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Post runs UNIS director's letter refuting article on OUN-Nazi link

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post on November 18 printed a letter by Katherine Chumachenko, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service here, strongly repudiating a November 8 article which accused the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) of collaborating with the Nazis.

The article, written by Thomas O'Toole, dealt with a controversial new book by John Loftus, a former prosecutor for the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting bureau, which said that the OUN was a Nazi-sponsored group with ties to the Gestapo and the SS.

Although the book is titled "The Belarus Secret" and contains only four pages on the OUN, Mr. O'Toole's article focused mainly on the charges against the group.

In her letter, Ms. Chumachenko

accused the Post of shoddy journalism for not checking the accuracy of Mr. Loftus's charges and information concerning the OUN. The article appeared under the headline "Not a Collaborator."

The full text of the letter follows.

The Ukrainian community in the United States is very disturbed and angry with the biased and unsubstantiated facts presented in an article by Thomas O'Toole entitled "Nazi Collaborators Were Recruited as 'Asset,'" [November 8]. Mr. O'Toole's one-sided approach to the question makes it obvious that he did not check any of the facts in the book "The Belarus Secret"

(Continued on page 4)

California Ukrainian's tenacity led to child seat safety law

DAVIS, Calif. — Thanks to the efforts of Tanya Chalupa, on January 1, 1983, a Child Seat Restraint Law will take effect in the state of California, reported The Davis Enterprise, a local paper, recently.

Mrs. Chalupa is singlehandedly responsible for the passage of the law which requires that children under the age of 4 or weighing less than 40 pounds be strapped into a car seat. The bill also provides that children riding in cars driven by friends must be secured by lap belts, not a shoulder harness. Those not complying with the law may be cited and fined \$50.

Mrs. Chalupa began working on this project in 1980 when she joined the California Children's Lobby as a volunteer. This action was triggered by a personal incident that happened when Mrs. Chalupa and her husband Leo, a professor of psychology at the University of California at Davis, with their daughter, Alexandra, were driving through the Italian Alps on a rainy day in 1979. The parents were in the front seat and although their 2-year-old daughter wanted to join them in the front, they decided that it would be safer for Alexandra to stay in the car seat in back.

Thank goodness they made this decision, Mrs. Chalupa told Gretel Wandesforde-Smith of The Davis Enterprise; because about a minute later, their car spun out of control. The parents were bruised and shaken, but their daughter, although crying, was safe and unharmed.

What saved Alexandra was that

she was in a car seat, Mrs. Chalupa said. The importance of child car seats was emphasized when Mrs. Chalupa met a child badly injured in a car accident because he was not in a car seat.

She then began to actively pursue sponsorship of the bill; Sen. Nick Petris, (D-Oakland) was working on an educational bill that required car dealers to give car buyers brochures about car seats for children.

Mrs. Chalupa wanted to do much more; she attended meetings and got Sen. Petris to author her bill. However, as a sponsor she was expected to do all the work. She traveled throughout the state, organizing, speaking, phoning, encouraging, lobbying and educating.

Finally, the bill was presented on the Assembly floor, the politicians laughed, calling it a "motherhood and apple pie bill." But Mrs. Chalupa continued fighting. She fought the bill out of the Senate Finance Committee and when the bill was not passed on the consent calendar, she fought it onto the floor and changed negative votes to positive ones. With just days to spare, she fought it through the Senate and into the Assembly. She used testimony, films, her own story and advice from experts.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown signed the bill into law on September 9.

Mrs. Chalupa was recently interviewed by ABC-TV of Los Angeles about her efforts to enact the child car seat law.

Eighteen Detroit ethnic groups purchase local radio station

DETROIT — Eighteen ethnic groups of Metropolitan Detroit have joined forces to purchase a radio station to broadcast their ethnic programs.

The station, WPON (1460 AM), is owned by an association of foreign-language broadcasting directors, who created a corporation named Foreign Radio Programs Inc. Among the association's 30 members are two Ukrainians, Wasy Kolodchin, director of the Ukrainian Community Hour, and the Rev. Bernard Panczuk, director of the Ukrainian Religious Hour.

According to Mr. Kolodchin, who has been director of Ukrainian radio programs in the Detroit area since the 1950s, the station is the first in the United States to be owned by a coalition of ethnic groups.

Previously the Detroit area's ethnic groups broadcast their programs over station WMKZ of Detroit, but in July ownership of the radio station changed hands and ethnic programming was

discontinued.

The area's ethnic groups felt a void had arisen and that radio programs were a necessity in order for the respective communities to keep in contact with their members.

As a result, the radio program directors of 18 ethnic groups, including Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Jews, Arabs, Russians, Germans and others, decided to purchase a Pontiac, Mich., radio station.

The new owners of WPON are taking steps to obtain Federal Communications Commission approval for an increase in the station's transmission power in order to reach listeners in a larger area.

The new Ukrainian radio programs will begin on Saturday, December 4. The Ukrainian Community Hour debuts at 8 a.m., while the Ukrainian Religious Hour's first broadcast is at 2 p.m. The programs will be aired each Saturday at these times.

Multiculturalism grant

Ukrainian studies center gets \$23,520

WINNIPEG — The Canadian minister of state for multiculturalism awarded a \$23,520 grant to the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, St. Andrew's College, at the University of Manitoba.

The \$23,520 grant was awarded under the Canadian Ethnic Studies — Visiting Professorship Program to Dr. Robert B. Klymasz, who is teaching both credit and non-credit courses at the center, in conjunction with the Continuing Education Division and in the department of Slavic studies, primarily in the areas of Ukrainian Canadian folklore and culture and ethnic traditions in Canada.

In order to make these courses accessible to wide segments of the community, they are being taught at various locations in Winnipeg and in Dauphin, (the first time the University of Manitoba has offered a course there).

Dr. Klymasz is teaching Ukrainian Canadian folklore, and together with guest participants, he is also offering a series of a Sunday afternoon lecture-discussions titled "Ukrainian Canadian Culture."

Topics to be discussed include "Ukrainians in Winnipeg: The New Wave"; "Tracing your Roots"; "Intermarriage: Does It Work?"; "Cultural Exchanges"; "Winnipeg's Bilingual Program"; "Managing a Ukrainian Organization"; "It Pays to be Ukrainian"; "Books in Progress"; and "Ukrainian Art in Winnipeg."

Dr. Klymasz has published widely in the areas of folklore and ethnic studies. He received a bachelor's degree from the University of Toronto, master's from the University of Manitoba and a doctorate from the University of Indiana. Dr. Klymasz has taught at Memorial University, the University of Alberta, and UCLA.

The Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies recently reported an enrollment increase of 15 percent.

Over 100 students have registered in the center's courses for 1982-83. Twelve courses or sections of courses are being taught. These include: "History of Ukraine" — Dr. O.W. Gerus/S. Hryniuk; "Ukrainians in Canada" (second term) — S. Hryniuk; "Government, Politics and Society in Soviet Ukraine" — Dr. D. Daycock; "History of Eastern Christianity" — R. Yereniuk; "Major

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Dissident profile

Oles Berdnyk: a visionary behind bars

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Futurist philosopher, mystic and science-fiction writer, Oles Berdnyk does not fit easily into the mold of political activist. But with the arrest of Mykola Rudenko in 1977, Mr. Berdnyk became the acting chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a post he held until his own arrest in March 1979. As one of the 10 co-founders of the Kiev-based group, which was set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, Mr. Berdnyk co-signed virtually all of the group's memoranda and appeals.

In December 1979, Mr. Berdnyk was sentenced to six years in a labor camp to be followed by three years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet" agit-prop.

Oles Pavlovych Berdnyk was born on November 25, 1927, in the Kherson oblast of Ukraine. After serving in the Red Army during World War II, he studied theater and worked as an actor in Ukraine.

In 1949, however, he was arrested and sentenced to a labor camp. After serving seven years, he was amnestied in 1956 and began a career as a science-fiction writer.

His first publication was the novel "Beyond Time and Space," which was released in 1957. By 1971, he had published almost 30 novels, some of which have been translated into English, German and Portuguese.

The same year, however, his works were banned. His concern with ecological issues and his pantheistic philosophical views concerning man and nature, as well as the futuristic subjects of his works, were viewed as serious deviations from the strident parameters of socialist realism.

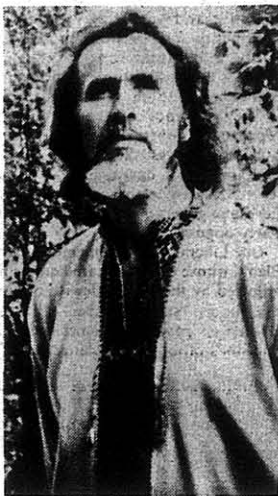
In 1972 he was expelled from the writers' union and his books were withdrawn from libraries and destroyed. Unable to earn a living as a writer, Mr. Berdnyk was forced to find work as a physical laborer.

Disgusted by the oppressive atmosphere in the USSR, he sought permission to emigrate to the West. On June 26, 1976, he declared a hunger strike when his visa application was rejected. On September 9 of that year, he appealed to President Gerald Ford to grant him U.S. citizenship and to help him obtain a visa.

By this time, Mr. Berdnyk was also immersed in the Ukrainian human-rights movement. He befriended such well-known dissidents as Lev Lukianenko, Nadia Svitlychna, Vasyl Stus and Ivan Kandyba. On November 9, 1976, he helped form the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. On November 17 he appealed to newly elected President Jimmy Carter to help him emigrate, stating that the inability to publish had made life in the Soviet Union unbearable.

In December 1976 his home was searched several times, and almost the whole of his archive was confiscated. Among other material, it contained two completed but unpublished manuscripts, "The Book of Holy Ukraine's Fate" and "Alternative Evolution." Copies of the manuscripts, however, did manage to reach the West.

On April 11, 1977, Mr. Berdnyk



Oles Berdnyk

was arrested in Kiev and taken to Donetsk for interrogation. He refused to answer any questions until the authorities released Mr. Rudenko, who had been arrested two months earlier. After three days he was released, but four months later a slanderous attack against him appeared in the newspaper Literaturna Ukraina.

The following year, on April 30, 1978, Mr. Berdnyk wrote a letter to the government of the Ukrainian SSR outlining the creation of what he called a spiritual republic in Ukraine. The letter, titled "Epistle," was co-signed by Ukrainian dissidents Vasyl Strilitsiv, and Petro and Vasyl Sichko, and addressed to the United Nations and "all nations on earth."

The lengthy, rambling piece epitomized Mr. Berdnyk's humanistic philosophy, and announced the formation of "holy Ukraine," a spiritual republic that will "have no borders, no armies, no legal procedures, no administration" and will guide "citizens of holy Ukraine into eternal creativity, thought, beauty, love and happiness."

Calling for a "celestial union of civilizations," the letter was a direct reflection of Mr. Berdnyk's views as expressed in "The Book of Holy Ukraine's Fate." In it he writes: "The extraordinary state of affairs on the planet demands a new understanding, new relations between people and nations, between thinking beings and flora and fauna on earth, and also a new law."

In July 1978, Mr. Berdnyk testified at the trial of Mr. Lukianenko, a lawyer and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who was arrested in December 1977. Mr. Berdnyk testified that the defendant was innocent of the charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," as did well-known Ukrainian activist and author Borys Antonenko-Davydovych.

Despite their testimony, Mr. Lukianenko was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp

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Missing historian was jailed

ELLICOTT CITY, Md. — Ukrainian historian Evhen Kramar, whose disappearance in 1981 sparked speculation that he had been arrested, was in fact taken into custody for a year, according to the Smolokyp Ukrainian Information Service.

It has been learned that Mr. Kramar, a 49-year-old former jurist, was recently released from prison after serving a one-year sentence for "parasitism," the Soviet legal term for being unemployed.

Word about Mr. Kramar's disappearance first reached the West last June, when friends in Kiev literary circles said they could not locate the scholar. It was known that his home had been the target of frequent searches by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

Mr. Kramar had worked as an at-

torney in the Volhynia region of Ukraine until 1973, when he was dismissed from his post. He was persecuted for being unemployed, and he reportedly was assigned to forced labor and placed in a mental hospital for a time.

Mr. Kramar was a frequent contributor to academic journals in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv, often writing on the Princely Era in Ukrainian history.

In fact, Smolokyp reports that several of Mr. Kramar's articles appeared in an eight-volume tribute to the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria, which was published at the time of the KGB searches of the author's home.

Mr. Kramar is married and the father of three children, two sons and a daughter.

Pentecostal resolution stalled

WASHINGTON — Legislation which would allow seven Soviet Pentecostals to become resident aliens of the United States remains stalled in a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), and most sources acknowledge that the chances of the measure making it to the floor for a vote are slim.

According to East/West News, the bill, introduced by Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), may be discussed by the subcommittee during the upcoming lame-duck session of Congress.

The measure would grant residency status to members of the Vashchenko and Chmykhalov families — known as the Siberian Seven — who have lived in the basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow since June 27, 1978. One of the original seven, Lidia Vashchenko, returned to the family's home in Cher-

nogorsk, Siberia, after being moved out of the embassy to a Moscow hospital following a long hunger strike last year.

A bill similar to the House measure was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and passed on July 13. It was co-sponsored by over 70 senators.

The House bill is stalled largely because of strong opposition by Rep. Mazzoli, who has said that the measure would set a dangerous precedent.

"There are a lot of brave and wonderful people from Haiti who have tried to come to this country to practice their religion and have freedom, and we throw them in jail," Rep. Mazzoli said. "There are a lot of brave people in Eastern Europe in a similar situation and we don't give them citizenship."

He said the measure would not get out of subcommittee this session and that he would not support it.

Charter 77 demands end to repression

WASHINGTON — The Czech human-rights group, Charter 77, has sent a letter to the Prague government urging authorities to abandon repressive practices which violate the Helsinki Accords, reported the CSCE Digest.

The letter, signed by four leading intellectuals, demanded that the government release political prisoners, halt criminal prosecution proceedings against rights activists and respect international human-rights covenants.

Noting that the Belgrade and Madrid meetings to review compliance with the Helsinki Accords, which were signed by 35 states in 1975, have achieved no agreement between East and West on

the meaning of human rights, the Charter 77 letter proposes that Czechoslovakia's contribution to the Madrid meeting should at least help make the word "peace" less ambiguous.

In this regard, the Charter 77 letter notes that diplomatic efforts to promote peace are only credible when they are accompanied or supported by "peaceful relations" of the governments involved with their own citizens, based on mutual respect for existing laws and fundamental tenets of human rights.

The letter was signed by Drs. Radim Palous and Jiri Hajek, as well as Anna Marvanova and Ladislav Lis.

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Canadian Senate honors Helsinki monitors

OTTAWA — The Canadian Senate on November 9 passed a resolution paying tribute to the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and calling on the Soviet government to "cease the persecution of all those who are active in the defense of human rights."

The resolution, which coincided with the group's sixth anniversary as well as the resumption of the Madrid meeting to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, was introduced by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which

was created in Kiev in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, has been severely repressed by the Soviet government.

Of the 37 original members, 26 are either imprisoned or in exile, six were expelled from the USSR, one committed suicide, one is doing forced labor and three were released after completing their terms.

A similar resolution marking the Helsinki group's fifth anniversary was adopted by the Senate last year.

Scholarly conference examines UPA



Marta Kolomayets

At the UPA conference from left are: moderator Myroslav Labunka with speakers Mykola Lebed, Myroslav Prokop and Taras Hunczak.

NEW YORK — A scholarly conference in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday afternoon, November 7.

The conference, the last event in a series of anniversary celebrations which included an exhibit and concert in October, was attended by about 150 interested participants.

Introductory remarks were made by Olha Kuzmowycz, the vice-chairman of the public committee for this commemoration. The two-part conference was conducted by Myroslav Labunka.

The first part of the conference included three lectures: Mykola Lebed spoke about the "Organization of Anti-German Opposition by the OUN, 1941-43"; Myroslav Prokop talked about "The Development of the OUN Platform During the German Occupation of Ukraine and the Political Platform of

the UPA"; and Taras Hunczak and Yevhen Stachiw spoke about the "The UPA in German, Polish, Polish and Western Documents and Appraisals."

After a brief recess, Prof. Labunka conducted a panel during which six participants gave five-minute talks on various aspects of the UPA. Roman Ilnytskyj reviewed German political plans for Eastern Europe during that period; Vasyl Kalynowych examined the UPA leaders from a sociological aspect; Anatole Kaminsky spoke about actual losses suffered by the UPA; Mrs. Kuzmowycz talked about the role of Plast in relation to the OUN and the UPA and Plast's participation in the struggle; Alexander Motyl presented the successes and failures of the UPA; and Petro Sodal, using visual aids, spoke about the internal structure of the UPA as a military unit.

A question-and-answer period followed, and it was continued during a repast.

UPA monument dedicated in Parma

PARMA, Ohio — A memorial to the freedom fighters of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was blessed and dedicated at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery here on October 10.

Through the efforts of the public committee of Greater Cleveland, and on the initiative of Ivan Oliar — "Kuma" of the UPA — the Rev. Lev Tymkiw apportioned a section of cemetery land for the memorial and for graves for former UPA soldiers. A memorial was designed by Mychajlo Czereszniowsky, and the inscription was stylized by Volodymyr Bednarsky.

Eight Catholic and Orthodox priests assisted at the blessing of the memorial, which was attended by hundreds of people. The ceremony that followed the blessing was conducted by Stephan Goliasz — "Mar" of Chicago.

The memorial, made of black Arab granite, stands 13 feet tall and weighs 13 tons. Costs for the memorial and a 36-page journal edited by Sophia Bura are estimated at \$30,000. Contributions have come in from Cleveland, Chicago and Toronto.



Parma's monument to the UPA.

Quebec destroys ethnic list after charges of impropriety

TORONTO — Quebec's Parti Quebecois government came under fire after the existence of a massive list of more than 750 ethnic community leaders and 250 ethnic organizations containing sensitive and potentially disruptive information was revealed, reported The Globe and Mail. The government ordered the destruction of the list on November 3.

The existence of the list, which reportedly contained references to political leanings, family relationships and, in a few cases, past criminal records, has led to sharp criticism of the Lesvesque government from the Liberal Party opposition.

One Liberal assembly member, Harry Blank, whose name appeared on the list followed by the words "Jewish origin," said the list "smacks of the KGB. It's a dossier on people. It comes from the minister's office. That's dangerous."

Another person on the list was Ukrainian filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy, who said: "I don't like the idea of being on any list, especially one put together by any government. It's like being on a black list."

Mr. Luhovy noted that the Canadian

government had a similar list in 1914. "I recall the incident during World War I where in Quebec alone 1,500 Ukrainians (living in Canada) were arrested and forcibly interned as enemy aliens and shipped to Lac Castagnier in Northern Quebec."

Mr. Luhovy's film, "Ukrainians in Quebec, 1890-1945," documents this episode in Canadian history.

"It's a chapter of Canadian history shovled under the rug," he said. "Can such a list of names in 1982 not be misused in the future against good citizens? That's my concern."

For the government's part, Gerald Godin, Quebec's minister of cultural communities, described the opposition's charges of impropriety as "horse manure." He said he was satisfied the document was compiled from newspaper clippings and that it was not in use by his department.

But Liberal assembly member John Ciaccia countered that the information contained in the document was obviously the work of an investigator. "It's not the kind of information you'd find in a newspaper," he told The Globe and Mail.

U.S. publishers remember Marchenko

NEW YORK — Several prominent American publishing houses have agreed to include the name and address of imprisoned Soviet writer Anatoly Marchenko at the bottom of their Christmas advertisements, according to a release from the Association of American Publishers.

Dutton, Crown, Harper & Row, Holt, Knopf, William Morrow and Random House are just some of the companies who have indicated their enthusiastic support for the idea, according to the AAP.

Mr. Marchenko, whose book "My Testimony" chronicled the life in a Soviet labor camp in the post-Stalin era, was convicted of "anti-Soviet

agitation and propaganda" last year and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp to be followed by five years' internal exile.

Just 44 years old, he suffers from chronic gastritis, deafness and the after-effects of meningitis.

The AAP recommends that publishers include at the bottom of their Christmas advertisements the words: "Remember the silenced writer Anatoly Marchenko: Perm Labor Camp 35, P.O. Box 5110/1-VS. Moscow, USSR."

"We believe that no American publisher can accept the idea that any civilized state has the right to silence writers for the crime of free expression," said the AAP release.

Obituary

George Lopatynsky, UPA veteran

HUNTER, N.Y. — George Lopatynsky, head of the Organization of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) Veterans, member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Liberation Council and a member on the board of directors of Prolog Research Corporation in New York, died of a heart attack on Tuesday, November 16 in Hunter, N.Y. He was 76.

Mr. Lopatynsky, a former lieutenant-colonel of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was a leading figure in the struggle waged by the partisan units of the UPA during World War II against both the Nazis and the Red Army in a bid to secure independence for Ukraine.

From 1942 to 1943 Mr. Lopatynsky was imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Upon release he returned to Ukraine and continued to fight in the underground forces until 1947, when his unit, along with several other UPA units, was able to cross over into the American occupied zone in Austria.

Mr. Lopatynsky is survived by his wife, Lydia Anna.

A memorial service was held on Saturday, November 20, at St. John the



George Lopatynsky

Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. Interment was at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South-Bound Brook, N.J.

Mayor Koch appoints Dlaboha to Ethnic Advisory Council

NEW YORK — Ihor Dlaboha, an active member of the Ukrainian American community, has been appointed to the New York City Mayor's Ethnic Advisory Council by Mayor Edward I. Koch.

Mr. Dlaboha joins Joseph Lesawyer, who has served as the representative of the Ukrainian American community since the inception of the Council.

Mr. Dlaboha has been involved in ethnic affairs for many years. He is a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the national and local levels, and the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine. A journalist by profession, Mr.

Dlaboha is a former editor of The Ukrainian Weekly. He holds a bachelor's degree from the City College of New York and a master's degree in media studies from the New School for Social Research.

Mr. Dlaboha is currently the assistant editor of Knitting Times/Apparel World, a weekly textile and apparel trade magazine published by the National Knitwear and Sportswear Association.

He is also on the editorial board of The National Tribune, the new New York-based weekly newspaper of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

He, his wife Lida and their sons Adrian and Denys reside in Jackson Heights, N.Y.

UNF holds anniversary convention

EDMONTON — The 27th National Convention of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada was held October 8-11 here at the MacDonald Hotel. This year's convention marked the 50th anniversary of the UNF, one of the oldest and largest Ukrainian Canadian organizations, which was founded in Edmonton on July 17, 1932.

The convention commenced on Friday, October 8, with a press conference in the hotel, directed by Jaroslav Bilak of Toronto, at which reporters from the English, French and Ukrainian media were present.

On Saturday, after the presentation of reports of the outgoing executive board and the vote of confidence, an executive board was elected for the new term. The new board consists of: Mychajlo Romach, president of the presidium and the national executive board of the UNF; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Stephanie Savchuk, Mykola Suchoverysky, honorary members of the presidium; Leonid Fil, immediate past president; Vasyly Verha, Yuriy Karmanin, Orest Pidzametysky, vice-presidents of the board; Evhen Mastychak, secretary; Lev Shafrafnik, financial secretary; Roman Kostyuk, legal counsel.

The other members of the executive board elected include: Mr. Bilak, Ihor Boduykevych, Yuriy Hvozduych, Ivan Chorniy, Wasyl Kunda, Mychajlo Luchkiw, Ihor Maksymkiv, Nadia Malanchuk, Teodor Marunchak, Dr. Myroslav Nebeliuk, Ivan Senchysyak and Mykola Serhenko.

Eighty-eight delegates took part in the four-day convention along with 12 members of the presidium and 36 guests from various cities throughout Canada.

This jubilee year of the UNF was also marked by a banquet on Saturday evening. Some 300 guests, many representatives of various Ukrainian and

Canadian organizations, as well as federal and provincial officials attended.

On Sunday morning, delegates attended a divine liturgy. Afterwards a panel was held during which Dr. Zynoviy Knysch delivered a lecture on "50 Years of UNF Work in Canada"; Lubomyr Markevych spoke on "Perspectives for Ukrainians in Canada in the Future"; Nadia Svitlychna spoke about the "Human Rights Movement in Ukraine."

Sunday evening was highlighted by a concert held at the University of Alberta. The concert program included performances by the Dnipro, Merezh and Kashtan choirs of Edmonton. The soloist was Leonid Skirko, and the symphony orchestra was directed by Volodymyr Kolesnyk. Also participating in the concert were the MUNO dance group and the Merezh vocal ensemble.

The convention came to a close on Monday morning with meetings of the new executive board.

The 50th anniversary convention of the UNF was held in Edmonton, the city where the organization was founded. The UNF is a community organization of Canadians of Ukrainian background, regardless of their religious or political affiliation. The aims of the UNF include the development and cultivation of Ukrainian culture, and the sharing of this culture with all citizens of Canada through cultural exchanges. The UNF also aims to support the struggles of the Ukrainians in Ukraine to achieve a free and democratic Ukrainian state.

The UNF works closely in cooperation with its affiliated organizations. These include the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association, the Ukrainian Women's Organization and the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada.

Ukrainian studies...

(Continued from page 1)

Thinkers in the Eastern Tradition" — R. Yereniuk; "Introductory Ukrainian" — A. Pawlowsky; "Conversational Ukrainian" — A. Pawlowsky; "Ukrainian Canadian Literature" (second term) — Dr. N. Aponiuk; and "History of Byzantine Art" — Dr. A. Baran.

The center, in conjunction with the Continuing Education Division of the University of Manitoba, is also offering several courses at off-campus locations. Dr. D. Hlynska will teach a course, "The Ukrainian Arts in Canada," at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in the second term.

Ukrainians hold Soviet Embassy rally

WASHINGTON — A group of Washington-area Ukrainians were joined on Friday, November 5, by Afghans, Poles and Balts at a protest near a banquet being held at the Soviet Embassy to mark November 7 — "Soviet National Day" — the anniversary of the revolution which brought Communists to power in 1917.

The demonstration, organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was listed on UPI, AP, Reuters and Voice of America schedules. Several reporters from different news

services interviewed the protesters, who explained their disagreement with the phrase "Soviet National Day," as well as several of the issues which they considered important to highlight when the Soviets are commemorating the formation of the USSR: the fact that many nations are still held captive within the superstructure; that millions have died as a result of the Soviets taking power, especially in the artificial famine of 1933 in Ukraine; and that authors, poets and political dissidents are still being imprisoned for expressing their political and religious views.

Hierarchs visit Canadian Senate

OTTAWA — Several Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, including Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, head of the Church in Canada, visited the Senate gallery here on October 25 and were introduced to the body by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

In presenting Metropolitan Hermaniuk, the senator noted that the hierarch was invested with the Order of Canada on October 20, and was wearing the medal in the Senate chamber.

"This is a worthy and well-deserved recognition for the many outstanding services and contributions he has made to Canada in the fields of religion,

ecumenism, social welfare, culture and the unity of our country," said Sen. Yuzyk.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk was given the distinction, the country's highest, along with Ukrainian William Teron, on June 21. Mr. Teron is a former deputy minister of public housing. Governor General Edward Schreyer presided at the investiture.

Sen. Yuzyk also introduced the other hierarchs, Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Bishop Jerome Chimy of Vancouver and Bishop Myron Daciuk of Winnipeg.

Post runs...

(Continued from page 1)

before quoting the author's statements verbatim.

First of all, John Loftus's facts were denied by Allan A. Ryan Jr., the present director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, in letters to The New York Times and the television program "60 Minutes." This was not mentioned by Mr. O'Toole.

Second, the article leaves the reader with the impression that the entire book is on the subject of Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis, when in fact only four pages deal with the issue. Furthermore, though the book is generally well footnoted, only one footnote is provided to substantiate the facts on the four pages dealing with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and this was the obscure reference to "INS Documents." This fact was ignored in the article.

Third, if Mr. O'Toole had researched the history of the period, he would have discovered that many of the allegations were not only false, but nonsensical. The OUN was formed in 1929 to fight Soviet occupation of Ukraine and descended from a military organization that had existed since 1921. Thus, the OUN was not "Nazi-sponsored," as is repeated several times in Mr. O'Toole's article.

To imply that anyone who fought against the Soviets was necessarily a Nazi is incorrect and can be classified as reverse neo-McCarthyism. When the German army marched into Ukraine in 1941, the Ukrainians immediately declared their independence from the Soviet Union. Hitler's troops quickly imposed their tyranny on Ukraine, however, forcing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists to fight a two-front war against both the Nazis and the Soviets.

At this time, Yaroslav Stetsko, the prime minister of newly independent Ukraine, and Stepan Bandera, one of the leaders of the OUN, were arrested

and sent to Auschwitz. This is hardly the way the Nazis would treat their collaborators. It was, in fact, the Ukrainian Army that assassinated Victor Lutze, a chief of the Nazi SS forces and one of Himmler's most trusted aides. None of these facts was mentioned in the article.

Finally, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was taken off the inimical list by the U.S. government on August 9, 1951. To date, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service recognizes the fact that the OUN was not a collaborator.

It is my opinion that quoting such broad and extremely incriminating statements as appear in John Loftus's book, without checking their accuracy, is not in the sphere of good journalism.

Oles Berdnyk...

(Continued from page 2)

and five years' internal exile.

On March 6, 1979, Mr. Berdnyk was arrested in Kiev. Soon after, he began a hunger strike as a gesture of protest.

On December 21, following a three-day closed trial, he was sentenced to nine years' labor camp and exile. While in the labor camp, Mr. Berdnyk has been held in solitary confinement, and reports indicate that he has been physically and psychologically brutalized by the KGB to get him to recant.

He is currently being held in a special-regimen camp in the Perm region of the Russian SFSR, the same camp which houses Messrs. Kandyba, Lukanenko, Rudenko and Stus, as well as Oleksiy Tykhy, Vitaliy Kalynchenko and Vasyly Ovsienko, all members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Mr. Berdnyk is married and the father of two daughters. His wife, Valentyna Sokorynska, currently lives in Kiev. Her husband is scheduled to be released from exile in 1988.

Addendum

In The Weekly caption (November 14) to the front-page photograph of Petro Grigorenko addressing participants of the November 9 demonstration in New York in tribute to the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, we failed to identify Dr. Albert Kipa (standing on Gen. Grigorenko's right) who served as translator for the general as well as other speakers who delivered addresses in Ukrainian and Russian. Dr. Kipa also served as master of ceremonies for the demonstration program. Also in the photo is William Bahrey, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America.

UNA district committees meet

Cleveland

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland UNA District Committee met on Saturday, October 23, to discuss its organizing achievements to date and to make plans for fulfilling at least 75 percent of its membership quota for the year.

The meeting, held at the St. Josaphat Church in Parma, was called to order at 3 p.m. by Wasyl Lischeneckyj, Cleveland District Committee chairman, who welcomed the 17 delegates and secretaries present at the meeting.

He enumerated the number of functions he attended during the last six months as the head of the Cleveland

District and apologized for the lack of success the district has encountered in its organizing work to date but stated that the district would do its share before the end of 1982.

Mr. Lischeneckyj then called upon John Flis, supreme president, for a few words. Mr. Flis began by thanking all convention delegates for re-electing him supreme president at the 30th UNA Convention held in May. He first spoke on the financial state of the UNA during 1982, noting that the total cost of the 30th UNA Convention was \$352,000 with additional costs of approximately \$10,000 yet to be paid. Assets have topped \$47 million, he said, and rents in

the UNA Building have exceeded \$1.6 million for the first nine months of 1982. He reminded everyone that the UNA is accepting additional funds on promissory notes on which it was paying 12 to 14 percent annually.

Mr. Flis then spoke about 1982 organizing efforts and stated that to date organizing results are meager and inadequate. He complimented secretaries M. Kapral of Branch 112, S. Wolanyk of Branch 240 and B. Kowch of Branch 328 for organizing five or more new members and 11 other secretaries for organizing one to four new members.

The district's 1982 quota of 230 has only been filled to the extent of 22 percent, Mr. Flis reported, and he urged everyone to extend their best efforts in 1982 in the enrolling new members, pointing out that only in that fashion can the future of the UNA be guaranteed. Dr. Flis warned that unless organizing efforts are increased the UNA will lose 2,000 members in 1982.

Mr. Flis then described the "Double Your Life Insurance" program instituted by the Supreme Executive Committee. All current members from age 1 to 60 can qualify for doubling their insurance in any life or endowment plan and those age 61 to 65 can double their insurance by choosing Whole Life and Class W — all without medical examination. Much interest was shown in this program by those present, as shown by the number of questions asked about the offer.

UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala then spoke stressing the need, especially in the Cleveland area, for a professional full-time organizer. He also congratulated the Supreme Executive Committee on the adoption of the Double Your Insurance program. He reminded everyone that he was one of the persons who initially suggested the adoption of such a program. He also stressed the need for the UNA to become completely computerized.

A question-and-answer period followed.

In conclusion, Mr. Lischeneckyj urged everyone to do their best for the Soyuz by organizing new members to help the Cleveland District meet its 1982 quota. Mr. Lischeneckyj wished everyone luck in their organizing efforts in the last two months of 1982.

Conversations on UNA themes continued long after the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Hawrysz also mentioned that the UNA continues to donate money to community causes, pointing out the UNA Scholarship Fund helps students with their higher education.

In the district itself, Mr. Hawrysz noted that thus far it has enrolled half of its annual quota of 40 new members.

Following Mr. Hawrysz's report, Mr. Chomko talked about last summer's successful New Jersey UNA Day, which saw over 4,000 visitors and realized a net profit of \$1,491.53. A motion was passed praising the work of the event's organizing committee and its chairman, Julian Baraniuk, chairman of the Newark District Committee.

Participants vowed to strengthen their organizing efforts during the last months of the year, with Pavlo Voiniw noting that if each participant brought in one member, the district would meet its 1982 quota.

After the meeting was adjourned, refreshments were served.

SUSK receives UNA contribution



During his recent visit to the United States, Mykhailo Bociurkiw, director of the Multicultural Media Skills Development Project, who also happens to be the newly elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association's supreme officers to inform them of SUSK's activity and plans. Batko Soyuz, who has a long history of fatherly instincts toward students and youths, came through with a check for \$400 to help SUSK realize some of its goals. Seen in the photo above are: (seated, from left) Mr. Bociurkiw, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk (presenting check), Supreme President John O. Flis, (standing) Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

St. Louis mayor praises fraternal



St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl presents Jaroslawa Williams, secretary of UNA Branch 373, with a proclamation praising the work of fraternal organizations like the UNA in his city. Looking on is Duane Daniels, secretary of the Missouri Fraternal Congress.

Rochester

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Rochester District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian National Home on Saturday, August 30.

The meeting was called to order by Walter Hawrylak, district chairman, who greeted the branch representatives, convention delegates and guests present, including Supreme President John O. Flis.

Reports by district officers followed. In his remarks, the district chairman focused on organizing matters, noting that only five of the district's branches had enrolled new members and that much more organizing work would have to be done in order for the district to meet its 1982 quota. Branch 316 had organized the highest number of members to date, he added.

Mr. Flis seconded Mr. Hawrylak's comments on the membership campaign and stressed that if the UNA is to continue its scholarship program and donations to community organizations it needs an influx of new members.

Mr. Hawrylak then reported on the work of the convention committee that he had chaired, noting that reports on the convention had already been published in Svoboda. He said he considered the convention to be a success, and he thanked all members of the convention committee for their full cooperation. He also thanked members of Branch 47 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for their help in making the convention and the banquet run smoothly.

Finally he expressed his gratitude for being elected a supreme advisor of the UNA.

Mr. Flis then addressed the meeting participants, greeting them on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee and thanking them for re-electing him UNA president.

Mr. Flis stressed that the Rochester-based convention committee had fulfilled its duties admirably, and he congratulated Rochester's UNA'ers on the election of one of their own to the supreme advisor's position.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Flis urged all UNA'ers to enroll new members into the association.

A discussion on various UNA and community matters, including the proposed merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, followed.

The meeting was adjourned with Mr. Hawrylak calling on all to redouble their organizing efforts and proposing that the district hold a UNA Day.

Passaic

PASSAIC, N.J. — The fall organizing meeting of the Passaic UNA District was held here on September 25 at the Ukrainian Center, with over 25 participants, including Stefan Hawrysz, UNA supreme organizer, in attendance.

The meeting was chaired by John Chomko, district chairman, and district secretary Wasyl Maruschak acted as secretary.

After briefly discussing the district's organizing efforts, Mr. Chomko introduced Mr. Hawrysz, who greeted UNA pioneer Peter Holowachuk and then spoke on a variety of UNA matters.

Mr. Hawrysz said that over the first eight months of the year, the UNA has enrolled 1,293 new members in the United States and Canada, a figure that does not offset losses in membership through natural attrition.

Noting that UNA assets are approaching \$47 million, Mr. Hawrysz called the financial situation "stable," adding that the UNA Building in Jersey City is fully rented and showing a net profit of \$187,310. The UNA is now paying 13 percent on promissory notes, he said.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Comrade Andropov

Even before Leonid Brezhnev's corpse was laid to rest in the cold bosom of Mother Russia, Yuri Andropov, erstwhile head of the dreaded secret police, had emerged as the victor in the behind-the-scenes leadership scramble. His victory over Brezhnev toady Konstantin Chernenko was not totally unanticipated. It was, in fact, the culmination of a carefully orchestrated campaign, a strategy that was greatly abetted by Mr. Andropov's former base of operations, the KGB.

For months, KGB propaganda networks channeled out information (or disinformation) aimed at belying Mr. Andropov's hard-won reputation as a ruthless, methodical and terribly effective Checkist. There were reports from Eastern Europe that he was cosmopolitan, spoke English, had a taste for Western music and clothes, and was tolerant of reform. He was portrayed as being flexible and more pragmatic than Mr. Brezhnev, who was painted as a crusty ideologue tethered by his Bolshevik Revolution credentials. Unlike most of his colleagues in the Moscow privileges, Mr. Andropov was said to live a relatively spartan life, without the usual luxurious trappings so favored by the elite.

Much was made of all this by the Western media, understandably eager to seize on any positive factors that might offer hope for better East-West relations. But, by thus downplaying Mr. Andropov's seedier side, the media has provided an incomplete portrait of the new Soviet leader. A darker and more sobering picture of Mr. Andropov emerges if we examine his tenure as head of the KGB, a post he held from 1967 to 1982.

During Mr. Andropov's reign, the KGB launched a merciless offensive against internal dissent, a campaign of terror dwarfed only, perhaps, by the bloodlust of Stalin. The campaign was particularly brutal in Ukraine. Moreover, from his headquarters in Dzerzhynsky Square, Mr. Andropov shrewdly stage-managed his climb to the top, using the long arm of the KGB as his most effective weapon in the atavistic in-fighting that defines Soviet politics.

From the outset of his KGB career, the annihilation of dissent was high on Mr. Andropov's list of priorities. In 1967-68, for example, a wave of arrests in Ukraine resulted in the imprisonment of scores of Ukrainian political activists, among them Yaroslav Lesiv, Zinoviy Krasivsky and Vyacheslav Chornovil. In 1972, Mr. Andropov oversaw another wave of persecution in Ukraine, which resulted in the arrests of Oksana Meshko, the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, Petro Rozumny, Iryna Senyk Stefania Shabafura and Yuriy Shukhevych. It was Mr. Andropov who masterminded the massive pre-Olympic crackdown which saw the arrest or re-arrest of hundreds of human-rights activists throughout the USSR. And, finally, it was Mr. Andropov who orchestrated KGB efforts to smash the Helsinki monitoring groups.

Moreover, during his tenure, the KGB devised the odious tactic of placing healthy political prisoners in the Soviet Union's notorious mental hospitals, where they were drugged, beaten and often left to the mercy of mentally deranged patients and criminals. In addition, the KGB began re-arresting dissidents on criminal rather than overtly political charges. This, too, remains part of the Andropov legacy.

In the sphere of political intrigue, Mr. Andropov's record is equally sordid. It includes political assassination, deceit and, ultimately, obvious attempts to undermine Mr. Brezhnev.

In 1979, an attempt was made in Kiev to assassinate Volodymyr Shcherbitsky, head of the Communist Party of the Ukraine SSR. The fact that the KGB and the militia cut short their investigations strongly suggests an official cover-up. In 1980, Petro Masherov, first secretary of the Communist Party in Byelorussia and a member of the Politburo, was murdered. A KGB agent who inadvertently implicated the secret police was himself murdered. Mr. Masherov's murder was reportedly prompted by reports that he was a Byelorussian nationalist with aspirations for higher office.

Whether these acts were carried out for personal gain or under orders from the Kremlin's ruling elite is, of course, impossible to determine, but clearly they help illuminate Mr. Andropov's character.

In addition, Mr. Andropov was likely behind several incidents which served to discredit Mr. Brezhnev. In the December 1981 issue of the Leningrad journal Aurora, an issue dedicated to Mr. Brezhnev's 75th birthday, an article appeared on page 75 which satirized an old writer who refuses to relinquish his power and influence, a thinly veiled reference to Mr. Brezhnev. It is highly unlikely that such a jab could have appeared without tacit KGB approval.

In yet another incident, the KGB exposed and then publicized a scandal centered on Mr. Brezhnev's daughter's connection with a man called Boris the Gypsy, a jewel thief. The speed with which the rumors of scandal spread strongly hint that they were planted by the KGB to embarrass the Soviet leader.

All of these things do not come as a shock to those familiar with the Soviet system. Iron-fisted repression, duplicity, cloak-and-dagger operations are all in the nature of the beast. And this, in the end, is the main point. Western analysts and government officials should always keep in mind that Mr. Andropov, Western suits and urbanity notwithstanding, is a product of, and part of, that system, one that has managed to endure, not through the will of an electorate, but through the illegitimate and arrogant abuse of power. The worst thing the West could do is to lose sight of the fact that, first and foremost, Mr. Andropov is a shrewd, sophisticated and flint-hearted dictator, one that promises to be a formidable adversary.

News and views

New leaders in Ukrainian SSR Communist Party

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

On October 22 Radio Moscow announced that Aleksei Antonovych Tytarenko had been elected to the post of second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR.¹ Mr. Tytarenko succeeds Ivan Zakharovych Sokolov, who died on October 1 at the age of 55.² It was also announced that the plenum of the Central Committee had elected Borys Vasylovych Kachura, the first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee, a secretary of the Central Committee to replace Mr. Tytarenko. Mr. Kachura's responsibilities will be to oversee the industrial sector of the Ukrainian economy.

Mr. Tytarenko, who is Ukrainian, was born in Zhdanov in the Donetsk region and is 67. A member of the CPSU since 1940, he graduated from the Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute in 1937, and between 1937 and 1939 served in the Soviet Army.

Mr. Tytarenko is known to have worked at various plants in the Donetsk and Sverdlovsk regions, beginning as a metal worker in 1931 and advancing to the position of plant foreman. After completing military service, he worked as a technologist and was eventually promoted to shop superintendent.

His Communist Party career began in 1948 when he became first secretary of the Illichovsk Raion Party Committee in Zhdanov. Between 1951 and 1952, Mr. Tytarenko served as secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee; between 1952 and 1960, he was first secretary of the Donetsk City Party Committee; and between 1960 and 1962, he held the post of second secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee.

In 1962 Mr. Tytarenko was transferred to the republican party apparatus as an inspector of the Central Committee. In the same year, on August 17, he was elected the first secretary of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Party Committee. Following Nikita Khrushchev's reorganization of the CPSU at the end of 1962 into industrial and agricultural branches, Mr. Tytarenko was elected the first secretary of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Party Committee responsible for industry on January 19, 1963. In the wake of Leonid Brezhnev's reversal of Khrushchev's reforms, the 13th conference of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Party organization, held on December 15, 1964, reunited the two oblast party committees. Mr. Tytarenko served as the chairman of the organizational bureau of the two oblast party committees at the conference, which elected a unified party committee. A plenum of the committee elected Mr. Tytarenko as its first secretary.

At the 23rd congress of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR (March 15 to 18, 1966), Mr. Tytarenko was chosen a member of the Politburo and the secretary of the Central Committee responsible for industry. In this connection a plenum of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Party Committee held on March 24, 1966, released him from his duties as the first secretary of that committee and a member of the bureau in Zaporizhzhia. Elected a candidate member of the Ukrainian SSR Party Central Committee at the 17th party congress in 1952, Mr. Tytarenko was promoted to full membership in that body in 1965.

At the 23rd congress of the CPSU in 1966 Mr. Tytarenko was elected a candidate member of the Central Committee and at the following party

congress in 1971 he was elevated to full membership. He has also served as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet since the seventh convocation in 1966.³

Mr. Kachura was born in Tulchyn in the Vinnytsia Oblast and is 52. In 1954 he graduated from the Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute and has been a member of the CPSU since 1957. In 1954 he worked as a senior engineer and later as shop superintendent at the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant. Beginning in 1958, he was shop superintendent, deputy chief power specialist, and deputy head of the plant committee at the Zhdanov Heavy Machinery Construction Plant.

Between 1963 and 1967 Mr. Kachura served as second secretary of the Zhdanov City Party Committee; in 1967 he was elected chairman of the City Executive Committee; between 1968 and 1974, he was first secretary of the Zhdanov City Party Committee; and between 1974 and 1976, he served as second secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee. In January 1976, Mr. Kachura was promoted to the position of first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee.

At the 24th Congress of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party (March 17 to 20, 1971), Mr. Kachura was elected a candidate member of the Central Committee and at the following party congress in 1976 he was promoted to full membership in that body and elected a candidate member of the Ukrainian SSR Politburo. On April 15, 1980, a plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party promoted Mr. Kachura to full membership in the Politburo. At the 25th congress of the CPSU in 1976, he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1979 he was elected a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.⁴

The promotion of Mr. Tytarenko to the important position of second secretary of the Central Committee with responsibilities in the area of cadres and organizational matters may be significant from the nationality standpoint.

(Continued on page 13)

1. Radio Moscow, in Russian, October 22, 1982.

2. Radianska Ukraina, October 3, 1982.
3. Biographical data on Tytarenko were taken from the following sources: Borys Lewytzkyj, "Die Sowjetukraine 1944-1963," Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Koln-Berlin, 1964, pp. 252, 282, and 365; Ukrainskyi Radyskyi Entsyklopedychnyi Slovnyk, Vol. 3, Holovna Redaktsia Ukrainskoyi Radyanskyi Entsyklopediyi, Kiev, 1968, p. 483; "Deputaty Verkhovnoho Sovietsa SSSR. Desyatyty sozvy," Izdanie Prezidiuma Verkhovnoho Sovietsa SSSR, Moscow, 1979, p. 435; Ezhegodnik Bolshoi Sovetskoi Entsyklopediyi 1981, Vol. 25, Izdatelstvo Sovetskaya Entsyklopediya, Moscow, 1981, p. 603; "Ocherki istoriyi Zaporozhskoi oblastnoi partiynoi organizatsiyi," Promin, Dnipropetrovske, 1981, pp. 260 and 269; and Herwig Kraus (comp.), "The Composition of the Leading Organs of the CPSU (1952-1982)," Supplement to the Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, Munich, 1982.

4. Biographical data on Mr. Kachura were taken from the following sources: "Deputaty Verkhovnoho Sovietsa SSSR. Desyatyty sozvy," Izdanie Prezidiuma Verkhovnoho Sovietsa SSSR, Moscow, 1979, p. 200; Ukrainskaya Sovetskaya Entsyklopediya, Second Edition, Vol. 4, Glavnya Redaktsia Ukrainskoi Sovetskoi Entsyklopediyi, Kiev, 1980, p. 526; Radianska Ukraina, April 16, 1980; R.L. 150/80, "Promotions in the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party," April 21, 1980; Ezhegodnik Bolshoi Sovetskoi Entsyklopediyi 1981, p. 581; and Kraus, op. cit.

The study of Ukrainian history in U.S.: perceptions and misconceptions

by John S. Reshetar Jr.

It should be stated at the outset that Americans, on the whole, though with certain notable exceptions, have tended to perceive both Ukraine and the history of the Ukrainian people only vaguely — and at times it seems as if "through a glass darkly." There are various reasons for the vagueness and for the errors in perception that will be dealt with later.

It can be contended that there has been in the United States — and even in certain American academic circles and in the media — a reluctance to recognize the existence of Ukraine or of the Ukrainian SSR as a distinct entity. Thus Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, is often said to be in "Russia" (in references to the city in the media and on occasion even in travel literature) and all too often Americans' knowledge of the city appears to be limited to "Chicken Kiev."

Basic to the vagueness and even utter lack of perception of Ukraine is the tendency to view the Soviet Union as a conventional nation-state when it is in fact, and in its own official constitutional definition, a multinational state. Actually it is more accurate to define the Soviet Union as an imperial political system and/or a multinational empire.

Of course, the Soviet rulers seek to convey the notion that there exists a new demographic entity, a "Soviet people" that allegedly represents a new community. To the extent that this contention of the Soviet rulers has gained acceptance, Ukraine continues to be regarded as a Russian dependency or as an assimilable part of the new Soviet "family of nations."

Dr. John S. Reshetar completed his graduate and post-graduate work in political science at Harvard University. Currently, a professor of political science at the University of Washington, he was also associated with Yale University, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University and the Harvard University Russian Research Center.

Among his many publications are: "The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-20: A Study in Nationalism," "Problems of Analyzing and Predicting Soviet Behavior," "An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality," "The Soviet Polity, Government and Politics in the USSR" and the reference work "A Concise History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Dr. Reshetar is the recipient of many awards and honors, among them the following designations: Phi Beta Kappa, Tyng Foundation Scholar, Austin Fellow, Arthur Lehman Fellow, Ford Foundation Faculty Fellow and Shevchenko Lecturer, University of Alberta. He is a member of the American Political Science Association, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, American Academy of Political and Social Studies, Western Slavic Association and Association for the Study of the Nationalities (USSR and Eastern Europe).

This paper, delivered at the April 29 conference on "The USSR and Eastern Europe as reflected in American Education — Facts and Fallacies" at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, is reprinted courtesy of the Rutgers University Graduate School of Education and the New Jersey Governor's Ethnic Advisory Council.

Differing perceptions

Ukraine is a complex entity that is not readily understood because it has acquired, historically, a contradictory nature. Thus, Ukrainians have been able to accommodate themselves to foreign rule (whether Mongol and Tatar or Polish, Austro-Hungarian or Russian rule) but they have also resisted it. Indeed, Ukrainians have developed a remarkable array of protective devices and survival techniques that have enabled them to withstand the numerous deprivations and relentless pressures to which they have been subjected historically and to which they remain vulnerable to some degree to this day.

Thus, Ukraine has been misperceived in terms of three principal centers of attention or foci.

First, it has been perceived as a Russian dependency in general terms with a blurring of the linguistic, cultural and historical differences between the three Eastern Slavic peoples. Perceived as a dependency, Ukraine obviously tends to merit less attention.

In this context one also encounters the persistence of the archaic term "Great Russians" still used even in some of the more recent scholarly literature and in college textbooks in the United States even though official practice in the Soviet Union has abandoned the term in referring to the Russians as an ethnic entity and in the Soviet census — in the same way that the term "Little Russian" is no longer used officially to refer to Ukrainians. The continued use of this archaic term from the time of the Russian Empire reveals much about the mind-set of those American scholars who still employ it.

A second focus of perception concentrates on the allegation of Ukrainian statelessness despite the existence of a surrogate Ukrainian state in the form of the Ukrainian SSR and its membership in the United Nations and in a number of international specialized organizations. The emphasis on statelessness — though it cannot be said that absolutely no Ukrainian state exists — is probably related to the tendency in the United States to view history principally as the political and diplomatic history of sovereign states. If history is perceived largely in terms of the actions of sovereign states and of dominant or ruling nations or nationalities, then there is little place for the teaching of Ukrainian history within this framework.

The more recent recognition of ethnic studies and the investigation of ethnicity have contributed to a certain degree of change in this respect. However, the persistence of an erroneous tendency to regard the Ukrainians as an ahistorical people (because their quest for statehood has been only partly successful) has served to obstruct understanding and impede the teaching of Ukrainian history. Yet we know that every people has a history, irrespective of whether it has a sovereign state (for example, the Basques, Catalans, Kurds, Scots, Welsh, Laplanders, Uzbeks, Croats, Slovaks, Slovenes and Macedonians, as well as the Finns prior to 1918). However, the fact remains that history is defined in terms of what historians choose to study or what circumstances finally compel them to study.

A third focus for perceiving Ukrainian history has been (and remains) in terms of a Ukrainian nationalism that presumably is committed to the ulti-

mate goal of independent statehood. This third focus and its goal naturally conflict with the first and second foci that depict Ukraine as a Russian dependency doomed to remain in a supposedly stateless condition because of a combination of alleged Russian cultural superiority and Soviet political and military power and the lack of a sufficiently viable Ukrainian political tradition.

Thus, the study of Ukrainian nationalism, in which political scientists and not historians have played the key role in the post-World War II period, is seen as a threat by those academics who have embraced the other two foci. The study of the Ukrainians and their national movement has been perceived as a threat to eternal Russia and as contributing to the potential disruption of political stability (actually the status quo) in Eastern Europe.

The study of Ukrainian nationalism is seen as contributing to the break-up of the Soviet Union or as a threat to the unity of "Russia." Although Ukrainian separatism and secession have been explicitly guaranteed as a "right" by the Soviet constitutions of 1924, 1936 and 1977, they are perceived by the advocates of foci one and two as promoting the "Balkanization" of Eastern Europe and the "dismemberment" of the Soviet Union. Such concerns aimed at protecting Russian interests (with the Russians dominating the status quo and presumably being its principal beneficiaries) are usually rationalized in terms of the claimed benefits of "internationalism," integration and universalism that are supposedly threatened by the undesirable excesses of non-Russian nationalism.

This third focus and the resistance that it has aroused in certain circles raises the question of a double standard. Ukrainian history and, in particular, the historiography of Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, are referred to as "nationalist" by critics, while Russian historiography and the works of Vasilii Kliuchevsky and Sergei Soloviev are never referred to as "nationalist." Yet the Russian Marxist historian Mikhail Pokrovsky (condemned in the Soviet Union as a result of Stalin's revival of Russian nationalism) is usually ignored because of his biting criticism of Russian expansionism, imperial ambitions and the wanton ways of Russia's rulers.

Clearly a curious double standard exists when by some unusual logic the works of Russian historians (who justify the claim to Ukraine) are said to be "objective" while Ukrainian historians are said to be "nationalist."

It would appear that the study of Ukrainian nationalism is discomforting to its critics because it implicitly poses the question: "What is 'Russia'?" and what is the meaning of the adjective "Russian." Is "Russia" to be understood as an ethnic entity with its own more or less clearly defined ethnic frontiers or is it an imperial system that uses the writing of history to sustain and rationalize the dominant position of the Russians?

This dualism in the meaning of Russia is reflected in the existence of the two adjectives in the Russian language that are usually translated into English simply as "Russian." Yet the two very different words, "russkiy/russkaya" and "rossiyskiy/rossiyskaya" have very different meaning; the former refers to what is ethnically Russian while the latter is used to refer to what is more than

ethnically Russian and is ruled by Russians and is subject to Russia, i.e. it includes the non-Russian subject peoples and is what the empire was called — "Rossiyskaya Imperiya."

Unfortunately, in American usage we do not usually distinguish between these two very different meanings, and the very vital distinction between the two terms is usually lost in (mis)translation. One of Lenin's contributions to the Russian language (in establishing the USSR) was his use of the words *sovetskiy* and *soyuzniy* as synonyms for the word *rossiyskiy* while retaining the latter in the name of the Russian (Rossiyskaya) SFSR. Lenin's and Stalin's successors have employed the adjective "otchestvennaya" (fatherland) as a generic substitute for all three of the above terms. Thus the question: "What exactly is Russia?" and "How is Russian to be defined?" lurks in the background of any discussion of Ukrainian history.

Some major misconceptions

The principal misconceptions regarding Ukrainian history can be said to result from the unquestioning acceptance by many American scholars of certain basic tenets of Russian national historiography. Since these academics are for the most part professors of Russian history in American colleges and universities, they have treated the history of Ukraine (usually in a fragmented and cursory manner) as little more than a part — actually a very subordinate part — of the history of Russia. Of course there are published works on Ukrainian history in English that are available and to which these observations do not apply. However, they do apply to many textbooks on "Russian" history.

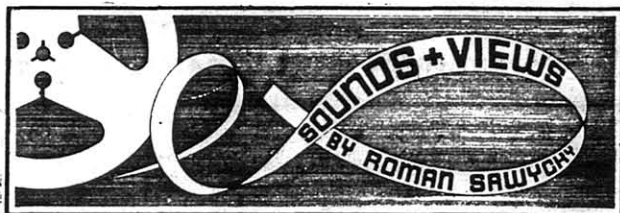
The first major misconception results from confusion regarding the meaning of the term Rus' — the ancient term for Ukraine and actually a term for much of Eastern Europe. This term, probably of Scandinavian origin, is often mistranslated and is equated with Russia, although the two terms Rus' and Rossiya are very different. Much of the confusion results from the deliberate but questionable practice of rendering the adjectival form of Rus' as "Russian." While this rendering may sound plausible enough in English, the practice is questionable because it ignores the unique nature of this entity called Rus' or Kievan Rus' (called by the latter name because Kiev became its principal center).

The practice of equating Rus' with Rossiya makes sense only in terms of the goals of Russian national historiography which develops only in the 18th and 19th centuries and has as its purpose the justification of the Russian Empire (which prior to 1721 was known officially as the Muscovite State).

However, such a simple equation as Rus'=Rossiya ignores the unique character of Rus'. Why? Because Rus' cannot be understood as a unified state, for it was divided into various principalities. It cannot be regarded as an ethnic entity, for its population did not represent a nationality as we understand the

(Continued on page 13)

1. For examples of this practice see George Vernadsky, "A History of Russia," Vol. II, "Kievan Russia," as well as George P. Fedotov, "The Russian Religious Mind, Kievan Christianity: the 10th to the 13th Centuries" (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1946).



Mykola Lysenko in foreign sources

Part III — English sources

Ukrainian nationality prevails

The first work on record to write on Lysenko was John Tower's Dictionary-Catalogue of Operas and Operettas Which Have Been Performed on Public Stage (Morgantown, 1910). A Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians by A. Eaglefield Hull (London, New York, Toronto, 1924) describes Lysenko as a Russian.

Our next source commits the same error: The New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians edited by Waldo S. Pratt (New York, 1924) spells our composer "Lissenko" and defines him as a folk song specialist and composer of operas, the main ones being listed.

The 1930s finally brought some improvements. The MacMillan Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians edited by Albert E. Wier (New York, 1938), listed over 20 Ukrainian musicians culled from different sources, among others from the German Riemann 1929 edition we have already seen. Some past mistakes were repeated. In Wier, our composer is spelled "Lissenko" and is defined as a Ukrainian composer and teacher. The entry lists Lysenko's teachers and calls him "an indefatigable student of Ukrainian folk music."

In Rupert Hughes's Music Lover's Encyclopedia (New York, 1939), Lysenko is still considered a popular "Little Russian" composer. The entry is very brief; it mentions the fact that Lysenko created children's operas. This volume was reprinted in 1940 without any textual changes under the more appropriate title The Biographical Dictionary of Musicians.

A long line of Ukrainian musicians turned up (strangely enough) in Alexandria Vodarsky-Shiraeff's Russian Composers and Musicians (New York, 1940). Besides classifying Lysenko as Russian, the book mistakenly gives the year of the musician's death as 1911 (the correct date is 1912), and the years of his stay in Leipzig as 1866-68 (these dates should read 1867-69). This book continues to circulate without any revision in a photo-reprint (New York, 1969).

It was Lysenko's fate to remain Russian for several more years. He is classified thus in Eric Blom's concise Everyman's Dictionary of Music (Philadelphia, 1946; reprinted without change, New York, London, 1954).

Things finally started to look up in the Slavonic Encyclopedia edited by Joseph S. Roucek (New York, 1949); although the Lysenko article could have been more elaborate in a work of this type it finally identified the musicians as being Ukrainian and stated that he composed in many different forms. In other respects the Roucek work committed several errors; it was photo-reprinted in 1969 without any revision, and continues to circulate its shortcomings.

The New Century Cyclopedia of Names edited by Clarence L. Barnhart in three volumes (New York, 1954), is the only work I know that enters our composer with three known transliterations: Lysenko, Lisenko and Lissenko. The nationality classification is rather confusing: "Ukrainian (Russian) composer."

From the 1960s on, English sources by and large define Lysenko as Ukrainian, so I will drop the nationality issue for a while and will only cite the errors.

The World of Music; An Illustrated Encyclopedia, in four volumes (New York, 1963) is actually an English version of a Norwegian work of the same name authored by K.B. Sandved. It carries a curious entry on Lysenko in which he is labeled a Russian composer but a Ukrainian patriot. This surprising combination was most probably lifted from Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians which elicited a considerable influence and which I will discuss a little later.

Lysenko is aptly represented in the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Opera by Harold Rosenthal and John Warrack (London, 1964). This source states that Lysenko's stage works, based on Gogol texts, were highly popular in his native Ukraine and that "his refusal to allow Ukrainian texts to be translated into Russian hindered the operas' wider acceptance."

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Opera was overhauled in a second edition (London, 1979) and the Lysenko data became slightly altered although it is still based on the 1964 edition. For one, his nationality is given

in the strange bifocal form we've already seen: "Russian (Ukrainian) composer." Lysenko's main stage works are listed, and it is said they were admired by Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov. (Such a statement is misleading since Tchaikovsky, according to available evidence, heard and liked only one work, "Taras Bulba." Rimsky-Korsakov was also exposed to this opera but was much less enthusiastic about it than Tchaikovsky; in fact he much preferred the dumplings served in the Lysenko household to the music.)

Webster's Biographical Dictionary published in Springfield, Mass., is a standard tool in most libraries. Its 1969 edition carries a very short entry, "Lisenko, Nikolai," who is named creator of the Ukrainian national opera.

The very prolific Nicolas Slonimsky's Music Since 1900, fourth edition (New York, 1971) lists several Ukrai-

nians. The entry "20 December 1903" informs about the first production of the opera "Taras Bulba" in Kiev composed by the "Ukrainian Glinka" (a title of dubious value). The second entry, "6 November 1912," notes the death of the composer, names the operas based on Gogol stories and states that Lysenko was "an ardent collector of Ukrainian folk songs, which he harmonized in congenial arrangements."

The Larousse Encyclopedia of Music edited by Geoffrey Hindley (New York, 1971) is not entirely original; it's based on La Musique, a French work by Norbert Dufourcq that I have not seen. It carries an article on Soviet music with a separate paragraph on Ukraine. Here, Lysenko is called the most important 19th century figure, writing operas and composing to texts by Shevchenko. This Larousse concludes that the "spirit

(Continued on page 13)



Participants and performers in the Lysenko gala anniversary concert, Lviv Opera House, April 24, 1942. Among those sitting, Lysenko's daughter Marianna (second from left) and composer Vasyly Barvinsky. Among those standing (from left): bass Ivan Romanovsky, sculptor Serhii Lytvynenko, musicologist Wasyly Wytwycky, conductor Lev Turkeych, composer Stanislav Liudkevych, pianist Roman Sawycky and others.

Yunak magazine's representative chosen Miss Press

PHILADELPHIA — Andrianna Hawrylyuk, an active Plast member who represented the youth organization's Yunak magazine, was chosen Miss Press at the jubilee 10th Ukrainian Press Ball held here at St. Josephat School auditorium on Saturday, November 6.

The first runner-up was Orysia Hryciw, representative of Our Life, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America magazine; and the second runner-up was Kateryna Rosola, representative of The Way, a weekly Catholic newspaper published in Philadelphia.

Such press balls are sponsored each year by the financial committee of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO) and the Ukrainian Journalists' Association of America (UJAA).

Miss Hawrylyuk is studying literature and sociology at the University of Maryland.

Miss Hryciw is a student at Drexel University, and a member of Plast and the Rusalka choir. Miss Rosola, a student at Camden County College, is a member of Ukrainian folk dance ensembles in Arizona and Philadelphia.

The three winners were selected by a panel of judges from among 15 representatives of various Ukrainian newspapers, magazines and other publications.

Among them were 10-year-old Yaryna Ferencevych, representative of the Veselka children's magazine, and Zenia Matkiwsky, who symbolically represented publications in Ukraine.

The judges also gave special recogni-

tion to Olenka Heimur, Svoboda representative, for her singing talents, and Luba Matkiwsky, America representative, for her sports achievements.

Before the judges, chaired by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, announced their decision, Zirka Mayewsky the reigning Miss Press delivered a farewell address. Miss Mayewsky had represented Our Voice monthly at the 1981 Ukrainian Press Ball.

The masters of ceremonies for the evening, Tamara Petryshyn-Farion and Roman Knihnycky, introduced several former titleholders, including Lesia Trypupenko, Areta Siry, Christine Shust, Lidia Feshchenko-Chopivsky

and Lesia Hursky.

The Ukrainian Press Ball was opened with brief remarks by Maria Charyna, chairperson of the WFUWO financial committee, and Olha Kuzmowycz, UJAA president.

Awards given to the representatives of Ukrainian publications were funded by the Ukrainian National Association, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Stefania Bernadyn and Maria Tatarsky.

The Tempo orchestra under the direction of Ireneus Kowal provided music for dancing.



In the foreground (from left) are: Miss Press Andrianna Hawrylyuk with runners-up Orysia Hryciw and Kateryna Rosola and Ukrainian Journalists' Association president Olha Kuzmowycz.

Panorama of Ukrainian culture in the Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



Catching up: art

• A downtown gallery which offers a great range of art by Ukrainian artists from many countries is Olha Sonevsky's Art Gallery at 98 Second Ave. (just a few doors south of Sixth Street). You'll find oils, graphics, woodcuts, prints, watercolors and more, by such artists as Olena Kulchycky, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, Andriy Solohub, Kateryna Krychevska, Halyna Mazepa, Nina Bereznycka Radziul, Roman Wasylyszyn and others, from \$50 to \$600. Mrs. Sonevsky will be happy to arrange payments. There is no admission charge to the gallery, open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Sunday and Monday. (212) 777-1336.

• Another gallery which shouldn't be missed is the Mayana Gallery at 21 E. Seventh St., opposite St. George's Church. Here you'll find the unique ceramic sculptures, plates and icons of Slava Gerulak, eye-catching bead necklaces and earrings fashioned by Elmyra, Miss Gerulak's daughter, and some kylms. Gallery hours are 1 to 8 p.m. on weekdays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday (closed Monday).

• A collection of designs from 1922 and 1923 by the late Sonia Delaunay was on view at the Randall Galleries on Madison Avenue from October 30 to November 9. The watercolor designs were described by gallery owner Larry Randall as "very exciting, very contemporary in concept." Born in Ukraine, Miss Delaunay spent her childhood there, and her work sometimes shows a Ukrainian influence.

• An East Village gift shop which is also an art gallery, the Norm Enamel Art Studio owned by enamel artist K. Szonk-Rusych, is holding a sale of wood plates and boxes with decorative carving and incrustation, embroidered shirts and blouses, picture frames, and books on historical, cultural and literary subjects. The sale is on until December 15, at 13 E. Seventh St. (between Second and Third avenues).

Catching up: marathon

He ran a speedy race, but I caught up with him with the help of *Panorama* readers Maria and Leo Wolansky of Manhattan. I'm talking about the New York City Marathon "mystery runner" who wore a blue-and-yellow T-shirt with the trident emblem and the word Ukraine emblazoned across the front. He is James O'Connell, 41, a resident of Long Island City in Queens who was tagged as No. 482 at the starting line and was the 182nd runner to cross the finish line. Mr. O'Connell works for the United States Catholic Conference, dealing with the resettlement of refugees, mostly East Europeans. Of Irish ancestry, he is interested in the Committee in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and the Ukrainian Helsinki Group because "the Irish and the Ukrainians have a lot in common — both are dominated by another country." Mr. O'Connell studied Slavic linguistics as part of his Russian studies course at New York University, and he learned to speak Ukrainian on his own. He wore his Ukrainian T-shirt in the 1979 marathon, but had to drop out part way through the race because of a problem that caused his legs to give out. This year, while registering for the big race, he noticed four Soviet athletes in the line-up and decided to wear the T-shirt he had purchased at Soyuzivka a few years ago. Although most runners



Matthew Weber and Nina Bachinsky.

were held back by a strong headwind, Mr. O'Connell finished the 26-mile race one minute faster than last year, in 2:31:09. Could it have been the trident and the cries of "Slava, Ukrayini" from spectators here and there along the way that gave wings to his feet?

The dance circuit

• Nina Bachinsky makes her debut as Mary in the New York City Ballet Company's production of "The Nutcracker Suite" on December 2. The 10-year-old daughter of Olenka and Volodymyr Bachinsky of Woodstock, N.Y., was one of eight lucky children chosen for Nutcracker roles from some 200 to 300 youngsters from the School of American Ballet at auditions on October 30. She will dance in half of the

38 Nutcracker performances between December 2 and January 2 at the New York State Theater, Lincoln Center. "The Nutcracker," a classical ballet in two acts based on E.T.A. Hoffman's "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King," with music by Peter Tchaikovsky and choreography by George Balanchine, is the world's most popular ballet. First performed by the Russian Imperial Ballet in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on December 17, 1892, the ballet is viewed by over 100,000 people from age 3 upward during the New York City Ballet's performances. The NYCB production of "The Nutcracker" uses two alternate casts of children, age 8 to 13, who rehearse two hours daily for a number of weeks prior to the first performance. Nina, a student at the Manhattan School of Music, has been



The Syzokryli dancers perform at the Luzerne County Folk Festival.

studying ballet for two years at the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Ballet.

• The Verkhovyntsi Ukrainian Dancers, one of the performing groups affiliated with SUM-A New York, began a concert tour in October that has already taken them to Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago. The ensemble of 45 dancers and musicians, considered among the best Ukrainian dance groups on the North American continent, is accompanied by singer Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk. Still to come are concerts in Philadelphia (November 28), Hamilton, Ont. (March 5), Toronto (March 6), Detroit (March 26) and Chicago (March 27). The director of the group is Oleh Genza.

• Though excited by the standing ovation her Syzokryli Dancers received at the Luzerne County Fair on October 24, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky calmly continues her daily round of ballet and character classes, her Thursday evening exercise class for ladies, as well as rehearsals for the Syzokryli ensemble, the Skomorokhy Dancers in Hempstead on Long Island, and the Zorepad Dancers in Albany. Mrs. Bohachevsky was recently invited by Winnipeg's 100-member Sopilka Dancers to conduct a four-day workshop. She taught Sopilka's performing ensemble two dance numbers and gave special pointers to those who wished to be teachers and instructors of Ukrainian dance.

Film credits

• Since Steven Spielberg's movie "E.T. — The Extra-Terrestrial" was released last June by Universal Studios, Pat Bilon of Youngstown, Ohio, has made six trips to Hollywood for magazine interviews, talk shows and other projects promoting the popular film. The two-foot, 10-inch male dwarf, the human being who is the real E.T. and who moved about in the E.T. costume for about 90 percent of the movie, has just made a commercial for the Atari E.T. video game and worked in a CBS-TV special featuring E.T. and Robin Williams of "Mork and Mindy" fame. The commercial will run between Thanksgiving and Christmas, while the CBS show will be aired on December 14. Talking to me by phone several days ago, Pat told me he is so busy that he had to give up his job with the Mahoning County Sheriff's Department and asked his mother, Esther Bilon, to take care of his Ukrainian gift shop. According to Jean Andree of Bayside, Queens, the 34-year-old movie star and his Ukrainian shop are in good shape. Mrs. Andree talked to Pat when she visited Petrush's Ukrainian Arts shop in Youngstown a few weeks ago along with Luba Latopolska and Mary Rombeck of Uniondale, N.Y. The ladies, who were shopping for novelties to sell at a holiday bazaar at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Uniondale on December 4 and 5, enjoyed a pleasant chat with Pat Bilon. "E.T.", (the movie), is scheduled to debut in London and in Australia sometime in December.

• Walt Disney's "Fantasia," advertised as the ultimate in sight and sound, is playing at the Ziegfeld Theatre, Sixth Avenue on 54th Street, and at selected theatres elsewhere. Included in the movie, made for general audiences, is

(Continued on page 15)

Ukrainian Graduates name Ihor Stebelsky Ukrainian of the Year

by A.J. Serafyn

WINDSOR, Ont. — The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor held their 43rd annual dinner-dance at the Clearv Auditorium here on October 16.

This group of university and college graduates of Ukrainian descent dates its beginning to 1939. Since then it has dedicated itself to the interests of the Ukrainian community in the Detroit and Windsor areas by encouraging students of Ukrainian descent in the pursuit of higher learning.

Thirteen scholarships were awarded this year to deserving high school graduates now engaged in university pursuits. A total of 209 scholarships have been awarded since 1941, the year of the first grant.

In 1955, the practice of awarding special recognition to a person of Ukrainian descent for his/her service to the community was initiated. The 1982 award was presented to Prof. Ihor Stebelsky, chairman of the University of Windsor geography department. Dr. Stebelsky is recognized internationally as an authority on the ethnographies of the Soviet Union and, in particular, on the movements of Ukrainian people. In accepting the award, Dr. Stebelsky said he did so on behalf of all academics of

Ukrainian origin.

The guest speaker of the evening, by design, was also Dr. Stebelsky. His remarks were primarily addressed to the young people. He said: "No matter what vocation or profession you may choose, you can, in one way or another, support Ukrainian scholarship and the Ukrainian cause."

He further urged youth to join Ukrainian organizations, to take interest in Ukrainian scholarly publications and in the work of institutes, and to support them; to become scholars and, above all, to become concerned citizens and to generate political action.

Prof. Stebelsky was introduced by Dr. Walter Romanow, dean of the faculty of social science at the University of Windsor. The scholarship presentation was made by Alex Serafyn, chairman of the Scholarship Committee. Dr. Walter Yaworsky welcomed members, guests and scholarship winners in the dual capacity of club president and toastmaster.

Following the program, which started with an invocation and ended with a benediction by the Rev. Eugene Halitski, the guests socialized and enjoyed the music of the Gordon Welch Orchestra.



Dr. Ihor Stebelsky

Dr. Ihor Stebelsky, the 1982 Ukrainian of the Year, is chairman of the geography department at the University of Windsor.

Dr. Stebelsky was born in Krakow, Poland, of Ukrainian parents who came to Canada when he was about 10 years old. He was educated in Canada and the United States and holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University in Toronto and a Ph.D. from the University of Washington.

Dr. Stebelsky has spent the past 14 years in research and education. His academic qualifications are superb, and he has earned a reputation as a researcher and teacher that might well be the envy of established scholars anywhere in the world.

Dr. Stebelsky's list of publications is very lengthy, and his materials have been published in English, Ukrainian, Russian and German.

His research has been funded by a broad variety of scientific, academic and governmental agencies, among

whom are included the Russian and East European Centre, University of Illinois; Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University; the Canadian Department of External Affairs; Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies; Russian and Far Eastern Institute at the University of Washington; and Canadian Federal Government Canada Council.

He has prepared and delivered many research papers at many gatherings of scholars in Canada, the United States, Germany, the Mideast and in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Stebelsky's memberships in associations is very extensive, including: the International Geographic Union, Institute of Geography — Academy of Sciences of the USSR, (Moscow), British Institute of Geographers, Canadian Association of Geographers, Society of Engineering Science (Tel Aviv), American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and the East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers.

Prof. Stebelsky's research themes are broad in scope. Among the topics of his publications are: "Agricultural Productivity of Ukrainian Lands within the Framework of the USSR," "Wheat Yields and Weather Hazards in the Soviet Union" and "Ukrainian Agriculture: Problems of Specialization and Intensification in Perspective."

He is the author of a book, "Eurasia: Its Lands and Peoples," published in 1981, and "The Lemkian Land," an upcoming publication of Harvard University.

As a Ukrainian who has a major interest in Ukrainian matters, he has served as an executive member of the Conference of Ukrainian Studies, the Canadian Association of Slavists and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

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Pastor to retire

MACON, Ga. — The Rev. Stephen Krysalka, 65, will retire as pastor of the Lawrence Drive Baptist Church in November, reported the Macon Telegraph recently.

Raised in Pittsburgh, the Rev. Krysalka is the son of Ukrainian immigrants. He made his way down South when he was in the Army, stationed at Camp Wheeler. During this period he met his wife, Juanita, a native of Macon, and after serving in Europe during the war, he returned to settle in Georgia.

While working in a post office, the Rev. Krysalka entered the ministry and began preaching at the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Warthen, Ga. He attended Brewton Parker Junior College and graduated from Mercer University before moving to New York to attend Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary there. While in New York, he preached at Reed Corners Baptist Church.

After graduation from the seminary, he returned to Georgia to Bronwood Baptist Church. Since 1959 he has lived in Macon, preaching at Houston Heights Baptist Church until 1970. In 1970 he began preaching at the Lawrence Drive Baptist Church from which he will retire.

The Rev. Krysalka, during his years as preacher, has erased large debts at the churches he has served. He told the Macon Telegraph that managing to clear debts at his churches has been a rewarding experience.

Besides his work in the church, he has also been active in the community. In Macon, he has served on the Citizens Advisory Council for Urban Renewal and has coached athletics in city youth leagues. He has also taught at the Macon extension of the American Baptist Theological Center, been an officer in several religious organizations and an active member of the Civitan Club.

Although he has spent years in Georgia, he has not forgotten his Ukrainian background; he is a member of the Ukrainian Georgia Association and takes an active interest in cases of Soviet dissidents. He has also visited Ukraine and Poland where he still has relatives.

The Rev. Krysalka is a member of UNA Branch 53 in Pittsburgh.

Councilman profiled

CLEVELAND — Earlier this year, John Michael Zayac, a first-term councilman from this area, was profiled in the Plain Dealer.

Mr. Zayac, 30, the son of Ukrainian parents, is quite a colorful character. "Believe me when I tell you I used to raise a lot of hell and was just a wild guy," Mr. Zayac told the newspaper.

Some wild antics include brawls throughout his college days at Ohio Northern. As a freshman here he made the wrestling team, but he broke his neck horsing around at a practice. He suffered a crushed disc in his neck which left him briefly paralyzed.

After recuperating, he resumed his college career, at which time he admits he was in the middle of a search period. For a year he worked as a volunteer at St. Anthony's Home for Boys, rode with a motorcycle gang and earned a living in foundries over hot coke ovens.

He finished college in 1974, with a degree in civil engineering. He then attended Clemson University and in 1975 got a master's degree in civil engineering. Following this, he worked in Cleveland for two years as an engineer but soon became restless.

Notes on people

The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill was his next venture. Here, he earned a master's in city planning. This led him to a staff position in 1979 with the National Commission on Air Quality, which reviewed the 1977 Clean Air Act.

It is here that he learned economics, working with David Stockman; he learned politics from such people as Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.).

He returned to Cleveland in 1980 to work on Sen. John H. Glenn's re-election campaign and last year won election to city council on his first try.

Today, a councilman of Ward 21, which borders Rocky River, Lakewood and Fairview, Mr. Zayac keeps busy addressing the concerns of the estimated 27,000 people in his ward, which is an affluent area of Cleveland.

Pianist ends global tour

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has just returned from his fourth around-the-world tour, which lasted three months. There was enthusiastic response everywhere, and he received invitations to return wherever he appeared. Some of these engagements he will do next season and some the season after.

Mr. Rudnytsky first performed on four cruises of the P & O Lines ship "Sea Princess" which set sail from England. His wife Suzanne joined him for two cruises and performed with him in a couple of recitals.

He then fulfilled engagements in India, Singapore and Borneo. In these Asian concerts he performed Ukrainian piano music in the form of two works by his father, Antin Rudnytsky: "Sonata on Ukrainian Themes," Op. 10 in India and "Variations on a Simple Theme," Op. 38 in Borneo.

The reaction of the press was enthusiastic. For example, in India the Navhind Times, the main newspaper of the state of Goa, headlined its review of his recital in Panjim, Goa's capital: "Rudnytsky Excels." The Statesman of Delhi said: "Each time it seemed one had discovered what made him tick and new excellences showed themselves..."

Just before departing for this tour, Mr. Rudnytsky gave a recital in Washington at the National Gallery of Art. The Washington Post reported that Mr. Rudnytsky "showed a particular flair for drawing sumptuous sonorities from the piano," that "the East Garden Court was simply awash with streams of sound-glissandos galore and spectacular pyrotechnics," and that "he produced an unfailingly resonant sound, with splendid control of dynamics."

Mr. Rudnytsky will have a busy concert schedule this 1982-83 season. His next trip abroad takes place in late November, when he goes to England and Ireland to give a recital in Stratford-on-Avon and to record a recital for the Irish radio in Dublin.

Civic leader feted

WARWICK, R.I. — Fred Humlak, a local civic activist, was recently the guest of honor at a surprise party here, during which he learned that he was going to have a street named after him.

As 120 friends and acquaintances gathered at the Down Under restaurant to honor Mr. Humlak, a crew from the Department of Public Works posted signs on telephone poles at either end of a newly created street naming it Fred Humlak Way. A bachelor, Mr. Hum-

lak has managed to devote countless hours to a variety of civic and community organizations and causes. For example, he has served for over 18 years on the board of United Cerebral Palsy, and has been president of the parish council of St. John Ukrainian Church in Woonsocket for over 20 years.

He is also on the board of the R.I. Association for Retarded Citizens, Inc., the Warwick Arts Foundation and the Warwick Boys' Club. He is also past commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

In addition, Mr. Humlak is the founder of the Humlak-Shields Scholarship Fund, of which he is past president and a permanent trustee, and he has sponsored baseball teams and the Warwick Junior Hockey Association.

For the past three years he has been the president of the J. Arthur Trudeau Center, which helps children.

Mr. Humlak has been a member of UNA Branch 177 in Providence for over 30 years.

Violinist joins quartet

SARASOTA, Fla. — Violist Yuri Vasilaki was chosen for the New College String Quartet here, right before the 1982 Music Festival was about to start, reported the newsletter of the festival.

Mr. Vasilaki is a graduate of the Juilliard School. He was a member of two well-known string quartets, the DeVos and the New World. Most recently he was a member of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra and the faculty of the Interlochen National Music Camp.

Mr. Vasilaki is married to violist Linda Boozer; both have attended the New College Music Festival as student participants. They will play with the Florida West Coast Symphony Orchestra, he as principal violist and both will teach.

Mr. Vasilaki is a member of Jersey City UNA Branch 25.

Named Athlete of the Week

NEWARK, N.J. — Olenka Matkivsky, 16, was featured as The Star Ledger's Athlete of the Week recently, a result of her victory in the Essex County singles tennis tournament, where she represented Millburn High School.

Olenka follows in the footsteps of her two older sisters, Zenia and Luba, who earned Athlete of the Week honors during their high school days.

Olenka, a junior in high school, called her victory her "greatest day." She had been playing second singles on the team, but was forced to move up to the number one position because the number one player could not compete.

She came through, winning three matches and leading Millburn, eighth in the Star Ledger Tennis Top 20, to its second straight county championship.

Olenka comes from a long line of tennis stars. Her father, Zenon, is a former club champion at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in South Orange. Her sister Zenia, this year's Miss Soyuzivka, won the county singles title four years ago; she was also a finalist in the state singles competition. Luba led the Millburn team to successive victories during her tenure at the school.

Currently, both of Olenka's sisters are playing first and second singles, respectively, for the Villanova University team. Olenka's younger brother Eric is a high-ranking player in the Eastern Tennis Association.

Named to dental faculty



Dr. Peter Lazarchuk

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Peter Lazarchuk, son of Roman and Maria (nee Baran) Lazarchuk, a graduate of the University of Michigan Dental School here, was recently appointed to the school's faculty. At his graduation, Dr. Lazarchuk was presented with the American Academy of Oral Medicine Award.

Dr. Lazarchuk, a Detroit native, was born on July 20, 1955. He attended St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School and the Ukrainian Music Institute in Detroit. His first year of high school he spent at the Basilian Fathers' High School near Toronto before transferring to University of Detroit High School.

Dr. Lazarchuk earned a bachelor of science degree with honors from Wayne State University in Detroit.

He is also a graduate of the School of Ukrainian Studies in Detroit, a member of the Lisovi Chorty Plast unit and a former member of the United States Marine Corps.

Dr. Lazarchuk has one sister, Iryna, who is also a dentist. The Lazarchuk family belongs to UNA Branch 175 in Detroit.

Gets governor's award

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Army Sgt. 1st Class Orest Michaels was presented with the State of Alabama Governor's Award which is awarded annually to Alabama-based enlisted military representatives and ROTC cadets of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Gov. Fob James presented 21 awards during Armed Forces Week to "express the appreciation of the citizens of Alabama for the military men and women who preserve freedom around the world."

Selection for the award is based on military bearing, conduct, outstanding performance of duty and contributions to the national defense effort.

Sgt. Michaels was born in Germany and is a naturalized citizen. He entered active military service in 1963 and was assigned to the Anniston Army Depot in Alabama in September 1981. He is a member of UNA Branch 42 in Passaic, N.J., where his father, Nazir Mychailishyn, is very active. Sgt. Michaels is married to Nina Ewdokimov of Austria, and they, along with their three children, currently make their home in Paso Robles, Calif.

Young UNA'ers



Laryca Christine Makarczuk is the youngest member of UNA Branch 8 in Yonkers, N.Y. The little Leo — born August 18, 1981 — is the daughter of George and Alison Makarczuk of Peekskill, N.Y. She was enrolled in the UNA by her grandparents, Maksym and Paula Makarczuk.



Little Katrusia Ola Choma, seen here decked out in embroidered finery, is the newest member of UNA Branch 290 in Baltimore. She was enrolled by her parents, Roman and Ivanna Choma.



Ten-month-old Oleh Pavlo Wolansky is one of the youngest members of UNA Branch 88. Born in New York City, his parents are Lev and Maria (Mandy) Wolansky. He was enrolled in the UNA by his grandfather, Dr. Oleh Wolansky, and his grandmother, Ludmilla Wolansky, an editor at Svoboda.



UNA Branch 293 in Brooklyn, N.Y., has three new young UNA'ers. They are Larissa Helen Porterfield nearly 2½ years old, Nadine Marie Mass, 3, and little Eugene Samuel Porterfield, who is just over six months old.



Impish Mandy Marjorie Mudry, shown here with friend, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J. Her parents, John and Kim Mudry, recently bought her an endowment policy to ensure her college education.



Tiny Patricia Diana Cittidini, the newest member of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit, is shown here in the arms of her proud grandmother, Mary Gurski. Mrs. Gurski has six grandchildren and all are members of the Ukrainian National Association.



Joseph Chalow, 9, shown above resplendent in Ukrainian garb, is a new member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J. He has been a member of the Chaika dance ensemble since he was 5 years old. Joseph was enrolled in the UNA by his parents, Joseph and Dolores Chalow. We are told that his grandfather was born in the United States, which makes Joseph a third-generation Ukrainian American.

Millville's UNA couple



Newlyweds Dorothy and John Washlick.

MILLVILLE, N.J. — The first couple from UNA Branch 347 to be wed this autumn was Dorothy Karacz and John Robert Washlick, who tied the knot on September 11 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Perth Amboy, N.J.

The bride is the daughter of George and Mary Karacz. She attended Ramapo College, where she earned a bachelor of science degree in environmental science.

The groom is the son of John Michael and the late Agnes Washlick. A University of Rhode Island grad, he holds a bachelor of science in accounting.

The newlyweds have moved to California, where Mr. Washlick is attending the School of Law of California South Western University.

However, before making their move to the West Coast, the young Washlicks took out UNA insurance policies through Branch 347 of Millville. As Daria Capar, the branch secretary, who is happens to be the godmother of the new bride, points out, the couple's UNA certificates have a double advantage. Besides providing life insurance coverage, the UNA certificates build up a cash value that may be redeemed at a later date.

In addition, as UNA members, the Washlicks are eligible for a discount on lodging rates at Soyuzivka and on subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mrs. Capar says she would like to urge all young couples to ensure their future by becoming members of the UNA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society.

Mykola Lysenko...

(Continued from page 8)

of his work was kept alive by succeeding generations." In addition, this encyclopedia is characterized by a phenomenon almost unique in our time: in it the prominent Russian composer Reingold Gliere is called Ukrainian! This is a reversal of the usual identification of a Ukrainian as a Russian.

My survey must include a major reference work prepared for the Ukrainian National Association by the Shevchenko Scientific Society: Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, Volume 2 (University of Toronto Press, 1971). The article on music that includes Lysenko was written by the leading contemporary musicologist and com-

poser, Wasyl Wytwycky. He supplies concise but accurate and valuable introductory data to Lysenko and his musical legacy. A portrait of the musician is also featured.

Lysenko also made ink (for a time at least) in what may be called the bible of English-language general encyclopedias, The New Encyclopaedia Britannica in 30 Volumes (Chicago, 1974). In this work the article on the Ukrainian SSR includes a section on music in which Lysenko is "the founder of modern Ukrainian music" although such a title belongs more to composer Borys Liatoshynsky than to anyone else. Unfortunately, newer editions of the Britannica have dropped this music section which, besides Lysenko, named other musicians.

The study...

(Continued from page 7)

term. The language used in Rus' — which was Old Slavonic — cannot be said to have been the Russian language. Indeed the Chronicle (in an entry under the year 1037) is explicit in referring to the language as Slavonic (Slovenskoe pismo) and not as "Russian."

Rus' had neither homogeneity nor unity. It had no political unity and did not constitute a unified state because the various principalities into which it was divided frequently waged war against each other. Rus' did have a common dynasty provided by the conquering Normans or Varangians (the House of Rurik or Hrorekr), but this did not ensure peace between its members. It is significant that Andrei Bogoliubsky, the ruler of Vladimir-Suzdal, in what is today Russia, attacked and sacked Kiev in 1169. Obviously if there were a sense of community — if Rus' were more than just a geographical-territorial designation — such an armed attack on Kiev would probably not have occurred. The sacking of Kiev in 1169 represents a rejection of Kiev and its culture and primacy by Vladimir-Suzdal; it represents a rejection of community and continuity. Rus' did have an ecclesiastical unity of sorts, as Christianity was adopted, although Greek clerics rather than natives usually held the leading posts in the Orthodox hierarchy.

Rus' is best understood as a geographical or territorial term rather than as a political or ethnic designation. Yet this did not prevent Russian historiography from equating Rus' with Rossiya and claiming the Kievian Rus' as the

2. Illustrative of this appropriation is the incorrect English translation of the title of the Rus' Chronicle, "Povest vremennykh let" (Tale of Bygone Years), as the "Russian Primary Chronicle" in Samuel H. Cross and Olgerd P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor (eds.), "The Russian Primary Chronicle, Laurentian Text" (Cambridge, Mass.: Mediaeval Academy of America, 1953; Publication No. 60). In this translation the name of Prince "Volodymer" is mistranslated in the Russian form of "Vladimir." Cf. "Povest vremennykh let po Lavrentevskomu spisku" (Leningrad: izd-vo Akademiyi Nauk SSSR, 1926).

genesis of Russian history. Thus Russian historiography appropriates the Kievian heritage and denies it to the Ukrainians on whose territory this heritage developed.²

A related misconception is based on the reference in the Chronicle to Kiev as the "mother of the cities of Rus'" which is frequently (mis)translated as "mother of Russian cities" when all that is meant is that Kiev was the "mother" of the other cities of Rus', or its principal center.

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New leaders...

(Continued from page 6)

given the fact that his predecessor was Russian by nationality. At the present time, only in Ukraine and Byelorussia is the post of second secretary held by a member of the indigenous nationality. In the 12 other non-Russian republics the second secretaries are either Russians or Ukrainians.³

It would, however, be remiss to speak of any kind of "Ukrainianization" of the top leadership of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party. Rather, Mr. Tytarenko's elevation should be viewed in terms of the advancement of an experienced party official with almost 20 years of service as the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party's top overseer of one of the most industrialized areas of the USSR.

The same criteria should be applied to Mr. Kachura's promotion to secretary of the Central Committee responsible for industry. As the first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Party Committee, he has been at the head of the largest party organization in the republic (325,470 party members in 1981). The Donetsk region is also in the industrial heartland of Ukraine.

At the same time, those who are inclined to view party politics in the Soviet Union in terms of "struggles" among various geographical groupings will no doubt take note that the "Donetske group" has considerably strengthened its position in Kiev.

5. Of the 12, seven (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) have been officially identified as Russians. The remaining five have names of East Slavic origin.



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Compiled and edited by
Dr. Louisa Loeb

12 color illustrations

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for September 1982

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF AUGUST 31 1982	20,317	55,031	6,805	82,153
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1982				
New members	46	71	24	124
Reinstated	27	80	1	108
Transferred in	4	11	4	19
Change class in	4	9	—	13
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	3	—	3
TOTALS GAINS:	81	174	29	284
LOSSES IN SEPT. 1982				
Suspended	40	68	29	137
Transferred out	5	14	6	25
Change of class out	7	9	—	16
Transferred to adults	1	—	—	1
Died	—	68	—	68
Cash surrender	45	70	—	115
Endowment matured	40	22	—	62
Fully paid-up	39	59	—	98
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	3	8	11
TOTAL LOSSES:	177	314	43	534
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN SEPT. 1982				
Paid up	39	48	—	87
Extended insurance	20	42	—	62
TOTAL GAINS:	59	90	—	149
LOSSES IN SEPT. 1982:				
Died	—	24	—	24
Cash surrender	13	21	—	34
Reinstated	1	25	—	26
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	19	75	—	94
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPT. 30 1982:				
	20,261	54,906	6,791	81,958

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

DUES FROM MEMBERS	\$219,436.92
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	67,029.53
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$250,280.06
Real Estate	122,442.36
Mortgage Loans	22,736.43
Certificate Loans	2,010.19
Stocks	1,696.10
Banks	1,223.99
Total:	\$400,389.13
Refunds:	
Taxes-Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$10,230.73
Taxes Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	371.91
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,912.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	256.89
Scholarships (Ret's)	200.00
Official Publication	16,945.70
Telephone	17.20
Investment expense	100.00
Total:	\$30,034.43
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Federal Fund	\$666.40
Reinsurance Recovered	500.00
Total:	\$1,166.40
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$25.94
Mortgages Repaid	55,722.47
Certificate Loans Repaid	5,680.40
Total:	\$61,428.81
Income For September 1982	\$779,485.22

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders	\$45,193.39		
Endowments Matured	38,000.00		
Death Benefits	53,350.00		
Interest: On Death Benefits	1.75		
Payor Death Benefits	449.44		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	209.28		
Dues From Members Returned	120.05		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,220.00		
Trust Fund Disbursed	1,140.00		
Scholarships	2,400.00		
Total:	\$142,083.91		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate	\$163,119.03		
"Svoboda" Operation	66,537.77		
Official Publication — "Svoboda"	40,000.00		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	\$2,111.32		
Medical Inspections	375.10		
Reward To Special Organizers	1,500.00		
Reward To Branch Secretaries	238.64		
Reward To Branch Organizers	12,469.50		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	873.95		
Field Conferences	235.00		
Total:	\$17,803.51		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salaries Of Executive Officers	\$10,624.98		
Salaries Of Office Employees	27,790.70		
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	6,136.41		
Insurance-Workman's Compensation	274.00		
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages	12,626.60		
Tax-Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan			
On Employee Wages	435.43		
Total:	\$57,888.12		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$315.00		
General Office Maintenance	587.98		
Insurance Department Fees	10.00		
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	184.65		
Postage	680.00		
Printing And Stationery	1,458.57		
Renatal Of Equipment And Services	465.20		
Telephone, Telegraph	3,591.65		
Traveling Expenses-General	417.00		
Total:	\$7,710.05		
Miscellaneous:			
Auditing Committee Expense	\$1,261.35		
Convention Expenses	110.00		
Expenses Of Annual Session	9,550.23		
Investment Expense-Mortgages	100.00		
Youth Sports Activities	472.40		
Support	4,050.00		
Taxes Held In Escrow	2,886.37		
Total:	\$18,430.35		
Investments:			
Bonds	\$140,000.00		
Stock	1,696.10		
Certificate Loans	19,240.19		
Real Estate	2,412.98		
E.D.P. Equipment	92.10		
Total:	\$163,441.37		
DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1982	\$677,014.11		
BALANCE			
ASSETS	Fund: LIABILITIES		
Cash	\$614,256.37	Life Insurance	\$46,311,703.13
Bonds	33,260,970.90	Fraternal	166,538.30
Stocks	602,146.68	Orphans	284,518.90
Mortgage Loans	2,668,439.39	Old Age Home	348,781.83
Certificate Loans	769,415.61	Emergency	84,586.87
Real Estate	647,256.14		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	231,243.94		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	8,400,000.00		
Copyrights	2,400.00		
Total:	\$47,196,129.03	Total:	\$47,196,129.03

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

(Continued on page 15)

Panorama...

(Continued from page 8)

the work of artist-animator **Vasyl (Bill) Tytla**, who created the devil for scenes accompanying the music of Mussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain."

• The acclaimed cinematographer of the film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," **Yuri Ilyenko**, is the director of "White Bird with a Black Spot," a tale of a Bukovinian family caught in the violence of war. "White Bird" will be shown in New York on November 30 and December 1 at 6:10 and 9:45 p.m. during Corinth Films' eight-week Retrospective of Russian Cinema at Film Forum 2, 57 Watts St., near the Holland Tunnel entrance. Also in the festival is Alexander Dovzhenko's last silent film, "Earth," a 1930 masterpiece described as a glorious, lyrical expression of a universal theme — the life cycle of man, which is bound to the land. "Earth" is scheduled for three evening showings on January 6 and 8 and for afternoon and evening showings on January 8.

Community events

• One of the classiest Ukrainian concerts I have had the pleasure to attend in recent years was the concert held at The Cooper Union auditorium on October 24 marking the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Bringing together both amateur and professional talent, the program provided a stirring example of Ukrainian artistry at its best. There was, for instance, Philadelphia's Prometheus Chorus, directed by Michael Dlaboha and accompanied by Irene Pelech, blending powerful voices in a sonorous cantata, or imitating the sound of the wind and then changing to a march tempo in a powerful Lysenko composition. There was pianist Juliana Osinchuk, in a deep purple gown shot with gold thread, skillfully interpreting Liszt's "Mazepa" Etude and his lovely ballad "Ukraina" (built on variations around the romantic folk song "Oy, ne khody, Hrytsiu") Violinist Melanie

Kupchynsky charmed the audience with her pretty grace and her seemingly effortless playing of folk songs arranged by Roman Prydatkevych and a very lively tarantella. Miss Kupchynsky and her accompanist, Heng-Jin Park, wore long colonial dresses in lavender shades. A montage of poems by Ukrainian poets, selected by Bohdan Boychuk, were read by Laryssa and Volodymyr Lysniak, forming a quietly dramatic prelude to the appearance of Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka. Accompanied at the piano by Miss Osinchuk, Mr. Plishka displayed a deepening bass voice and excellent Ukrainian diction in renditions of introspective, emotional songs by Barvinsky, Stetsenko and Fomenko. An address given at the start of the evening by Roman llytsky, who was introduced by anniversary committee chairman Vasyl Kachmar, was short and to the point. A dramatic visual opening for such a commemorative event might have been achieved with a quick screening of some of the photographs displayed in the exhibit at the Ukrainian Sports Club, portraying UPA soldiers on horseback, on the march, during raids and drills, or taking part in a liturgy in the woods.

• Continuous band music, performances by song and dance ensembles, carnival attractions and booths offering Ukrainian foods, ceramics and embroidered wares comprised the Ukrainian Liberation Front's three-day Ukrainian Festival, held in October on St. Mark's Place between Second and First avenues. Sunday's festival throngs were addressed by Congressman Bill Green. The SUM-A dance group from Yonkers, N.Y., and the Skomorokhy Dancers of Hempstead, N.Y., joined in the stage presentations, which included the New York School of Bandura, and these New York SUM-A groups: the Zhayvoronky girls' chorus. Verkhovynsi senior and junior dancers, and the Mriyi girls' vocal sextet. The Burya Band from Yonkers and the Vechirnij Dzin band of Montreal provided continuous background music. Emcee for stage entertainment was **Bohdan Harhaj**, and chairman of the festival committee was **Iwan Wynnyk**.

Monthly reports for September 1982

(Continued from page 14)

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN SEPTEMBER 1982

Districts:	Chairman:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, P.A.	R. Tarnawsky	225
2. New York, N.Y.	M. Chomanczuk	123
3. Chicago, Ill.	M. Olshansky	119
4. Newark, N.J.	J. Baraniuk	85
5. Detroit, Mich.	R. Tatarskyj	83

Branches:	Secretary:	Members:
1. 88 Kerhonkson, N.Y.	M. Waskiw	34
2. 94 Hamtramck, Mich.	R. Tatarskyj	33
3. 316 Rochester, N.Y.	W. Hawrylak	31
4. 242 Fracksville, P.A.	J. Chabon	30
5. 271 Elmira, N.Y.	J. Chopko	30

Organizers:	Branch No:	Members:
1. W. Hawrylak	316	31
2. J. Chabon	242	30
3. J. Odezynsky	216	26
4. R. Tatarskyj	94	23
5. A. Doroshenko	103	23

Total number of new members for 9 months of 19821,434
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Friday, December 3

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

WINNIPEG: The opening of an exhibit of contemporary art from Ukraine, featuring the works of Volodymyr Makarenko, Vitalij Sazonov, Anton Solomukha and Volodymyr Strelnikov will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre Gallery, 184 Alexander Ave. E. The exhibit will run through January 16; then it moves on to Chicago.

The opening is at 7 p.m. and Mr. Makarenko will be on hand to discuss the state of art in the Soviet Union. The exhibit will be opened by Dale Amundson, the director of the University of Manitoba School of Art gallery. Gallery hours at the center are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. The gallery will be closed on December 25 and 26, and January 1 and 7. For more information, call the curator of the center, Sophia Lada, at (204) 942-0218.

Weekend of December 4-5

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center will have an open house this weekend and invites the public to join in traditional caroling and to learn more about Ukrainian holiday customs and crafts. The center will be open from 11 a.m. on both days. Ukrainian holiday food will be

available both days.

This year's exhibit at the center will open with the lighting of the 1982 Christmas tree, decorated with traditional ornaments.

An unusual collection of icons in the Byzantine style will be on display at the upstairs gallery for the annual holiday exhibit.

For this special festive time of year, there are several cookbooks available at the center, all filled with traditional favorite recipes. A new recipe card (No. 8) has been added to the "How to Have a Ukrainian Christmas" series. Throughout the two days, traditional carols and holiday music will set the mood for the festivities at this year's open house and holiday exhibit. For more information, call the center at (213) 668-0172.

Saturday, December 4

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The internationally acclaimed Philadelphia Boys Choir will present a concert of Christmas music at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue.

The choir, which has performed on every major continent and before heads of state from the Imperial Palace in Japan to the White House,

will be joined at Manor College by its Men's Choral and a brass quintet.

Included in the program will be both traditional and contemporary works relating to the Christmas season. The choir is under the direction of Robert G. Hamilton, formerly supervisor of music for the school district of Philadelphia.

The concert will begin at 8 p.m. in the college auditorium. For ticket information, call (215) 884-2215.

NEWARK, N.J.: St. Nicholas will visit the children at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School (Ivy Street and Sanford Avenue) at 4 p.m. A play, titled "The Golden Book," will be presented by the pupils of the sixth grade. St. Nicholas's office will be open beginning at noon; only one gift per child accepted.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., presents a St. Andrew's Eve program tonight at 7 p.m. The program is directed toward young adults and features traditional rituals associated with the holiday, including fortunetelling. The evening is organized by Slava Gerulak and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, as well as Arka Petryshyn, Olha Hnateyko, Mr. Hnatkiwsky and other members of the institute. A buffet with traditional Ukrainian foods will also be available. Admission for adults is \$7.50; free for college students and young adults.

Sunday, December 5

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The School of Ukrainian Studies of Morris County will hold a social at 5 p.m. in the parish hall of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on South Jefferson Road and Route 10. The program will feature a slide presentation by Petro Bokalo on Brazil and Ukrainians in Brazil. Donation: \$3 for adults; \$1.50 for children. Free refreshments will be served. The

organizers invite all adults and their children and friends to attend.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The junior and senior Ukrainian Orthodox League chapters of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will solemnly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine with a program in the church auditorium. Guest speaker will be Nadia Svitlychna, a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who spent four years in Soviet prison camps. Also speaking will be parishioners who survived the famine. The program will be preceded by a memorial service (panakhyda) in church following 10 a.m. liturgy. For more information call the rectory at (201) 763-3932.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America is featuring the opening reception of an exhibit of oil paintings by Jacques Hnizdovsky today at 4 p.m. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.; for more information call (212) 288-8660.

NEW YORK: Opening of an exhibit of oils and watercolors by Bohdan Tytla, at the Ukrainian Artists Association Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. The exhibit runs through December 12.

Friday, December 10

NEW YORK: The Verkhovnyk Plast unit and the Literary-Art Club here, are co-sponsoring an evening dedicated to Vasyl Symonenko at 7 p.m. at 136 Second Ave. (second floor). The program will include a lecture by Laryssa Onyshkevych, reminiscences by Nadia Svitlychna, recitations of Symonenko's works by Sophia Zielyk and the Promin trio directed by Bohdanna Wolansky.

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is sponsoring a lecture by Lubomyr Luciuk on "The Galician Division: Its History and Migration." The seminar will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta.

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Museum shop expands hours

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum Shop has announced that it will feature unique Christmas gifts on Sunday, December 5, and Saturday and Sunday, December 11 and 12. There will be a special preview of the gifts for museum members on Saturday, December 4.

The museum reported that since summer, their buyer has been acquiring gift items. One-of-a-kind gifts have been imported from Ukraine; hand-crafted traditional Christmas ornaments reproductions of Hutsul rings and crosses, and woodcarved items, such as plates and candlesticks, will be available to shoppers.

Fund-raising prints made exclusively for the museum by Jacques Hnizdovsky, Bohdan Borzemsky, Andrii Maday and Arcadia Olenska Petryshyn can be purchased.

The museum shop also has embroidered items such as bookmarks, pin cushions, tablecloths and children's shirts. Cookbooks, children's fairy tales and various Ukrainian books are also available at the shop.

Sociologist to address education association

BALTIMORE — Prof. John Higham of John Hopkins University, a distinguished scholar of nativism in America, will be the featured speaker at the benefit banquet to be held here on Sunday, December 5, in observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, Inc.

Prof. Higham's classic book, "Strangers in the Land — Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925," has led to several scholarship awards for Prof. Higham, who now holds the John Martin Vincent chair of history at John Hopkins University.

Ukrainian scholars will also participate in the benefit program, and several awards will be presented by the UEA for research and service contributions by Ukrainian and other scholars in the Maryland and national sociologies.

The recognition banquet will be held at the John Hopkins Club, Homewood, Baltimore, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

For reservations call the association's secretary, Stephen Basarab, at (301) 467-2050. Banquet fees are \$12 per person and \$20 per couple.