

XXIst Olympic Games in Montreal

July 17 - August 1, 1976

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

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UNA Executive Committee

Assess Progress at Parley

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Assessment of progress in all phases of its activity, as well as developments in Ukrainian community life, were the principal items on the agenda of the meeting of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held at its headquarters here Monday, July 12.

Attending the meeting, chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer were the supreme officers: Vice-President Dr. John O. Flis, Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Vice-President Mary Dushnyk, Secretary Walter Sochan, Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, and Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

Assets Grow

Reporting for the first five months of the year, Mrs. Diachuk said that the Association's assets increased by \$615,461.14, while a total of \$470,902.75 was paid out in dividends to members in early June. Income from dues for the first five months was by \$7,378.57 less than for the same period last year and by \$4,243.12 less for the first six months of the year, amounting to a total of \$1,545,180.92.

The yield on bonds amounted to \$569,176 or by \$87,902.84 more than for the same period last year. Interest on mortgage loans brought in \$105,567.62, by \$16,235.16 less than last year. The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation, in charge of UNA Building, paid to the UNA interest on loans, for July 1 through December 31, 1973, in the amount of \$263,017.03. The Corporation still owes interest for the period beginning January 1, 1974.

Income from printing amounted to \$213,000, which was almost the same as last year, while Soyuzivka's income of \$52,800 was by \$2,000 less than last year.

A total of \$107,600 was paid out in cash surrenders, reported Mrs. Diachuk, or by nearly \$7,000 less than last year, the sum

of \$318,300 in death benefits, by \$3,700 less than last year, and a total of \$384,000 in endowments, or by \$59,000 more than last year.

Membership Movement

Reporting on the movement of membership and new services, Mr. Sochan said that as of the end of June, UNA's total membership amounted to 87,533, including 68,443 active members. Soyuz sustained substantial losses in the first six months, notably 559 in total membership and 706 in active membership.

A total of 1,322 new members joined the UNA in the first half of the year, or 54 less than year, the two totals constituting the lowest gains in the past decade. Of the total organized this year, 344 are members of the juvenile department, 787 adults and 191 are ADD certificate holders.

In accordance with a resolution of the Supreme Assembly, proposed by Mr. Sochan, Soyuz has started accepting non-medical applications for amounts of up to \$10,000 by persons up to 35 years of age. After consulting the actuaries, Mr. Sochan proposed and the Executive Committee approved the following:

The UNA will request special investigative reports, conducted by an investigative concern, on applicants for \$10,000 worth of life insurance or more (prev. \$5,000);

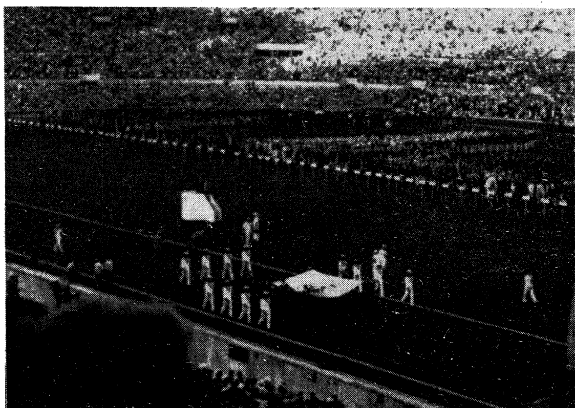
Holders of term insurance certificates (T-5 and T-10) may apply for new certificates before the expiration of their present ones without medical examination for the same amount of term insurance but not more than \$10,000 to age 40 and not more than \$5,000 to age 50.

Organizing Department

Mr. Hawrysz, in reporting for the Organizing Department, said that in the

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Olympic Games—The Greatest Sports Event in the World



A site that, thanks to television, is familiar to millions around the world is the ceremonious opening of the Olympic Games. As athletes from all participating nations march into the stadium under their banners, preceded by the five-ring Olympic flag, the Olympic torch brought from Greece is lit atop a podium, signifying that the Games are underway. The flags are hoisted and the oath is taken by the athletes. Then competition starts in some 20 sports. This year the site is Montreal, Canada, where the XXIst Modern Olympiad is taking place from July 17th through August 1st.

(See special insert on the Olympic Games inside this issue).

Mark 100th Anniversary Of Emsk Edict With Hunger Strike

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A group of political prisoners incarcerated in the Vladimir Prison staged a hunger strike on May 6, 1976, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Emsk Edict, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The strike was initiated by two Ukrain-

ian prisoners, Vasyl Fedorenko and Mykhaylo Makarenko, who were later joined by inmates of other nationalities, among them many Russians.

The Emsk Edict, proclaimed by the Russian tsar in the German town of Bad-Ems in 1876 prohibited the use of the Ukrainian language in publications.

Fedorenko, 47, was twice previously arrested for his political activity.

His last arrest stemmed from his alleged attempt to illegally cross the Soviet-Czech-Slovak border en route to Germany. He had unsuccessfully tried to obtain an exit visa to Germany were his sister resided.

Fedorenko was caught at the frontier, arrested, and sentenced to 15 years in prison.

The first five years of his incarceration were spent in strict regime confinement. On April 20, 1975 he was transferred to the Vladimir Prison, where he staged a 95-day hunger strike. In December of that year he began a second fast hoping to secure a review of his case.

Makarenko, 44, was arrested on July 5, 1969, and sentenced by a Moscow oblast court to eight years in prison.

He was accused of allegedly writing a letter to a meeting of the Communist Party in Budapest. He apparently signed the letter: "The party of partyless workers struggling for socialism."

Makarenko spent the first part of his sentence in the Mordovian penal colony. He was moved to Vladimir in October 1974.

Thousands Attend CN Week Observance At Statue Of Liberty

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—Thousands of members from various ethnic organizations of the metropolitan area of New York and other tourists from around the globe attended the "Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations," held on Sunday, July 11, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

The special "Salute" observance was sponsored by the American Bicentennial Committee for the Independence of the Captive Nations, an ad hoc organization made up of about 50 labor, veterans, ethnic and patriotic groups in the New York area.

The AFL-CIO had endorsed the Bicentennial Salute and provided much of the logistic support for the organization of the rally.

The four-hour program featured music and folk dancing by various ethnic ensembles, and speeches by prominent

American and international leaders.

Coordinators and masters of ceremonies at the program were Lee Edwards, executive secretary of the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC), and Dr. Walter Dushnyk, member of the UCCA Executive Board and editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly."

Liturgy at St. Patrick's

The "Salute" rally was preceded by the Holy Liturgy at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, attended by hundreds of people, at which an appropriate sermon

was delivered by Very Rev. Msgr. Robert Moskal, of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia. Many attendants were dressed in their native costumes and carried their national flags.

After the services, ethnic representatives boarded six buses provided by the

AFL-CIO which took them to the ferry from where they were transported to Liberty Island. Once on the island, they formed marching ranks, following the flag-bearers and proceeded to the assembly area near the Statue of Liberty, where a special stage was erected by AFL-CIO for performers and speakers.

As they marched, the Staten Island Music Society Military and Concert Band under the direction of Mr. David Simon, played martial tunes. Among the marchers were local SUMA members.

The presentation of the colors was performed by members of the Queens County Chapter of the Catholic War Veterans, led by Commander Jerry Bianchi who also recited the "Pledge of Allegiance" with Edward Fermoselle of the Cuban Exile Organization "Abdala."

Following the singing of the American national anthem by Elizabeth Markowski,

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. Dobriansky Testifies On Ukrainian Churches

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In testimony before the Subcommittees on International Political and Military Affairs and International Organizations, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, called for concentrated official action on the genocided Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

The joint hearing of the two House of Representatives' committees took place in the Committee on International Relations chamber on Wednesday, June 30. The general subject was religious persecution in the USSR.

Several Resolutions

Several resolutions were before the committees. The UCCA President centered his presentation on H. Con. Res. 205 which calls upon the government "To seek the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine." The resolution was introduced by Representative Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania and is co-sponsored by 14 members.

The chief point developed by Dr. Dobriansky was that "Stalin's genocide of the two Churches in the largest non-Russian nation in Easter Europe makes this case an exclusive and special one in any consideration of religious persecution in the USSR, and should be treated as such. Other religious institutions are persecuted, but they are in being."

Leading up to his conclusions and recommendations, Dr. Dobriansky gave a systematic background of Christian development in Ukraine from 988 A.D. to the present. He interweaved Russian imperialism, Russification and other phenomena with this development. He also emphasize



Dr. Lev Dobriansky

ed the symbolic and real significance of the two Churches in the Free World and the relevant meaning of Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipiy.

Action Urged

In sharp contrast to other witnesses, the UCCA President urged the chairman, the Hon. Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, to pinpoint Congressional action relative to religious persecution in the USSR on the genocide of the two Ukrainian Churches and not be content with only a general statement seeking freedom of religion in that imperial state.

Dr. Dobriansky emphasized also the use of the Soviet Constitution, the U.N. Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the Genocide Convention, to which Moscow nominally subscribes, in the effort. "All this and more," he said, "should be packaged in terms of the Helsinki agreements."

Thousands Attend...

(Continued from page 1)

accompanied by the Band, Rev. Florian Goldau of the Romanian Orthodox Church of New York delivered an invocation-prayer for the captive nations.

In turn, Dr. Ivan Docheff, vice-chairman of the New York Chapter of the NCNC, read the "Roll Call of the Captive Nations," with flag bearers lowering the particular national flag of each captive nation.

Assail Detente

The program was opened by Lee Edwards, who delivered a brief introduction, stating the significance of the Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations rally.

He also introduced the Hon. Mary Ann Krupsak, Lt. Governor of the State of New York, former member of the State Assembly and Senate, and the first woman elected Lt. Governor of New York. Born in Amsterdam, N.Y. of Polish immigrant parents, she has been close to the ethnic community and knows its needs and aspirations intimately. She delivered brief remarks in support of the plight of the captive nations and read the "Captive Nations Week" proclamation issued by Governor Hugh Carey of New York.

Subsequently, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the NCNC and President of the UCCA, and the architect of the idea of the "Captive Nations Week," delivered an introductory speech. He also read President Ford's proclamation of "Captive Nations Week" for 1976.

Mayor Abraham Beame of New York and U.S. Senator James L. Buckley, introduced by Mr. Edwards and Prof. Dobriansky, respectively, assailed the Ford Administration's policy of detente with the USSR.

"We will never forget the captive nations," the Mayor said, "and if sometimes the Administration in Washington acts as if they did not exist, the U.S. labor movement, a large part of Congress and

the City of New York with its Statue of Liberty, are here to remind the world that Americans will not rest easy until all people have governments of their own choosing."

"Maybe the Soviets have lifted an Iron Curtain around the captive nations, but they have lowered a detente curtain in its place," the Mayor said. He then read his "Captive Nations Week" Proclamation, which was received by Police Lt. Harry Polche on behalf of the NCNC.

Sen. Buckley, (C.-R.-N.Y.), told the crowd that "we here today declare that we will not allow ourselves to be befuddled by illusions of detente. We reject as immoral and ultimately suicidal any policy that seeks to buy peace by compromising the liberties of other peoples."

"Freedom Awards"

In turn, Prof. Dobriansky presented "Freedom Award" plaques of the NCNC to George Meany and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, in recognition of their long and outstanding services to the captive nations.

In accepting the award, Mayor Daley strongly emphasized his support of the captive nations and castigated the Administration in Washington for neglect of the enslaved peoples.

Receiving the "Freedom Award" on behalf of AFL-CIO President George Meany was Sol Chaikin, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who delivered a penetrating address on the American labor movement's support of all captive nations seeking freedom and independence and criticized the government's policy of detente.

In like vein, Congressmen Edward I. Koch and Mario Biaggi criticized the Administration. They were introduced by Dr. Dushnyck and Prof. Dobriansky, respectively.

Among the foreign dignitaries speaking

World Medical Association Intervenes For Dr. Plakhotniuk

FERNEY-VOLTAIRE, France.—The World Medical Association, in a letter to the president of the Ukrainian SSR, U. Hrushetsky, requested that he do everything in his power to alleviate the plight of the incarcerated Ukrainian doctor Mykola Plakhotniuk.

The appeal to the Soviet government was the result of a letter to the World Medical Association from Dr. Achille Chreptowsky, president of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

"Our Association would be grateful if

you would verify this information and in case it is true, we would appreciate immensely your firm intervention in order to alleviate the suffering of our colleague and to permit him to receive, during his detention, the best humanitarian and

medical care," wrote Dr. A. Wynen, acting secretary-general of the WMA.

Dr. Plakhotniuk is currently confined in the Dnipropetrovsk Psychiatric Asylum and is reportedly suffering from tuberculosis.

Say Vatican Again Bars Use Of Patriarchal Title

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Executive Board of the Society for the Patriarchal System in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, citing reliable sources, said that Ukrainian Catholic Bishops are in receipt of a letter from Paul Cardinal Philippe. Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Oriental Churches, warning them again not use the title of Patriarch for Josyf Cardinal Slipiy during services planned for the duration of the Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia next month.

As reported earlier, the Vatican has refused permission for Patriarch Josyf to travel to the City of Brotherly love for the Congress.

In the letter, said the Society, Cardinal Philippe, writing on the directives of Pope Paul VI, also warned the Ukrainian Bishops against convening "Ukrainian Synods" during the Eucharistic Congress. Such synods can be held only on specific authorization of the Supreme Pontiff, said the letter.

The official title of Patriarch Josyf, said the document, is Archbishop-Major of Lviv for Ukrainians.

The letter concludes by reminding that "the Apostolic See expects the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church not to accede to any kind of pressure in these matters."

USSR Buys U.S. Chickens

ATLANTA, Ga.—A local farm cooperative has announced that it has begun supplying some \$2.5 million dollars worth of chickens for sale to the Soviet Union, according to a UPI dispatch.

Michael Simpert, manager of the Gold Kist, Inc., international division, said the firm agreed late last June to sell about 4.5 million pounds of frozen chickens to an export company that will sell them to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Simpert said that Gold Kist did not know the destination of the birds until after the negotiations were completed. He also admitted that he agreed not to reveal the name of the export firm.

He said about 1.5 million chickens are involved in the transaction and shipments to Savannah, Ga., and from there to the USSR have already begun.

Pope to Continue To Help Moroz

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a letter to the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, Archbishop Jean Jadot, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, affirmed that Pope Paul VI will continue to assist him.

"I have been directed to inform you that the Holy See has taken an active interest in the case of Valentyn Moroz. Efforts will continue to be made to assist him," wrote Archbishop Jadot.

The Apostolic Delegate said, however, that "courses of action open to the Holy See are limited."

"Week" rally was made possible through the overwhelming support of the AFL-CIO and its president, George Meany, and the work of AFL-CIO Region VII director Michael Mann, Lewis W. Johnson, special representative and Jose Lopez and Charles Longo, field representatives, members of some ten AFL-CIO locals and above all, Harry Varn Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City AFL-CIO Labor Council; the staff of the NCNC in Washington; Prof. Dobriansky, Mr. Edwards, Misses Joan Sweetland, Deborah Lawrence, and Vear A. Dowhan, and Joseph Silva; and the New York-based staff: Dr. Dushnyck, liaison officer between New York and Washington; Dr. Docheff; Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, chairman, United Ukrainian American Organizations-UCCA; Dr. Valentina Kalnyk, president, Americans to Free the Captive Nations; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Women for Freedom; and Police Capt. Michael Luchuf, Lt. Polche, Mr. Onufrey Gerasimuk, Mrs. Rosalie Polche and Misses Oksana Baiko, Marion Kadilak and Eugenia Scherba, from the UCCA.

at the rally were the Hon. Dr. Ku Cheng-kang of the Republic of China, honorary president of the WACL (who spoke through interpreter Dr. I. Loh, director of the Chinese Information Service in New York); Gen. Tran Van Don, former chairman of the Defense Committee in the Vietnamese Senate and Chamber and former Minister and Vice Premier; Avram Shifrin, former inmate in the Gulag Archipelago, who spoke on behalf of former prisoners of that infamous place who were present at the rally; Simas Kudirka, Anatole Radygin and others. John Noble, an American who spent ten years in Czech and Soviet dungeons, spoke of his experiences. All were introduced by Mr. Edwards. Speaking briefly at the rally was also Dr. Rexhep Krasniku, on behalf of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Ethnic

Taking part in the program were nine ethnic ensembles, which included the Croatian Dance Group (Steve Basic, director), the German Bavarian Dance Group (Jerry Hugel, director), the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (Millie Osenanko, director) and the Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of Roman Lewycky, Byelorussian Women's Ensemble (X. Borisovets, composer and director) and Byelorussian Dance Group, Lithuanian Dance Ensemble (J. Matulaitis, director), and the Cherkessian Dance Group, with Albert Kareli, director (all introduced by Dr. Dushnyck); the Chinese Dragon Dance (introduced by Mr. Edwards) and the Turkistan American Dance Ensemble, introduced by their leader, Seyit Sultan Mansur.

At the conclusion Msgr. Moskal delivered the benediction.

The success of the "Captive Nations

UNA Cited for Contributions

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Dutch origins of Jersey City were recalled at a ceremony sponsored by the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce here at Liberty State Park, marking the publication of "The History of Jersey City". Author J. Owen Grundy presented finely bound copies of the book to its sponsors and honored guests.

The highlight of the program, however, was the Twents Jeugd Harmonie Orkest — Twents Youth Harmony Orchestra — from the city of Twents in the Netherlands. The 80-piece orchestra played both classical and contemporary selections, including a medley of compositions from the rock opera "Jesus Christ Superstar".

After the invocation, delivered by Rev. E. Boyden Weeks, pastor of the Old Bergen Dutch Reformed Church, the orchestra played the national anthems of the United States and the Netherlands.

Arthur Newton, president of the Chamber of Commerce welcomed those present, introduced Mr. Grundy and presented him with a copy of the history he had written. The history, the first to be written in 50 years, was previously printed in serial form in "Forum", the publication of the Chamber of Commerce.

In his address, Mr. Grundy cited the Ukrainian National Association, among others, for improving the Exchange Place area in downtown Jersey City.

The UNA was also cited in his book for those contributions. The history mentions the establishment of Svoboda here in 1893 and the relocation of UNA headquarters to this city.

Also present at the Liberty Park ceremony was the Consul of the Netherlands, Adrienne Verdun. William Macchi, director of the Department of Human Resources, and representative of Mayor Paul Jordan, presented the Consul with the key to the city "on behalf of the 262,000 people of Jersey City." Mr. Verdun thanked him saying that the Dutch are "proud to be among the first settlers of New Jersey".

N.Y. Ukrainian Homeowners Hold First Meeting

NEW YORK, NY.—The first meeting of the Association of Ukrainian Homeowners of New York was held here Thursday, July 1, and many community problems, such as delinquency, crime and the high cost of home heating fuel, were discussed.

Among the many gripes aired at the meeting was the city's program of relocating former convicts and drug addicts to the so-called "downtown" area of Manhattan for rehabilitation. The members argued that this action increases the threat of crime in the area, and they decided to express their disapproval with the project in letter to City Hall.

Local Ukrainian clergy, businessmen and representatives of youth organizations were asked to do the same.

Four bids from heating fuel companies for lower rates for members of the association were reviewed, and the firm pledging a 15 percent reduction was selected.

The participants also approved Mykola Shpetko as treasurer of the association and its representative to the Ninth Precinct Community Council.

The election meeting was scheduled for this coming autumn.

The Association of Ukrainian Homeowners of New York, currently headed by Ivan Kohut, numbers 38 members owning 51 buildings, among the six organizations: UCCA, UWLA, Ukrainian National Home, Plast, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, and the St. Sophia Printing Shop.

To Jersey City in New History Text



The Twents Jeugd Harmonie Orkest.

A UNA delegation composed of Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan attended the ceremony.

An outdoor luncheon with entertainment, provided by the Dutch youth orchestra, followed.

—R.S.

Msgr. Adamiak Honored On 30th Anniversary Of Priesthood

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—500 parishioners and friends gathered at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Youngstown, Sunday, July 11, to honor Msgr. Leo Adamiak on the 30th Anniversary of his ordination into priesthood.

A Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving was celebrated by the jubilarian followed by a reception in the church hall.

Msgr. Adamiak, the son of the late John and Julia Procko Adamiak, was born on April 9, 1920, in Altoona, Pa.

For two years he attended the St. Basil's elementary school. He then completed his elementary and secondary schooling at the public schools of his native city. In his junior year of high school, he entered the St. Basil's Preparatory Minor Seminary in Stamford, Conn., from which he graduated in 1939.

After spending one year at St. Charles Minor Seminary in Catonsville, Md., he enrolled as one of the first students at St. Basil's College in preparation for the priesthood and graduated in 1939 with a degree in philosophy.

That same year he was accepted to St. Joseph's Major Seminary in Washington, D.C., where he completed his major studies for the priesthood at Catholic University.

Ordained July 12, 1946, to the priesthood by the late Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia, Pa., he was appointed secretary to the Bishop's Chancery, which office he fulfilled for two and a half years.

In 1947 he was given an additional assignment as pastor of St. Michael's Church in Camden, N.J.

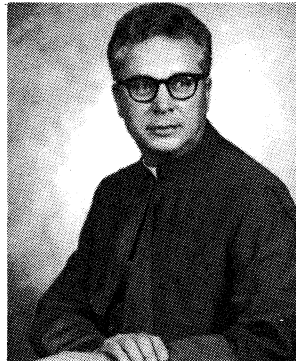
Msgr. Adamiak was appointed pastor of Holy Trinity Church, in the summer of 1950.

In January of 1951, Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky appointed him a Diocesan Consultor, which office he held until 1961. He was assigned the office of Vicar Judicial in 1954, which he fulfilled until January of 1962.

The honor of Papal Chamberlain (Monsignor) was accorded to Msgr. Adamiak on May 10, 1958.

He served as Friar of the 4th degree Knights of Columbus from 1957 to 1961.

In 1955, he and his building committee planned and built the St. Anne complex on Kirk and Raccoon Roads in Austintown, which he administered until March of 1975



Msgr. Leo Adamiak

when St. Anne became a parish of its own.

On the celebration of this auspicious anniversary his friends and parishioners recalled the highlights of his work in the administration and organization of his parish and the spirit of religious development he had embedded in the people of God.

Pitt U. Offers Ukrainian Course

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Elizabeth Mitchell, cultural chairman of the Ukrainian Orthodox League, announced that for the first time in the history of the University of Pittsburgh, Elementary Ukrainian will be offered in the fall semester.

The course will introduce the student to the fundamentals of four language skills, namely, listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing. Classes begin Thursday, September 8, and are open to continuing students, graduates and anyone having complete high school.

Pittsburgh Ukrainians consider this a milestone in the preservation of their cultural heritage, for Pitt is one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the U.S.

The Ukrainian Orthodox League has been instrumental in getting Ukrainian implemented into the curriculum of the school.

Community Newsbriefs

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa.—The Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects sponsored by the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church held its first graduation ceremonies. The Ukrainian community here has flourished over the last couple of years. The five graduates received their diplomas in the presence of representatives from various groups and organizations who wished them the best in the future.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Plast youths from the eastern states began summer camps July 3rd at the "Wolf's Trek" campsite. Approximately 300 youngsters are participating in this year's camp. In the month of July there are four simultaneous camps being held for boys and girls of various age brackets. A sports camp will follow.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects, sponsored by the Archangel Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church held its annual graduation Sunday, June 13. After the ceremonies a luncheon-dinner was prepared by Branch 66 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Best wishes were extended to graduates by various organizations, among them UNA and the local branches of UNWLA. Awards presented to students with excellent grades were given by the UNA and UNWLA Branches 66 and 106.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Graduation ceremonies for the class of '76 from St. George's Academy were held here at the high school Saturday, June 12. Representatives from the local UCCA branch, "Self-Reliance" Credit Union, Parents Association, SUMA, Plast and UNA greeted the graduates and wished them good luck in the future. Two graduating students spoke in behalf of their fellow classmates. Awards were presented by various organizations to the top students at the specially prepared dinner. A program followed the presentations.

Newsclips from Ukraine

DNIPROPETROVSKSE.—Local 19-year-old Nadia Stavko established a new USSR women's record in the 200 meter backstroke. Nadia set her first record three years ago in the 200 meter backstroke. A member of the Dnipropetrovsk Meteor Sports Club, Nadia is characterized by her perseverance. Her coach noted that after a workout she would ask permission to stay and swim extra laps. Nadia will be one of the many Ukrainian athletes competing at the 21st Olympic Games in Montreal.

KIEV.—Some actors of the Taras Shevchenko State Theater Opera and Ballet left for a concert tour to Moscow, reported the July 1st edition of Soviet Ukraine. They will be appearing in the Bolshoi and the Kremlin. The group will be joined on their July tour by a similar troupe from Odessa.

LVIV.—Oil pipelines which run from the western border of Ukraine through the Lviv oblast are now being serviced by a helicopter crew. Previously, workmen had to walk along the entire route to spot defects in the pipelines. If a problem was discovered they would call for a repair team. Now, two men in a helicopter fly the course in two hours searching for trouble.

KIEV.—Everyone living in the Ukrainian SSR is aware of the watchful eye of the Communist Party, the KGB and the censors. Hardly anything controversial passes through the hands of the censors, yet every now and then, a composer is able to get approval even for a historical song or drama. At a recent meeting of the Union of Poets, Writers and Composers here, Ukrainian songs were severely criticized for their lack of ideological content. The members ruled that songs should reflect the goals of the working class, peasantry, and heroic socialism.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

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EDITORIAL

The Flame of Competition

As we go to press, the fate of the XX1st Modern Olympic Games in Montreal is still uncertain, with the Taiwan issue threatening to turn the Games into an unsanctioned sports meet.

The Canadian government's inimical stand on the eve of the Olympics, reneging on its pledge of four years ago to admit athletes of all nations and allow them to compete in this quadrennial event, has again injected a political element into the Games that may have disastrous ramifications for the entire Olympic movement, especially in the light of the fact that the Soviet Union has been awarded the 1980 Games.

In the aftermath of riots in Mexico City in 1968 and the carnage in Munich four years ago, the Canadian government's adamant posture has aggravated an already tense situation, while the International Olympic Committee has shown that it is a clay pigeon unable to stand up to its own principles. Adding to the malaise is the fact that two generations of yet unborn Canadian will have to pay in taxes for the Montreal bonanza.

Hopefully the torch is lit atop the Olympic Stadium and the athletes, the hardy men and women who really make the Olympics, can compete for the highest honors in sports.

Among them are also athletes from Ukraine, competing, as they are forced to, under the red flag and the hideous "СССР" insignia. Invariably, the media will tell us "how fast and strong those Russians are" without a murmur of protest from the Soviet Olympic Committee and only an occasionally fearful admission by the athletes themselves that they are Ukrainians, Lithuanians or Armenians.

But there are other Ukrainians in Montreal—from Canada, the U.S. and other parts of the free world—who will speak out against the often flagrantly deliberate distortions. And the truth will come out, for if there is any arena where lies do not stand up, it's the sports arena. The Olympiad, its many and varied shortcomings notwithstanding, is still the greatest of all sports arenas, where the flame of competition is bright and real.

Olympics Are For Athletes

by Zenon Snylyk

Though they invariably attract world-wide attention, the Olympic Games are for the athletes, not for spectators. In fact, it is the non-athlete who over the years has done his share to mar the Olympics for those who devote best parts of their youth to hard, disciplined training to attain maximum proficiency in the chosen sport.

For an athlete, the Olympics are a dream, the acme of achievement, sustained by the knowledge that he or she is the best in the country and one of the best in the world.

And more often than not, it is the road to the Olympics that is more arduous than the competition itself. It takes years of training, coupled with self-denial and constant quest for improvement. Whether one competes against other human beings, or time, or height, or distance, the pressure is always there, the learning never stops. The ability to cope with it is what makes an Olympian and distinguishes him or her from others.

What makes it doubly significant is the fact that except for the robot-like professionals from Communist dominated countries, the athletes in the opening day parade are people who go to school or tend to jobs, devoting only their spare time to be able to share in the dual feeling of pride that comes with the selection to a nation's Olympic Team: the recognition of being the country's best and the responsibility of doing one's best for the country under tight competitive conditions.

Win or lose, it is an indescribable feeling to stand in the stadium under the flag of one's country and share in what is a unique, wondrous and ineradicable experience. Even the hardest of competitors cannot avoid the lump in the throat as they listen to the strains of the national anthems. Of course, the presence of the multitudes adds to the aura. But we wager to say that the feeling would be there even if the stadiums were empty. For Olympics are an athlete's game.

Your Home Is

Your Castle—

Guard It!

It's summertime! Many of our readers will be going away on longer weekends and vacations. Now is the time to make a security check of your home and to plan some simple, common sense anti-burglar measures.

The most important rule is that your home and grounds should have that "lived-in look" while you are away, that is, your home should look as if you were at home. Many burglars spend hours cruising or walking through residential neighborhoods looking for signs of the homeowner's absence.

*Don't discuss your vacation plans within the earshot of strangers, as in a neighborhood candystore, for example. The local teenager can do as much harm as an experienced burglar if he can't resist the temptation.

*Don't let your mail, circulars, etc., pile up at your doorstep. Notify your Post Office to hold mail delivery and ask your neighbor to pick up any other materials. Stop milk delivery, etc.

*Ask your neighbor to keep an eye on your house and report any suspicious activity to the police. Do the same for him when he is away.

*If possible, ask one of your neighbors to leave his car in your driveway.

*Arrange for the regular mowing of your lawn.

*If you left your garbage cans full at the curb, ask your neighbor to put them away after the pick up. Also, while you are away, have your neighbor put some of his garbage into your can and place it at the curb by your house.

*Leave the drapes parted in the normal way.

*Place all jewelry and valuables in a safe deposit box in a bank. Do the same with important personal papers. A fire is a thief, too!

*Trim your hedges and bushes that are near your house windows. No matter how carefully your neighbor watches your house, he can't see a burglar hiding behind tall shrubbery.

*Have one or more timers turn on lights in your house on and off each day. It's a good idea to have one timer switch on lights downstairs earlier, then in an upstairs bedroom later, let's say, thus creating the impression that someone is moving around in the house. There are timers that will do both, switch on your lights and turn on your radio. Burglars are often confused by sounds coming from the inside of the house. (A good tip: these timers are inexpensive and when you are back to your work schedule, you can use one of them to turn on your air conditioner just before you return from work).

*Lock all windows and doors securely. Don't leave screened doors and windows accessible. Screens are easily cut. If possible, nail down a plywood panel over a half-glass back door. Outside cellar doors should be locked by using a case-hardened steel shackle padlock with pick-resistant cylinders.

*In smaller communities your local police will check on your house while you are away if you ask them.

*Another good idea is to "brand" some of your valuables with an electric engraving tool. Should a burglary nevertheless occur, it's easier for the police to identify your belongings in case of the burglar's apprehension.

(Readers' response to the usefulness of above information is welcomed. Future columns will offer suggestions on selection of locks for homes, prevention of fires, etc.).

BOOK REVIEW

"Good-Bye Siberia"—

A Winning Story

Nicholas Prychodko: "Good-bye Siberia." An original Canadian Pocket Book. Simon and Schuster of Canada Ltd. 1976.

This spring Simon and Schuster of Canada has published as a paperback issue "Good-bye Siberia", which has quickly become a best-seller in Canada. Hopefully, the book will soon be published in the United States. The country could use its freedom-yearning message as a reminder in the clamor of the Bicentennial celebration.

It is a story about the Hloba family's stormy road to freedom. But the real protagonist is Ukraine herself, her suffering and struggling pictured within the Communist frame. It is a panorama of incredible years of Soviet terror, still so close to us in historic perspective.

"Rugged individualist" is a term that has been sometimes used to describe writer Nicholas Prychodko. The title describes him well.

The Viking-like appearance of this scholar seems to set him apart in any crowd: tall, proud posture, blond crewcut hair and a pair of blue eyes, at the same time sad and humanely warm. It is hard to believe that this is a man who has been in the hell of Siberia.

Nicholas Prychodko's personal experience has been told in a vividly written book "One of the Fifteen Million", which has appeared in nine languages. As a result the author was named a fellow of the International Mark Twain Society.

The book opens with a beautiful description of the Ukrainian Easter. As a rule the writer gives his best for readers in this kind of sensitive, ethnic illustration.

Moscow's brutal enslavement of Ukraine, starting with the powerfully depicted kulak mass transportation to the hard labor camps in Siberia, and ending in the unbelievable year of World War II is brought out with cold but moving clarity.

I wish I were able to read Ukrainian, because I then would possibly have caught the fiber of the text more easily than reading the English version, which is at times elaborate due to the use of somewhat old-fashioned, decorative language.

Nevertheless, the saga of Ukraine, as expressed in the destinies of the individual Hlobas, is one that common men and women have shared in the turmoil of Soviet oppression. Through this chronicle of the holocaust Prychodko sears the horror into the collective consciousness, so that it may never recur. In this respect he is much more artistic and understanding than Aleksandr. I. Solzhenitsyn. A rugged individualist, indeed, made of the same stock as Ivan Franko's Moses:

"Accept this song I sing, most sad perchance,
Yet hopeful: although harsh, a winning story;

It is my tearful pledge to thy advance,
My humble gift to future glory."

Liisa Parsikangas

XXIst Olympic Games in Montreal

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1976

5

Olympic Games and Ukraine's Exclusion

The Olympic games are undoubtedly the oldest forms of friendly relations among nations, races, and continents. Their tradition reaches back into antiquity—at least to the year 776 B.C. when, it is assumed, the ancient Greeks began to hold quadrennial athletic competitions on the fields of Olympia, which they continued for about 1,200 years.

The need for revival of the ancient Games was well understood by Pierre De Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic Games. After a rather extensive study of the question of sport competitions on an international scale, he came out with the idea of reviving the old traditions of Olympia. He envisaged for the modern counterpart of the ancient sport holiday a very significant role in the field of international relations. Speaking at an international conference of sport federations in Paris in 1892, De Coubertin called upon the European nations:

"Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take its place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support."

Thus, the revived celebrations of Olympiads were conceived as fair and chivalrous contests among the world's best athletes, conducted in an atmosphere of freedom and friendship, with emphasis upon the values of individualism in a creative effort toward finer ideals for the world.

Alas, these very simple and lofty principles gradually lost their original power under the pressure of less noble influences. The honorable and brotherly contest of individualities, aimed at the attainment of finer ideals for mankind, ceased to be the sole purpose of the Olympic Games; and the words of the Olympic oath, "for the honor of my country and for the glory of sport," were distorted into manifestations of unbridled chauvinism or even used for propaganda purposes of one or another political system.

From the very beginning of the modern Olympiads there was an unhealthy tendency on the part of certain countries to gain victory at the Games at all costs. To some extent this was excusable in view of the political antagonism among great powers of that period. What was deplorable, however, was that at times certain great powers managed to prevent the athletic teams of small nations from appearing at the Olympic stadiums under their own national banners.

Among the unhealthy developments in the history of modern Olympics were also the 12th Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936. They were reduced to an exhibition of power by Nazi Germany, then on the eve of struggle for a "new Europe," although in the course of the Games the Nazis' pride in racial "superiority" and Party "perfection" took a severe and deserved beating.

But, the admission of the Soviet Russian team to the Olympic Games held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1952 must be considered as the most dangerous development from the standpoint of principles of the modern Olympics. The Soviet team was a far cry from the Tzarist Russian Olympic group composed of persons who

accidentally had become sport amateurs. It was an outfit which had undergone an extensive training, not only at the hands of their sport coaches but also of the Communist Party instructors.

From 1952 the non-Russian Olympic athletes have been systematically represented at all Olympic competitions as Russians. This has led to the effective exclusion of countries like Ukraine from Olympic representation.

Ukraine has the right to a separate representation in the Olympic movement by virtue of (a) her constitutional position in the Soviet Union, (b) her membership in the United Nations and various other international organizations in which she takes part as an independent state, and (c)

Україна і 21-ші Олімпійські Ігрища

І цим разом Україна не буде заступлена на XXI-их Олімпійських Ігрищах у Монреалі. Україна не буде заступлена на жадній виставці, в жадних мистецьких пописах, чи на інших імпрезах, які будуть відбуватися в Монреалі у зв'язку з Олімпіадою.

Найкращим показником, що Україні (нехай і советській) в Монреалі немає — це павільйон СССР в колишньому селішні ЕКСПО, який був відкритий місяць перед Олімпіадою. Павільйон за своїм духом, експонатами, програмою — всецільо російський. Хоч серед деяких мистецьких виробів зустрічаються зразки нашого народного мистецтва, то вони, так, як і наші спортсмени, присвоєні російськими імперіялістами, і ніде не

входять у склад Олімпійської команди СССР, з Олімпіади еліміновано. Україна, як такої, на Олімпіади знову не буде.

Але зате тією Україною будемо МИ. Тією Україною МИ МУСИМО бути.

Байдужих до Олімпіади не сміє бути. Це дає нам, українцям, ще одну нагоду, щоби перед цілим світом у повній нагоді показати російський колоніалізм у спорті, показати ту Україну, виступи в Західному Світі якої не допускає советський режим.

Завдання перед нами в Монреалі одне, основне, принципове: викричати перед світовою публічною опінією власне той російський колоніалізм у спорті. Це основа основ всіх наших акцій і нашої праці в часі Монреальської Олімпіади.

Власне цієї праці боїться советський режим. Не дурно кореспондент ТАСС-у в Оттаві І. Миронов писав: "...емігрантські покійки... готуються бешкетувати на стадіонах" („Спортивна газета", Київ, 22-го червня 1976 р.) І власне в тому ішла суть справи: ніхто на Олімпійських стадіонах у Монреалі не збирається бешкетувати. Домагатися законних прав для народу — це не бешкет. Викричати колоніалізм у спорті — це обов'язок не лише наш, але й кожного спортсмена, кожного члена Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету.

Згідно з усіма олімпійськими принципами і статуту МОК, на Олімпіадах недопустима жадна дискримінація — національна, расова, політична, релігійна. В Олімпіадах мають право брати участь не лише самостійні держави, не лише члени ОН, але й колонії, домінії, навіть принципальності (такі як Монако, Ліхтенштайн, Швайцарія).

Якими стандартами користується советський режим, доказуючи, що Україна „самостійна радянська республіка", бо УССР є членом ОН, ЮНЕСКО і багатьох міжнародних організацій? А де ж тоді Україна на Олімпіадах? Що сталося з тією „самостійною радянською республікою"? України (нехай навіть УССР) з її колосальним спортивним потенціалом на Олімпіадах в Монреалі немає. Це результат російської теорії про рівноправність народів у практиці.

Вершком російської дволичності в спорті є стаття в англомовному випуску „Вістей з України" (ч. 25, 1976) про „Міжнародні спортивні зв'язки України", в якій навіть сам автор проговорився, що ще в 1924 р. Україна брала окрему і самостійну участь в міжнародному спортовому житті, і щовно від 1930 року українці були включені в загальносоветські спортивні команди, яких всюди ідентифіковано і утотожнювано з росіянами.

І ми запитамось тих кількох представників „республіканського спорту", які прибули до Монреалю: що з того, що в Києві відбуваються різні міжнародні спортивні змагання, коли у них Україна, як окрема спортова одиниця ніколи не бере окремої і самостійної участі?

Чи є чим нахвалитися, що в Києві відбувалися легкоатлетичні змагання ЗСА—СССР, чи змагання Велика Британія—СССР?

Тому в нас запит до нового „президента", „самостійної" Української советської республіки: чому ви, „президенти" (Закінчення на стор. 10-й)

provisions of the Charter of the Olympic Games. Furthermore, her full participation in the Olympics would be justified by the successes of the Ukrainian sportsmen in recent years.

The reason why Ukraine and other non-Russian Soviet republics do not participate independently in international sport activities is very simple: The USSR Government does not allow them such participation.

In this respect Ukraine and her comrades in misfortune are victims of a policy of national discrimination pursued by the USSR Government. Since this Government is dominated by Russian Communists, and since the Russian nation is the master nation of the Soviet Union, it follows that Ukraine and the other non-Russian peoples are victims of Russian chauvinism.

While at home the Russian Bolsheviks propagate superiority and overlordship of

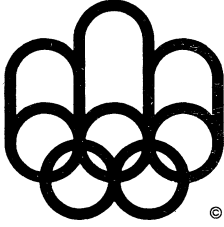
візначено, що це зразок мистецтва сорокміліонного народу. На виставі публікації — відвідувач знайде прекрасні альбоми російською й іншими мовами зі спортивного і олімпійського тематику, але ані одного українського (за винятком невеличкої книжечки Ігоря Заседи „Олімпійці"), не зважаючи на те, що Україна дала світовому спортові 79 осіб, які в останніх шести Олімпіадах здобули золоті медалі. Серед сотень спортсменів СССР, які будуть брати участь у XXI-й Олімпіаді і біографічні дані яких опубліковані у двох довідниках (російською і французькою мовами), спортсмени різних національностей підсоветських республік губляться, їх неозначеною зі справою читачеві важко виділити з російського моря (крім цього, ці довідники заборонені в Олімпійських приміщеннях через неприємний запах паперу і фарби, що суперечило канальським екологічним приписам).

Україну з сотнею спортсменів, які

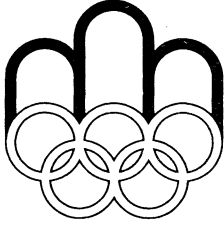
(Continued on page 10)

The Montreal Olympic Emblem

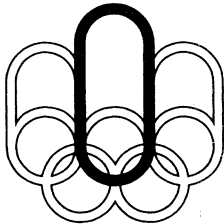
The emblem for the games of the 21st Olympiad illustrates the human element stressed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics.



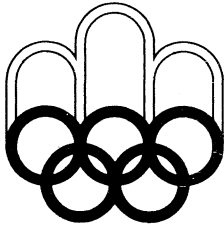
The podium, at the top, indicates the crowning glory for the winners as well as their spirit of chivalry on the way to victory. Symbolic of man's perfection, it also represents the graphic interpretation of the letter "M," the first letter of Montreal.



At the heart of the emblem, the simplicity and the dignity of the Olympic stadium's track imply man's faith in an ideal.



Finally, the five Olympic rings, representing the five continents, denote universal brotherhood. The rings are of five different colors on a white background. The six colors, white, blue, yellow, black, green, and red, represent all nations, without exception, because flags of all countries in the world have at least one of these six colors.



Український Монреаль Під Час Олімпійських Ігор

Монреаль це велике майже двомільйонне місто, населення якого складається з багатьох національностей. Переважає більшість населення Монреаль це французи. Живе тут також 25 тисяч українців. Ми маємо свої церкви, школи, організації, підприємства, фабрики, своїх лікарів, адвокатів, учителів, інженерів. Нама молодь говорить трьома мовами: українською, французькою та англійською. В Монреалі є 5 університетів на яких студії поважають кількість наших діячів і хлопців, є також українці професори. Ми маємо свої церкви і світські хори, спортивний клуб, аматорський театр.

УКРАЇНСКА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ МІСТА МОНРЕАЛЬ

Комітет України Канади, Відділ Монреаль, оснований 18-го лютого 1941 року. В Монреалі КУК координує 30 складових організацій які нині подані. Королівський Канадійський Леґіон ім. І. Мазепи, Союз Українок Канади відділ "Домки України" при Парафії Св. Софії, Українська Стрілецька Громада, Союз Українок Канади відділ ім. Лесі Українки при парафії Св. Покрови, Союз Українців Жертв Російсько-Комуністичного Терору /СУЖЕРО/, Українське Національне Об'єднання /УНО/, Організація Українок Канади відділ ім. Ольги Басарабової, Товариство Українських Самостійників /ТУС/, Братство Кошмихн Вояків Першої Української Дивізії УНА, Товариство Сприяння Українській Національній Раді, Окружний Комітет Українського Народного Союзу, Об'єднання Жінок Ліги Визволення України /ОЖЛВУ/, Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді /ОДУМ/, Спілка Української Молоді /СУМ/, Пласт Організація Української Молоді, Жіноча Організація ім. Лесі Українки при Товаристві "Просвіта", Український Робітничий Союз, Ліга Визволення України, Спортивне Товариство "Україна", Ліга Українського Католицького Жінотства при Парафії Св. Михаїла /ЛУЖКА/, Спілка Визволення України /СВУ/, Союз Українського Студентства /СУС/К/, Спілка Українців Католиків /СУК/, Товариство "Просвіта", Клубеку /СУСК/, Братство Українців Католиків /БУК/, Товариство "Просвіта", Товариство Професіоналістів та Промисловців, Союз Української Молоді Канади /СУМК/, та Комітет Оборони Валентина Мороза.

Мистецькі Програми

Від 23-го до 31-го липня відбудеться Виставка Українських Мистців Монреалю, у парафійному домі Успення Божої Матері /дім побіч церкви Успення 6185 10 Ave./ . Виставка відкрита кожного дня від год. 6 - 10, в суботу від 3 - 10, а в неділю від 12 - 10 год. дня.

25-го липня відбудеться Виставка Українських Філіателістів які виставлятимуть українські поштові марки, конверти, картки, відзнаки, сувеніри, гроші, і т.д. Виставка буде відкрита цілий день в залі Успення Божої Матері /6185 10 Ave./

1-го серпня в Олімпійському Селі відбудеться Українська Православна Служба Божа, яку відправить Всеч. о. Ігор Кугал для учасників, по схочуть взяти участь. Початок о год. 8:30 ранку.

24-го липня виступить в Олімпійському Селі два рази танцювальний гурток "Україна" під керівництвом Гіора Кієра.

Olympic Radio Broadcasts

Limited to Bland Info

MONTREAL, QUE., July 9.—The Olympics in Montreal this month draw the attention of the world into the circumference of a few square miles. Having already proven to be a newsworthy editorial topic across Canada, the XX1st Olympiad, with its financial difficulties, its countless worker slow downs and strikes, and its fears of Munich-like atrocities will draw inhabitants of all nations to radio sets, televisions, and newspaper headlines. There's one good reason for this. This year's Olympics may be the last.

Despite proclamations to the contrary, the greatest sporting event in the world has become anything but apolitical. In an attempt to keep diplomatic circles calm, ethnic groups have been strongly encouraged to "keep a lid on" their political concerns for the period of the next three weeks.

Walking a fine line between fundamental human rights and martial law, representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have put pressure to bear upon organization leaders in the Ukrainian community to either conform or have their buildings closed for the sixteen-day period.

Perhaps hardest hit has been the Ukrainian media and the Ukrainian Olympic Broadcast Series. The programs which are to be aired on local Radio Station

CFMB and re-broadcast on CKJS in Winnipeg have been stripped of the right to air any political, cultural, or organizational topic.

In a letter to the Ukrainian Olympic Committee, Mr. Casimir G. Stanczykowski, owner of the above two radio outlets stated: "...extensive security preparations and undertakings in Montreal during the Olympics and the regulations concerning broadcasting will prevent us from assigning special time to your organization for any other purpose than strictly and exclusively reports related to sports competitions. ... We cannot afford to have our licence suspended for the time of the Olympic Games."

Program director Stepan Andrusiak fears that in conforming to the situation he shall be restricted to bland descriptions of sports athletes from the various teams whose ethnic origin is Ukrainian, and to the reading of sports scores something which shall be done by every other media service.

"I will attempt to do my best, but I'm not certain that my listeners will understand. In effect, I won't even be able to announce the time and date of a Plast rally, or the fact that the Ukrainian Olympic Committee is sponsoring display of Ukrainian stamps," said Mr. Andrusiak.

"Ukrainian Youth Day" to Be Held During 21st Olympiad

MONTREAL, Que.—Midway through the 21st Olympic Games, on Saturday, July 24, three Ukrainian youth organizations, Plast, SUM, and ODUM, will hold a "Ukrainian Youth Day," at the L'Arena St. Leonard.

For the week preceding the event, members of SUM will be conducting an international rally at the association's nearby camp "Verkhovyna."

"Ukrainian youth in the native land do not have the opportunity to take part in an international rally, representing the Ukrainian nation," said a joint communique from the three organizations. "In Canada there are thousands of youths in different Ukrainian organizations. These youths will show the world their solidarity with the subjugated Ukrainian nation."

The message went on to say that such a rally will "demonstrate that Ukrainian youths are active and are fostering their culture."

Future cooperation between the three youth groups was also cited as a reason for the event.

"A mass gathering of all of us in Montreal will further publicize for the world press our continuity and solidarity," said the communique.

The program at the arena, located at 8400 Boul. Lacordaire, will begin at 9:00 a.m. A Moleben will be celebrated at 10:00 a.m., with the participation of hierarchs of all Ukrainian churches.

The official opening will commence a half-an-hour later.

At 2:00 p.m., a concert program will be held, followed by a reception in the evening.

Виступи Українських Груп на Експо

В часі Олімпіади на Експо відбудеться імпреза канадських провінцій та міст, в яких виступатимуть українські групи. Ці виступи будуть відбудуться в ніше поданих днях по два рази, від год. 4 - 6 та від 8 - 10 на Площі Націй /Place des Nations/

19-го липня Манітоба - В програмі цієї провінції виступить танцювальна група УНО "Русалка" з Вінніпегу.

23-го липня Альберта - Програма буде мати міжнародний характер і українські танці танцюватимуть канадці.

27-го липня Саскачеван - В програмі виступить фольклорний ансамбль "Навляченко" та танцювальна група "Поділля".

28-го липня Торонто Каравана - В програмі виступить танцювальний ансамбль "Калина".

Слідуючі виступи відбудуться в Інтернешенел Банд Шел /International Band Shell/ на Експо від год. 8 - 10 вечором.

31-го липня Сінтаріо - В програмі виступить трио "Лебеди" з Сулбур та танцювальний гурток Петра Маруничка з Монреалю.

31-го липня концерт українських мистецьких сил Монреалю під патронатом КУК та Українського Олімпійського Комітету.

ДЕНЬ МОЛОДІ

24-го липня в Авені Ст. Леонард /5300 Роберт, ріг Булевард Лакордере/ відбудеться День Молоді. До участі цього дня будуть участь молодечі організації як СУМ, Пласт, ОДУМ, СУМК, УЮО та МНО.

ПРОГРАМА ДНЯ

9:00 - Збірка Молоді
10:00 - Спільний Малебен у Співучасті Українських Владик
10:30 - Опційне відкриття, звітвання, алеф і привіти голів центральних управ поодиноких організацій
11:30 - Дефіляда
12:00-2:00 Обідова Перерва
2:00 - 4:00 Мистецька частина
7:00 - 9:00 Товариська вечірка Програма

Під час Олімпіади Український Олімпійський Комітет буде також продавати Олімпійські сувеніри.

Російський Колоніалізм у Спорті Українська Олімпійська

Україна Не Бере Учаси в XXI-ій Олімпіаді

У XXI-ій Олімпіаді в Монреалі бере участь біля 130 країн світу. Деякі з них є членами ОН, деякі ними не були, а є звичайними колоніями чи принципальністями.

У спортсмена і глядача змагань XXI-ої Олімпіади вирінає основне і принципове питання:

Чи є можливий колоніалізм у спорті в 1976 році?

Чи є можливий колоніалізм на Олімпіаді в Монреалі?

Відповідь на ці питання є невдвозначна — так.

У 1976 році ми зустрічаємо факт російського колоніалізму у спорті.

Цілий ряд спортсменів, представників різних народів ССРСР, преса і різні довідники ідентифікують їх як росіян.

Серед цих спортсменів, які беруть участь в Олімпіаді, є українці і білоруси, не зважаючи на те, що Україна і Білорусь є членами ОН, є також литовці, латвіш і естонці, не зважаючи на те, що перед II-ою світовою війною Литва, Латвія і Естонія мали свої національні Олімпійські Комітети, були членами МОК (Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету) і брали самостійну участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах.

Хто має право брати участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах?

Згідно з 25, 39 і 45 параграфами правил МОК, всі держави, країни і народи, а в тому числі і колонії, домінії і принципальності, мають право брати самостійну і незалежну участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах.

Чи політично-правний статус України дозволяє їй брати самостійну і окрему участь в Олімпіадах?

Так. Формально Україна (Українська ССР) є окремою державою з комуністичним режимом, є членом ОН, ЮНЕСКО і багатьох різних міжнародних організацій. Вона має право брати окрему і самостійну участь в Олімпіадах і бути членом МОК.

Чому тоді Україна не бере участі в Олімпіадах?

Цілий ряд спортсменів, тренерів і спортових кореспондентів виявили бажання, щоб Україна брала окрему і самостійну участь в Олімпіадах. Про це були навіть статті в українській пресі (напр. стаття К. Пушкарьова в Київському журналі „Дніпро“, ч. 6, 1960 р.). Але на пряме вмишування советського уряду й Олімпійського Комітету ССРСР, яким насильно підпорядковано спортову діяльність України, їм забороняється робити будь-які заходи в цьому напрямку.

Чи відомо, щобі спортсмени України домагалися участі України в Олімпіадах?

Так, відомо. Першим що ідею видвинув Володимир Куць в 1955 році в Парижі. Він запропонував українцям в ескізі, щобі вони домагалися такої участі України. Відомо, що проф. М. Бунчук, директор Київського фізкультурного інституту написав цілу книжку про домагання України брати окрему участь в Олімпіадах. За це він був переслідуваний, звільнений з роботи і помер у біді.

Що таке російський колоніалізм у спорті?

Російський колоніалізм у спорті це — коли росіяни примушують спортсменів різних національностей вступати в їхньому імені;

коли всі здобутки спортсменів різних національностей віддається російському народові;

коли росіяни, на чолі з Сергієм Павловим, які шкловито опанували Національний Олімпійський Комітет

ССРСР, при допомозі советської поліції не допускають до створення Національних Олімпійських Комітетів в Україні, Білорусі, Литві, Латвії, Естонії і в інших республіках, що входять у склад ССРСР, та не дозволяють, щобі спортсмени цих країн виступали на Олімпіадах під своїми національними прапорами.

Чи крім російського колоніалізму у спорті є ще інший колоніалізм у спорті?

Ні, про такий невідомо. Російський колоніалізм у спорті — це мабуть останні залишки колоніалізму й імперіалізму у спорті.

Україна і Білорусь є членами ОН і не беруть участі в Олімпіаді. Чи є такі країни, які не є членами ОН, а беруть окрему і самостійну участь в Олімпіадах?

Так, є. Наприклад, Швайцарія, Монако і Ліхтенштайн не є членами ОН, а беруть окрему і самостійну участь в Олімпіаді в Монреалі.

Чи Олімпійський Комітет ССРСР порушує статут МОК?

ССРСР не тільки порушує статут МОК, який гарантує всім державам, країнам і народам бути самостійно репрезентованими на Олімпіаді, але він узурпує права і обов'язки МОК; насильно створивши Національний Комітет ССРСР і підпорядкувавши собі спортсменів і федерації різних національностей.

Чому МОК толерує російський колоніалізм у спорті?

МОК толерує такий ненормальний стан зі страху, що без участі ССРСР можуть бути зірвані Олімпійські Ігрища. Толеруючи цей стан, МОК порушує свій власний статут, сприяє російському колоніалізму в спорті та підтримує пошану до олімпійських ідеалів.

Яке майбутнє Олімпійських Ігрищ у світлі російського колоніалізму?

Якщо керівники Міжнародного Олімпійського Руху не зуміють вилікувати

Монреаль. — При Українському Олімпійському Комітеті в Монреалі, що був покликаний з рамен СКВУ і КУК і який очолює мгр Ярослав Пришляк, створено Українську Пресову Службу (УОПС). В склад цієї Пресової Служби входять представники трьох українських інформаційних служб — від Інформаційної Служби СКВУ — А. Семотюк, від УІС „Смолооскип“ — О. Зінкевич, і від УІС (Українська Центральна Інформаційна Служба) — А. Бандера, як рівнож з нею співпрацює Український Світовий Комітет для справ Спорту.

Українська Олімпійська Пресова Служба діє в Монреалі в часі Олімпіади і вона буде випускати пресові повідомлення французькою, англійською й українською мовами. Ці повідомлення призначені в першу чергу для чужомовної преси й у них подається результати досягнень спортсменів з України, як рівнож інформуються про важливіші події XXI-ої Олімпіади в Монреалі.

Нові Українські Олімпійські Публікації

В зв'язку з XXI-ою Олімпіадою в Монреалі, спільними зусиллями Українського Олімпійського Комітету (Монреаль), Українського Світового Комі-

тету для Справ Спорту (Балтимор), Інформаційної Служби СКВУ, УІС „Смолооскип-у“ і УІСЦС появились такі публікації англійською мовою (деякі появляться також французькою):

„Олімпійська Команда України“. До цієї брошури, яка починається пояснювальною передмовою, включено список (понад сто прізвищ) українських спортсменів, які входять у склад Олімпійської команди ССРСР, як рівнож подано списки українців, які брали участь у шести попередніх Олімпіадах, та підсумки попередніх Олімпіад з виділенням України в окрему спортову одиницю.

„Російський Колоніалізм у Спорті“. Ця брошура у формі запитів і відповідей подає сильну аргументацію про існування російського колоніалізму у спорті, про існування національної дискримінації в Олімпійській команді ССРСР та на підставі засад і статуту Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету доказує, що Україна має повне право брати окрему участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах.

Крім цих двох основних публікацій появились ще інші памфлети, летючки й інші матеріали, пов'язані з XXI-ою Олімпіадою, які масово розповсюджуються у Монреалі.

Олімпіада і УНСоюз

Джерзі Сіті. — В п'ятницю 2-го липня ц. р. Український Народний Союз у Джерзі Сіті відвідали представники Українського Олімпійського Комітету О. Зінкевич (УІС „Смолооскип“) і А. Семотюк (ІС СКВУ). Вони відбули нараду з представниками Екзекутиви УНС Й. Лисогором, головним предсід-

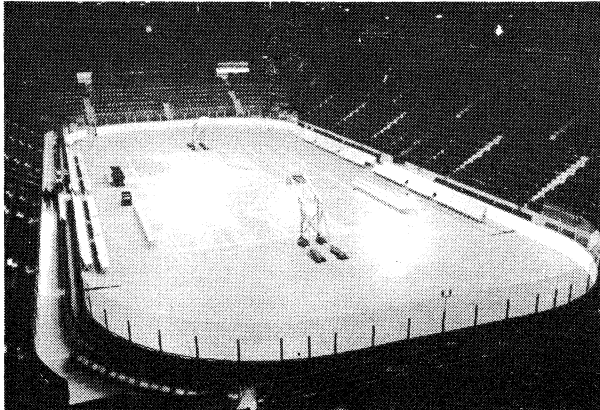
ником УНС, У. Дячук, гол. Касиром, В. Соханом, гол. секретарем і ред. А. Драганом.

В часі зустрічі членів Екзекутиви УНС поінформовано про українську підготовку до Олімпіади, про функціонування Українського Олімпійського Комітету в Монреалі та ряд проєктів, які будуть реалізовані в часі Олімпіади, як рівнож про фінансові труднощі та підготовку олімпійського матеріалу до „Свободи“.

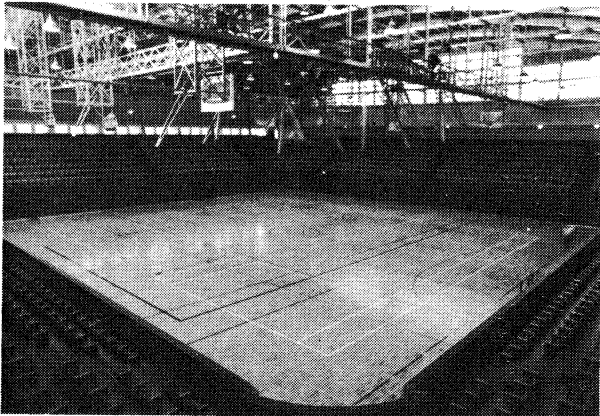
У висліді цієї візити та обміну листами УНС призначив 800 дол. на видання окремих українських матеріалів і 450 дол. на уфундування олімпійських квитків для групи студентів і працівників Української Олімпійської Пресової Служби в Монреалі.



The XX1st Olympic Games In Montreal:



Montreal Forum—the site of gymnastics, basketball, boxing and volleyball games. Seating capacity—18,000.



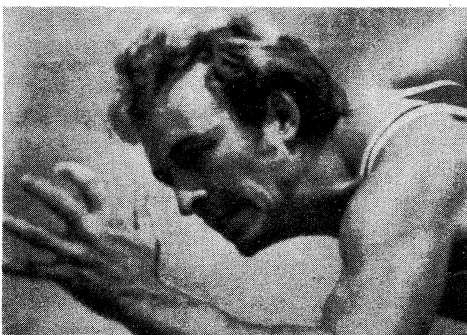
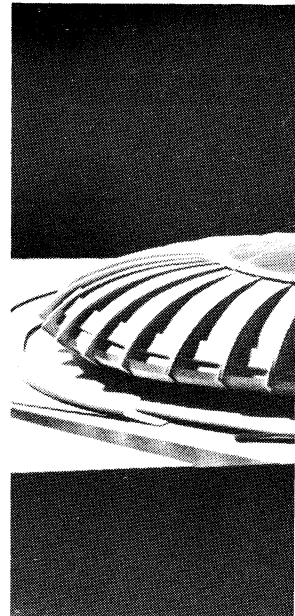
Maisonneuve Olympic Centre—the site of wrestling matches. Seating capacity 3,000.

The Olympic torch, symbol of the quadrennial Olympic Games, was lit yesterday in Montreal's new Olympic Stadium, signalling the start of the XX1st modern Olympiad. Competition in 23 individual and team sports, involving some 10,000 athletes from more than 100 nations, will continue through August 1st. Ukraine is not represented, although some 180 athletes from Ukraine are competing under the Soviet banner and insignia. Shown on this page are some of the sites of competition in Montreal. Thousands of people have flocked to this Canadian metropolis, while millions around the world are following the games on television. On Saturday, July 24, a Ukrainian Youth Day will be held in conjunction with the Olympics at St. Leonard Arena, with a day-long program of events planned.

Schedule of Events at the 21st Olympic Game

Sports	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Opening ceremony	•														
Archery													•	•	•
Athletics								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Basketball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Boxing		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Canoeing													•	•	•
Cycling		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Equestrian sports															
Dressage							•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jumping & 3-day events								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prix des Nations															
Fencing					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Football		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gymnastics		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Handball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hockey (Field)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Judo													•	•	•
Modern pentathlon		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rowing		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Shooting		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Swimming		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diving		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Water-Polo		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Volleyball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Weightlifting		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wrestling		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yachting		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Closing ceremony															

Ukrainian Medal Hopefuls



Ukrainian athletes, clockwise: Nadia Stavka, swimmer; Yuri Prokhorenko, polevaulter; and Valeriy Borzov, sprinter.

Architect's conception of the Olympic Stadium.

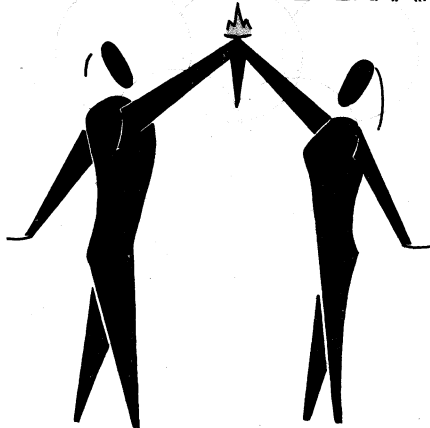
Sites and Scenes Of Competition

Olympic Competition Sites

Sports	Competition Sites
Archery.....	Joliette Archery Club
Athletics.....	Olympic Stadium
Basketball.....	Etienne Desmarteau Centre Forum
Boxing.....	Maurice Richard Arena Forum
Canoeing.....	Olympic Basin
Cycling.....	Olympic Velodrome Fairview Circuit Mount Royal Circuit
Equestrian Sports.....	Bromont Equestrian Centre Olympic Stadium
Fencing.....	Winter Stadium, University of Montreal
Football.....	Olympic Stadium Varsity Stadium, Toronto Lansdowne Park, Ottawa Sherbrooke Stadium
Gymnastics.....	Forum
Handball.....	Forum Claude Robillard Centre PEPS, Laval University Palais des Sports, Sherbrooke
Hockey.....	Molson Stadium, McGill University
Judo.....	Olympic Velodrome
Modern Pentathlon.....	Bromont Equestrian Centre Winter Stadium, University of Montreal L'Acadie Sports Centre Olympic Pool Olympic Stadium
Rowing.....	Olympic Basin
Shooting.....	L'Acadie Sports Centre
Swimming.....	Olympic Pool (swimming, diving, water polo)
Volleyball.....	Claude Robillard Centre Paul Sauve Centre Forum
Weightlifting.....	St. Michel Arena
Wrestling.....	Maisonneuve Sports Centre Maurice Richard Arena
Yachting.....	Olympic Yachting Centre, Kingston

**ДЕНЬ
УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ
МОЛОДІ**

JOUR DE LA JEUNESSE UKRAINIENNE

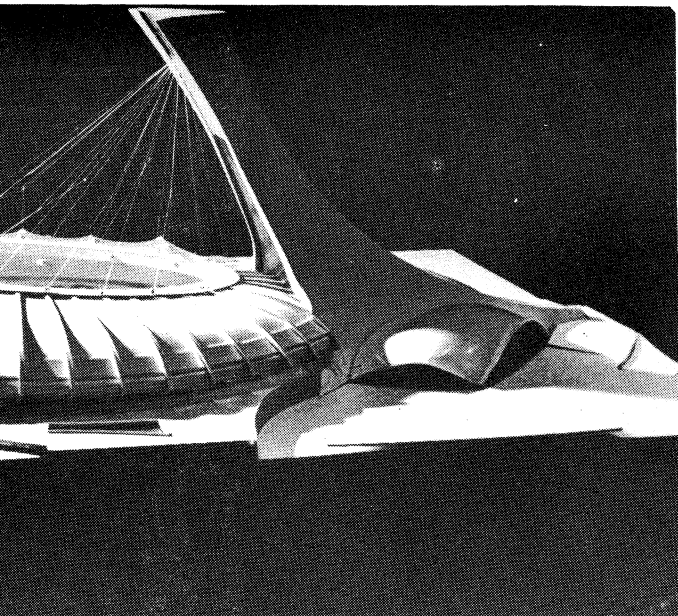


UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY

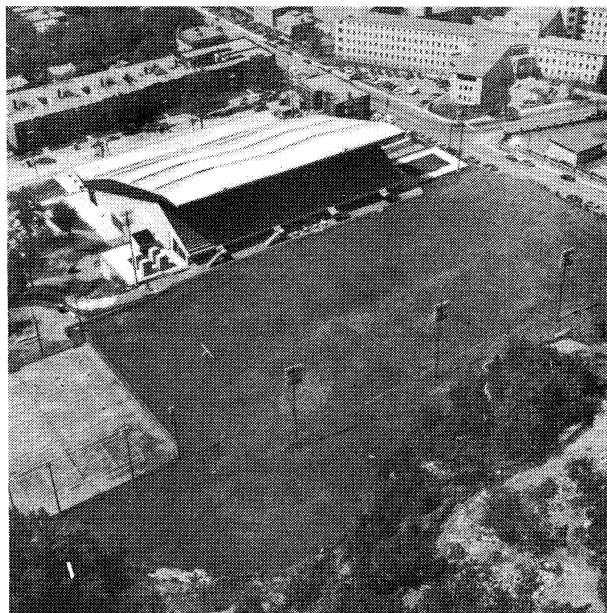
**24 July/juillet, 1976
start/comence 9h 00**

ОРГАНІЗУЮТЬ ПІАСТ, СУМ І ОДУМ
ЗАПРОШУЄМО ВСЮ ГРОМАДУ ДО УЧАСТИ.

**l'arène St. Léonard
boul. Lacordaire & Robert
MONTREAL, CANADA**



um. Seating capacity—70,000. An additional 9,000 seats are at the site of swimming competition.



University of Montreal outdoor stadium for field hockey and fencing. Seating capacity—2,500.

Olympic Games and Ukraine's Exclusion

(Continued from page 5)

Russians over other peoples of the Union as a matter of policy. Soviet propaganda abroad falsely maintains that the nations of the USSR enjoy equality.

1. USSR Violates the Spirit of Its Constitution. The Constitution of the USSR, as amended in 1947, states (art. 13): "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics..."

It is true that among the powers given by the Constitution to the Government of the Union (by art. 14 (a)) is that of "Representation of the USSR in international relations." But it is highly questionable, to say the least, whether this very broad and very vague statement of the federal Government's function—"Representation of the USSR in international relations"—can serve as a basis for forbidding the member republics to send their own representative teams to international sport competitions, where those teams would appear under their own national banners.

It is more correct to assume that this particular phase of foreign representation (representation in sports) is among the prerogatives of the member republics of the Soviet Union, regarding which the Soviet Constitution says (art. 15), "Outside of these spheres (reserved for the federal Government—ed.) each Union Republic exercises state authority independently."

Furthermore, this questionable constitutional provision regarding foreign representation is, or should be, deprived of all meaning by an amendment to the Soviet Constitution (art. 18a), which says: "Each Union Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and to exchange diplomatic representatives with them." Moreover, the Constitution even provides (art. 17) that "The right freely to secede from the USSR is reserved to every Union Republic."

Certainly, it is a much greater power for an autonomous but federated state to be able to deal directly with other states as sovereign entities, or to secede from the federation, than the power to deal independently with an international sport organization or to participate in an international sport movement. Here is the incongruity of the Moscow Government's position: It maintains that a member republic of the Soviet Union is sovereign, and yet forbids it freedom in such an innocent and harmless activity as sport!

It is obvious that, in doing so, the all-powerful Russian Communists are guilty of violation of the spirit of the very constitution they themselves have written.

2. Position of the USSR Is Contrary to the Charter of the Olympic Games. The absurdity of the USSR Government's stand in the matter of foreign representation in sports is further heightened by the fact that the Charter of the Olympic Games does not recognize state representation at the Games. The Charter does not recognize states or nations as competitors; it recognizes as competitors only individuals. The individuals only represent their nations and must be certified by their National Olympic Committees which must be recognized by the IOC.

The right to form a National Olympic Committee applies not only to sovereign state nations but also to peoples with limited sovereignty or no sovereignty at all. Among such nonsovereign peoples presently affiliated with the IOC there are: the British colonies—Bahamas, Bermuda, Gold Coast, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Singapore, Trinidad; the Netherlands Antilles; Puerto Rico, and others.

On this point the Charter of the Olympic Games (art. 39) says: "Competitors who are citizens or subjects of a Dominion, or of a Colony belonging to a country... shall be eligible to represent the Mother Country if the Dominion or the Colony has no National Olympic Committee."

The phrase "if the Dominion or the Colony has no National Olympic Committee" clearly indicates that even dominions and colonies may have such committees. It is not accompanied by a reservation that a certain category of peoples may not form National Olympic Committees.

Article 45 of the Olympic Charter goes even further by saying, "A country without a National Olympic Committee must form such a committee and have it recognized by the International Olympic Committee before it is permitted to take part in the Olympic Games." Again no exceptions are listed, in fact one might read in these words encouragement to the nations to form their Olympic committees.

Thus, the Charter of the Olympic Games clearly shows that every national entity, regardless of its status, has the right to be represented at the Olympic Games and, generally, to participate in the Olympic movement through a National Olympic Committee of its own, provided, of course, that its committee obtains recognition of the central Olympic organization (IOC).

Legally, Ukraine is not a dominion nor a colony, although under the Soviet Russian occupation she undoubtedly is both lumped into one. Ukraine is a country which is recognized by the United Nations as an independent state; and it certainly should be entitled to a National Olympic Committee of its own and to independent participation in the Olympic activities and in other international sporting contests.

The Ukrainians have sufficient national pride to desire independent participation in this sort of international celebrations. Why should this right be withheld from the Ukrainian youth by Moscow? Why should the youth of any non-Russian people of the Soviet Union be robbed of the same privilege?

Ukraine is a distinct and separate nation, with a long history and separate language and culture of her own. Her position as a Russian-occupied and dominated country is not of her own choosing and, like many other peoples held in bondage by Russia, she has a long tradition of struggle for freedom.

Some might argue that a decision in the matter of Ukraine's independent representation at the Olympic Games is exclusively within the competence of her physical-culture organizations and of the Ukrainian sportsmen and their societies. But are those organizations and sportsmen free to take advantage of their theoretical constitutional rights or to make any decisions? Whoever is acquainted with the Soviet system and knows to what extent the Communist Party controls the life of each people of the USSR, knows very well that such a luxury as free exercise of rights "guaranteed" by the Soviet Constitution is unthinkable.

Through its policy of national discrimination, terror, and force and by means of the Party control the USSR makes it impossible for Ukraine or any other non-Russian Soviet republic to participate in the Olympic movement independently. Thus, the USSR clearly stands in violation of the Charter of the Olympic Games to which it, through its own Olympic committee, has subscribed. The very first principle listed in that document (art. 1), stating that "no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of colour, religion or politics," is being trampled upon by the USSR.

3. USSR And the United Nations Charter. Finally, the USSR's policy of national discrimination, so strongly manifested in the field of sport, constitutes an unparadonable offense against the basic principles of the United Nations, as expressed in the United Nations Charter. Says the preamble to that august document:

"We the peoples of the United Nations (are) determined...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small..."

And article 1 (sec. 3) of the Charter

announces as one of the United Nations objectives,

"...international cooperation...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion..."

Fundamental human rights, dignity of person, equal rights of nations large and small, fundamental freedoms of all—what relation do all these concepts have, what resemblance do they bear to the practices of the callous masters of the USSR?

The end result of these Soviet violations of international charters, and of the Soviet Constitution itself, is that today the Ukrainian sportsmen, in effect, are forced to gratify the vanities of the Muscovites: They are considered as Russians by the world at large, and the goodwill and friendship they gain in honorable competitions with fellow sportsmen from all over the world, as well as their achievements in sports, are not credited to their own people but are sacrificed on the altar of political propaganda on behalf of an odious doctrine and of the imperialistic dreams of the Russian Communist leaders.

Thus it is that Ukraine, an "equal" member in a "voluntary" union with Russia and other peoples, supposedly sovereign and with the right of secession from the USSR, in reality does not even enjoy the kind of privileges that are available to the peoples with colonial status.

It is unbelievable that a country which has so little or no respect for any laws—its own or those of any other country—or for charters of the international organizations of which it is a member; which so lightly treats its international commitments and carries them out only to the extent of selfish convenience; for which every international event at which it is represented serves merely as a means of political and ideological propaganda; and whose internal and external policies are based on force, coercion, discrimination, and deceit—that this country has managed to establish itself as a "respectable" member of the community of nations, whose free members are still governed by democratic principles, respect national distinctions, and are on the alert against too free a play of chauvinism and against hatred toward others.

Україна...

(Закінчення із стор. 5-01)

денте", не поділи, щоб на знаменитому київському стадіоні хоч раз відбулися легкоатлетичні змагання ЗСА—Україна, Чи Франція—Україна?

Чи не соромно вам, генеральний секретарю Шербицький, що київський стадіон, збудований зусиллями українського народу, використовують російські колоніалісти, щоби закрити і приховати свої колоніальні й імперські наміри не лише у спорті, але й у культурному і політичному житті країни?

Ми є певні, що українські спортсмени не посоромили б народу, з якого вони вийшли, в спортових змаганнях з будь-яким народом світу.

А ви, спортсмени України, які берете участь у ХХІ-й Олімпіаді в Монреалі, чи відомо вам, що саме герою ХУІ-ої Олімпіади в Мельбурні Володимир Кушце в 1955 році у зустрічі з українськими студентами в Парижі закликав українців за кордоном домагатися самостійної участі України в Олімпійських Ігрищах?

А чи відомо вам, що ваш виховник проф. М. Бунчук, директор Київського державного Інституту Фізичної Культури, написав велику книгу про Олімпійську Україну і про право України брати самостійну участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах?

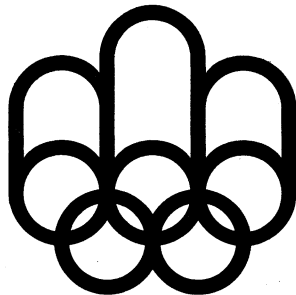
Напевно дехто з Вас брав участь у похоронах проф. М. Бунчука, але чи подумали ви і чи знали, що в останніх роках життя він був переслідуваний, допитаний органами КГБ, а рукопис його книжки був знищений?

І саме ці українські олімпійці з самої України, які хотіли вивести Україну на Олімпійські стадіони, які хотіли, щоби Україна брала участь в Олімпійських Ігрищах, як рівна серед рівних, заставляють саме НАС бути тією Україною в Монреалі, коли українські спортсмени не можуть виступати в її імені.

І як довго не буде вніелімований російський колоніалізм зі спорту, так довго ми тут у Західному Світі будемо підносити це питання перед цілим світом на повний голос. І цей наш голос буде чути також і в Монреалі.

Живемо у світі, коли не можна бути байдужим. Живемо в часі, коли кожна чесна людина має обов'язок стояти на національних позиціях свого власного народу, навіть у спорті.

О. Зінькевич



Ukraine: A Country Under Colonial Rule

Ukraine is a country in Eastern Europe with a population of 48,200,000. About three quarters of the population is Ukrainian by nationality. The remaining one quarter is divided into Russians, who make up one fifth of the total population, and other minorities, who together make up the remaining 5 per cent of the population.

Both from the standpoint of size and population, Ukraine can be considered the equal of a country like France. The Ukrainian area currently under Soviet rule is about 231,990 square miles (603,700 square kilometers). The capital city is Kiev. Ukraine is important as an agricultural producer and a highly developed industrial country.

It was in the 17th century that Ukraine first fell under the Tsarist colonial domination. The Russian dominance of Ukraine has continued for over three centuries except for a few years after the Russian revolution when Ukraine had its own government which ruled independently of Moscow. After the reinstatement of colonial rule through the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Red Army, the same Tsarist colonial exploitation of Ukraine continued under the new guise of the "Soviet family of nations."

Because about half of the population of the USSR is non-Russian, the colonial domination of the non-Russian republics in the Soviet Union is a highly explosive issue that requires constant attention. Along with the traditional methods of political control used by the Soviet state, such as Russification of the non-Russian peoples, forced migrations, arrests, purges, etc., the Soviet Union uses more subtle methods to dominate Ukraine and the other non-Russian republics. One such method is to bar Ukraine from independent participation in the Olympic Games.

Athletes From Ukraine At The XX1st Olympiad

During the first months of 1976 reports in the Soviet press indicated that there were over 150 Ukrainian athletes being considered for the "Soviet" team at the Montreal Olympiad. Their candidacy was based on performances over the last year during which they met Olympic qualifying standards or placed at the top in Soviet and international competitions. In April a formal list of potential Olympic athletes was released and subsequently published as "Olympic Team of the USSR" by the publishing house Physical culture and Sport. This list includes 161 athletes from Ukraine. Of these approximately 70 are expected to gain final berths for Montreal. At the time of printing, final selections have not been announced and all potential Ukrainian participants are therefore listed according to the above source.

The list cannot be considered as an indication of the actual team Ukraine could field for the XX1st Olympiad. For many Ukrainian athletes who have met Olympic standards or who are members of first-rate teams, there simply was no room on the "all-Soviet" team due to the number of entries permitted at the Olympiad. As the USSR presents itself as one "united" participating state, the limitations imposed on athletes from Ukraine and other nationalities are clearly evident.

The list presented here warrants several qualifications. First, there may be some last-minute additions of Ukrainian athletes based on performances at pre-Olympic trials.

Second, the designation of athletes as "Ukrainian" is somewhat problematic. It is impossible to obtain unambiguous statistics about the nationality of athletes - any reference to the national origin other than Russian is purposely avoided in Soviet publications in order to foster the image of "one" Soviet people. Sports, as

all other spheres of Soviet life is subjected to the policies of the central regime. The policies of "Russification" and re-settlement, aimed at assimilating the non-Russian nationalities are quite evident in sports as well. There is an institutionalized favoritism towards athletes in the Russian FSSR in that superior training and coaching facilities as well as suitable employment for athletes are made available in Moscow or Leningrad. The pressures on promising athletes from other nationalities to move to these sports center are great, with the consequence that they become identified as Russians.

Government-sponsored resettlement and deportation policies both past and present have also left their imprint. There are, for example, dozens of athletes on the present "Soviet" team with clearly identifiable Ukrainian names who were born in the Siberian or East-Central areas of the USSR. Many athletes said to originate from Russia actually originate from ethnographic Ukrainian territories annexed by the Russian FSSR; again their names leave no doubt as to their nationality.

Conversely, due to the heavy influx of Russians into Ukraine, a number of athletes presently based in Ukraine are in fact Russian nationals. Official pressures to Russify first and family names have further compounded the problem of accurate identification. This task can properly be fulfilled only through personal interviews.

This list includes those athletes who were either born in Ukraine or presently live in Ukraine. Athletes born in Ukraine but presently living in other USSR territories are denoted by an asterisk.

The athletes' names are not spelled according to the "officials" Russified version, but transliterated from Ukrainian. We hope that you will accord the athletes the same courtesy.

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

BORZOV, Valery, (Kiev), 26, double gold medalist 1972. 100 m., 200 m.
 ARZHANOV, Yevhen, (Kiev), 28, silver medalist 1972. 800 m.
 PANTELEY, Volodymyr, (Kharkiv), 31, 1500 m.
 NAHAINYK, Volodymyr, (Donetske), 22, 400 m. hurdles
 SAVCHENKO, Victor, (Voroshilovhrad), 25, 400 m. hurdles
 KARPENKO, Victor, (Khrakiv), 26, 3000 m. steeple-chase
 VELYCHKO, Olexander, (Uzhorod), 24, 3000 m. steeple-chase
 BARTCH, Otto * (born in Odessa), 33, 20 km. walk
 HOLUBNYCHY, Volodymyr, (Sumy), 40, gold medalist 1960 and 1968; silver medalist 1972; bronze medalist 1964. 20 km. walk
 IVCHENKO, Yevhen, (Sumy), 38, 20 km. walk
 SMAHA, Mykola, (Kiev), 38, bronze medalist 1968. 20 km. walk
 KYBA, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 24, high jump
 SENIUKIV, Serhiy, (Chernivtsi), 21, high jump
 PROKHORENKO, Yuriy, (Kiev), 25, pole vault
 TANANIKA, Yevhen, (Kharkiv), 25, pole vault
 PIDLUZHNY, Valery, (Donetske), 24, long jump
 SHEVCHENKO, Valentyn * (born in Vynnytsia), 28, triple jump
 YAROSH, Anatoliy, (Voroshilovhrad), 24, shot put
 ZHURBA, Victor, (Voroshilovhrad), 26, discus
 BONDARCHUK, Anatoliy, (Kiev), 36, gold medalist 1972. hammer
 DMYTRENKO, Valentyn, (Zaporizhia), 25, hammer
 SEDYKH, Yuriy, (Kiev), 22, hammer
 ERCHOV, Vasyi, (Zaporizhia), 27, javelin
 ZHEREBTSOV, Anatoliy, (Odessa), 23, javelin
 AVILOV, Mykola, (Odessa), 28, gold medalist 1972. decathlon
 LYTYYNENKO, Leonid, (Kiev), 27, silver medalist 1972. decathlon

Women

AKSENOVA, Liudmyla, (Kiev), 29, 200m., 400 m.
 DVIRNA, Olena * (born in Cherkasy), 23, 1500 m.
 MORHUNOVA, Nina, (Odessa), 25, 800 m.
 SAFINA, Julia, (Kiev), 800 m.
 HALKA, Tamara, (Odessa), 32, high jump
 OSKOLOK, Nadia, (Kiev), 21, high jump
 ALFEYEVA, Lidia * (born in Dnipropetrovke), 30, long jump
 KRACHEVSKA, Esfir * (born in Odessa), 32, shot put
 NOSSENKO, Natalia, (Kiev), 25, shot put
 MELNYK, Faina * (born in Bakota), 31, gold medalist 1972. discus
 TKACHENKO, Nadia, (Donetske), 27, penthalon

CYCLING

YABLUNOVSKY, Anatoliy * (born in Odessa), 26.
 KRAVTSOV, Serhiy, (Kharkiv), 28.

FENCING

KOSENKO, Serhiy, (Kiev), 20, foil.
 STANKOVYCH, Vasyi, (Lviv), 30, foil.

ROWING

Men

HALUCHENKO, Leonid, (Kiev), 25.
 KOLESNYK, Henadiy, (Kiev), 28.
 KURMAKOV, Mykola, (Kiev), 24.
 ROMANENKO, Vadym, (Kiev), 27.

Women

BILAIEVA, Lidia, (Kiev), 26.
 SHCHERBAK, Nadia, (Kiev), 29.

SOCCER

BLOKHIN, Oleh, (Kiev), 23.
 BURIAK, Leonid, (Kiev), 23.
 DAMIN, Olexander, (Kiev), 23.
 DEKHTIAROV, Yuriy, (Donetske), 27.
 FOMENKO, Mykhaylo, (Kiev), 28.
 HORBUNOV, Valery, (Donetske), 22.
 KOLOTOV, Victor, (Kiev), 27.
 KONKOV, Anatoliy, (Kiev), 27.
 MATVIENKO, Victor, (Kiev), 28.
 MUNTIAN, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 30.
 ONYSHCHENKO, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 27.
 RESHKO, Stefan, (Kiev), 29.
 RUDAKOV, Yevhen, (Kiev), 24.
 TROSHKIN, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 29.
 VEREMIEV, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 28.
 ZVIAHINTSEV, Victor, (Kiev), 26.

BOXING

IVANOV, Victor, (Donetske), 19, heavyweight.
 KLYMANOV, Anatoliy, (Kiev), 26, light-heavyweight.
 SAVCHENKO, Victor, (Dnipropetrovke), 23, middleweight.
 TKACHENKO, Olexander, (Donetske), 20, flyweight.
 TKHOROVSKIY, Yuriy, (Lviv), 26, welterweight.
 ZASYPKO, Vladyslav, (Donetske), 23, bantamweight.

CANOEING

Men

BELLIY, Olexander, (Kherston), 21.
 SHAPARENKO, Olexander, (Kiev), 30, gold medalist 1972; silver medalist 1968.
 SHURHA, Mykhaylo, (Lviv), 24.
 YURCHENKO, Vasyi, (Dnipropetrovke), 26.
 KORNEYIV, Mykola, (Dnipropetrovsk), 22.
 NAHIRNY, Serhiy, (Khmelnitsky), 19.
 PETRENKO, Serhiy, (Odessa), 20.
 TSYMBALA, Yaroslav, (Lviv), 21.

Women

NAHIRNA, Kateryna, (Kiev), 27, gold medalist 1972.

WEIGHTLIFTING

KOROL, Petro, (Lviv), 35, lightweight.
 POLTORATSKY, Serhiy, (Kiev), 28, middle-heavyweight.
 RIGERT, David, (Shakhty), 29, middle-heavyweight.
 SENCHYN, Olexander, (Voroshilovhrad), 27, flyweight.

HORODYLOVA, Natalia, (Zaporizhia), 26.
 HUZENKO, Olha, (Kiev), 20.
 IVCHENKOVA, Valentyna, (Kiev), 27.
 KARNAUSHENKO, Anna, (Zaporizhia), 23.
 KOLKOVA, Olha, (Kiev), 21.
 MATVIYEVA, Liubov, (Kiev).
 MOYSEYENKO, Iryna, (Kiev), 25.
 NADOLNA, Claudia, (Kiev), 22.
 PELEKHAY, Lidia, (Kiev), 19.
 PUHOVSKA, Olha, (Kiev), 34.
 ROZHON, Nadia, (Kiev), 24.
 TARAKANOVA, Nelli, (Kiev), 21.
 ZUBKO, Halyna, (Kiev), 23.

BASKETBALL

Men

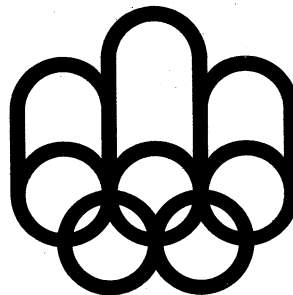
SALNYKOV, Olexander, (Kiev), 27.
 TKACHENKO, Volodymyr, (Kiev), 18.

Women

ZHYRNOVA-OSTAPETS, Liudmyla, (Kiev), 26.
 KLYMOVA, Natalia, (Kiev), 25.
 KURVIAKOVA, Raisa, (Dnipropetrovke), 30.
 ZAKHAROVA, Tatiana * (born in Cherkasy), 25.

JUDO

DVOINYKOV, Valery, (Kiev), 26, middleweight.
 NOVYKOV, Serhiy, (Kiev), 25, heavyweight.



УКРАЇНА НА XXI-ї ОЛІМПІАДИ

Сторінка Українського Олімпійського Комітету, підготовлена спільними зусиллями ІС СКВУ, УІС „Смолодск-71” та при допомозі Комітету Оборони В. Мороза [Монтреаль] і Українського Світового Комітету для Справ Спорту [Балтимор].

HANDBALL

Men

ISHCHENKO, Mykhaylo, (Kiev), 26.
 KOCHERHIN, Serhiy, (Kiev), 23.
 KUSHNIRIUK, Serhiy, (Zaporizhia), 20.
 LAHUTYN, Yuriy, (Kiev), 27.
 PLAKHOTYIN, Victor, (Zaporizhia), 24.
 REZANOV, Olexander, (Zaporizhia), 27.
 TOMYN, Mykola * (born in Zaporizhia), 27.

Women

BOBRUS, Liudmyla, (Kiev), 30.
 BOBROVA, Svitlyana, (Kiev), 23.
 SHERSTYUK, Natalia, (Kiev), 24.
 HLUSHCHENKO, Tatyana, (Kiev), 20.
 PINCHUK, Svitlyana, (Kiev), 23.
 ISHCHENKO, Nadia, (Zaporizhia), 27.
 LITOSHENKO, Maria, (Kiev), 26.
 MAKARETS, Tatiana, (Kiev), 20.
 PANCHUK, Liudmyla, (Kiev), 20.
 TAVTELEVA, Sofia, (Kiev), 20.
 TURCHYN, Zynovia, (Kiev), 30.
 ZAKHAROVA, Halyna, (Kiev), 29.

(Continued on page 12)

Athletes From Ukraine At The XXIst Olympiad

(Continued from page 11)

WRESTLING

BIHAIEV, Borys, (Kiev), 25, freestyle, 100 kg.
PINIHYN, Pavlo, (Kiev), 23, freestyle, 68 kg.
KHARYTONIUK, Anatoliy, (Kiev), 25, freestyle, 48 kg.
DAVIDIAN, Nelson, (Kiev), 26, Greco-Roman, 62 kg.
KOLCHYNSKY, Olexander, (Kiev), 21, Greco-Roman, 100 kg.

SWIMMING

Men

MATKOVSKY, Mykola, (Lviv), 25, diving.
DOMBROVSKY, Vadym, (Kiev), 18, 100 m., 200 m. butterfly.
MANACHYNSKY, Olexander, (Kharkiv), 17, 100 m., 200 m. butterfly
RASKATOV, Volodymyr, (Zaporizhia), 21, 200 m., 400 m. freestyle.

Women

YURCHENIA, Maryna, (Odessa), 16, 100 m., 200 m. breaststroke.
POPOVA, Natalia, (Kharkiv), 16, 100 m., 200 m. butterfly.
STAYKO, Nadia, (Dnipropetrovske), 18, 100 m., 200 m. backstroke.
KRUTAKOVA, Liudmyla, (Kharkiv), 18, 400 m., 800 m. freestyle.
STUDENNYKOVA, Claudia, (Kiev), 17, 100 m., 200 m. backstroke.
VOLYNKYNA, Tatiana, (Lviv), 21, diving.

MODERN PENTATHALON

BULGAKOV, Oleh * (born in Khmelnytsky), 21.
IVANOV, Leonid, (Lviv), 28.
LEDNEV, Pavlo, (Lviv), 33, bronze medalist 1972.
ONYSHCHENKO, Borys, (Kiev), 38, silver medalist 1972.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

BELINSKY, Yaroslav * (born in Chernivtsi), 24.
FEDKO, Stanislav, (Kiev), 30.
POHANOVSKY, Victor, (Mykolayiv), 26.

SHOOTING

DANYLCHENKO, Victor, (Kiev), 30.
ZHELEZNIAK, Yakiv, (Odessa), 35, gold medalist 1972.
KONSTANTINOV, Anatoliy, (Sevastopol), 26.

ARCHERY

KOVPAN, Valentyna, (Lviv), 26.

VOLLEYBALL

Men

MOLYBOHA, Oleh * (born in Dnipropetrovske), 23.
POLISHCHUK, Anatoliy * (born in Rivne), 26.
STAROUNSKY, Yuriy * (born in Kiev), 31.

Women

EREMINA, Natalia, (Voroshylivhrad), 25.
KOZAKOVA, Olha, (Odessa), 25.
NAZARENKO, Yevhenia, (Voroshylivhrad), 25.
OSADCHA, Lilia, (Kiev), 23.
ROSTOVA, Anna, (Kiev), 25.
CHERYAKOVA, Liubow, (Odessa), 23.

WATER-POLO

BARKALOV, Oleksiy, (Kiev), 30.
HORSHKOV, Serhiy * (born in Starokonstantyniv), 24.
ROSHKOV, Vitaliy, (Kiev), 22.

YACHTING

AKIMENKO, Vladyslav, (Kiev), 23.
MANKIN, Valentyn, (Kiev), 38, gold medalist 1968 and 1972.

Democratic Party: Respect for Human Rights

(Below is an excerpt from the Democratic Party's 1976 platform, referring to the U.S.-USSR relations. The platform was adopted at the party's convention held in New York the week of July 12, 1976).

The United States and the Soviet Union are the only powers who, by rivalry or miscalculation, could bring general nuclear war upon our civilization. A principal goal must be the continued reduction of tension with the U.S.S.R. This can, however, only be accomplished by fidelity to our principles and interests and through business-like negotiations about specific issues, not by the bad bargains, dramatic posturing, and the stress on general declarations that have characterized the Nixon-Ford Administration's detente policy.

However, in the area of strategic arms limitation, the U.S. should accept only such agreements that would not overall limit the U.S. to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union.

In the long-run, further development of more extensive economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may bring significant benefit to both societies. The U.S.S.R. has sought, however, through unfair trade practices to dominate such strategic fields as merchant shipping. Rather than effectively resisting such efforts, the Nixon-Ford Administration has looked favorably on such steps as subsidizing U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade by giving the Soviet Union concessionary credits, promoting trade increases because of a short-run hope of using trade to modify political behavior, and even placing major United States energy investments in pawn to Soviet Union policy. Where bilateral trade arrangements with the U.S.S.R. are to our economic advantage, we should pursue them, but our watchwords would be tough bargaining and concrete economic, political or other benefits for the United States. We should also press the Soviet Union to take a greater share of responsibility in multilateral solutions to such problems as creating adequate world grain reserves.

Our stance on the issue of human rights and political liberties in the Soviet Union is important to American self-respect and our moral standing in the world. We should continually remind the Soviet Union, by word and conduct, of its commitments in Helsinki to the free flow of people and ideas and of how offensive we and other free peoples find its violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As part of our programs of official, technical, trade, cultural and other exchanges with the U.S.S.R., we should press its leaders to open their society to a genuine interchange of people and ideas.

We must avoid assuming that the whole of American-Soviet relations is greater than the sum of its parts, that any agreement is superior to none, or that we can negotiate effectively as supplicants. We must realize that our firmness can help build respect for us and improve the long-run opportunities for mutually-beneficial concrete agreements. We must beware of the notion that Soviet-American relations are a seamless web in which concessions in one area will bring us benefits in others. By the same token, we must husband our resources to concentrate on what is most important to us. Detente must be military as well as political.

Soviet actions continue to pose severe threats to peace and stability in many parts of the world and to undermine support in

the West for fruitful negotiations toward mutually beneficial agreements. The U.S.S.R. has undertaken a major military buildup over the last several years in its navy, in its strategic forces, and in its land forces stationed in Eastern Europe and Asia. It has sought one-sided advantages in negotiations, and has exerted political and military pressure in such areas as the Near East and Africa, not hesitating to dispatch to Angola its own advisors as well as the expeditionary forces of its clients.

The continued U.S.S.R. military dominance of many Eastern European countries remains a source of oppression for the peoples of those nations, an oppression we do not accept and to which we are morally opposed. Any attempt by the Soviet Union similarly to dominate other parts of Europe - such as Yugoslavia - would be an action posing a grave threat to peace. Eastern Europe will not truly be an area of stability until these countries regain their independence and become part of a large European framework.

Our task is to establish U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations on a stable basis, avoiding excesses of both hope and fear. Patience, a clear sense of our own priorities, and a willingness to negotiate specific firm agreements in areas of mutual interest can return balance to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the field of nuclear disarmament and arms control, we should work toward: limitations on the international spread of fissionable materials and nuclear weapons; specific strategic arms limitation agreements which will increase the stability of the strategic balance and reduce the risk of nuclear war, emphasizing mutual reductions and limitations on future weapons deployment which most threaten the strategic balance because their characteristics indicate a potential first-strike use; a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests; mutual reduction with the Soviet Union and others, under assured safeguards, of our nuclear arsenals, leading ultimately to the elimination of such arsenals; mutual restrictions with the Soviet Union and others on sales or other transfers of arms to developing countries; and conventional arms agreements and mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

More fundamentally, we must recognize that the general character of our foreign policies will not and must not be set by our direct relationship with the Soviet Union. Our allies and friends must come first. Nor can the pursuit of our interests elsewhere in the world be dominated by concern for Soviet views. For example, American policy toward China should continue to be based on a desire for a steady improvement and broadening of relations, whatever the tenor and direction of Chinese-Soviet relations.

Above all, we must be open, honest, mature and patient with ourselves and with our allies. We must recognize that, in the long-run, an effective policy toward the Soviet Union can only be grounded on honest discussion, and on a national and, to some extent, an international consensus. Our own institutions, especially the Congress, must be consulted and must help formulate our policy. The governments of our allies and friends must be made partners in our undertakings. Haste and secret bilateral executive arrangements in our dealings with the U.S.S.R. can only promote a mood of uncertainty and suspicion which undermines the public support essential to effective and stable international relations.

Soyuzivka's Employees to Stage Weekend Program at Estate

Christine Lypeckyj to Appear Next Saturday

KERHONKSON, N.Y. July, 15— Among the qualifications Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas looks for in applicants for summer jobs at the UNA estate here are the youths' ability to sing Ukrainian songs, dance folk dances, or play an instrument.

This quest for talented workers pays off each year, for several times during the summer season these youths produce the entire Saturday evening program at the Veselka auditorium.

This weekend Soyuzivka will again be under the banner of its worker-performers, who everyday, after they doff off their aprons and coveralls, spend long hours learning the routines for the weekend show. The troupe is under the direction of Marusia Styn and Anya Dydyk, the latter being the well known mistress of ceremonies during the concerts.

The Soyuzivka ensemble will also stage a revue on Sunday, September 5, during

the Labor Day weekend festivities at the estate.

The resort's band, consisting of Alec Chudolij, accordion, Ted Semchshyn, drums, and Marusia Styn and Orysia Hewka, vocalists, will provide music for dancing.

The Sunday art exhibit will feature the works of Bohdan Tytla. A lecture on the techniques of watercolor painting will follow.

Next week, the Saturday evening spotlight will focus on mezzo-soprano Christina Lypeckyj.

Born in Ukraine, Miss Lypeckyj hails from Detroit, Mich., and has appeared with many performing groups in her hometown.

"Tempo," under the direction of Ireneus Kowal, will provide music for dancing after the program.

The following day, the ceramics of Slava Gerulak will be on display at the Veselka auditorium.

UNA Executive Committee...

(Continued from page 1)

first half of 1976, 1322 new members were organized for a total of \$3,034,000 worth of insurance.

He cited the Philadelphia District Committee as being the most successful in the campaign by fulfilling 82 per cent of its quota.

Other Districts which completed their quotas by over 75 per cent were Montreal with 80 per cent and Pittsburgh with 76. Mr. Hawrysz said that 15 Districts fulfilled their quotas between 50 and 74 per cent, and 12 Districts fell under the 50 per cent mark.

Mr. Hawrysz continued his report by giving a detailed analysis of the activities of individual Branches, organizer's and supreme officers.

He noted that in Canada a total of 142 new members were organized during the six months of this year, in comparison to 185 during the same period last year.

Since the quota for Canada is 650, said Mr. Hawrysz, UNA organizers there have to sign up 508 new members before the end of the year.

Mr. Hawrysz completed his report by presenting several suggestions on how to improve Soyuz's organizing efforts.

tending to the spiritual needs of Ukrainian Catholic in Canada.

Sen. Yuzyk rounded out his report by supplying some information about the 11th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Man., plans for publishing a history of the UNA in Canada, and marking UNA anniversaries in Canada.

Vice-Presidents J. Flis and Mrs. Dushnyk reported on their organizing work and representative functions. Dr. Flis reported on the events staged by the New York Ukrainian Bi-Cen Committee, which he heads, and on his involvement in the preparations for the UCCA congress. Mrs. Dushnyk also dwelt in detail on the

preparations of the unveiling of the Lesia Ukrainka monument at Soyuzivka Sunday, September 19.

Summary

In summarizing the UNA status, Mr. Lesawyer spoke on the successes and shortcomings, stressing the importance of developing a sound organizing program. He also reported at the outset of the meeting on the appeal of the decision on cost overruns by subcontractors.

UNA in Canada

The Organizing Department's report was supplemented by Sen. Yuzyk who gave a detailed account of the status in Canada.

Sen. Yuzyk said that the establishment of a UNA office in Canada will greatly aid the organization of new members. UNA officers in Canada include John Hewryk, Auditor, Wasyl Diduk and Tekla Moroz, Advisors, and Rev. Iwan Waszczuk, formerly of Detroit, who is currently

Changes in Svoboda

Mr. Dragan cited some of the changes which were made in the Svoboda Press in line with the transfer to modern type setting, photographing and printing equipment, as well as the subsequent adjustments that have to be made.

After the meeting a reception was held for Theodore Gill, who for 46 years was Svoboda's pressman, on the occasion of his official retirement.

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For Our Children

VESELKA — THE RAINBOW

Truth and Falsehood

(Ukrainian Folk Tale)

Illustration by M. Mychalevych



One day, as Truth was travelling along a stony road, she met Falsehood and they decided to continue their journey together.

After a while, Falsehood said: "You know what I think, dear sister? As we go on our way we'll eat first whatever you have in your basket, and then what I have in mine."

"Alright," said Truth. They travelled many a night and many a day, until Truth's basket was empty.

"I am so hungry," she said to Falsehood. "It's your turn to share the food in your basket."

"Never!" answered Falsehood. "I never do what is right and you are silly

if you do. I won't give you anything to eat even if you're dying of hunger."

Truth was very distressed but hunger drove her to plead again for food.

"Let me have one of your eyes," said Falsehood, "and I'll let you have some of my food."

So Truth, thinking it would be better to lose an eye than die of hunger, let Falsehood take out one of her eyes.

As time passed, Truth grew hungry again and asked Falsehood for food.

"Let me have your other eye in exchange," said Falsehood.

And she continued on her journey alone, leaving Truth blind, sick and hungry by the roadside.

When night came, Truth climbed into a tree to be safe from wild beasts.

Suddenly she heard the voices of young boys and girls.

"Where shall we eat?" asked one. "Anywhere, under that tree," answered another, pointing to the tree in which Truth was hiding.

"This isn't an ordinary tree," said another one. "If a blind person moistens his eyes with the morning dew from this tree, he will regain his sight."

The young people sat under the tree eating and drinking and singing songs. Finally, they went away, leaving a good deal of food behind.

Then Truth climbed down from the tree and ate and drank, for she was very hungry and thirsty. When morning came, she rubbed her eyes with the dew from the tree and her sight was restored.

She continued on her way until evening came, then climbed into a tree for safety during the night.

Another party of young people, passing through the woods, chanced to come that way. Someone said:

"Where shall we eat?" "Under this tree," said another, pointing to the tree in which Truth was hiding.

"It's an unusual tree," another said. "If a blind person moistens his eyes with the dew from this tree he will see again. There's a blind princess some-

where whose father, the king, would give all his riches to the one who can cure her."

The young people ate and drank and sang songs. When they went away, they left behind the remains of their feast.

Truth climbed down, and ate and drank. When morning came she gathered dew from the tree in a bottle and set out to find the blind princess.

She travelled a long time and came at last to the city where the blind princess lived. The king, hearing of the woman who had come to cure his daughter, summoned Truth to be brought to him.

How amazed she was to find Falsehood living in the palace as the princess' companion!

"Sister, how did you get here?" Truth asked.

"Oh, I journeyed around the world," Falsehood answered.

Truth rubbed the eyes of the princess with the precious dew and the Princess' sight was restored.

There was great rejoicing in the court. The king asked Truth where she had met Falsehood, and Truth told him about their journey together.

The outraged king ordered Falsehood to be tied to the tail of a wind horse. The horse was set loose, pulling Falsehood behing around the world. She never came back.

Kyrylo Kozhemiaka

(An old Ukrainian legend)

Illustration by P. Andrusiv



Long, long ago there lived in the city of Kiev a valiant Prince. And near Kiev by the river Dnipro, there dwelt a monstrous dragon. Every year the people of Kiev had to send as an offering to the dragon a young maiden or a young man. And then came the Prince's turn to give away his daughter. There was no way out. He had to do what his subjects did. So the Prince sent his daughter to the dragon.

The Princess was very beautiful and the dragon fell in love with her. Once, when the dragon was in a good mood, the Princess asked him:

"Is there a man in the world who could conquer you?"

"Yes," said the dragon, "in the city of Kiev by the river Dnipro there lives such a man. When he builds a fire in his grate the smoke goes straight to

heaven. And when carrying hides to soak in the river—for he is a tanner—he takes not one but ten hides at one time. As the hides get wet and heavy in the river I swim towards them and snatch them but he pulls back so hard that he nearly drags me out of the river together with the hides. So he is the only man I fear."

The Princess now thought only of a way to send a message home and return to freedom and her father. She had no treasures but a dove which she raised during her happy days in Kiev.

She thought and thought and then wrote a note to her father.

"Dear Sire, there lives in Kiev a very brave man by the name of Kyrylo Kozhemiaka. Beseech him, dear Sire, by words and by offers of gifts to fight

(Continued on page 15)

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

Lesson III

In the two previous lessons you learned six Ukrainian letters, vowels and consonants. You learned to read, to pronounce and to write them.

In this lesson you have an opportunity to learn three more letters. The proper English words, which have the same or similar vowels and consonants, will help you to pronounce them correctly. They are:

E e (egg)

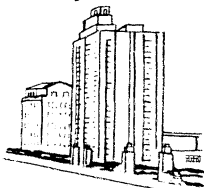
Є є (end)

У у (June)

У у (foot)

Д д (day)

Д д (dog)



Дім — дома

Дім — дома

Тут дім, а там Том. А де котик?

Котик тут? Котик там. Котик там, де дім. Котику, іди додому!

тут — here тут

де — where де

Assignment:

1. Read out loud the above sentences.
2. Write these sentences in your notebook, using the written letters.
3. Write a story about Tom, his mother, father, and his cats.

Youths Conclude Tennis Camp At Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Fifty-nine youths—40 girls and 19 boys, between the ages of 12 and 18—concluded the sixth annual tennis camp at the UNA estate with an entertainment program and a banquet Tuesday, June 29, after 11 days of learning and practicing on the courts.

The camp, supervised by Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak in co-operation with Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, included group sessions twice a day, special skill and film sessions on the finer points of the game, and a tournament for the advanced group divided into two sections.

The campers also had access to Soyuzivka's other facilities and were treated to a dance and a singalong in addition to the estate's regular weekend programs.

Despite intermittent rain during the early part of the camp, the instructors, assisted by Roman Rakotchy, Jr., and two junior assistants, Larko Cholhan and Alex Zaininger, managed to squeeze in lessons by scheduling evening sessions. This was also done on unusually hot days in the latter part of the camp.

During the banquet, certificates were presented to all campers, while best campers awards were garnered by Kay

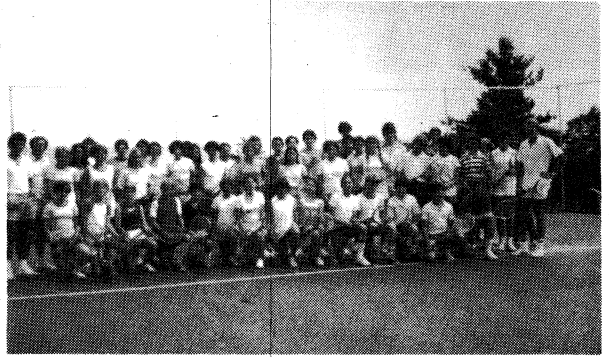
Baziuk of Bayside, N.J., Zoya Kocur of Lapeer, Mich., Danny Warchol of Jersey City, N.J., and Greg Sacharuk, Windham, Mass. Honorable mention went to: Martha Kuzma, Dia Pronchik and Heidi Zaininger; Steve Baziuk, Mark Bunecky and Paul Hrynkiw.

In the tournament, M. Bunecky defeated P. Hrynkiw in the finals, while Christine Semegen took the measure of Christine Myskiw.

After brief remarks by Messrs. Snylyk and Kwas, the campers proceeded to the "Veselka" auditorium where they staged a program of skits, humorous songs and monologues. Dia Pronchik emceed the show, which was followed by a dance, with Alec Chudolij and Ted Semchysyn providing the music and Marusia Styn and Orysia Hewka vocalizing.

The camp, which had opened Saturday, June 19, officially closed Wednesday afternoon, June 30, with a summary session on ethics, court behavior, equipment and the like.

This year's camp drew a record number of participants who came from more than a dozen states, with the majority from the eastern seaboard.



1976 tennis camp participants and their instructors.

For Our Children

VESELKA—THE RAINBOW

Kyrylo Kozhemiaka

(Continued from page 14)

the dragon and free me from this captivity, and I will pray to God for you and for him to the end of my days."

So she wrote, placed the note under the dove's wing and let it fly away.

The dove flew up into the sky and home to the courtyard of the Prince. Children were playing in the courtyard and seeing the dove ran to the Prince calling out:

"Oh father! Our sister's dove has come back!"

The Prince rejoiced at first and then after a while said sadly: "The monster has killed my child."

Then he caught the dove, lo and behold, there was a note under the wing. He read his daughter's note and called the members of his court.

"Do you know a man by the name of Kyrylo Kozhemiaka?"

"Yes, he lives by the river Dnipro."

"How can one approach him so that he will not take offense?"

Upon reaching a decision, they sent to Kozhemiaka a delegation of the oldest men of the court. These men came to his cottage and opened the door with fear. Lo and behold! On the floor, with his back to the door, Kozhemiaka was sitting and stretching with his hands twelve hides, swinging backwards and forwards. Suddenly one of the old men sneezed: Achoo!

Startled, Kozhemiaka tore the twelve hides in half and turned angrily to the men. They bowed low saying:

"Our Prince has sent us to you to ask a favor..."

But he neither looked up nor listened. He was so angry for tearing these twelve hides.

The old men again began to implore him to listen. They even got on their knees. But alas! He paid no heed to them and they went away their heads bowed down, and sad at heart.

What to do? Deep grief filled the Prince and his entire court.

Perhaps if they sent younger men to him he would take heed and listen.

But Kozhemiaka only huffed and puffed and all talking was in vain. So angry was he because of the torn hides.

Then the Prince thought of sending small children to Kozhemiaka. They came and knelt down and begged that he heed their cries. Kozhemiaka could endure no more but wept together with the children and said:

"Yes, children, I'll do that for you."

And he went to the court.

"Give me," he said to the Prince, "twenty barrels of tar and twenty carts of hemp."

Pitching himself with the tar and wrapping around the hemp, he picked up a mace that weighed more than a hundred pounds and went off to fight the dragon.

On seeing Kozhemiaka the dragon said: "Did you come to make peace with me or war?"

"Not peace, you monster, but war!" answered Kozhemiaka.

And they began to fight so firecely that the earth shook.

Whenever the dragon attacked Kyrylo he pulled out nothing but tar and hemp. And whenever Kyrylo hit the dragon on the head with his huge mace he drove the beast into the earth. The dragon all afire rushed to the Dnipro for a drink to cool himself while Kozhemiaka bound himself up with hemp and tar anew. The battle between Kyrylo and the dragon raged on so that the earth moaned.

And on the high banks of the Dnipro people were standing, wringing hands, awaiting the outcome of the battle, while in all the churches services were held and bells were rung.

Suddenly, the earth shook and with a heavy thud the dragon fell dead!

The people clapped their hands.

"Glory to God!" they sang.

So Kyrylo killed the dragon, freed the captive Princess and took her to her father. The Prince was so happy that he lacked words to express his deep gratitude.

Since that day, the place where Kyrylo killed the dragon is known as "Kozhemiaky."

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Saturday, July 24

CHRISTINE LYPECKY, mezzo-soprano
DANCE—"TEMPO" orchestra, I. KOWAL, director

Sunday, July 25

Exhibit of works by SLAVA GERULAK

Saturday, July 31

ED EVANKO, Broadway actor
CHRISTINE PETROWSKY, concert pianist
DANCE—"HAPPY TIMES" orchestra from Chicago

Sunday, August 1

Exhibit of works by BOHDAN BOZEMSKY
"Pysanka" decoration by ORYSIA HEWKA

**Saturday and Sunday,
August 7-8**

Tennis Doubles Tournament

Saturday, August 7

"DNIPRO" choir, "LEBEDI" trio, "VESELKA"
dancers from Sudbury, Ont.
DANCE—B. HIRNIAK and his orchestra

Sunday, August 8

Exhibit of works by E. KOZAK and sons
"An Evening of Humor and Satire"

Young Blood Flows Into Ukrainian Medical Profession

Young Ukrainians, always education conscious and appreciative of the vast opportunities this country offers for those willing to pursue it, are increasingly branching out into various professions. In this issue, we focus on those of our young people who chose one of the oldest and most noble of professions—medicine. Though not

the only ones, these six young people have recently completed their medical studies and are doing internships at various hospitals. Active in Ukrainian community life, they will undoubtedly continue to serve the community, professionally and otherwise.

DETROIT, Mich.—Dr. Oksana Baltarowycz, of Detroit, Mich., graduated Wayne State University Medical School and received her medical diploma. Oksana was born in Trenton, N.J., later the family moved to Detroit. There she attended St. John the Baptist elementary school and the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian High School. She graduated from high school "summa cum laude" and was class valedictorian. She was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was mentioned in Who's Who.

After completing high school she was admitted to Wayne State University from which Oksana graduated in three years. At the University she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and majored in biology.

Upon graduating Medical School she received the highest award from the Women's Medical Association. Presently Oksana is working at Grace Clinic in the internal medicine department. She will pursue this field of medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, which is affiliated with Harvard University.

Oksana is a graduate of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects and is a



Dr. Oksana Baltarowycz

member of Plast and the Ukrainian Student Hromada. Dr. Oksana Baltarowycz is a member of UNA Branch 292.

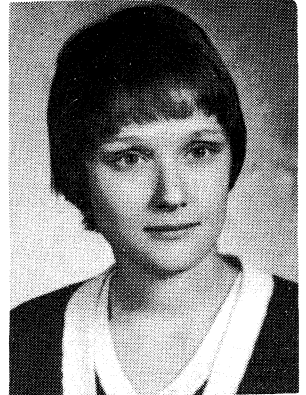


Dr. Lida Tymiak-Carion

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. Lida Tymiak-Carion received her M.D. certificate this past June from Albert Einstein Medical School. Lidia was raised in Maplewood, N.J. where she attended St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School and Maplewood High School. She then went on to complete her first year of studies at Rutgers University and then transferred to Boston University where she received her B.S. degree in biology.

Lida's first two years of Medical School were spent at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In 1974 she married R. Carion, a lawyer, and continued her medical studies at Albert Einstein school of Medicine in Bronx, N.Y. Currently she is interning at the Medical Center of the University of South Florida. Later on she plans to specialize in internal medicine.

Lida is a member of Plast and a former member of the Ukrainian Student Hromada here and in Boston. Lida's family are all members of UNA Branch 53.



Dr. Maria Daria Hordinsky

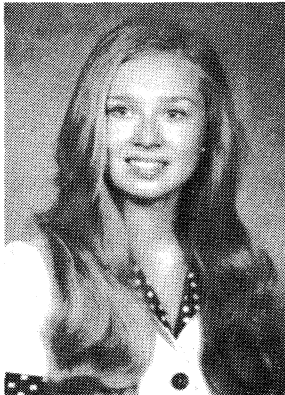
DRAKE, N. Dakota—Dr. Maria Daria Hordinsky, a native of North Dakota, completed her medical studies and was certified as a doctor this past May. Born in Batinawa, N.D. and raised in Drake, N.D., Maria attended local grammar and high schools and then relocated to New York to continue her studies. In New York she attended Fordham University where she majored in biology. She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in 1972 and was accepted to the University of North Dakota Medical School. Currently she is interning at Ford Hospital in Detroit, Mich. Next year she expects to begin her

residency in dermatology at a Minneapolis hospital. Maria has two brothers one of whom, Yaroslav is a well known Ukrainian doctor of interplanetary medicine in Houston, Tex. Her second brother, Volodymyr, studied business administration and works in a medical clinic in Drake. Dr. Maria Hordinsky is a member of UNA Branch 292.

CLEVELAND, O.—Dr. Luba Kihiczak, who was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, received her medical diploma from Case Western Reserve Medical School this past June. After attending elementary school in London, England, she and her family immigrated to the U.S. and settled in Cleveland, O., where she graduated "magna cum laude" from Brooklyn High School. She then entered Western College for Women where she majored in biology and minored in chemistry and English literature. She also attended Miami University where she studied physics and spent her junior year abroad in England at Cambridge University.

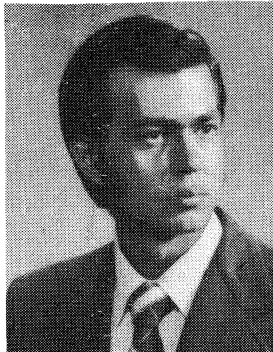
At the University Luba was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated "magna cum laude."

She is a member of SUMA and the local dancing and mandolin groups. She is also a graduate of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. Currently she is carrying out her internship at Swedish Hospital in Seattle, Wash., where she is specializing in plastic surgery. Luba is a



Dr. Luba Kihiczak

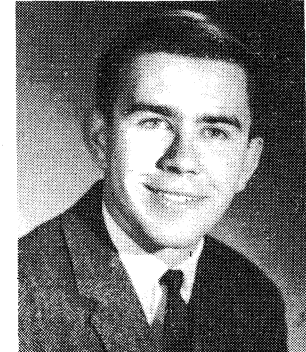
member of UNA Branch 240, where her father, Michael, is secretary.



Dr. George Chudolij

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Dr. George Chudolij, who was born in Weehawken, N.J. June 22, 1950, the son of Tania and well-known Dr. Peter Chudolij, received his M.D. this past June. Currently a resident of Providence, R.I., George attended the local high school and then went on to continue his education at Brown University.

Majoring in humanities he received his Bachelor's degree in 1972 and began his studies in medicine at the same University's Medical School. Presently George is a "rotating intern" at a hospital in Hartford, Conn. Musically inclined, George appeared as pianist at local Ukrainian community concerts. He is also a former employee of the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, where his brother Alec is the accordionist and orchestra leader. George is a member of UNA Branch 93.



Dr. Walter S. Dobuschak

SPRINGFIELD, N.J.—Walter S. Dobuschak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Dobuschak of Springfield, N.J., is among 180 new physicians graduated June 6th from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Four years of study led to the degree of Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, prior to which Dr. Dobuschak earned a B.A. degree from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

He will reside in Union, N.J. with his wife, Mary Jane, where he will serve an internship at Memorial General Hospital.

The family are members of Branch 14. Dr. Dobuschak is probably familiar to Soyuzivka goers who remember him as the UNA estate's resident accordionist for many years. He also provided background music on the piano during lunch and dinner throughout the entire summer season.

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