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1776 Happy ★ Birthday ★ America 1976

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Thousands Help Celebrate Bicentennial— Centennial in Nation's Capital

by Ihor Dlaboha



Girls proudly carry banner telling its a Ukrainian parade.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—They came from all major Ukrainian communities east of Chicago with their American and Ukrainian flags, with placards calling for the release of Valentyn Moroz and with a great deal of pride in their past to the nation's capital, to pay homage to the Father of this Country, George Washington, and the Poet Laureat of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko as a Bicentennial-Centennial tribute to the bi-national heritage of Ukrainian Americans.

The parade here Saturday, June 26, and the two rallies at the Washington Monument and the Shevchenko Monument were the culminating events of a week long program celebrating the two anniversaries. Beginning last Monday, June 21, Ukrainian Americans, lead by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America the sponsoring organization, set up several displays of Ukrainian culture and scholarship through out the capital city.

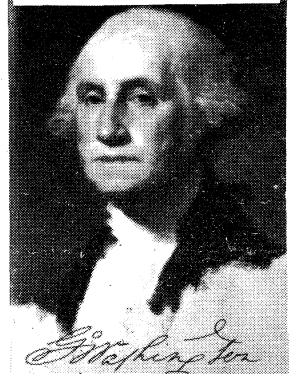
A fine and folk art exhibit at the Martin Luther King Library, a White House reception for Ukrainian youth and women's representatives, a scholarly symposium, and finally today's manifestation, which included Ukrainians from some 15 cities, all reflected their wanting to become a integral part of the American political, economic and social system, yet desiring to foster their identity and culture, as George Shumko, a representative of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, said at the Shevchenko Monument rally.

The day's activities got under way at 11:00 a.m., at the Washington Monument.

From a platform constructed between the memorial to George Washington and the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. Stephan Kurylas, president of the local UCCA branch, and coordinator of the Bicentennial-Centennial program, opened the rally and asked Pastor Wolodymyr Borowsky, from the Ukrainian Evangelic Alliance of North America to deliver the invocation.

Keynote speaker at this portion of the activities was Joseph Lesawyer, president

George Washington



The Father Of Our Country

of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America.

Mr. Lesawyer summarized the history of Ukrainians in America, beginning with the arrival of Lavrentiy Bohoon in 1607 with Capt. John Smith, and said that all subsequent immigrations of Ukrainian here was a result of flight from oppression.

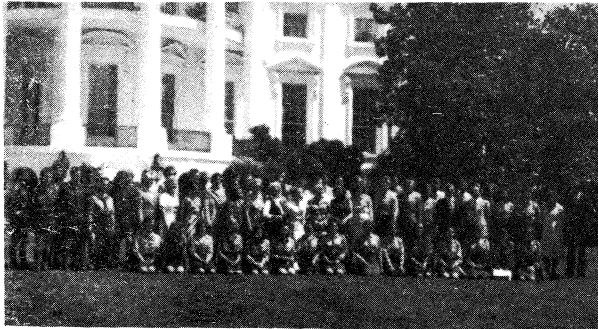
"Today's celebration also reminds us that we are paying homage to the principle upon which this country was founded—freedom and justice for all," said Mr. Lesawyer.

Turning to the Ukrainian American contributions to the United States, Mr. Lesawyer said that early settlers helped build this country with their muscles, and wherever they went, "they never asked for special favors or preferential treatment."

"We have come here today to remind ourselves and all the world that Ukraine's sons and daughters are a viable part of (Continued on page 3)

White House Reception Hosts 80 Ukrainian Youths, Women

by Roma Sochan



The participants of the White House Conference pose for a group photograph.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nearly 80 representatives of Ukrainian youth and women's organizations took part in a White House meeting sponsored by the Office of Public Liaison in cooperation with the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee on Thursday, June 24 here.

Members of the Organization of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent (ODUM), Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), Ukrainian Students Organization of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM), Young Ukrainian Nationalists (MUN), Zarevo, Ukrainian

National Women's League of America and Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine made up the Ukrainian delegation.

The representatives were welcomed by William J. Baroody, Jr., Assistant to the President for Public Liaison in the Family Theater of the White House. Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs also greeted the delegation in Ukrainian: "I have the extraordinary pleasure to welcome you to the White House. This is a historic moment — it took us 100 years to get here."

John B. Shlaes, Director of White (Continued on page 4)

From the Publisher:

In accordance with a decision of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, this and subsequent copies of The Ukrainian Weekly will be printed in the tabloid form, 16 pages per issue. This edition, however, is not in the finalized version. The newspaper will be dated Sunday, and will printed and mailed out Fridays.

This is another convenience the UNA affords its readers.

Entire Nation Joins in Bicentennial Celebration

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Parades and pageants, prayers and picnics, bell-ringing, candle lighting and fireworks will usher in the nation's third century over Independence Weekend 1976.

Across the nation and around the world, praise will be taken to note this special moment in the history of the world's oldest continuously existing republic.

Beacon of Freedom

"To Americans, it means that the blueprints of the nation—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights—still serve them well. To foreigners, it means that the 200-year-old experiment in self-government continues to stand as a beacon of freedom."

That is the opinion of John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA), the federal agency established to stimulate and encourage participation in the Bicentennial.

In Mr. Warner's view, the grassroots celebration of the Bicentennial "...in every respect befits the dignity and the greatness of this nation."

In its annual report to the Congress, the ARBA outlines a vast mosaic of citizen participation in almost every community from coast to coast, in each of the 50 states, the territories, Puerto Rico and the nation's capital.

Mr. Warner told the Congress that "the Bicentennial is neither a boom nor a bust but reflects the will and the determination of the American people to honor their past, share their present and build an even greater America with an improved quality of life for all as we enter the third century."

The report also notes that, while the zenith of the celebration comes this Fourth of July weekend, the official Bicentennial commemoration continues through the end of the year.

Set by Congress

The official time frame for the Bicentennial was set by the Congress when it directed the ARBA to maintain a calendar or register of events from March 1975 through December 1976.

Public Law 93-179 created the ARBA in December 1973 to "coordinate, facilitate and aid in the scheduling of events, activities and projects of local, state, national and international entities in commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial."

The ARBA succeeded the 50-member American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, which was named in 1966 to explore ways in which the nation might best celebrate its 200th anniversary. The Congress agreed that it should be nationwide in scope, rather than a single exposition.

It has been the ARBA's job to encourage and stimulate participation by citizens throughout the nation. Much of this effort was done in cooperation with State Bicentennial commissions which exist in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Warner, as the national coordinator of the Bicentennial, set the tone for the commemoration when he said on taking office in April, 1974: "The success of the commemoration of the nation's first two centuries will be judged on the number of participants, not the number of spectators."

With that philosophy, the ARBA sponsored a variety of programs offering national Bicentennial recognition as a means of encouraging community and organization involvement in the commemoration.

One of the most successful is the Bicentennial Communities program. Open to towns, villages, cities, counties and Native American groups, the program has

provided official recognition to the Bicentennial efforts of 11,738 communities across the land. The final tally shows over 85% of the people live in a recognized community.

To be recognized, a community had to form a committee representative of its citizens, develop plans and programs for commemorating the Bicentennial, and submit them through state commissions to the ARBA. At least one of the planned activities had to have lasting value past 1976.

Similar programs for colleges and universities and Armed Forces installations were set up and 929 campuses and 600 military activities have been recognized.

Alliances

To further stimulate active participation in the commemoration, the ARBA formed various alliances for organizations and groups pledging to encourage individual members and employees to get involved.

The Bicentennial Alliances and the number of member organizations are: Service, 84; Hospitality, 10; Ethnic/Racial, 63; Sports, 43; and Business, 29.



The ARBA also granted national recognition to selected major Bicentennial projects "to encourage support of these events and to insure public awareness of those events which are of regional, national, or international significance."

Recognized major activities range from the Showboat Children's Theater in New York and Sculptures on Nebraska Interstate 80 to Operation Sail and the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage to Pennsylvania. As of June 1, 239 projects were recognized under this program.

The ARBA also has a program for recognizing the Bicentennial efforts of the nation's news media.

Recognition through ARBA sponsored programs entitles communities, member organizations of alliances, and project sponsors to use the national Bicentennial symbol in their activities.

The national Bicentennial symbol is derived from the stars, stripes and colors of the United States flag. It takes the form of a 5-pointed star, surrounded by continuous red, white and blue stripes which form a second star. The words "American Revolution Bicentennial 1776-1976" circle the symbol.

Three Themes

Nearly all Bicentennial programs, be they national, state or local, fall within three thematic areas established by the ARBA. They are:

Heritage '76. A nationwide summons to recall our heritage, to place it in its historical perspective, and to focus on the origins, value, and unfolding panorama of our nation's history.

Festival USA. A nationwide opportunity to share with fellow Americans and the people of the world the traditions, the culture, the hospitality, and the character of the United States and its people.

Horizons '76. A nationwide challenge to every American, acting individually or in groups, to select and act upon goals to help make America the "more perfect

America's "200th"

What do you say to a country that has survived for 200 years under the same political system?

Two hundred years—a drop in the ocean compared to the eons the world has existed, but a period of time, yet to be surpassed by any other modern country.

The last 20 decades witnessed the downfall of many governments and political systems, and the creation of new states, each aspiring to assume their rightful place in the world. Yet, amid that, at times, turbulent era, the United States was able to weather all conditions.

The American Revolution was said to have inspired the French Revolution of 1789 which overthrew the Bourbon Monarchy and the old feudal system. While it did not establish a lasting government in France, the revolutions there and in American signaled that man would be oppressed no longer.

While during the 19th century the traditional colonial powers of Europe stabilized control over their holdings, in the following century their territorial claims substantially dwindled, creating many new states.

America also suffered from internal strife which threatened to destroy a maturing nation, and even before it learned how to walk foreign powers tried to choke it.

The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War all left scars on the land, but mysteriously the new American rallied behind the government and defeated Great Britain again, created the Lone Star State, and preserved the Union.

Americans again took to arms to defend their interests in the Spanish American War, and twice in this century were able to defend England and France from imperialism and fascism.

The history of America was not replete with wars. In the peaceful interims, Americans did display much creativity in the arts.

James Fenimore Cooper, James Bryant, Washington Irving, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway were just some of the writers who enriched the world's treasury of literature.

America also gave the world many scientific and technological inventions

which made life easier for everyone—the steam boat, steam locomotive, sewing machine, telephone, telegraph, airplane, automobile, television and space travel.

It would be foolhardy to think that only virtue prospers in America, but as in all other countries, America also had its share of shame — Manifest Destiny, the Indian Wars of the 1870's, black slavery, My Lai, and Watergate—but despite them, the democratic constitutional system here did not collapse, as it might have under similar strains in other countries.

Probably one of the principal reasons why the system worked here is the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The Founding Fathers led the Americans 200 years ago to freedom from oppression, be it monarchical, military or civilian, and said so in the Declaration of Independence. They made sure that the rights of future generations would be guaranteed in writing by the Constitution and the first ten amendments. And while at times they seem to protect the law-breaker more than the law-abiding citizen, in the long run they protect everyone.

Through the Bill of Rights and the elections, elements of a true democratic system, the people have the opportunity the know the goings-on in the government.

If they approve, they say so, and if they do not, they also say so, because it is their right.

Not only are the rights of long-time Americans protected by the Constitution, but because of its blindness, it treats everyone equally, whether you are a seventh generation "Smith" or a first generation Ukrainian. All people in this country are allowed the right to foster their heritage, protest wrong-doings in the land of their ancestors, and pray to whatever God they want.

With all these rights abounding, people feel free and safe and have hope in a better future.

So, what do you say to a country that has survived for 200 years under the same political system?

Thanks, for showing that true freedom of man can exist.

—I.D.

union" and to improve the quality of life for the Third Century.

On the international scene, the ARBA has helped coordinate the efforts of over 90 nations which are participating in America's 200th anniversary celebration. Included in this effort is official recognition for over 100 overseas Bicentennial events.

While the Bicentennial is "not made in Washington," in Mr. Warner's words, the Federal government is participating in many ways. Federal activities range from the improvement of historical national parks and shrines to Armed Forces Bicentennial Band and Caravans. ARBA has helped support and coordinate many of the Federal efforts.

Public Law 93-179 also directed to ARBA to provide for the preparation, distribution, dissemination, exhibition and sale of commemorative medals and information materials and objects...

Medals

Accordingly, the ARBA issued, in cooperation with the United States Treasury Department, a series of commemorative medals from 1972 through 1976 plus the national Bicentennial medal, which

has been on sale since January 1, 1976. The ARBA also instituted a licensing program for manufactured items which help commemorate the nation's 200th anniversary.

Revenues from the sale of the medals, and royalties from the licensed products, have been used primarily to support state and local Bicentennial projects through matching grants. The money has also been used to assist national Bicentennial programs.

Additionally, the Congress appropriated \$11 million on a one-time bases for matching grant purposes. A total of \$19.8 million was made available through state Bicentennial commissions to support local projects. As of the end of May, just over \$15 million had been allocated to 3,981 projects around the nation.

To fulfill the requirement for maintaining a Bicentennial calendar or register of programs and projects, the ARBA developed a computerized Bicentennial Information Network (BINET). The system includes descriptions of each project and event, sponsors, dates, locations, subject matter, methods of presentation and the like.

At present, BINET holds information on 23,640 projects and 27,262 events.

Washington, Shevchenko Honored in Bicen Salute

Thousands Help Celebrate ...

(Continued from page 1)

present day America and that our forebearers were bountiful contributors to the founding and development of their grand and majestic nation from its earliest beginnings," he said.

As a gesture of thanks to America, representatives of three Ukrainian youth organizations, SUMA, Plast and ODUM, lead by six Plast and SUMA torch-bearers and Ukrainian American Veterans color guard, walked up to the Washington Monument and placed a wreath at the foot of the 555-foot shrine.

In his opening statement, Dr. Kurylas introduced two of the newest Ukrainian immigrants to America. Identifying them by first names only, Dr. Kurylas said that Vasyly and Oleksander were sailors aboard a Soviet merchant marine vessel and they jumped ship in Manila and subsequently arrived in the United States and have applied for political asylum.

Among the honored guests at the first of Saturday's two rallies were Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslaw Skrypnyk, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Dr. Myron Kurpas, Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs, Dr. Michael Yarymovich, head of Energy Research and Development Agency, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, Harry Polche, national commander of the UAVets, Mr. Shymko of the WCFU, Mrs. Mary Beck, Ukrainian American community activist from Detroit and from Detroit city Council President, Dr. Walter Dushnyk, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," Mrs. Lesia Riznyk, vice-president of the UNWLA, Mrs. Katherine Peshok, and representatives of Ukrainian youth and fraternal organizations.

Playing the American and Ukrainian national anthems was the SUMA brass band from Chicago.

As the special honor guard returned after placing the wreath, the columns of youths, organizational representatives, veterans and guests began to form for the "Freedom March" to the Shevchenko Monument.

Police estimates indicate that some

2,000 Ukrainian Americans took part in march and later the crowds swelled to some 6,000 at the second rally.

By the start of the 45-minute march, the morning clouds had dissipated, and warm sun rays bathed the rows upon rows of participants.

Several communities brought along Bicentennial-Centennial banners, such as the Ukrainian community of Pittsburgh, others came with signs calling for the release of Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainians from prison.

Ukrainian costumes and artifacts were displayed in the window of Woodward and Lothrop, a fashionable Washington, D.C. department store. A large sign identified the display as Ukrainian and gave credit to the Ukrainian community of the Washington, D.C. area for its preparation.

Included in the store window were mannequins dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes, embroideries, pysanky, woodcarvings, "kylyms" and flags of the United States and Ukraine. The store is located on the corner of 11th and G Streets NW.

While most of the marchers were quiet, in various sections of the procession strains of patriotic Ukrainian songs could be heard.

The march was led by four girls carrying a large banner reading "Ukrainian." They alternated holding the sign with four girls who walked behind them.

Besides the representatives of the three Ukrainian youth organizations, who came in their uniforms and with their organizational and unit flags, some 25 youths from the "Tryzub" Ukrainian Sports Club of Philadelphia were also present.

Master of ceremonies at the Shevchenko site rally, Jerry Pronko, was introduced by Dr. Kurylas.

After the playing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslaw delivered the invocation.

The Ukrainian Orthodox prelate prayed that Ukraine's sufferings would soon come to an end, and reiterating Shevchenko's words, prayed for the appearance of a

(Continued on page 13)

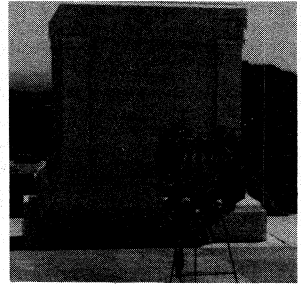
UAVets Place Wreath At Tomb of Unknown Soldier

ARLINGTON, Va.—As silence enveloped some 350 people at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Harry Polche, national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, and Bohdan Saskiw, a representative of the Veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army, lead by an officer of the Honor Guard, 3rd U.S. Infantry placed a wreath at the foot of the monument "to pay homage to all those who fell in battle for the United States."

The brief ceremony was preceded by a memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery's Amphitheater celebrated by Arch-Bishop-Metropolitan Mstyslaw Skrypnyk, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA, Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, and other Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox clergy.

This was the first time in the 100-year history of the Ukrainian settlement in the United States that Ukrainian American Veterans laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and that a memorial service was held at the National Cemetery. Both events followed the noon-time changing of the guard at the mooseum.

"We stand here with pride and reverence, and we pause a moment to remember all the brave men who gave their lives for this country throughout its history," said Mr. Polche, a New York City police lieutenant. "They paid the supreme sacrifice for freedom, for human dignity, for everyone's hopes and dreams



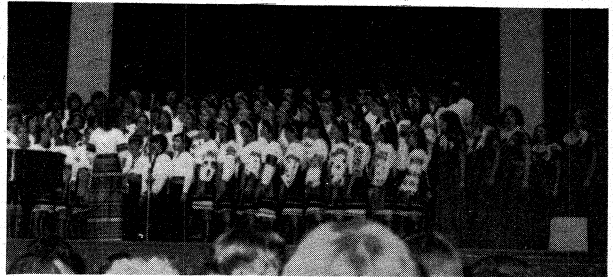
and rights, above all, for peace in the world. We pray that the world will achieve that peace soon."

The Sunday, June 27, ceremony here was also sponsored by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America, and many of its board members were present at both services.

The memorial service was celebrated by Very Revs. John Danyilevich, Petro Budnyk, Rev. Franko Estocin, and Rev. Deacon A. Sytnyk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and Msgr. Basil Makuch, Rev. Dr. Meletius Wojnar, and Revs. Joseph Denischuk, Lubomyr Mudry, Jaroslav Hrabec, and Stephen John Shavel of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Singing the responses was the St. Paul the Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir from Washington, D.C., under the direction of George Filipow.

Concert of Ukrainian Music, Song, Dance Fills Constitution Hall



Chicago SUMA Youth Chorus.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—For the more than 1,500 people who attended the Bicentennial-Centennial concert at Constitution Hall here Saturday evening, June 26, the program displayed various different forms of Ukrainian music, song and dance—traditional, classical, contemporary, and even the surrealist.

The concert was the culminating point of a day's activities which began with a rally at the Washington Monument that morning and ended with a manifestation at the Shevchenko Monument early that afternoon.

The three-hour program was opened with the American and Ukrainian national anthems, sung by Martha Kokolska and George Nesterezuk, who acted as masters of ceremony.

As did all the events connected with the Ukrainian Bicentennial-Centennial salute here, the concert was also a reflection of the Ukrainian American bi-national heritage.

Television actress, Laryssa Kukrycka-Lysniak, in her brief introductory remarks, described the life of Ukrainians in America then and now. She said that uppermost in their minds was the preservation of their national culture, and "they

managed to preserve their culture and identity despite threats and pressures."

Continue Traditions

Today, Miss Kukrycka said, Ukrainian youth and community organizations in the United States continue to foster the traditions spawned in the native land.

The SUMA "Verkhovynsi" Dancers from New York, under the direction of Oleh Genza, performed the ritual "Pryvit" dance, welcoming the audience to the concert. They returned in the second half of the program with a rendition of the fast-paced "Hopak."

A 130-voice youth choir from the Pavlushkov SUMA branch in Chicago next took to the stage with a repertoire of lively Ukrainian and American tunes.

The group, heard for the first time on the east coast, is directed by Oksana Ferenc, and piano accompaniment is supplied by Maria Hawrylyuk.

After three traditional Ukrainian songs, the choir, in tribute to the 200th anniversary of American independence, sang the English-language "Patriotic Fantasy," by Leonard Cohen.

(Continued on page 13)

"Reaffirmation of Bilingual Heritage"

(The following remarks were voiced by Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Commerce, at the Shevchenko Monument during the Ukrainian Bicentennial-Centennial rally in Washington, D.C., Saturday, June 26.)

It is my great pleasure and privilege to greet you on behalf of President Ford.

Your Bicentennial commemoration today which began at the monument of George Washington, the Father of our great Nation, and ends at the monument of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, is a most appropriate reaffirmation of your binational heritage.

George Washington symbolizes the essence of our great American tradition of love of freedom, representative government and respect for individual rights.

Washington led our people from the rule of a foreign king to the establishment of a republic which, two hundred years after its inception, still stands as the world's strongest and most respected citadel of liberty.

Taras Shevchenko symbolizes the essence of the Ukrainian spirit. He awakened the Ukrainian people to their servitude under the czars, and called for the "new and just law of Washington" for the Ukrainian people.

Today, Shevchenko's message needs to be repeated for Washington's just law has yet to be embraced universally.

As we celebrate the Bicentennial of our nation, it is important that we let the world know that America still cares. The United States still strongly supports the aspiration for freedom, independence and national self-determination of all peoples.

The President recognizes and appreciates your contributions to this nation's heritage. He knows that you will continue to enrich our country's heritage with your art, your architecture, your music, and the individual contributions of your many talented individuals.

The President commends you and I commend you for your continued contributions to our national legacy, to our durable system of representative self-government. Today, as we stand together before this magnificent statue of Taras Shevchenko, we are brothers, we are one, we are united in our struggle on behalf of human freedom for all men, in all parts of the world.

Amalrik May Leave USSR

MOSCOW, USSR—Andrei Amalrik, author of the book "Will The Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?", received an official notice from the bureau of passports here on Monday, June 14, informing him that he may leave the Soviet Union.

Soviet courts sentenced Amalrik to three years imprisonment for the publication of his book. After serving his sentence he was not allowed to live in Moscow in his wife's apartment. The writer largely ignored the order although threatened with arrest.

Later, at a special hearing of the KGB, Amalrik was given a choice between imprisonment and emigration to Israel. He chose the latter, informing foreign journalists that he had no intention of going to Israel but instead planned to travel to Holland where he was offered a position at one of the universities. His desire, however, is to settle in the United States.

Fine, Folk Art Featured at D.C. Library

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A ten-foot statue of Lesia Ukrainka by Mychajlo Czerezniowskiy greeted visitors at the entrance to the exhibit of Ukrainian art held here at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Monday through Saturday, June 21-26.

The exhibit, which displayed a rich assortment of Ukrainian art, featured contemporary art arranged by the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America, embroideries prepared by Myroslawa Stachiw, folk art selected by O. Masnyk, and Ukrainian books sponsored by the Ukrainian Book Center headed by Mykola Denysiuk.

Thirty-one contemporary artists provided their works, including sculpture, paintings, prints and woodcarvings, for the display. A total of 52 works was exhibited.

In addition to traditional art such as embroidery, pysanky, ceramics and woodcarvings, the exhibit featured two mannequins dressed in costumes from the Poltava and Hutsulshchyna regions of Ukraine.

—R.S.



Rubin Leaves For Israel

MOSCOW, USSR.—Vitaliy Rubin, Soviet scholar and dissident, arrived in Vienna from Moscow Thursday, June 17, having obtained permission to emigrate to Israel four years after submitting a request to do so.

Rubin and his wife, Ines, were to fly to Jerusalem where he will be an instructor at the Hebrew University.

Rubin, a well-known specialist in ancient Chinese history, was also offered a position at Columbia University. According to the "Summer Spectator," the university will publish this summer Rubin's work "Man and Government in Ancient China" translated into English language by Steven Levin, professor of political science.

As reported earlier, Rubin was fired from his job at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow immediately after he sought permission to emigrate to Israel four years ago. Many Jewish organizations took action in his defense and a special committee of professors and students was formed at Columbia University to aid him materially and help him leave the USSR. In 1973 the University invited Rubin to join its faculty.

Cornell U. Offers Kovalev Post

ITHACA, N.Y.—Officials of Cornell University here have disclosed that dissident Soviet biologist Sergei Kovalev was offered at post as visiting scholar at the university, according to the UPI.

Kovalev, 44, is currently incarcerated in a labor camp serving a seven-year sentence for alleged anti-Soviet agitation.

The Soviet Lithuanian dissident received the invitation from Cornell's Section of Neurobiology and Behavior. Kovalev is a mathematical biology and genetics expert.

The offer cites the "considerable recognition" Kovalev received from the American scientific community. Particularly noted is his work on the "electrophysiology of muscle and the control of heartbeat."

White House...

(Continued from page 1)

House Conferences; Pamela Powell, Director for Youth Affairs; and Jeanne M. Holm, Special Assistant to the President for Women's Affairs told participants of the meeting of their roles on the White House Staff.

Dr. Kurupas then spoke about his position as the country's first assistant for ethnic affairs. He traced the history of the concept of ethnicity noting that now new pluralism a number of national multi-ethnic organizations have been formed to identify ethnic agenda, primarily domestic, but within the last four to five years, foreign policy, as well, he said.

"What we have to do is educate the federal government" about the needs of ethnic groups. He urged cooperation among diverse groups because "not one ethnic group can succeed alone. The secret to success is building coalitions."

After a photographic session on the White House lawn, the delegation returned to the Family Theater to hear a panel on East-West Relations presented by State Department members Martha Mautner of the Office of Research and Analysis for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Robert L. Barry, Deputy Director of the Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs. Michael Terpak, Chief of the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America acted as the moderator.

Mrs. Mautner explained the policy of détente which aims at relaxing tensions "that characterized US - USSR relations after World War II." She emphasized that "patience is the key word."

On the subject of the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union, Mr. Barry said, "if you look back ten to 20 years when we had no influence, you have to accept the fact that some progress has been made. We are talking to them about it regularly."

He denied that the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine," calling for the recognition of Soviet dominion over Eastern Europe and their organic unity, in any way reflects United States foreign policy. Mr. Barry stressed that "the U.S. seeks to be responsive to Eastern Europe."

"We are attempting through the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and the consulate in Kiev to be in contact with Ukrainians without going through Moscow," he said.

After a question and answer session with the panelists, many of the Ukrainian representatives went on a VIP tour of the White House.

Leaders of Ukrainian women's organizations attended a special meeting with Mrs. Holm later that afternoon.

Washington is Site of Scholarly Parley

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A day-long symposium was held at Catholic University's Caldwell Hall Friday, June 25, as part of the Washington D.C. Ukrainian Week. Nine Ukrainian scholars presented papers on the topics of energy, economics, Ukrainian political history, ethnic affairs, Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in the U.S., art and Ukrainian bibliography, thus illustrating the contributions of Ukrainians to American life.

The symposium was sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society (N.T.Sh) the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and co-sponsored by the Canon Law Department of Catholic University.

Rev. Dr. Meletius Wojnar, chairman of the committee of the Shevchenko Scientific Society responsible for organizing the symposium, officially opened the event and read greetings from President Ford and His Eminence Patriarch Josyf. In a short address he told of the contributions of Ukrainians to American cultural and social life.

The morning session was led by Dr. Lev Dobriansky, UCCA president and professor at Georgetown University. Papers were presented by Dr. M. Yarymoyvych, head of the Energy Research and Development Agency — "The Energy Problem Today", Dr. M. Boretsky of the Com-

merce Department — "Ukrainian Economists in the U.S.A.", Dr. V. Trembicky of Jersey City State College — "Ukrainian Diplomatic and Consular Relations with the U.S. 1917-1922". A question and answer session followed.

After a lunch break the symposium resumed at 3:00 p.m. Moderator of the afternoon session was Dr. M. Bohatiuk of Le Moyne College. Reports of the participating scholars continued with Dr. Halyna Duda of HURI speaking about "Ethnic Groups, Their Educational Institutions, and Pluralistic Uprising in the U.S.", Dr. M. Wojnar, Vice-president of N.T.Sh. and professor of Canon Law at Catholic University — "Bases of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America", Rev. Fred Estachen, Secretary of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S. and rector of the Orthodox Seminary in Bound Brook — "Contributions of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to the Development of the Ukrainian Community in the U.S.", Dr. Iryna Petrenko-Fedyshyn of the City University of New York — "Oleksander Archipenko and His Influence on Modern Woodcarving", Peter Andrusiv, of the Academy of Warsaw — "Ukrainian Artists-Painters in the U.S.", and Dr. O. Sokolyshyn, senior of the Brooklyn Public Library — "Ucrainica and Bibliography of Ucrainica in the English Language."

Pope Bars Patriarch From Attending Eucharistic Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pope Paul VI officially prohibited Patriarch Josyf I, head of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church, from attending the 41st International Eucharistic Congress here August 1-8, 1976, according to the Society for a Patriarchal System of the Ukrainian Catholic Church citing sources in Rome.

Patriarch Josyf was invited to attend the deliberations by Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese and head of the Ukrainian Eucharistic Congress Committee.

The Society's executive board said that it will take measures to insure the Ukrainian Catholic prelate's attendance at the congress, and calls on all Ukrainians of that faith to support its actions.

Ukrainian Americans are planning to be a major participant in the talks.

Bishop Losten will be the celebrant and homilist for the Heritage Liturgy.

On Tuesday, August 3, at 2:00 p.m. a symposium on "The Church in Ukraine" will be held in Stein auditorium of Drexel University. Dr. Peter Stercho of Drexel will serve as moderator, while papers will be delivered by Bishop Losten, Rev. Athanasius Peka, OSBM, of the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Byzantine Catholic Seminary in Pittsburgh, and Dr. Lev Dobriansky from Georgetown University.

An exhibit of Ukrainian religious art will be on view at the Philadelphia Civic Center from July 30th to August 7th.

New York City is Site of Special Land and Sea Bicentennial Programs

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The largest public festival ever planned for this city, July 4th in Old New York, will be the highlight of New York City's On-Land Salute to America's Anniversary this weekend.

Today a special Bicentennial festival will be held at Rockefeller Center from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The Ukrainian groups participating in this program are the Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of New York, the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, and the Ukrainian School of Folk Ballet.

Demonstrations of Ukrainian Easter egg making, embroidery and other crafts will also be shown. Live modeling of Ukrainian historical garb will be presented by UNWLA Branch 64.

Emcee for the Ukrainian portion will be Laryssa Kukrycka-Lysniak.

Encompassing all of historic Lower Manhattan, from City Hall to Battery Park, river to river, the July 4th Festival will commemorate this landmark day in American history, and most especially, celebrate the unique role that New York has played in our nation's history — the contributions we have made and continue to make daily, to the cultural, social and economic life of the country. This all-day Festival will begin today at 8:00 a.m., with a Sunrise Ecumenical Service of Thanksgiving at Battery Park, and continue until 9:30 in the evening. To date, the following elements have already been planned:

...ETHNIC FESTIVALS in the buildings, streets, and plazas of Lower Manhattan. Over 25 of New York's major Ethnic Communities will create and produce their own Festivals featuring music, dance, theatre, poetry, art exhibitions, crafts, and indigenous foods, illustrating their history, heritage, and contributions to the culture and vitality of New York and America. Among the groups participating are the Irish, Italians, Chinese, Puerto Ricans, Poles, West Indians, Cubans, Haitians, Phillipinos, Armenians, Ukrainians and many others. The Ukrainian festival will be held at Hanover Square on the corner of Wall and Water Street in Manhattan's Financial District. Many Ukrainian performing ensembles, such as the Promin girls' Ensemble and the Ukrainian Dancers from Carteret and the N.Y. Bandurist ensemble will take part in it. There were also displays of Ukrainian foods, artifacts and historical dress. The Ukrainian segment of this program, and of the Rockefeller Center program is being planned by the New York Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee.

...READINGS of the Declaration of Independence, by prominent Americans at Federal Hall, the Custom House, City Hall and other historic sites in Lower Manhattan.

...LIVING HISTORY, everyone attending the July 4th Festival will be asked to sign copies of the Declaration of Independence, and thus re-ratify our commitment to its wisdom and guidance over the next 100 year.

...AMERICANA PLAZA, a living anthology of American Music forms including performances of jazz, gospel, bluegrass, sea chanties, work songs, rhythm and blues, rock and so on. Hosted by noted American music historian and singer, Oscar Brand.

...COLONIAL AMERICAN CRAFTS, a demonstration/exhibition of quilts, spinning, weaving, pottery, and other early American crafts.

...WALL STREET IN COLOR, a giant visual salute made up of magnificent banners, created by New York's leading designers to celebrate America's most dynamic street. Other banners and de-

corations will be used to frame many of the historic buildings of the area.

...AMERICAN THEATRE PAVILION, featuring leading actors and actresses reading selections from noted American playwrights, and excerpts from current Broadway productions.

...NIEUW AMSTERDAM, a major reenactment of New York's original Dutch settlement filled with the sights and sounds and smells of the 17th century. To be located at Front Street in the South Street Seaport District.

...YOUNG NEW YORK, the exciting political and social drama of New York before and after the Revolution, complete with political figures from that time in debate, petitions and other documents being printed and posted for discussion, artifacts, period craftsmen training apprentices and so on. This event will be presented in the historic blocks surrounding Hanover Square.

...THE FIRST AMERICAN, a special audio-visual exhibition showing the history, life, culture, and religion of the American Indian — created and produced by the American Indian Community of New York.

...HISTORIC WALKING TOURS, both guided and self-directed of Lower Manhattan streets, historic buildings, and contemporary plaza. Tours by tram will also be available for senior citizens and the infirmed.

...CHILDREN'S PLAZAS, featuring performers, games, things to do and make, participatory street painting, and so on.

...BAND CONCERTS, by the United States Navy Band, the United States Coast Guard Band, and leading high school bands and professional units from across the United States, highlighting the history of the unique area.

...DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITIONS, appropriate to our Day of Independence will be open at the Seamen's Church Institute, Fraunces Tavern, Federal Hall, the South Street Seaport Museum, St. Paul's Chapel, Castle Clinton, The Chamber of Commerce, and many others.

...NEWPORT JAZZ FESTIVAL will salute America's 200th Anniversary with a giant free concert in the newly-opened plaza of the World Trade Center. Featuring Count Basie and his band, and other performers to be announced.

...RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES, in all the houses of prayer in Old New York throughout the day — with a special 2:00 p.m. service to commemorate the moment the Declaration of Independence was formally signed. Many services will approximate those that took place here 200 years ago.

...SOUTH STREET SEAPORT, sea chanties, square dancing, games, crafts, foods, and nautical history presented by New York's living sea museum.

...PARTICIPATORY EVENTS, for both young and old alike, including Colonial games, banner and quilt making, and so on.

...HISTORIC VIGNETTES, little scenes right out of history at Federal Hall, Fraunces Tavern, Trinity Church, and so on.

...SPONTANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT, by New York's best-known street performers — jugglers, magicians, clowns,

storytellers, mimes, and musicians performing throughout the Festival area.

...A GIANT PARADE AND CARNIVAL, complete with marching bands, fire and drum corps, Ethnic Festival participants, floats, performers and other celebrants, from City Hall to Battery Park, leading to:

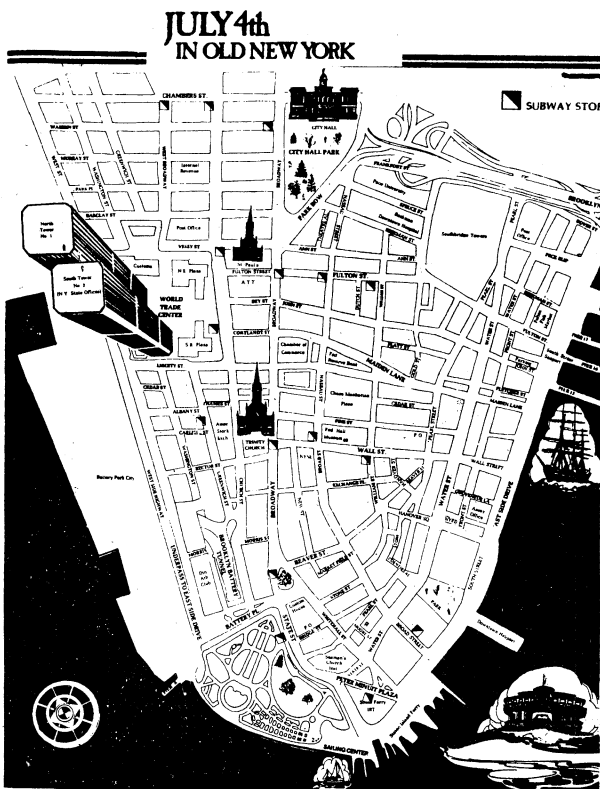
...A NIGHT OF CONCERTS, free concerts by the American Symphony Orchestra (Morton Gould, conductor), at Battery Park, the United States Navy Band at the World Trade Center, and others to be announced.

...THE GRAND FINALE, a spectacular ½ hour fireworks display shot from a series of barges around the Statue of Liberty. Sponsored by Macy's Depart-

ment Store as their gift to the people of New York.

In honor of the Nation's 200th Birthday, the largest fleet of sailing ships and naval vessels the world has seen in one place since the days of the early 1800's, will gather in New York Harbor on July 4th. Numbering more than 225 ships and representing some 30 nations, Operation Sail and the International Naval Review will be an Independence Day Sea Parade like none ever staged.

July 4th IN OLD NEW YORK is a collaborative effort of community, city, state and Federal agencies, as well as the private sector, whose cooperation on this event demonstrates the creative unity of New Yorkers when they are brought together by a common cause and concern.



Automobile Traffic Will Be Restricted on 4th in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Automobile traffic will be restricted in many parts of New York City on the Fourth of July in expectation of the millions of visitors who will flood the city for "Operation Sail" and "July 4th in Old New York."

Deputy Police Chief William Bracey, who is coordinating the police operation for the City's Bicentennial celebration, said that motorists who are planning to drive to Manhattan to view the Bicentennial attractions should leave their cars home.

Traffic in the city will be banned from the West Side Highway, all points south of Fulton Street, and much of the Belt Parkway in Brooklyn.

The Manhattan restrictions will move northward as congestion increases.

Only emergency vehicles will be allowed on the above mentioned thoroughfares

and Broadway, said Mr. Bracey.

In sections where private vehicles are not banned, Sunday parking rules will be in effect.

The West Side Highway and the Belt Parkway, which will offer excellent views of the "Operation Sail," will be turned over to the spectators.

Unsafe piers along the Hudson River will be placed off limits, and police will chase anyone who strays on them.

Despite the miles upon miles of excellent viewing sites of the aquatic parade, city planners fear that too many people will crowd the Battery Park area, where the "July 4th in Old New York" festival will be going on. Visitors are asked to call 999-1234 or listen to WNYC for the latest reports on crowd conditions throughout the city.

СВОБОДА СВОБОДА

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issue combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Application to change frequency to "Daily except Mondays and holidays" pending at Jersey City, New Jersey.

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EDITORIALS

"Mnohaya Lita" America

As the bells peal, and the flags unfurl, and the firecrackers brighten the sky in an emblazoned salute to America on its 200th birthday, our community should stand up in a rousing "Mnohaya Lita" to the nation of which we have been an integral part for some 100 years now.

While we should be joining in the traditional "Happy Birthday," affirming the fact of a new nation's birth two centuries ago, our own "Mnohaya Lita," meaning in translation "Many, many more years," conveys in a genuine and truly relevant sense the wishes, the hopes, and the yearnings of all of our people for the American nation which was born as a democracy, has survived the longest as a democracy and stands out both as an ideal and an aspiration as a democracy of millions around the world.

The three combined themes of America's Bicentennial celebration, now reaching their flourishing climax as we converge on July 4th, embody the unabashedly grateful salute to the men who placed this nation under the sun in the form of a republic governed by the will of the people with "liberty and justice for all."

"Heritage '76" brings us back in a series of recreations of revolutionary events to the era of a budding nation two centuries ago. "Festival '76" is indeed a celebration by the diverse elements, including ourselves, that constitute America's beautiful mosaic. "Horizons '76" tells us of the visions and the challenges that lie ahead. While we are a part of all three, it is the last theme that is both inspiring and challenging to the young generation which will determine the nation's course for some time into the third century.

The 56 brave men who signed the Declaration of Independence 200 years ago implemented the dream of a new political order based on human dignity and the recognition of a God-given inalienable right belonging to every person. The subsequently adopted Constitution of the United States stands on guard of these rights, with the American government abiding by the law of the land, living up to it, and seeing to it that these rights are enjoyed by all citizens.

But the challenge that lies ahead as America enters its third century is more than merely tending to its own well-being. Truly, the challenge is of expanding the American Dream to millions of others around the world, who are yearning for that dream to become a reality in their own lands. Most of them—our own Ukrainian people for one—have already paid an equal, if not a greater toll, for the dream to come true in the face of overwhelming odds. It is to America that they are looking up as they struggle bravely.

Thus, America, take pride in your 200th birthday. But also take heart, America, in forging more new birthdays around the world for peoples who, like ourselves, wish you for that very reason, many, many more years of sustenance, perseverance and greatness as a beacon of freedom and as a fortress of liberty for all. "Mnohaya Lita, America."

Entering The New Century

"A past to remember—a future to mold!"—is the slogan by which we are now commemorating the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution. We, Ukrainians in America, are also employing this motto to commemorate the Centennial of our settlement in this land of freedom and unlimited opportunity for all.

We, Ukrainian Americans, truly have something to remember. The beginnings of the Ukrainian settlement in this country were just as difficult and dangerous, and marked by the same conquering of new horizons as were the first settlements of pioneers in America. And just as the birth of the present-day United States of America can be traced to the date of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, the true beginnings of "Ukraine in America" can be traced to the date of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association, February 22, 1894, the birthday of the Father of this country, George Washington. The Ukrainian National Association's founding was the realization of an idea which appeared on the pages of Svoboda half a year earlier.

The slogan of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution: "A past to remember—a future to mold," in its broadest Ukrainian interpretation, was the ideological base of all activity of the Ukrainian National Association from its very inception. Added to the basic American interpretation of this slogan was: the memory of the great thousand-year history of Ukraine and the desire and obligation to aid the Ukrainian nation in attaining "its own Washington with his just and righteous law."

Keeping the past in mind while looking to the future, the Ukrainian National Association added the English-language Ukrainian Weekly to its official daily organ Svoboda 43 years ago, in 1933. Twenty years later the children's monthly "Veselka" was added. Both these publications played an important, and in many

cases, a decisive role in adhering to the idea: "A past to remember—a future to mold!"

Today, on the 200th anniversary of American independence and the 100th anniversary of our "Ukrainian Revolution" in America, the Ukrainian National Association, once again is looking to both the past and future, is initiating and giving into the hands of the Ukrainian and American reader a new Ukrainian Weekly. New not only in format, but with expanded contents as well. It will appear in a separate tabloid edition, reduced in page size but doubled in the amount of information contained therein. The first issue will appear on the very date of the Bicentennial of American Independence, July 4th. It will be published every week thereafter with the date of Sunday.

It is of course unnecessary to mention that this changeover represents a considerable increase in labor and monetary costs. These will be assumed by the Ukrainian National Association under the mark of service to its members, its community and its nation, thus entering the third century of the independent United States of America and the second century of "Ukraine in America" with a new contribution.

A Bouquet of Bicentennial Stories

Retold by Roman Lysniak

Our National Life

On top of the rocky summit over looking the bay where the ship "Mayflower" first dropped her anchor is a magnificent statue. On the four corners of the huge pedestal are seated four figures representing Law, Morality, Freedom and Education, emblematic of the four-square foundation that supports American national life.

Rising high above these four figures is a glorious granite shaft on which stands a heroic-sized figure of Faith. In one hand she holds an open bible, symbolizing the religious Magna Charta of American history, while the other hand is raised aloft, pointing to the great white throne of God in the heavens. As the religious figure of Faith rises above the foundation figures of Law, Morality, Freedom and Education, so there rises, supreme above all other factors in American national life the religious element in American history. As long as that element remains the dominating influence and quickening power, so long will America remain "the land of the free" and the shining light of mankind.

Father of Our Country

"In what position would you place Washington with other great men in world history—Napoleon, Alexander the Great, Hannibal? What would you say of General George Washington's military genius, compared with the above named?"

"I can tell you the difference between Washington and Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Hannibal. They rose to heights by stepping on and putting down all others, while Washington rose to fame by reaching down and lifting up all others."

Washington entered Boston, March 17, 1776, he took up his headquarters in the same house that British General Howe had occupied. There was a little boy in the house, and he asked him which soldiers he liked best. He said, "The Redcoats." General Washington smiled and said, "Yes, my dear boy, the Redcoats do look best, but it takes the ragged boys to do the fighting." Washington's devotion is seen in his personal training of the ragged boys to fight for their land.

The following is said to be General Washington's only joke. We do not believe that the Father of Our Country was so grave as reported by some; on the contrary we believe that he was of truly wholesome and natural disposition. But this is the story:

General Washington was spending the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge, when his attention was called to the fact that his command was shoeless.

"Things look pretty gloomy," remarked his aide.

"True, but we may Lafayette," replied the General.

The troops, hearing this, became so cheerful that they at once rushed out to win the battle of Princeton

Permanent Conference In Ukrainian Studies Holds First Meeting At Harvard

by Uliana Pasicznyk

The Permanent Conference in Ukrainian Studies, organized to encourage cooperation among scholars of Ukrainian studies in the United States and Canada, held its first combined meeting and program at Harvard University on May 29 and 30, 1976.

Among visiting participants were Motria Bohatiuk (Maria Regina College, Syracuse), Nicholas Bohatiuk (Le Moyne College), Vera Wilkosz (State University College of New York, Buffalo), Assya Humesky (University of Michigan), Woldemar T. Zyla (Texas Tech University), Zenon E. Kohut (University of Pennsylvania), Michel Kalinowsky (University of Alberta), Roman V. Kuchar (Port Hays Kansas State College), Vasylyl Markus (Loyola University), Larissa Onyshkevych (Rutgers University), Maria Ovcharenko (Eastern Illinois University), Natalia Pazuniak (University of Pennsylvania), Orsya Prokopiw (University of Calgary, Alberta), Bohdan Romanenchenko (Niagara University), Ivan L. Rudnytsky (University of Alberta), Alexandra Chernenko-Rudnytsky (University of Alberta), Yar Slavytsky (University of Alberta), Walter Smyrniw (McMaster University), Andrew Turchyn (Indiana University), Eugene Fedorenko (Rutgers University), Dan B.

Chopyk (University of Utah), Mstyslaw Chorney (State University of New York, Buffalo), Stephen Chorney (State University College of New York, Brockport).

Participants from Harvard included Wawa Baczynskyj, George G. Grabowicz, Oksana Grabowicz, Luba Dyky, Edward Kasinec, Ulana Klymyshyn, Paul R. Magosci, Uliana Pasicznyk, Omeljan Pritsak, Oksana Procyk, Frank Sysyn, Adrian Slywotzky, Bohdan Struminskyj, and Bohdan Tarnawsky of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Also attending were students of Ukrainian studies at Harvard and members of the Boston-area Ukrainian community.

This first program of the Permanent Conference in Ukrainian Studies (PCUS) marked the centenary of the Russification of Ukraine initiated with the Ems Ukase of 1876. The two sessions held Saturday, May 29, were devoted to Lesia Ukrainka, whose mastery of the Ukrainian word was expressed in works that directly challenged the tsarist edict. Conference sessions held Sunday, May 30, focused on the ukase itself, as well as on the processes of Russification that have taken place since its issuance.

Chairman of the opening session on Lesia Ukrainka was Prof. Bohdan Roman-

Sounds and Views

by Roman Sawycky

In this complex world of ours many interesting things exist which somehow we never get to see or never pause to hear. There seems no time. What used to be called growth of knowledge has in recent decades turned into an information explosion. Fortunately, however, modern media were developed which literally "canned" much of this knowledge to be consumed or experienced at will. Popularly called "audio-visuals" or simply "AV", these span today's science, education, entertainment and the arts.

The purpose of this column will be to keep track of the ever-expanding field of "AV", particularly Ukrainian recordings and films, for these have become far more engaging than the average person may suspect.

In the rich and varied Ukrainian cultural heritage, music occupies a prominent niche. In fact, much of this national treasure-store is still unexplored, unknown outside Ukrainian sources. But research indicates that some aspects of Ukrainian music are unique in the far-flung influences on music of other countries. Such Ukrainian influences are not as pronounced in foreign literature or art (neither Shakespeare, Rembrandt nor others of similar stature has felt them), but in music, owing to its communicativeness, one could name quite a few great masters using a Ukrainian tune or two. So, to start things off, here are some basics about.

The Ukrainian Sound in World Music

Since the Middle Ages folk songs were being born and nurtured in Ukraine. They were conceived and disseminated without the aid of musical notation by scores of folk singers or bards, whose names are irrevocably lost. And yet today we are able to associate some of their songs with a more recent set of very definite names or personalities from the world of music. For research has shown that beyond Ukraine's borders many a famous composer produced works based on Ukrainian folk melodies or reflecting moments of Ukrainian history. True, for many masters it was merely a passing fancy; for some, however, Ukraine apparently remained a source of sustained inspiration. Several eminent composers wrote major works as a direct result of their particular association with Ukraine and dressed a generous portion of their remaining

output with Ukrainian melodic color.

Was there a particular cause for such interest? Was it traditional vitality, strength and charm of Ukrainian songs and dances that emerge today in the contemporary art form of the Ukrainian State Dance Company from Kiev? Twelve thousand songs in the largest collection of its type were assembled by musicologist Zenowij Lysko (titled "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" - a publication in progress since 1964), and subjected to rigorous analysis. The endurance of Ukrainian tunes has been pointed out by Czech, Polish, Russian, German, Hungarian and other authorities (this alone could become another subject for a series).

To name just a few, Bela Bartok, who besides being a leading 20th century composer was also famous for his study of folk music, described the influence of the "kolomyika" dance-song on Hungarian peasant tunes. Leopold Stokowski had pointed out in his "Music for All of Us" the large number, age, beauty of Ukrainian songs and noted that they are still being created. Among men of letters, Gogol (Hohol) described folk music's magic power over Ukrainian peasants with extraordinary psychological insight. This same folk music defined, as nothing else, the creativity of Ukrainian composers for the last 300 years and more.

Toward the end of the 18th century when printed collections of folk songs emerged from Eastern Europe, they contained considerable Ukrainian material. Several songs traveled into distant lands with units of Cossacks, hired for their fighting skill by courts of Europe. Whatever the export method, the songs journeyed in their original form, i.e., in their simple folk attire. But as we shall see, a few prime tunes made new, surprisingly elegant entrances in classical or romantic adornments of Haydn, Beethoven or Weber. Some of these same songs entered later periods, into confused arrays of the 20th century and even into casual jazz. Melodies which emigrated to America were welcomed into a maze of concert and popular works for the benefit of local composers and, ultimately, the Bicentennial. But at times not the songs, but some composers did the traveling; Liszt, Loeffler, Bartok and most Russians visited Ukraine and drew directly from her themes.

particularly poetry, was one completely divorced from that advanced by her present social-realist interpreters. He explained that the poet's aesthetic views in no measure fit the materialist scheme of things, but, rather, must be considered highly idealistic.

In his discussion of Judas Iscariot's etude in the poem "Na Poli Krovy" (In the Field of Blood) Prof. Walter Smyrniw showed that Lesia Ukrainka was unique among writers of the modernist period in her explanation of Judas's treachery on the basis of the psychology and philosophy of his times and on the "realism" of his epoch. The speaker noted that this interpretation was based on the Holy Scriptures, through which the poet strove to achieve historical, psychological, and artistic verity.

Prof. Larissa Onyshkevych chose as her topic the question of choice in Richard's existential searching in the drama "U Pustehi" (In The Wilderness). According to her interpretation, this is the first dramatic work to evidence both an individualistic choice of values and approach to life. The speaker maintained that the stages and manner in which the hero sought self-knowledge and self-expression clearly reflect the striving toward authenticity as held in existentialist philosophy.

Participating with extensive commentary in the discussions following both sessions were George G. Grabowicz, Assya Humesky, Vasyi Markus, Natalia Pazuniak, Alexandra Chernenko-Rudnytsky, Yar Slavutych, Bohdan Struminskij,

The Uke-Eye

by Anisa Handzia Sawycky



QUESTION: What Do You Think of This Festival?

Asked at the Third Annual Ukrainian Festival, Garden State Arts Center, N.J., June 5, 1976.



MARY DARMOHRAJ, 23, NEW YORK CITY, teacher: It's the best-organized of the three Festivals so far: there are more arts and crafts exhibits, the little Ukrainian and American flags marking Exit 116 on the Parkway are a clever and practical touch, performing groups backstage are

holding their practice on time. Everybody seems to know what they're doing. I like the demonstration of Easter-egg painting and woodcarving best, and also the Centennial and Bicentennial spirit.

ALEX TYSHOVNYTSKY, 30, RIVERSIDE, CONN., financial analyst: It's tremendous. I didn't realize Ukrainians had the cohesiveness and effective organizational base to execute an event of this quality. The arts exhibits are excellent, with traditional and non-traditional arts well-represented and reasonably priced. The girls here are outstanding: I hope it's an indication of coming summer trends. Married girls should have little signs denoting marital status.



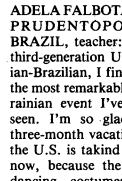
MRS. LIUBOV BOKALO, 65, METUCHEN, N.J., grandmother: The atmosphere is wonderful: I feel really at home, like in the old country. I'm enjoying myself, just watching people and taking care of my granddaughter, Renata. There seemed to be more people last year, but my son

who has a ceramic exhibit here seems to be satisfied with business today.

JIM O'CONNELL, 28, BRONX, N.Y., social worker: Even though I'm not Ukrainian, I feel totally comfortable here, not at all like a stranger. I'm impressed by the spirit and enthusiasm of the young people, who were not born in Ukraine they obviously know where they come from and appreciate their heritage. The food is great, too.



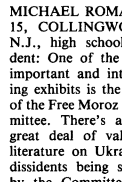
STEPAN CHEMYCH, 40, NEW YORK CITY, management: It's a wonderful occasion not only to see Ukrainian culture, but also to meet old friends one doesn't otherwise see for months, or even years—an ideal meeting place for young people. For city folks, it's a good opportunity to get out into the countryside and breathe some fresh air. It's quite a trip here for a New Yorker, but worth every minute of travel, especially for my children.



ADELA FALBOTA, 27, PRUDENTOPOLIS, BRAZIL, teacher: As a third-generation Ukrainian-Brazilian, I find this the most remarkable Ukrainian event I've ever seen. I'm so glad my three-month vacation in the U.S. is taking place now, because the arts, dancing, costumes and people here are amazing. We have ethnic festivals in Brazil, but nothing on this scale.



YAROPOLK CIGASH, 28, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., artist-landlord: I am happy to see that our traditions are on-going and well-rooted in Canada, that our Canadian brothers are so strong and happy and still carry on our old ways; let the men dance and be strong. Why is the national dress of our people only on the stage?



MICHAEL ROMACH, 15, COLLINGWOOD, N.J., high school student: One of the most important and interesting exhibits is the table of the Free Moroz Committee. There's also a great deal of valuable literature on Ukrainian dissidents being shown by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners. I also think the photography exhibition on Ukrainian churches and centers in the U.S. is very good.



Mykhaylo Drahomaniv after 1873, which, in his view, were the single primary provocation for the issuance of the ukase.

Prof. Nicholas Bohatiuk turned to a discussion of Russification in Ukraine during recent years, noting its various forms, particularly the economic. He cited data indicating that the Russian language is used nearly exclusively in all professional schools in Ukraine, as well as in their publications.

As the next speaker, Prof. Pritsak stated that to date no monographs on Russification exist, despite the impact of the process on the history of Ukraine. He proceeded to give a brief account of some of the characteristics of Russification historical perspective.

(To be continued)

nenchuk. The first speaker, Prof. Maria Ovcharenko, discussed the relation of Lesia Ukrainka's "Kamynnyi Hospodar" (The Stone Master) to Pushkin's "Kamennyi Gos'". pointing out that the Ukrainian poet undoubtedly knew the work of her predecessor, but that as the only woman writer to use the Don Juan theme, she gave it a singularly original and vital interpretation.

The second speaker, Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla, discussed the poem "Isolda Biloruka," noting that in this work Lesia Ukrainka imbued her heroine with elements both lyrical and typically Ukrainian. The poem relates the irresolvable conflict of desires that befell Tristan, from which he could extricate himself only through death; by perishing he proves his devotion to both Isoldes (the Golden-Braid and the White Hand) and may thus accept their devotion, in turn.

Comparison of the life and work of Lesia Ukrainka with that of Zygmunt Krasinski was the subject of Prof. Roman Kuchar's presentation. He pointed out that both poet-dramatists hold an important place in the literatures of their respective countries, and that the primary focus of both artists was on the life and traditions of their nation. The speaker especially compared the ideological bases of Ukrainka's "Orhia" (Orgy) and Krasinski's "Irydiona."

Chairman of the second session held Saturday was Prof. Zyla. As speaker, Prof. Romanenichuk presented the aesthetic views of Lesia Ukrainka, stressing that the poet's conception of the role of art,

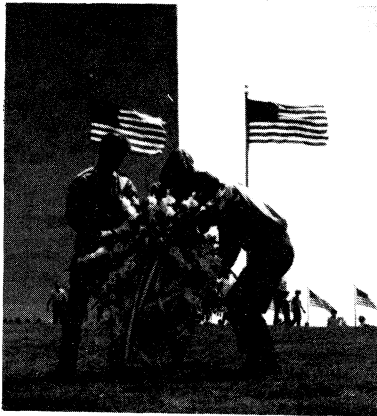
Sights, Sounds of the Ukrainian Bicentennial



Ukrainians gather near the Washington Monument.



Young members of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York during the march.



Representatives of ODUM, Plast and SUMA Ukrainian youth organizations place a wreath at the base of the Washington Monument.



Pittsburgh Ukrainians march.



Ukrainian display in the window of Woodward and Lothrop department store.



Ukrainian American Veterans and the Chicago SUMA band.

Centennial Parade and Rally in Washington



Daria Stepaniak, Joseph Lesawyer and Katharine Peleshok of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee place a wreath at the foot of the Shevchenko Monument.



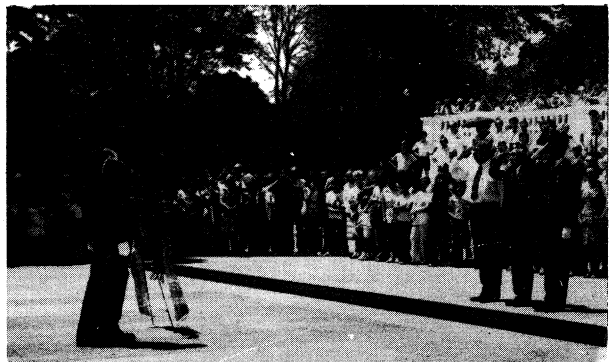
Secretary of Commerce, Elliot Richardson addresses the crowd at the Shevchenko Monument.



The beginning of the Centennial tribute.



The first Ukrainian Moleben ever held at Arlington National Cemetery's Amphitheater (left)



Ukrainian American Veterans and U.S. Army personnel salute the wreath placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (right).

Ukrainians Raise Human Rights Questions at U.N. Conference in Vancouver

by Andriy Semotiuk

VANCOUVER B.C.—Despite deep divisions over the Middle East, Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements adopted a "Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976" which contained several principles of interest to Ukrainians.

The right of freedom of movement, of choosing one's political system without coercion, of exercising sovereignty over resources, and of protecting religious and cultural monuments were all endorsed by the conference.

These very same rights were the subject of an active and effective campaign by Ukrainian delegates from the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, the Women's Association of Ukraine, the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Vancouver and other Ukrainians from the West.

Attract Attention

The Ukrainian booth at Habitat Forum was situated in the display hangar at an excellent location. Thousands of interested citizens and many interested delegates signed Ukrainian petitions and spoke to Ukrainian delegates while viewing the booth.

Among the visitors was a delegation of 12 Soviet officials who photographed the whole exhibit in detail and argued over the materials on display.

Many news interviews took place at the booth and the booth received many compliments from visitors. As the Ukrainian booth was, perhaps, in the most prominent place in the hangar, the sign on the roof which read "Inhuman settlements in the USSR - An International Colonial Problem" caught the attention of almost every visitor who entered the hangar.

While the Ukrainian delegates were unable to secure non-governmental status for the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee because it was adjudged not to be a truly international organization, some of them were able to participate as correspondents posing relevant questions at important press conferences.

Question Canadian PM

A good example of how important a role our delegation was able to play at Habitat was a question that Mrs. Christina Isajiw posed to the Prime Minister of Canada during one of the opening press conferences on May 31st.

Mrs. Isajiw asked Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau whether he would be prepared to recommend to the conference that it make room for the view of those people who were not adequately represented by government delegations to the conference, such as those in the Soviet Union who are punished for attempting to influence the view of their government on certain issues Habitat was dealing with.

Mr. Trudeau responded by saying: "I suppose that's the problem with every international conference - nations are represented at the conference by delegates chosen by their own governments," and he didn't feel that much could be done about that.

He then went on to mention the participation of the NGO's, the non-governmental organizations in the United Nations which he believed was a positive step in attempting to come to grips with this problem. After a considerable effort to give a satisfactory answer to the question Mr. Trudeau finally addressed the conditions in the Soviet Union and compared them to Canada.

"Even in a very tightly run society they can't seem to control the growth of their

cities" Mr. Trudeau said about the Soviet Union. "In Canada, where you don't need passports to move from point A to point B within the country, and you don't need a labor permit if you're a Canadian citizen to go to work in Toronto, Montreal, or Halifax, it's very difficult to control the rate of growth of a city."

Picket Soviet Conference

On June 4th, when the delegation from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made its presentation to the United Nations Conference, the Ukrainians from the West picketed in front of the building. Earlier, delegations had received a copy of a memorandum distributed by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and also copies of leaflets as they entered the buildings of the conference.

The memorandum drew the attention of the delegates to the problems of lack of free movement in the USSR, destruction of cultural monuments in Ukraine, the lack of participation of the Ukrainian people in policy formulation, and the colonial practices of the Soviet Union in reference to the non-Russian republics. Similar concerns were outlined in pamphlets.

While the Ukrainian SSR was presenting its statement, and Ukrainian delegates from the West were picketing outside, Mrs. Christina Isajiw, and Andriy Semotiuk of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians met with the Secretary-General of the Conference, Enrique Penalosa.

After reading the memorandum of the World Congress, Mr. Penalosa pointed out that he was not in a position where he could raise this matter at the conference, but did suggest that the memorandum be distributed to all the United Nations Missions in New York in the fall when the General Assembly will consider the results of the Habitat conference.

Ask About Moroz

Perhaps the most effective activity undertaken by the Ukrainian delegates in Vancouver was to ask a number of questions at a press conference called by the USSR. After a lengthy opening statement, Prof. Gennady N. Fomin, head of the Soviet delegation opened the floor to questions.

The first question Prof. Fomin had to answer was about Valentyn Moroz being put into the Serbsky Institute of psychiatry in Moscow. He said "Our government has already made statements regarding these absurd allegations and I can assure you that no person is put in prison, imprisoned in psychiatric clinics or such institutions for his political convictions."

Prof. Fomin was asked by Mrs. Ulana Celewch about the destruction of religious monuments, and cemeteries, the Kiev library and the Dubitsky Monastery.

In attempting to answer this question, Prof. Fomin attacked the veracity of the questioner's sources, denied that the Soviet government was doing these things. He used this same method to sidestep questions by Ukrainian delegates on ethnocide and on political prisoners.

He kept saying that anyone who would care to see for themselves should visit the USSR.

Finally, Mrs. Christine Isajiw asked him to comment on the fact that the representatives of Scandinavian countries tried to visit the USSR for precisely these reasons and were denied access, and asked whether the Soviet government would allow a commission to visit the concentration camps in the Soviet Union.

Prof. Fomin answered by saying that the USSR has always had good relations with these countries.



Photo: United Nations/ Y. Nagata
Arriving for the opening of the Conference on May 31st, U.N. Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim makes a statement to members of the press assembled at the Air Movement Unit Building of the Vancouver International Airport.

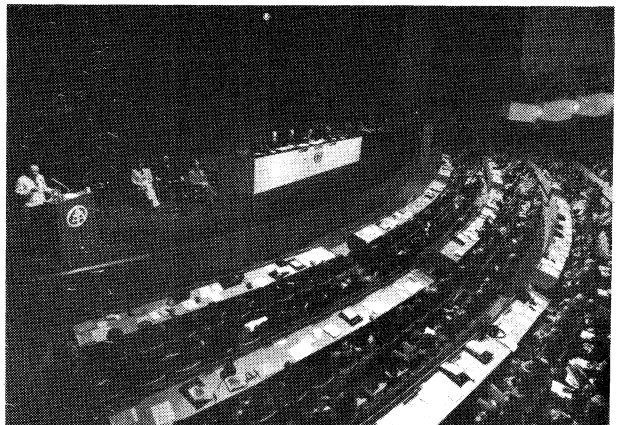


Photo: United Nations/ Y. Nagata
Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada addresses the first plenary meeting of the Conference on May 31st at the Queen Elizabeth Theater.

Several articles in the Vancouver newspapers reflected the questions that were posed to the Soviet leader. Others covered Ukrainian picketing at the government conference, and participation in the Forum discussions.

These articles and the participation at the Forum prompted Pat Burns, a local radio on-line show host to invite John Kolasky and Mr. Semotiuk to one of his shows. The program was in the evening and lasted one and a half hours. Many listeners called to express their sympathy with the Ukrainian delegation's concerns, and the program was quite successful.

Despite the successful participation of the Ukrainian delegation at this Habitat conference, regrettably the government delegates were unwilling to question the Soviet Union as such. The Habitat declaration will be presented to the General Assembly in the fall when again there will be an opportunity to raise these issues.

It is important to realize not only what is possible at such conferences, but also what is not possible. With regard to the latter, the Secretary-General of Habitat summarized the obstacles adequately:

"Let me say first of all, because many people make that mistake, the UN is not a supergovernment. The UN is just a parliament where the governments meet to discuss, to talk, just as in the parliaments of the different countries. The UN can do as much as the govern-

ments want — nothing else. And that (which is done) is a reflection of what the different governments want on the national level and what the different countries want as far as cooperation and international contributions are concerned. But the UN cannot do more than that. It depends on what are the recommendations that are going to be approved here, what are the recommendations that are later going to be approved by the General Assembly, and the other UN meetings. The secretariat are just a group of bureaucrats. We try to follow the advice, the requests of governments."

UIMA Opens 2nd Annual Students' Exhibit

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second annual Ukrainian students' art exhibit is currently underway at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art here.

It is a juried exhibit entitled "Images/Forms/Ideas," to which all Ukrainian American art students have been invited. Of the many who entered, only a select few will be exhibiting their works.

"Organized by art students especially for art students, this show will be of interest to the general public for it gives a glimpse of new frontiers being explored and an opportunity to experience fresh and vital talent," said a spokesman for the Institute.

Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska Leads-off Soyuzivka's Summer Concert Programs

Dobriansky, Hrynkiw, Shust also Appear

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—A program of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian classical music will be featured tonight at Soyuzivka as the UNA estate in the Catskill Mountains opens its summer series of concerts with an additional special salute to the Bicentennial-Centennial.

Appearing in the first of some ten concerts at the estate here will be Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska, soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City, Andrij Dobriansky, bass-baritone with the Metropolitan Opera, and Thomas Hrynkiw, international renowned Ukrainian American pianist.

Miss Ordassy, who will soon enter her 20th season with the world famous Metropolitan Opera, recently completed a successful tour with the Opera's "The Met in the Park," where she sang the role of Kate in the opera "Madame Butterfly."

Four Performances

The Opera was performed at Crocherson Park in Queens, N.Y., on Wednesday, June 16, at Yankee Stadium on Saturday, June 19, at Clove Lakes Park on Staten Island on Wednesday, June 23, and at Marine Park in Brooklyn on Saturday, June 26.

Singing the role of Bonze in that series was Mr. Dobriansky, who is known to the Ukrainian Community across the United States from his many appearances before



Carlotta Ordassy

In the Saturday, June 26th edition of The Ukrainian Weekly it was mistakenly written that Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska is a former soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

Miss Ordassy will begin next season her 20th year with the Met and this June has performed in the Opera's "The Met in the Park" series of performances.

Beg pardon for the unfortunate error.—Ed.

Ukrainian audiences.

Mr. Dobriansky began his opera career in 1964 with the Philadelphia Lyric Opera and has performed with many companies around the U.S. before coming to the Met.

Mr. Hrynkiw, who like Mr. Dobriansky, appeared many times on Soyuzivka's stage, began studying piano at age eight. His orchestral debut came at 16.

Mr. Hrynkiw's piano career has taken him to many European countries where he won many prizes and medals for his playing.

Tonight's concert will consist of solo and duet appearances by Miss Ordassy and Mr. Dobriansky, to the accompaniment of Mr. Hrynkiw, and solo renditions by the pianist.

Mistress of ceremony for this and all concerts at the estate will be Anya Dydyk.

Following the program a dance will be held to the tunes of "Tempo" and Soyuzivka's own band with Marusia Styn, vocalist, and Alec Chudolij, accordionist.

Soyuzivka's salute to the Bicentennial-centennial will be held Sunday, Independence Day 1976, with a special program beginning at 2:30 p.m.

Appearing in the course of the Sunday Bicen program will be Ukrainian American star of stage and theater, William Shust.

Among the performers during the show will be the "Sopilka" quartet of Halya Kozak-Chapko, Marusia Styn, Wolodymyr Chapko, and Orysia Hewka. The estate's own brand of workers-actors will also make guest appearances in the course of the program.

Also, a traditional Ukrainian vertep from the 17th and 18th centuries, prepared by Ukrainian artist Slava Gerulak, will be displayed.

A dance to the tunes of "Tempo" and the estate's band will be held that evening.

Washington Post Praises Miss Ordassy's Role In The Met's "Norma"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In an overall complimentary article about New York's Metropolitan Opera Company's presentation of Bellini's "Norma" at the Wolf Trap Park Thursday, June 10, The Washington Post's music critic, Paul Hume, also praised Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska's performance as Clotilda.

"From the first phrases of the overture, conductor Jan Behr made clear the unmistakable authority with which he continued to conduct the entire opera," wrote Mr. Hume in the June 12th edition of The Post. "His presence made a decided difference to the orchestra, which played unusually well. The chorus was, at it has been all week, excellent, as was Carlotta Ordassy's Clotilda."

Miss Ordassy is a longtime soprano with the Metropolitan Opera and will soon enter her 20th season with them.

To Unveil Lesia Ukrainka Monument at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—A monument to poetess Lesia Ukrainka by sculptor Mychajlo Czereszniowsky, will be unveiled Sunday, September 19, here at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka.

Efforts to dedicate such a monument at Soyuzivka were initiated by the UNA Women's Committee chaired by Vice-President Mary Dushnyk. Other committee members are: honorary member of the Supreme Assembly Maria Czuczman; Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk; Supreme Advisors Anna Haras, Anne Chopek and Tekla Moroz.

Monuments to Taras Shevchenko, poet-laureate of Ukraine, by Alexander Archipenko and to Hetman Ivan Mazepa by Serhij Lytvynenko have previously been dedicated at Soyuzivka.

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SEASON OPENER

EACH FRIDAY, a DANCE to the tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra—vocalists, MARUSIA STYN—accordion, ALEC CHUDOLIJ.

Friday, July 2, 1976

DANCE to the tunes of the "Soyuzivka" Orchestra

Saturday, July 3, 1976

CARLOTTA ORDASSY-BARANSKA, soprano New York Metropolitan Opera
ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY, bass-baritone New York Metropolitan Opera

THOMAS HRYNKIWI, pianist
Mistress of Ceremonies—ANYA DYDYK
DANCE to the tunes of "Tempo" and the "Soyuzivka" orchestras.

Sunday, July 4—Independence Day, 1976

SPECIAL PROGRAM dedicated to the Bicentennial-Centennial will be held at 2:30 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium with guest appearances by the "SOPIILKA" quartet and Soyuzivka ensembles. Also, a tradition Ukrainian vertep of the 17th and 18th centuries, prepared by Slava Gerulak. Guest appearance by WILLIAM SHUST, Broadway Actor

DANCE to the tunes of "Tempo" and the "Soyuzivka" orchestras.

The large air conditioned Dance Hall "Veselka"

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Girls Open Summer Camp-Out at Soyuzivka



1976 Children's Summer Camp

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Thirty-six girls, aged 7 to 11, occupied the cozily secluded "Lviv" Villa at the UNA estate here Saturday, June 26, for the first day of the three-week children's camp whose theme this year is in keeping with the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S.

"Shamokin" is the name of this year's children's camp and the program is appropriately attuned to the early beginnings of Ukrainian organized life in America.

"It was in this small town of Pennsylvania that Soyuz was born in 1894," said Mrs. Stephanie Hawrylak, camp director, during the opening ceremonies Sunday afternoon.

"And now, 82 years later, you are

enjoying the famous Soyuzivka, UNA's beautiful estate, with facilities to please and all."

The camp, which combines learning with relation, will last through July 17th, with the boys of the same age bracket taking over the premises for their three-week tour. The three-week Ukrainian Cultural Courses for high school and

college age students conclude UNA's summer program for youth here.

Assisting Mrs. Hawrylak are the following counselors: Lydia Semanyshyn, Christine Tkach, Wira Chuma, Renata Wynnyk, Raissa Markiw, Linda Geba, Joyce Chupa, Anya Cehelsky, Tania Babenko, Maria Korolyshyn, Ksenia Mokriwsky.

USIA Exhibit to Open in Kiev

by Eugene Iwanciw

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On July 14, 1976, a United States Information Agency (USIA) exhibit will open in Kiev. The exhibit, which will tour the Soviet Union for twelve months visiting six cities, has only one Ukrainian-speaking tour guide.

As part of a cultural and educational exchange program, the United States and the Soviet Union regularly sponsor exhibits in the each other's country. The USIA exhibit for the coming year deals with photography while the present exhibit, which will end next month, deals with technology.

The exhibits normally tour six Soviet cities during a twelve month period spending two months in each city. The exhibit is accompanied by an average of twenty American tour guides. The group of twenty guides travel with the exhibit for six months to three cities at which time they are replaced by a second group of twenty American guides who accompany the exhibit to the next three cities.

It was learned that only one member of the first group of twenty-two guides is fluent in Ukrainian even though the exhibit will open in the capital of Ukraine. In the past, when a USIA exhibit visited a non-Russian city, a special contingent of tour guides, numbering five to seven, with fluency in the native language of the area was sent as part of the twenty-guide group. They would spend the two months which the exhibit was in the non-Russian city and would be replaced by Russian speaking guides for the rest of the tour.

A spokesman for the USIA stated that this practice was discontinued about two years ago due to the increase in costs of travel. In addition, the USIA spokesman pointed out that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives cut back on the amount of temporary duty travel for persons employed for a brief period by the Agency.

Checking the budget request for the USIA by the Administration, it was learned that \$9.7 million less was requested for fiscal year 1977 than was requested for 1976. In addition, the House Appropriations Committee did reduce the budget request by \$2 million largely in the area of temporary duty travel.

However, the USIA budget for fiscal year 1977 is still about \$20 million greater than for 1975. The Administration cuts from 1976 to 1977 were largely in the area of acquisition and construction of radio facilities and not in other areas of USIA operations.

Some experts attribute the change in USIA policy to the detente policy currently being conducted by the Department of State. There have been numerous complaints by various groups that Voice of America (VOA), a division of USIA, has refrained from the broadcast of material which the Soviets feel is offensive.

In September 1974, the Soviet Union officially ended the jamming of VOA broadcasts into the Soviet Union. It has been learned that the USSR continues to selectively jam broadcasts, particularly non-Russian broadcasts. A number of VOA employees have stated that since about September 1974, they have detected a greater degree of self-censorship in the services which broadcast into the Soviet Union. VOA officials deny that an agreement was made with the Soviet Union.

Two members of the Russian Service of VOA, who had participated in the USIA exhibit program to the Soviet Union, have expressed concern that the U.S. Government is not sending more guides that speak the native language of the cities which the exhibits visit. Another VOA employee stated that, in effect, the U.S. is supporting the Soviet policy of Russification by requiring only Russian-speaking tour guides.

It is known that a number of young Ukrainian-Americans, fluent in the Ukrainian language, had applied for this

particular tour. It is not known why they were rejected. However, last spring a member of the Executive Board of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) met with Miss Carol Bulche in the Exhibit Guide Recruitment section of USIA to discuss this very issue.

Miss Bulche stated that tour guides must be fluent in Russian, even if the tour will be visiting non-Russian cities. In addition, there is no requirement that the guides know an additional language used in the Soviet Union nor that at least one member of the tour speak the language of the Republic or area to which the exhibit is being sent.

The USIA recruits tour guides by sending brochures to about 400 colleges and universities. Marion Dexheimer of USIA stated, however, that field recruiters have found that many colleges do not post this information for its students. Applicants are interviewed and undergo governmental clearance.

In the past, exhibits have been sent to cities with no tour guides who knew the local language since no applications from qualified individuals fluent in that language were received. The SUSTA representative suggested that, in addition to the normal channels of recruitment, the relevant ethnic organizations in the United States be contacted. Miss Bulche was receptive to this idea but Miss Dexheimer admits that this practice has not been instituted over a year later.

A number of young Ukrainian Americans have participated in past programs of the USIA. Reports from various sources indicate that Ukrainian-speaking guides on exhibits in Ukraine were noticed by the local people and well received. In addition, the absence or limited number of Ukrainian-speaking guides on other exhibits in Ukrainian cities have elicited concern among the Ukrainian population. This same situation exists in other non-Russian areas of the Soviet Union.

The policy of the U.S. Government toward Ukraine is even more important since the U.S. Consulate in Kiev will begin staffing this summer.

The USIA exhibit opening in Kiev will proceed to Alma Ata, Kazakhstan and Novosibirsk, Russia. The three cities to be included in the second half of the tour have not yet been determined.

According to one Washington observer, the only way to change the present U.S. policy toward the non-Russian population of the USSR is through Congressional action, particularly in the area of appropriations. Individuals, particularly in the ethnic communities affected, should contact their Senators and Representatives and express their concern about this issue.

Unless the USIA changes its present policy, it will continually be subject to the charge of supporting the Soviet policy of Russification.

Moroz Petitions Appear In Two Canadian Dailies

TORONTO, Ont.—A petition on behalf of Valentyn Moroz addressed to the Soviet authorities appeared in the Wednesday, June 9, edition of *Le Devoir* and the Friday, June 11 edition of *The Citizen*, two major Canadian dailies, in the French and English languages respectively.

The petition was signed by 296 predominantly Canadian scholars, many of them Ukrainians. It appeared in half-page ads sponsored by the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz in Toronto, Ont., and Lachine, Que., in the two newspapers.

Le Devoir is a Montreal French-language daily with a circulation of about 35,500. *The Citizen* is published in Ottawa and has a circulation of nearly 90,000.

The ads include a short history of Moroz's incarceration and the appeal: "Valentyn Moroz has now served his six-year prison sentence and faces an additional term of three years in concentration camp and five years of exile, on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in his writings and beliefs. He has suffered sickness, injury, deprivation of company and isolation. To subject him to 'psychiatric' treatment is beyond belief. Do you not think he has suffered enough? How can you justify putting him through more? In the name of humanity we ask you to release him now."

Kiev Soccer Team To Meet Germans In D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Kiev "Dynamo," the champions of the Soviet Union and European Super Cup champs, will meet Germany's Moenchengladbach "Borussia," the winners of two consecutive German titles, at the RFK Stadium here Sunday, July 11, at 4:00 p.m., in a match which is said will determine the number one team in the world.

The Soviet Ukrainian squad is lead by Oleh Blokhin, the "1975 European Footballer of the Year," and Leonid Buriak, 34 times an international player.

The entire team represented the Soviet Union in the 1974 World Cup. Borussia's team will be spearheaded by Allan Simonsen, former "Footballer of the Year," and 1974 World Cup heroes, Jupp Heynckes and Bertie Vogts.

Most of the players on this squad are represented on the German National Team.

Mayor Beame to Be Keynote Speaker At CN Week Observance

NEW YORK, N.Y. (w.d.)—Mayor Abraham Beame of New York will be the principal speaker at the 1976 "Captive Nations Week" observance, which will be held on Sunday, July 11, at 1:00 p.m., at the Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island in New York.

The rally is being sponsored by an ad hoc American Bicentennial Committee for the Independence of Captive Nations, with the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) and the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the two principal forces behind this year's observances.

Sen. James L. Buckley, (C-R-N.Y.) and Rep. James Delaney, (D-N.Y.), will also address the rally. Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, honorary president of WACL and the third-ranking statesman of Free China, will also speak at the observance.

Support of American Labor

This is the first time since the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" was enacted on July 17, 1959 that an organization of the AFL-CIO stature will take an active part in these significant observances. The AFL-CIO participation is the result of several discussions with the organization's leadership conducted by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCGA President and Chairman of the NCNC.

Six buses to transport worshippers from St. Patrick's Cathedral to the ferry in downtown New York after the "Captive Nations Week" liturgy which will be held at 10:00 a.m. that day.

There is a very strong possibility that Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and AFL-CIO President George Meany may address the observance at Liberty Island, as both are known to support the captive nations in their struggle for freedom and national independence, said a Committee spokesman.

Very Rev. Msgr. Patrick Paschak, OSBM, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers in the United States, will deliver a "Captive Nations" sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and will also deliver the invocation at the Rally, while Rev. Florian Goldau of the Romanian Orthodox Church will say the benediction. Special prayers will also be delivered by a Rabbi.

Ethnic Ensembles

Announcing their participation in the entertainment part of the rally were Croatian, Ukrainian, Polish, Hungarian (Moslem), Lithuanian, German, Turkish and Chinese dance and song ensem-

bles, who will appear on the stage in their national costumes.

Because the "Captive Nations Week" observance will be held immediately before the opening of the Democratic National Convention in New York City the next day, it is expected that the rally will be attended by other prominent American leaders from various parts of the country.

News From Ukraine

KIEV—A monograph about the poet-laureate of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, entitled "T.H. Shevchenko and the Russian Revolutionary Democrats," by E.S. Shabliovskiy, recently appeared in a revised edition. The new edition strictly conforms with the Soviet policy of everlasting friendship between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples. The revised publication shows Shevchenko as being irreconcilable with his nationalistic countrymen.

ODESSA—After receiving a query from veteran Odessa actor, S. Shamanovsky, about the possibility of opening a museum for the old Odessa Theater, its director, A. Odyonkov, wrote in the June 6, 1976 issue of *Kiev's Culture and Life* ("Kultura i Zhyttia") that a room has been set aside in the theater for such a purpose. The newspaper, however, comments that the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments and Culture tabled the allocation of funds for an "indefinite term."

KIEV—The June 10th edition of *Culture and Life* reported that the 12th International Congress of Puppeteers, which concluded in Moscow, was held under the motto of "Through the hearts of children to the hearts of adults." The goals of the gathering were educate the younger generations, stimulate their esthetic senses, develop their humanistic spirit in order to strengthen the "melting of nations," and preserve peace and harmony. The next congress will be held in New York in 1980.

KHARKIV—Local residents got acquainted with the Great Britain Today photo exhibit which is part of a two-city tour of British cultural artifacts. Kiev is the site of a similar exhibit. Here participants listened to lectures about 18th-20th century fine arts in Great Britain, and saw several feature films.

L.A. Ukrainians Take Part In Heritage Festival

Community Newsbriefs

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Ukrainians were among more than 50 ethnic groups participating in the First International Heritage Festival held here Saturday and Sunday, May 22 and 23, on the Los Angeles Mall.

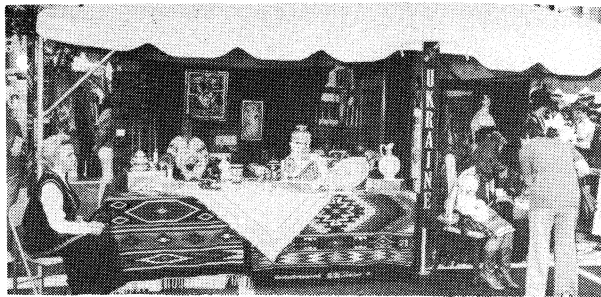
The festival feature exhibits, entertainment and foods of various nationalities. It was organized by the Bicentennial Committee of Los Angeles, which includes representatives of the city's ethnic groups. Ukrainian representative Oleh Chaikovsky was elected Los Angeles Bicentennial Committee Festival Team Leader.

Ukrainians of Los Angeles contributed four pavilions to the ethnic exhibits portion of the festival. The first pavilion contained mannequins dressed in historic Ukrainian costumes, the second — examples of two branches of Ukrainian folk art, ceramics and woodcarving, and works by contemporary Ukrainian artists, the third — a veritable rainbow of Ukrainian embroidery, and the fourth — a large painting of the American Revolution, entitled "Glory to the Victors", by Nadia Somko, and demonstrations of the art of "pysanka" making by girls dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes.

The painting, done in oils, was presented to the city of Los Angeles as a Bicentennial commemorative gift from the Ukrainian community.

At the head of the four pavilions stood a giant "pysanka", six feet in size, painted by Zenovia Vzhesnevska, who was also responsible for the planning of the pavilions. She was aided in the set up of the exhibits by members of community organizations, churches, artistic ensembles and students.

During the two-day festival the rich Ukrainian heritage was also evident in the entertainment program.



Performances were given by the following groups: the "Kobzar" and SUMA choirs, the Plast girls' chorus accompanied by guitars, the "Ukrainian Spirit" and "Veselka" dance ensembles, the Smaltzoff ballet school, the "Kozaks from Canada", and the contemporary musical-vocal ensemble "Yaseny". Plast girls also staged a program of "hahilky".

On the occasion of the festival a second issue of the "Ukrainian Times" was published by the Ukrainian Culture Cen-

ter of Los Angeles. The 16-page tabloid underscored the identity of Ukrainians, their art, traditions, achievements and their contributions to the United States.

The first issue of the newspaper appeared in October 1975 as part of a Ukrainian Bicentennial program which also included a folk art exhibit and performances of songs and dances during a two-hour festival Sunday, October 5. The newspaper was a 12-page English language publication about Ukrainians in the United States.

Thousands Help Celebrate ...

(Continued from page 3)

Washington in Ukraine.

A wreath in tribute to the Ukrainian poet from the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America was placed at the foot of the Shevchenko Monument by Mr. Lesawyer, Mrs. Katherine Pleshok, a representative of the pioneers, and Mrs. Daria Stepaniak. A second wreath was laid by members of the national executive board of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine.

One of the two principal speakers at the rally here at 22nd and P Streets was Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson, who delivered personal greetings from President Gerald Ford.

"Your Bicentennial commemoration today which began at the monument of George Washington, the Father of our great Nation, and ends at the monument of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, is a most appropriate reaffirmation of your bi-national heritage," said Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson's attendance at the ceremony was insured by Dr. Kuropas who notified the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of the decision.

"As we celebrate the Bicentennial of our nation, it is important that we let the world know that America still cares. The United States still strongly supports the aspirations for freedom, independence and national self-determination of all peoples," he said to a resounding applause by the multitude.

"The President commends you and I commend you for your continued contributions to our national legacy, to our durable system of representative self-government," he said.

Dr. Kuropas was introduced to the assemblage at the conclusion of Mr. Richardson's address.

The second keynote speaker was Miss Beck, who talked about what Shevchenko

would say to Ukrainian Americans if he were at the rally.

"My brethren, Ukrainian Americans, destiny chose you to be the fortunate one because you were fortunate to escape oppression and come to the United States," she said for the poet. "You found opportunity to develop unrestrictedly, practice your faith, culture and heritage, and inform others of the oppression in Ukraine."

Miss Beck said Shevchenko would be proud of "the fruits of progress" of Ukrainian Americans.

"Maybe from your midst will rise the George Washington for whom I have waited and will come to Ukraine and slay the fire-spitting dragon that enslaves my Ukraine," Shevchenko would have said.

A telegram from Rep. Robert Taft (R.-Ohio) was received in the course of the Centennial rally and read by Mr. Pronko.

Also speaking was Dr. Dobriansky, who in his role as chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, called for a strong America to overcome the evils in the world. He said that America's motto should be "peace and freedom through strength."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Lesawyer cited Ivan Bazarko, executive director of the UCCA, Yaroslav Haywas, organizational chairman of the Bicentennial committee, Stefania Bukshovany, Mrs. Stepaniak, Dr. Kurylas, and Dr. Yarymoyev for their help in planning the Bicentennial-Centennial salute.

Auxiliary Bishop Losten delivered the benediction to close the ceremony.

After singing the hymn "Bozhe Velykyi", the crowds began to disperse, but some people remained for the evening concert in Consitution Hall which was coordinated by George Nesterchuk of the local committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A six-week exhibit of Ukrainian folk art was officially opened at the Community Gallery of the Balch Institute here on June 20th. The exhibit is sponsored by the Philadelphia Ukrainian Community Bicentennial and Centennial Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A three-day Ukrainian festival was held here at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, May 21 through 23. Ukrainian books, folk art, paintings, and stamps were on display. The exhibit was extended until May 24th for the benefit of school children.

ASTORIA, N.Y.—The Organizations Ukrainian Liberation Front sponsored a traditional Easter "svyachene" here on May 23rd. The program included an opening speech, performances by bandurists and dancers and recitations of poems.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Youth Night was held here to honor graduates of grammar and high schools, and colleges, who are members of the parish of Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. Recipients of master's and doctorate degrees were also honored at this reception on Saturday, June 19.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A new Ukrainian radio program made its debut here Thursday, June 17 on WHBI FM 105.9. The half-hour program, heard from 6:30 to 7:00 p.m. every Thursday, is sponsored by the Ukrainian Radiospilka. News of Ukrainian community life, music and discussions of social-political problems round out the program.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—The 50th anniversary of the UNWLA was commemorated here April 3rd at church services and a jubilee banquet. The event was organized by UNWLA Branches 46 and 47.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—UNWLA Branch 98 of Philadelphia prepared a half-hour television program which acquainted viewers in the Philadelphia area with Ukrainian cultural heritage. The program appeared on channel 12 at 6:30 p.m. on April 4th.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Ukrainian Bicentennial and Centennial Committee sponsored a two-day exhibit of the Ukrainian pysanka, April 9th and 10th here at Whittier Hotel's "Crystal Room". The exhibit was visited by over 1,000 persons, 90 percent of whom were not of Ukrainian origin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Parish opened a Ukrainian reading room and library at its own headquarters. Its purpose is to serve members of the Ukrainian community of the Chicago area.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The local "Ridna Shkola" (School of Ukrainian Subjects) held a Mother's Day concert which featured singing, recitation and dancing performances by the pupils of the school, May 9th in the Ukrainian National Home here.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The course of modern dance organized by UNWLA Branch 82 and taught by choreographer and prima ballerina Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, was completed by 20 couples who performed what they had learned at a special evening held May 22nd here at the Past home.

YONKERS, N.Y.—The local SUMA branch here sponsored a celebration of Mother's Day, Sunday May 9th in the Ukrainian National Home. A concert of songs, dances and recitations was held, followed by a special reception for mothers.

Concert...

(Continued from page 3)

A girls' octet, "Chervona Ruta," from the same SUMA branch, accompanied the choir to the concert and in the second half sang three contemporary songs from Ukraine. Soloists for the group were Maria Wyshywanuk and Myroslawa Basarab. Background music was supplied by Miss Hawryliuk.

A sample of Ukrainian classical music was display by Thomas Hrynkiw, internationally famous Ukrainian American pianist, who played L. Revutsky's Sonata.

In the second portion of the concert Andrij Dobriansky, bass-baritone with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City, was accompanied by Mr. Hrynkiw at the piano.

Mr. Dobriansky rendered three serious Ukrainian songs and one light-hearted tune.

The "Prometheus" male chorus from Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Michael Diaboha, rendered four Ukrainian classical melodies. The group, which appeared in both halves of the concert, was accompanied by Haylan Mazurok.

Ukraine's struggle for freedom was aptly portrayed by a ballet choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky and performed by members of her School of Ballet. The number, appropriately titled "The Struggle for Freedom," featured Roxolana Babuk as Ukraine.

Music for this modern interpretation of Ukraine's plight was composed by V. Homoljak.

Local talent was represented by the Bandura Ensemble of Washington, D.C., under the direction of Ihor Masnyk. The ensemble rendered four compositions.

—I.D.

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English Supplement of

VESELKA — THE RAINBOW*Welcome to The Rainbow***Dear Reader:**

Beginning with this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, we will publish a children's section in English based on the material appearing in the children's illustrated monthly "Veselka" (The Rainbow) which the UNA has been publishing for 23 years now. This section is meant for children who do not know the Ukrainian language but wish to learn it and acquire a better knowledge of Ukraine's history, culture and literature.

In this section we will publish informative briefs on the past and present history of Ukraine. Here,

too, you will find the best in Ukrainian poetry, songs, tales, legends and short stories translated into English and supplemented by illustrations.

To help you learn the Ukrainian language, we will also include lessons in conversational Ukrainian. As you learn the language, you will be able to read "Veselka" and enjoy its highly interesting content designed especially for you.

We hope that this section meets with your approval and that you will write to tell us what you think of it.

Editorial Board

Kiev — The City**Of The Golden Domes**

In the heart of Ukraine, where the Desna river joins the Dnipro and it becomes a mile wide, stands Kiev—the capital of Ukraine.

There is a legend that in the days of Our Lord, Apostle Andrew, sailing on the Dnipro river, saw hills along its banks.

Enchanted by the majestic beauty of the scenery, he and his disciples stopped for a rest on these hills.

Apostle Andrew blessed the hills, mounted a cross on one of them, and

propheesed that a great city would one day rise there, and many churches would be built for the glory of God.

The prophecy was fulfilled. On the hills the city of Kiev arose, and because of its many churches it was called "the city of the golden domes." In later days a traveler nearing the city saw from afar the golden domes sparkling in the sunlight.

Kiev was one of the first cities built in Ukraine, and became known as the "mother of Ukrainian cities."

The Fox, the Cat, and the Rooster

(Ukrainian Folk Tale — Illustration by W. Cymbal)

Once upon a time there lived a Rooster and a Cat who were great friends. They built a hut for themselves in the old hollow of a tree; the Rooster kept house while the Cat went foraging for sausages and corn. One day a Fox came running up;

"Open the door, little Rooster," she cried.

"The Cat told me not to, little Fox," said the Rooster.

"Open the window, little Rooster" cried the Fox.

"The Cat told me not to, little Fox."

The Fox said she just wanted to borrow some firewood to make a fire for her children. So the Rooster opened the window and the Fox seized him in her jaws, and ran off with him. Then the Rooster cried:

"Help! Help! Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

The Cat heard it, gave chase to the Fox, rescued the Rooster, brought him home, scolded him well and said:

"Now keep out of her jaws in the future, if you don't want to be eaten up!"

Then the Cat went out foraging for wheat. He had scarcely gone when the sly Fox again came creeping up.

"Dear little Rooster," said she, "pray open the door!"

"Nay, little Fox! Pussycat said I wasn't to."

But the Fox said she meant no harm and the Rooster let her in. The Fox seized him by the neck and ran off with him. Then the Rooster cried out:

"Help! Help! Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

The Cat heard it, and again he ran after the Fox and rescued the Rooster, and gave the Fox a sound drubbing. Then he said to the Rooster:

"Now, mind you, never let her come in again, or she'll eat you up."

But the next time the Cat went out, the Fox came again, and said:

"Dear little Rooster, open the door!"

"The little Fox! Pussycat said I wasn't to."

But the Fox broke a window and stole the Rooster and the Rooster cried:

"Help! Help! Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

This time the Cat was very far away from the house. When he heard the faint voice of the Rooster, he ran and ran but couldn't catch up to the Fox; so he returned home and wept bitterly, because he was now all alone. Finally, however, he dried his tears and got himself a little fiddle, and a big sack, and went to the fox-hole and began to play:

"Fiddle-de-dee!

The foxy so wee

Had daughters twice two

And a little son too,

Oh, fiddle-de-dee!

Come, foxy, and see

My sweet minstrelsy!"

Then the Fox's daughter said:

"Mommy, I'll go out and see who is playing so nicely!"

So out she skipped, but no sooner did the Cat see her than he caught hold of her and popped her into his sack.

Then he played again:

"Fiddle-de-dee!

The foxy so wee

Had daughters twice two

And a little son too,

Oh, fiddle-de-dee!

Come, foxy, and see

My sweet minstrelsy!"

Then the second daughter skipped out, and the Cat caught her by the ears, and popped her into his sack, and went on playing and singing till he got four daughters into his sack, and the little son too.

Then the old Fox was left alone. She waited and waited, but none of the children came back. At last she said to herself:

"I'll go out and call them home, for the water is boiling and we have to kill the Rooster and prepare him for roasting."

So out she popped, and the Cat pounced upon her and killed her too.

Then he went into the fox-hole and found the Rooster in there with ropes so tight that he was hardly able to breathe. So he untied the Rooster and took him home and they lived happily together ever after for there were no more foxes to fear.

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

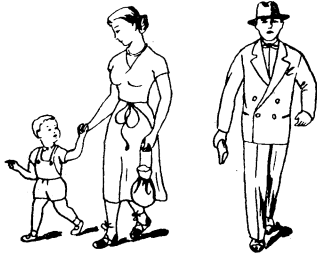
Lesson I.

To learn to read and write in Ukrainian is not difficult. Many of the Ukrainian letters are written the same as in English. Some of them are even pronounced alike.

In this first lesson you have four Ukrainian letters, capital and small, printed and written.

To teach you how to pronounce and read them, we present to you proper English words, which have the same or similar vowels.

A a (father) O o (floor)
 А а (far) О о (fork)
 M m (man) T t (tent)
 М м (milk) Т т (tree)



MAMA TATO



TOM

Mama, tato, Tom

Mama, mamо, Тom

Assignment:

1. Learn to write these letters, words and sentences.
2. Learn to pronounce these vowels and to read these words and sentences. Pronounce and read them slowly, clearly and loudly.
3. If you know some Ukrainian, try to build new words, and sentences from the letters, which you studied today.
4. Write them down in your note book.

Paris Critics Praise Hutsaliuk's Work



"Bridges of New York," one of L. Hutsaliuk's paintings shown in Paris.

PARIS, France.—Favorable reviews of Liuboslav Hutsaliuk's one-man show here at the "Galerie Roayle" April 23rd through May 11 are still appearing in the press of the art world.

"Amateur D'Art," a Parisian bi-weekly printed the following in its May 20th issue:

"This Ukrainian artist lives in Paris and

New York, the works actually presented are either imaginary landscapes, or visions of New York, translated with subtle lyricism; but in both sources of inspiration, structures dominate and forcefully command the vibrations of a soberly colored impasto, placed in a light relief. They merit a strong critical as well as popular success."

Irvington Lass Gets MD Degree

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Irene Laschuk, daughter of Halyna and Paul Laschuk of Irvington, was awarded an M.D. degree from New Jersey Medical School Monday, June 7. She will fulfill her residency requirement in pediatrics at the University of Maryland Hospital.

Irene was born on August 25, 1950 in Chile, South America and later lived in Argentina. In 1958 she moved to the United States with her parents and settled in Irvington.

Here she attended St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School and Irvington High School. In high school she was a member of the Honor Society and won the Spanish award.

She received her B.A. degree in zoology in 1972 from Rutgers University in Newark. She earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa honor society and Beta Beta Beta biological honor society. Her name was listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities". Irene was also a Henry Rutgers Scholar and recipient of the Gandhi Memorial Award in Zoology.

While in medical school she was active in the Student Family Health Care Clinic and yearbook staff.



Irene Laschuk

A former member of SUMA and the organization's "Yevshan Zillia" girls' choir in Irvington, Irene is interested in music and the skating.

Her father, Paul, is a member of UNA Branch 76 in Newark.

N.Y. Public Library Names

New Slavonic Division Chief

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Viktor Koresaar has been appointed Chief of the Slavonic Division of The New York Public Library's Research Libraries, effective June 1, 1976. Born in Tallinn, Estonia, Dr. Koresaar was educated at the Lycee Francais in Tallinn.

After studies at the University of Helsinki, Finland, and at the University of Tartu, Estonia, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Tubingen, Germany, and a degree in library science from the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Dr. Koresaar's previous experience includes work with the Department of

Foreign Affairs and the Department of Education in Estonia and work with the French Military Government in Germany after World War II.

He came to The New York Public Library first as a staff member of the Preparation Services Division, later transferring to the Slavonic Division where he has served most recently as First Assistant.

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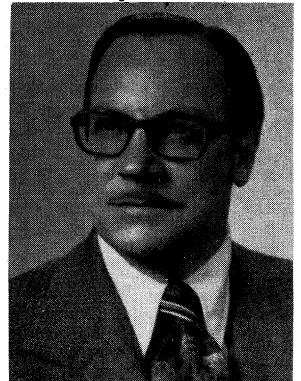
UNA'er Heads Rotary Club

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—William J. Pastuszek, a professional realtor with offices here on South Chester Road and an active member of the UNA and local community, will be installed as president of the Swarthmore Rotary Club. Mr. Pastuszek will be the first American of Ukrainian lineage to serve in this capacity here.

Mr. Pastuszek served in the past as the Rotary Club's director, treasurer and vice-president. He was also president of the Chester School Board, vice-president of the Chester Real Estate Board and director of the Delaware County Real Estate Board. Presently he heads the Peoples Building and Loan Association.

Active also in the local Ukrainian community, Mr. Pastuszek is president of UNA Branch 388, president of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church committee, trustee of the Ukrainian American National Home in Chester, cultural liaison officer of the Delaware County UCCA, and serves as alternate delegate on the Metropolitan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Married to the former Theodozia Kizhuk, the Pastuszeks are parents of three children: William Jr., a graduate of



William J. Pastuszek

Oberlin College, now attending Boston University; Lydia M., who graduated cum laude from Clark University and is currently working towards a Master's degree at Harvard University; and Alex R., a sophomore at Vermont University. All are members of UNA Branch 388.

Completes Medical School

GIRARD, O.—Peter G. Gulick, son of Dr. and Mrs. Peter Gulick of 6420 Belmont Avenue, Girard, Ohio, received a degree of Doctor of Osteopathy with academic honors from the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, June 6, 1976.

Dr. Gulick is a 1968 graduate of Kiskiminitas School, Saltsburg, Pa., and received his bachelor's degree in chemistry and biology from Mount Union College in 1972, at which time he received the Shumaker Award for excellence in physiology. He was awarded academic scholarships during his sophomore, junior and senior years in medical school. He is a member of Sigma Sigma Phi, National Honorary Osteopathic Fraternity and the Atlas Club. During his training, he did research in Immunopathology at the Cleveland Clinic as well as trained in Hematology-Oncology and Neurology. He also trained in Hematology-Oncology at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Gulick will intern at the Detroit Osteopathic Hospitals, Detroit, Michigan. He is married to the former Charlotte



Dr. Peter G. Gulick

Chubick of Youngstown and they have one child, Peter Gregory, Jr. The couple are members of UNA Branch 230 of Youngstown as are his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Peter Gulick, and his father-in-law Mr. Andrew Chubick.

Philadelphia School Offers

New Music Scholarships

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The New School of Music offers a limited number of one-year renewable scholarships for instrumental instruction in violin, viola, cello and bass. There also are a few scholarships available for students of wind and brass instruments.

Instruction is individual and takes place at the New School of Music, 21st and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. Lessons are weekly, one-hour in length, at a time arranged between teacher and pupil.

Instruction is by degree candidates, who are Fellows under the New School of Music Orchestra Training — Teaching Fellowship Program. This teaching program is conducted under the direct supervision of the faculty of the New School, members of the Curtis String Quartet and the Philadelphia Orchestra. The scholarships are made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

For more information, and to arrange for the required audition, persons should call the Registrar, New School of Music, at (215) 732-3966.

Detroit High School

Graduates 38 Students

DETROIT, Mich.—Graduation exercises of the 38-member senior class of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School were held Sunday, June 13, immediately after the Divine Liturgy at 10:30 a.m.

Immaculate Conception is one of six Ukrainian high schools in the United States. It was founded in 1959.

The Wayne State University Merit Scholarship for four years was awarded to the following 1976 graduates of the school: Maria Kossak, Christine Mychalowich, Anne Nahirniak, Diana Omecinsky, Nestor Rychtyckyj, Rorna Senyk, Natalia Slywka and Daria Walniuk.

On the basis of exams taken by the seniors, the following students received State of Michigan scholarships and grants: Taras Lewytsky, Christine Mychalowich, Anne Nahirniak, Diana Omecinsky, Nestor Rychtyckyj, Roma Senyk, Natalia Slywka and Daira Walniuk.

