid, members of the board; Marta Woroch, membership chairperson; and Oksana Trytjak, special projects chairperson.

The elections took place at the June 11 meeting of the association which was held at the Ramada Inn in East Hanover, N.J. The slate of officers was proposed by the nominations committee composed of Roman Kupchinsky and Roma Hadzewycz.

The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association was formed in early 1982, and a temporary steering committee was elected in June of that year to conduct



Bohdan Wytwycky

the association's activity until formal elections were held. The steering committee was composed of Messrs. Wytwycky, Trytjak, Wedmid and Hatala, Bohdan Hajduczk and Ms. Hadzewycz.

The group envisions itself as a community, rather than professional, organization, whose goal is to establish a new network of Ukrainian Americans who together would pursue social, community and public-affairs goals.

For information about membership, interested persons may write to: Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association, P.O. Box 333, South Orange, N.J. 07079.

Weekly...

(Continued from page 4)

"Nash Holos," a biweekly Ukrainian-English public affairs radio show of Ottawa's CKCU-FM. In April, the program received the station's award for best public affairs show.

Mykhailo has also been a contributor to such newspapers as Student, The Charlatan (Carleton University), New Perspectives (Toronto) and Oko (Montreal). He has also organized several conferences on

multiculturalism and student affairs.

He also has the distinction of having his picture appear four times in one issue of The Weekly, easily a record. Although Mykhailo appears to have adapted well to life in the States since leaving the Great White North (despite a recent jolt of Ukrainian partisan "politics"), he does confess to occasional pangs of homesickness, especially for "two-fours" of Molsons and back bacon.

Mykhailo will end his tour of duty with The Weekly and return to Canada in early September.

Thousands...

(Continued from page 8)

dances were held. Providing the music were Vodohray of New York City, Iskra and Solovey.

A special attraction this year was the Black Knights parachute team of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The six-member team, which was assisted by a two-member ground crew and two helicopter pilots, demonstrated precision parachuting.

The cadets landed on the Verkhovyna soccer field using highly maneuverable ram-air or square canopy-type parachutes. On Saturday, due to the haze which enveloped the Catskills, the cadets jumped from an altitude of only 2,500 feet; on Sunday, a flawless sunny day, the team jumped at an altitude of

9,000 feet.

The unique exhibition was extremely well received by spectators — many of them equipped with telephoto zoom lenses on their cameras — but the loudest round of applause was reserved for the cadet who landed flying a Ukrainian national flag.

After their exhibitions on both days, the Black Knights were introduced on the Verkhovyna stage.

International...

(Continued from page 5)

The miniature No. 2, "Ukrainian Dance" was even published in a Japanese collection of dance pieces? (Japan, S. Nakamura, 1931).

The fact that Barvinsky became personally acquainted with Bela Bartok, noted Hungarian composer and ethnomusicologist, was a result of his being published by Universal Edition, a firm which also printed Bartok. The latter noticed Barvinsky's name next to his in Universal Edition's catalogue and when the two musicians met personally in Lviv, 1936, their friendship began.⁸

7. Antonina Strutyńska, "Miniatury Vasylija Barvinskoho v Japoniji" (Barvinsky's Miniatures in Japan), in Ukrayinsky kalendar (Warsaw, 1970).

8. Vasyli Barvinsky, "Bela Bartok u Lvovi" (Bela Bartok in Lviv), Ukrayinska muzyka, (No. 5-6, 1937), pp. 71-76.

The newspaper...

(Continued from page 6)

may not see American-style freedom in our lifetime, but I can assure you the Ukrainians in America will not rest until we can free Ukraine from her role as scapegoat. It's time we put the blame where it belongs, squarely on Moscow's shoulders."

Effective media relations calls for preparation, coordination, continuity, using current events to tell our story and knowing how to answer the tough questions (which, incidentally, may have nothing to do with the story we want to get across).

Next week: a strategy for TV and radio appearances.

Toronto-Ottawa...

(Continued from page 3)

gates of the 24th Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), which will be held August 25-28. Upon arrival of the bikers, a demonstration organized by SUSK will be held in front of the Soviet Embassy.

Proceeds raised through bike-athon sponsors will be sent to relief agencies in Third World countries. Ontario UCC hopes that the bike-athon and the Ottawa demonstration will move public officials and the media to openly discuss the Soviet genocide of Ukrainian peasants during the 1932-33 famine.

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

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27 graduate from St. George

NEW YORK — Twenty-seven students graduated from St. George Academy here on Saturday, June 18.

Following a 2 p.m. liturgy celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy and the Rev. Patrick Paschak, the graduates assembled in the auditorium. An invocation was given by the bishop, after which the American and Ukrainian anthems were sung.

Switlana Woycickij delivered the salutatory address; she earned a 95.46 average during her four years in high school. Then, both the bishop and the Pastor Paschak gave commencement addresses.

The afternoon continued with the distribution of diplomas and various awards from various organizations,

including Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, United Ukrainian-American Organizations, Self-Reliance Credit Union, Ukrainian Sports Club, and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association Scholarships.

Books were also distributed to each graduate from Self-Reliance Credit Union and also from the Providence Association (in conjunction with the Ukrainian Free University Foundation).

The valedictory address was delivered in both Ukrainian and English by the top-ranking student, Maria Czyzo, whose four-year average was 98.82. The graduation ended with the singing of the Alma Mater and the recessional.

Immaculate Conception graduates 32

DETROIT — This year's senior class at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School here graduated on Sunday, June 5.

After a liturgy celebrated by Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago and assisted by the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk, the 32 graduates received their diplomas.

This year's graduates are: James Bazz, Ihor Dackiw, Rose Demczuk, Teresa Dydiow, Donna Fedenko, Oksana Hnateczuk, Michael Hrecznyj, Petra Hryshko, Christina Juzych, Carol Kachnij, Natalia Kapitanec, Julian Kozowky, Bohdan Kraj, Christine Lash, Andrew Leskiw, Linda Lewkowicz, Joanna Markowycz, Andrew Muzychka, Karen Neuman, Mary Olijar, Terence Ondusky, Timothy Ondusky, Stephen Pawlyk, Andrey Pryjma, Mary Rachwal, Romana Remeniuk, Semyon Rozenberg, Taras Rudnitsky, Stefan Skorupa, Kathleen Turak, Andrew Wowk, Christine Zarycky.

Thus far, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School has graduated 895 students.

Twenty students graduated with honors and received scholarships and grants from the school's scholarship fund, the Ukrainian National Aid Association, the Ukrainian Graduates Club, and the Ukrainian National Association.

Other scholarships awarded to the seniors were from Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University, Oakland University, the University of Detroit and the Detroit College of Business.

UNA scholarship winners were Donna Fedenko, Christine Juzych, Christine Zarycky, Taras Rudnitsky and Ihor Dackiw.

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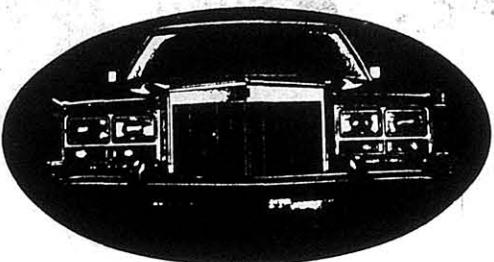
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Wednesday, July 27

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Institute of politics at Harvard University and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute are scheduled to present an evening with Gen. Petro Grigorenko. He has tentatively agreed to speak on "The Human Rights Movement in the Soviet Union," at the Kennedy School of Government. For more information, please call the HURI at (617) 495-7835.

Thursday, July 28

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The highly acclaimed "White Bird with a Black Spot" directed by Yuriy Ilyenko, the brilliant cinematographer of "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," will be shown tonight. For more information please call the HURI at (617) 495-7835.

Sunday, July 31

DEARBORN, Mich.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a Ukrainian Festival at the Michael Adray Sports Arena, 14900 Ford Road, beginning at 1 p.m.

Traditional Ukrainian foods will be available, including Ukrainian breads and cakes. There will also be pysanka demonstrations, games for young and old, and a sale of Ukrainian arts and crafts.

Live entertainment throughout the day will include the Zirka Dancers, St. Michael's Choral Ensemble and a band for dancing. Admission is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for children.

place at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, 54 kilometers east of Edmonton on Highway 16, adjacent to Elk Island Park.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: A Soyuzivka Day will be held at Soyuzivka today. The Soyuzivka Day, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, will feature an interesting program, including a slide show and vocal performances by several groups. There will be a bus leaving New York City for Soyuzivka. Please call Mychasia Baran to reserve a seat on the bus and get all the necessary information. Her phone number is (212) 927-8776.

Sunday, August 14

YONKERS, N.Y.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church here will charter a bus for the annual Assumption Pilgrimage to Sloatsburg, N.Y., today. Reservations can be made by calling the rectory office at (914) 963-0209. The cost of the bus is \$7 per person.

Tuesday, August 2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Peter Shaw, a research associate at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, will address the subject "Jews in Ukraine." All extracurricular events at the HURI are free and open to the general public. For more information concerning locations and time, contact: Harvard Ukrainian Research Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass., 02138; or call (617) 495-7835.

Weekend of August 6 and 7

McKEES ROCKS, Pa.: St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, will hold a two-day festival. Highlights will include a \$1,500 cash raffle, ethnic foods, dancing, Ukrainian crafts demonstrations and bake sales. Also at the festival there will be a sing-a-long, magic show, bingo, children's games and fun for all ages.

Sunday, August 7

EDMONTON: The Dnipro Ensemble of Edmonton, under the direction of Maria Dytyniak, will participate in the Ukrainian Day concert this afternoon. The festivities will take

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

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

In the Soyuzivka spotlight: July 29-31



The Iskra Orchestra of New York and pianist Ulana Pinkowsky.



KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Singer Oles Kuzyszyn, a member of the Iskra Band, will highlight the Saturday 8:30 p.m. evening program at Soyuzivka on July 30. Mr. Kuzyszyn will accompany himself on the piano and perform some of his own compositions.

Pianist Ulana Pinkowsky of New Jersey will also perform during the evening show, as will Soyuzivka performing ensembles. Anya Dydyk

will serve as mistress of ceremonies. The Iskra Band will provide music for the Saturday evening dance which will begin at 10 p.m. on the Veselka Terrace.

Other events during the weekend will include a Friday evening dance, beginning at 9:30 p.m. with entertainment provided by the Alex and Dorko Band and a weekend watercolor art exhibit by Chicago artist Anatole Kolomayets.

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- The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the Weekly issue in question.
- Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies.

Masters' track meet scheduled

NEWARK, N.J. — The first Ukrainian masters' track and field meet, for women over age 30 and men over 35, will be held on Saturday, August 13, at the SUM-A camp in Ellenville, N.Y.

The meet will be run simultaneously with the Ukrainian pre-trials for the 1984 Free Olympiad, an open-age competition with 25 men's and women's titles at stake. Both tournaments are being sponsored by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada — Eastern Delegation, under the supervision of the federation's local track program director, Oleh Kolodyj.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each of the four events for senior men and senior women: the 100-meter dash, the 5,000-meter run, shotput and discus.

Ambitious seniors are also welcome to compete in the pre-trials' open-age events (100, 400, 800, 1,500 and 5,000 meter runs; broad and high jumps; shotput, discus and javelin; 4 x 100 and 4 x 400 relays for men and women; plus the triple jump for men). The \$4 entry fee covers participation in both the pre-trials and masters' events. However, only the four scheduled masters' events will have separate age group competition and medaled titles. To qualify for

the masters', male competitors must have a birthdate in 1948 or earlier, while female competitors require a birthdate in 1953 or earlier.

Responding to an inquiry about the women's age being set five years younger than the men's, Mr. Kolodyj said: "Since the organizers are uncertain as to the degree of female participation that can be expected, we wanted to open it up as much as possible. Many Ukrainian women haven't had an opportunity to compete since their youth organization days. We're hoping they try this once, and get hooked."

The organizers are encouraging all erstwhile and would-be athletes to come out and have some fun. The tone of this initial meet promises to be low-key and light-hearted, with an emphasis on allowing fledgling middle-age competitors to establish personal record times and distances under meet conditions. If enough enthusiasm and participation are evident, future masters' meets will broaden both the number and variety of events.

Registration is at 9:30 a.m. on the day of the meet, August 13. Further information is available from Mr. Kolodyj at (201) 763-1797 or (914) 856-1844; and from Mr. Porytko at (201) 956-7291.