

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

СВОБОДА
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИКSVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY

VOL. LXXXIV

No. 76

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1977

25 CENTS

Congressional Resolution Seeks Resurrection of Ukrainian Churches

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) on behalf of himself and 13 other Congressmen, calling on the Soviet government to allow the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches behind the Iron Curtain.

"It is sense of Congress that the President of the United States of America shall take immediate and determined steps to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit the concrete resurrection of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in the largest non-Russian nation both within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in Eastern Europe," said the central point of the resolution introduced Thursday, March 17.

House Concurrent Resolution 165 was co-sponsored by Reps. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), James A. Burke (D-Mass.), James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.), Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.), Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), Robert N.

Giaino (D-Conn.), Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), Edward J. Moakley (D-Mass.), Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.), Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.), Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.), William F. Walsh (R-N.Y.), and John W. Wylder (R-N.Y.).

The resolution cites both international treaties and the Soviet Union's constitution for demanding the end to religious discrimination in the USSR.

"Not just religious or civil repression but the genocide — the absolute physical extermination — of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in a nation of over forty-five million brutally violates the basic civilized rights enunciated above," it said.

Rep. Flood's proposal also asked the President to use formal and informal contacts with the Kremlin government "in an effort to secure the freedom of religious worship in places of both churches that their own constitution provides for."

It also called on the American government to "raise in the General Assembly of the United Nations the issue of Stalin's liquidation of the two churches and its perpetuated effect on the posture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the light of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights."

Life In Ukraine is Worse Than in Moscow, Says Alekseyeva

Describes Yuriy Shukhevych's Plight

LONDON, England.—Ludmyla Alekseyeva, a Russian dissident who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union in February, told an English reporter here that "life in Ukraine is far worse than in Moscow."

"The fact is that the situation in Ukraine is far worse even than it is in Moscow. The Ukrainians are still nationalistic and the authorities feel that they cannot relax their grip for a moment," Alekseyeva told Nicholas Bethel of the Daily Mail.

Her story about life in the Soviet Union appeared in that paper's Tuesday, March 22nd edition.

Alekseyeva, 51, said that once a Ukrainian has been convicted on charges of anti-Soviet agitation or any other political offense, the authorities never let them live a peaceful life again.

"They arrest him again and again on some pretext, as they did Yuriy Shukhevych and Ivan Svitlychny, who was in Perm labor camp with Vladimir Bukovsky," she said.

The former Russian dissident said that Shukhevych's case was typical of someone who did not want to comply with the wishes of the authorities.

She said that the Soviet government

did not give up on liquidating the Ukrainian underground after they killed Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

"But the State does not give up so easily. They arrested his son, Yuriy, who was only 16 years old, and sentenced him to 15 years in labor camps, just for being his father's son," said Alekseyeva.

According to her, after ten years, state officials took him out of prison, put him in a suit of good clothes, and brought him to Kiev. There they took him to the best restaurant, fed him the finest food, showed him around town, and took him to the theater.

Then the reason for the friendly treatment was revealed. The secret police officials told him to go on television and "tell the people you believe your father was wrong, that you renounce his ideas and his fight against Soviet power."

Shukhevych was told that if he consents he will be released from prison and will be able to lead a "fine life."

Alekseyeva said that "family pride" did not allow the youth to renounce his

(Continued on page 10)

Plan Extraordinary CeSUS Congress

TORONTO, Ont.—The auditing commission of the World Conference of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) has called for the convening of an extraordinary congress of that world student body on the request of the Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK) and the Student Sector of the Association of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM).

The March 3, 1977 announcement does not list any reasons for the convocation.

The CeSUS by-laws allow for the calling of an extraordinary congress by the auditing commission on the request of one-third of the member organizations of the supra-national body.

In its statement, the auditing commission appealed to heads of all territorial Ukrainian student organizations to meet with them at the earliest possible date to make preparations for the congress.

The announcement, which was signed "CeSUS Auditing Commission," said that the place and date of the congress will be released later.

"The auditing commission appeals to all member organizations of CeSUS to display understanding and readiness to preserve the high ideals of CeSUS for the good of Ukrainian students and the Ukrainian community," concluded the statement.

UNWLA Museum's Easter Program Is a Hit

Over 900 View "Pysanky", Ritual Breads Display

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y.—When over 900 people come to see your "pysanky" and ritual breads display, and you have to turn away hundreds from the special Ukrainian Easter Egg workshop, you must be doing something right.

Such was the case at the UNWLA Ukrainian Museum here on Second Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets last weekend during its first of two weekend Easter programs.

"Pysanky" have almost become synonymous with the Ukrainian culture, and everyone, from children fresh out of cradles to grandparents knows, of the technique used in creating this ancient Ukrainian artform. But give non-Ukrainians, who can only marvel at "pysanky" through glass displays, the opportunity to actually create them, and you have a stampede at the front door.

200 Phone Calls

Oksana Grabowicz, curator of the Ukrainian Museum, said that initially the museum received some 40 tele-

(Continued on page 8)



Mrs. Iryna Hoshowskyj, standing, explains to workshop participants the finer points of making Ukrainian Easter Eggs.

"I Don't Want To Tear Myself Away from Ukraine"

In recent weeks, Soviet leaders have been inferring that Ukrainian human rights activists, and others similar to them around the Soviet Union, are nothing more than terrorists who have no cause worth supporting.

As a sharp contrast to that description, Soviet authorities first arrested one Oleksa Tykhy some 20 years ago for supporting the expansion of Ukrainian schools.

Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhy was born in 1929 in the hamlet of Izhevka in the Donetsk oblast. He lived there with his elderly mother until his first arrest in 1957.

Tykhy received degrees in the Ukrainian language and literature, and he felt that his principal duty in life was to foster his native tongue.

Persons of Tykhy's convictions are always under suspicion of Soviet authorities, especially since he was employed as faculty superintendent of a secondary school.

In 1956, according to information received by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad), he was called in for questioning to the regional Communist Party headquarters.

He was asked questions pertaining to the nationality problem in Ukraine, specifically whether it is necessary to expand the Ukrainian school system. Tykhy answered yes, and explained his reply on the basis of his convictions.

He was subsequently charged with nationalism, and in 1957 he was sentenced to seven years incarceration on the catch-all accusation of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

Oleksa Tykhy — Profile From Behind the Iron Curtain

After his release from imprisonment, Tykhy was lucky to find employment on an assemblyline, but he soon got into trouble again. He came into conflict with his supervisor on language and pedagogical issues. Despite his knowledge of the Russian language, Tykhy persistently used Ukrainian in conversation and writing.

At that time Tykhy and a woman teacher-friend of his were

preparing for official publication a treatise on national and cultural aspects of schools in Ukraine. The work was to begin with quotations from Lenin and Trotsky, before going onto to statements by Ukrainian cultural activists.

Even though Tykhy traveled around Ukraine often, and kept in contact with his courageous former co-inmates, his friends said that he did feel alone and isolated.

Many of his friends urged him to move to Moscow where they said it was easier to get a job and police surveillance was not as intense. However, Tykhy did not agree with them and replied: "I don't want to tear myself away from Ukraine."

The August 1976 edition of the "Chronicle of Current Events," the Moscow "samvydav" journal, reported that on May 15, 1976, Tykhy's apartment in Izhevka was searched by the KGB and several manuscripts dealing with the history of Ukrainian language were confiscated.

He was detained for two days and was reportedly brutally mistreated.

In November 1976, when the Kiev Public Group to Monitor the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords was established by several prominent human and national rights advocates in Ukraine, Oleksa Tykhy's name was among the founders.

On Saturday, February 5, Tykhy was arrested in what dissidents in Ukraine referred to as the second major crack-down against Ukrainians since the arrests in 1972.

Tykhy was arrested along with the leader of the Kiev group, Mykola Rudenko.

Tykhy was incarcerated in a prison in Donetsk and charged with a criminal, not political offense. During the raid on his apartment, secret police agents allegedly found a weapon in his possession.

His home address is: Oleksiy Tykhy; 343262 Donetsk Oblast, Al-Duzhkovka 5, Khutir Izhevka, Ukrainian SSR.

Tykhy conducted his activity within the realm of Soviet law, in a manner conducive to the Ukrainian culture. He was constantly under surveillance by the KGB, which searched for some pretext to arrest him.

Baptists in Soviet Seek Help from Carter

MOSCOW, USSR.—Over 1,000 members of the Pentecostal Christian sect in the Soviet Union have appealed to President Carter as their "brother in Christ" to help them emigrate from the Soviet Union, according to a March 24th Reuters dispatch.

Bishop Nikolai Gorotoi, one of the sect's bishops, told western reporters that 484 Pentecostals from Nakhodka on the Pacific Coast had applied for emigration. They listed repression and harassment as reason for wanting to leave.

Another group of more than 500 applied for visas last month.

"On behalf of the Pentecostals and Baptists who want to leave the Soviet Union, I state that we are free people, not slaves and prisoners," said Bishop Gorotoi in a prepared statement. "We appeal to President Carter, as our brother in Christ, to help believers to use their right to emigrate from the Soviet Union, on the basis of international agreements signed by the Soviet Union, and on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Vasyl Stus Sent into Exile

Vasyl Stus was sent into exile last January after he completed his five-year prison sentence.

The 38-year-old Ukrainian poet and literary critic was taken to the Magadan oblast where he will serve a three-year exile sentence.

Wives of Ginzburg, Orlov Ponder Future

MOSCOW, USSR.—Irina Orlov and Arina Ginzburg have little to do but wait. More than a month ago their husbands were imprisoned in connection with human rights activities and they have had no word of them since.

Shunned by neighbors, the two women spend much of their time in their apartments, or alone together. They say they are not quite sure what it is that drives their husbands to do what they do.

An interview with the wives of Ginzburg and Orlov was conducted by Seth Mydans of the Associated Press. It later appeared in the Monday, March 21st edition of the Long Island Press.

"I don't know what makes them do it, speaking out when other people keep quiet," Arina Ginzburg told a visitor. "Maybe they're just born that way. Maybe it's in the genes."

"I don't think they think about what they're doing," Irina Ginzburg said.

"One day he said, 'I have to write a letter, and that was all. He didn't think about the consequences.'" Now that the step has been taken, the consequences have affected the wives as well. For them now, as Arina Ginzburg put it, "I don't see any exit."

Alexander Ginzburg, a shy, bearded man of 40, was first imprisoned for dissident work before he had finished college, and has never had a real career. A friend of exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, he recently managed a fund in Solzhenitsyn's name that aided persons dissidents regard as political prisoners and their families. On the night of February 3 he left his house to make a call from a pay telephone, was seized by security men and has not been heard from since. After

his arrest, the U.S. State Department expressed "profound concern" over his fate.

Yuri Orlov, 53 was a respected physicist and Communist Party member until he began sending letters to Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev about human rights abuses. For the past year he headed an active dissident group that spoke out on human rights issues. He was arrested by plainclothes security men on the morning of February 10th.

Since then, Irina Orlov, 33, has visited her husband's friends at the universities and institutes where he worked to ask their support, but has been turned down.

She has telephoned officials and visited Lefortovo Prison where Orlov is being held, asking to know the charges against him. She said she has been turned away. It is the first time her husband has been in prison and she cannot think of anything else to do.

One night she was afraid and asked another dissident to stay with her in her apartment. Two unmarked security cars followed him there and sat all night outside her windows, their engines idling, as she tried to sleep.

Arina Ginzburg, 39, has been her friend since 1975 when their husbands came together in the dissident movement. Ginzburg has been imprisoned twice before — he was in a labor camp when they married — and she has experience as well as loneliness to share.

Recently she made the monthly visit she is allowed with her allotted 11 pounds of food to the prison outside Moscow where her husband is being held. The food is to supplement the prison diet. But she said she was not allowed to see him, to talk to him or to write him a letter.

"He faces 10 years in a camp and

(Continued on page 13)

СВОБОДА  **СВОБОДА**
UKRAINSKYI SHCHADENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. 07302, daily except Mondays and holidays.

TELEPHONES:

Svoboda	U. N. A.
(201) 434-0237	(201) 451-2200
(201) 434-0807	from New York (212) 227-5250
from New York (212) 227-4125	(212) 227-5251

Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

\$6.00 per year

UNA Members
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N. J. 07303

\$2.50 per year
Editor: Zenon Snylyk
Ass't Editor: Ihor Diaboha
Editorial Ass't: Roma Sochan

Dodd Cheered for Rights Action By Connecticut Ukrainians

NORWICH, Conn.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch of southeastern Connecticut has cheered Rep. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) for his congressional actions in support of human rights.

Eugene Gulycz, president of the branch, specifically cited Rep. Dodd for initiating an appeal to Leonid Brezhnev about the detentions of Aleksandr Ginzburg, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Yuri Orlov. The letter was signed by 52 congressmen.

"We interpret the repression of these dissidents at least partially as a Soviet test of our new Administration's stated determination to make human rights one of its unbending priorities," wrote the U.S. legislators.

The letter went on to say that the

U.S. Congress "fully intends to stand behind our renewed commitment to the human rights provisions which both our countries agreed to in 1975."

Mr. Gulycz and Bohdan Kahorwosky, branch secretary, urged Rep. Dodd to "encourage all governments which signed the Helsinki Accords to take a strong stand in defense of human rights."

In his reply to the local UCCA activists, Rep. Dodd wrote: "I do hope that this will add to the pressures on the Soviet government and that these courageous individuals will soon be released."

Three area newspapers reported on Rep. Dodd's efforts and the Ukrainian community's support for him.

Rudenko Defense Efforts Intensify

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Many Ukrainian communities across the United States have intensified their efforts on behalf of Mykola Rudenko, according to information received by the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee here.

The Committee reports that organizations and individuals have sent out mailgrams, letters and postcards to President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, asking them to seek the release of 56-year-old Rudenko.

The messages to Mr. Vance request that he intercede on Rudenko's behalf in his talks with Soviet leaders. The Secretary of State departed Friday, March 25 for Moscow where he will meet with Kremlin leaders.

Senators and Congressmen have also been contacted about Rudenko's case, as well as other violations of human rights in Ukraine.

It was reported last week that Rudenko's life is endangered as a result of the KGB interrogations.

SUSTA Congratulates Carter on Rights Stand

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America sent a letter to President Jimmy Carter congratulating him on his support for human rights.

The letter, signed by Iwan Prynada, SUSTA director of public relations, also pledged the student organization's support for the Administration in this matter.

Below is the full text of the letter: We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your support of human rights in the world and especially in Ukraine. We applaud you and support you for the firm stand that you have taken in regard to the violations of human rights in the Soviet Union.

We are hopeful that you will continue to pursue this issue and that the remarks made by the Soviets will not dissuade you from doing so.

As we thank you for your affirmative stand and we pledge our support in this matter.

Ukrainian Culture to Be Topic of UCC Conference

WINNIPEG, Ont.—Ukrainian culture will be the topic of a two-day conference of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Toronto next May, according to the UCC executive office here.

Taking part in the conference will be the UCC executive board, the UCC Toronto branch, and the Ontario UCC Cultural Commission.

The talks will be held in the St. Vladimir's Institute on Spadina Avenue

Saturday and Sunday, May 14-15.

The goal of the conference will be to formulate plans how to best foster and develop the Ukrainian culture in Canada, and to set the framework of the UCC All-Canada Council on Ukrainian Culture.

Among the topics to be discussed will be music, dance, theater, paintings and crafts. Specialists in these fields have been invited to present lectures and take part in panel discussions.

Chicago Committee Launches Letter-Writing Action

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Committee for the Defense of Ukrainian Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union, a newly formed group here to promote actions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, has launched a letter-writing drive to arouse stronger response of the public opinion.

Last February, the Committee mailed over 1,700 letters to the White House, protesting the recent arrests of

Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy and commending President Jimmy Carter for his stand on human rights and asking him for continued support of the incarcerated Ukrainian activists.

The Committee asks that persons or groups wishing to be involved in future actions write to: Committee for the Defense of Ukrainian Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622.

Sen. Dole Scores Family Reunification Record of Warsaw Pact Nations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Reacting to testimony presented before the Helsinki Commission recently, Sen. Bob Dole (R.-Kan.) questioned the sincerity of the Warsaw Pact nations in implementing the Helsinki Accords.

A member of the Helsinki Commission, Sen. Dole was especially concerned in their efforts to bring close relatives to the United States.

"It is incomprehensible to me," stated Sen. Dole, "that in this modern age there can exist a society on this earth that is so oblivious, so insensitive to this basic human right. What possible political gain can there be for such a society to keep father from daughter, mother from son, husband from wife?"

Commenting on the great hope that "Americans of Czech, Rumanian, Uk-

rainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, and other Eastern European ancestry" had that some progress would be made after the Helsinki Conference, Dole concluded that "the Helsinki accords have not lived up to expectations."

The Helsinki Commission is an independent, joint Legislative and Executive panel established to evaluate and encourage compliance with the 1975 agreements signed by the United States, Canada and 33 European states.

Public hearings were conducted March 15th on the policies and practices of the Warsaw Pact nations towards movement of people for the purposes of family reunification and marriage.

N.Y. Defense Committee Plans Petition Drive Sunday

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The recently formed Ukrainian Defense Committee will be circulating petitions in defense of four Ukrainian political prisoners this Sunday, April 3, at all Ukrainian churches in New York City, Long Island, and Newark, N.J.

The petitions will be addressed to area Senators and Congressmen.

They will deal with the existing resolution calling on the American government to grant Valentyn Moroz honorary U.S. Citizenship, and will urge the legislators to support this effort.

The petitions will also call on the lawmakers to sponsor resolutions in defense of Yuriy Shukhevych, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

This drive will be repeated next Friday and Saturday.

A motorcade in defense of Moroz Shukhevych, Rudenko and Tykhy will be the next action planned by the Committee. It will be held Saturday, May 14, and will travel along a wide route dissecting most of midtown Manhattan.

200 Picket Soviet Consulate In Montreal

MONTREAL, Que. — Some 200 Ukrainian and other concerned persons took part in a demonstration here at the Soviet consulate Thursday, March 10 to protest to arrests of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

The protest was organized by the local Committee in Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

Also participating in the protest were representatives of the Quebec branch of Amnesty International and the International Committee against Repression.

The demonstrators demanded the immediate release of Rudenko and Tykhy from Soviet prisons.

The group distributed tri-lingual leaflets telling about the work of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and urging support for it.



Ukrainians and others picket the Soviet consulate in Montreal in protest against the arrests of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

UNA Supreme Comptrollers Complete Semi-Annual Audit



The five-member Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association commenced the semi-annual audit of UNA assets and operations Friday, April 1, at the Soyuz Main Office in Jersey City, N.J. The audit, held in accordance with the Association's by-laws, ended with a joint meeting with the Executive Committee. The official report of the Auditing Committee will be published in subsequent UNA publications. Photo above, shows the auditors, left to right, Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, who reviews the Organizing Department; Rev. Iwan Waszczuk, Svoboda Press; John Hewryk, Recording Department; Iwan Wynnyk, Financial Department; and Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Soyuzivka.

Roman Konotopsky Re-Elected Chairman of UNA Buffalo District

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The annual meeting of the UNA Buffalo District Committee was held on March 20, 1977, at the Ukrainian American Citizens Center here.

After a forced hibernation of several months due to unusually severe winter weather, many Ukrainian organizations in Buffalo were holding meetings that day and notwithstanding a morning snowstorm, a goodly turnout of 27 branch representatives were in attendance.

Chairman Roman Konotopsky welcomed them, as well as UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, field organizer Wasyly Orichowsky and Buffalo UCCA chairman Wasyly Sharvan, who greeted the assemblage.

The main theme of the meeting was to find ways and means to increase the organizational input of the Buffalo District, inasmuch as 1976 had been less than successful.

Mr. Konotopsky in his report called on all present, not only secretaries, to start working immediately and not delay their organizing efforts. He spoke of the desirability of all district branches being visited by district officers, with all branch officers present at such meetings. He favored district committees being formalized.

Mrs. Dushnyck congratulated Mary Hnatiuk, Branch 304 secretary, for organizing 15 members in 1976, Ivan Hawryluk, Branch 360, for 8, and Mary Harawus, Branch 127, for 5. In her remarks the speaker reviewed several avenues for seeking potential new members, stressing the need for continuous growth. Outlined briefly were the contributions of the UNA to community life.

Mrs. Dushnyck announced new rewards for organizers this year — bronze, silver and gold medals for 25, 50 and 100 new members, respectively, to be presented at the convention in 1978 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In his informative talk, Mr. Orichowsky explained the value of life insurance on which there are no inheritance taxes, the need for a family budget providing for insurance, the necessity for wills, appropriate coverage, and so on. He urged those who are de-

sirous of being convention delegates to organize at least ten members.

Following the reports of District secretary I. Hawryluk and treasurer M. Harawus, a vote of confidence was given the outgoing officers by Mary Hnatiuk for the auditing committee.

Elected were the following: chairman R. Konotopsky, vice-chairman Prof. Alexander Berezycky, secretary Ivan Hawryluk, treasurer Mary Harawus, executive member and organizing chairman Ivan Drozdowsky, and the auditing committee consisting of Mary Dickey, Mary Hnatiuk and Sofia Bezoushko.

In the discussion many vital points were raised by Messrs. Lekhman, Harasym, Dzuba, Hanuschak, Koman and Zawisky and Mesdames Sydorowych and Bezoushko, which continued at the snack served by Mesdames Hnatiuk and Harawus.

Anna Haras Again Heads UNA'S Lehigh-Valley District

NORTHAMPTON, Pa.—Anna Haras, Supreme Advisor and women champion organizer for two consecutive years, was re-elected chairman of UNA's Lehigh Valley District Committee at its annual meeting held here Sunday, March 13, at the local Ukrainian Catholic Church hall.

Twenty-seven officers of Branches in Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Northampton and Palmerton took part in the meeting, which was also attended by Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and UCCA Central Office representative Roman Krupka.

After the opening ceremonies, including prayers and a tribute to the memory of the deceased members, as well as the reading of minutes of the previous meeting by the District's secretary Stephen Kolodrub, Mrs. Haras asked Mr. Krupka address the assembled on the current status, activities and plans of the UCCA. He called for contributions to the National Fund.

Mrs. Haras, in reviewing the District's progress over the past year, noted that the unit had gained 75 new members thus achieving 75 percent of its quota. She reported on excursions by busloads to take part in UNA's Bi-Cent Festival in Shamokin, the "Ukrainian Week" in Washington, and the unveiling of the Lesia Ukrainka monument at Soyuzivka. Mrs. Haras concluded her report by citing her personal participation in various functions and events.

Also rendering brief reports were: English language secretary S. Kolodrub and treasurer D. Muszasty. Auditing committee chairman W. Zagwosky found the books in order and proposed a vote of approval with recognition to the outgoing officers.

In addition to Mrs. Haras, the following were elected to the Committee: Michael Kolodrub, honorary chairman, Martin Sheska and Michael Dubyk, vice-chairmen, Stephen Mucha, Ukrainian language secretary,



Anna Haras

S. Kolodrub, English language secretary, D. Muszasty, treasurer, John Hutsayluk, Anne Pypiuk, Anne Sagan, Stephen Sayuk, Eve Koltoniuk-Han, John Drabryk and Cathy Sargeant, members.

Mrs. Haras introduced Mrs. Sargeant, new secretary of Branch 438 in Easton and then presented Mr. Hawrysz, the principal guest speaker.

The Supreme Organizer, after reviewing the overall progress of the UNA in 1976, congratulated the District for its fine showing in the organizing drive, noting that over the past six years the District had grown by 142 members increasing its total to over 1,600.

Mr. Hawrysz cited Mrs. Haras for again attaining first place among women organizers with 37 new members and presented her with a plaque, the second volume of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia," and a gold star for continuing membership in the UNA Champions Club.

Brief statements were rendered by Mrs. A. Strot local women's ODFFU branch, Mrs. A. Sagan Branch 40 president, and by Mr. Krupka.

A reception, prepared by Mrs. S. Sayuk, wife of the secretary of Branch 318, followed the meeting.

Kerhonkson-Ellenville Community

Stages Benefit Show for Hospital

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The strains of Ukrainian music and the beat of Ukrainian dance combined with the gay colors of the Ukrainian "pysanka" to brighten the day for the local community Saturday, March 26, just a few days after a belated spring snowstorm had partially immobilized the area around Soyuzivka.

The program, staged by the mushrooming Ukrainian community in the Kerhonkson-Ellenville environs under the auspices of the recently founded UCCA branch here, drew some 200 area residents to the Central Ellenville High School for what was a benefit show for the Ellenville Community Hospital.

Some came as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon to view an exhibit of Ukrainian artifacts, arranged

by Mrs. Sophia Barusewych, and to admire the precision work of Mesdames Stephanie Hawryluk and Olya Wasylyk in coloring Ukrainian Easter eggs.

The evening concert commenced with the showing of Slawko Nowytski's award-winning short on "Pysanka—The Glorious Egg" which depicts the process of coloring the egg and the symbolism behind it.

Then in a continuous show, emceed with dexterity and humor by Roman Shwed talented youths presented samples of Ukrainian culture in the form of dances, music and songs.

Appearing in the program were: the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria under the direction of Elaine Oprysko, the "Kobza" girls septet from Watervliet, N.Y., under the

direction of Yaroslav Kushnir, accordionist Dr. Walter Dobushchak, and bandurist Ted Senchshyn. Accordion accompaniment for the dancers was rendered by Alec Chudolij, current accordionist-in-residence at Soyuzivka and successor to Dr. Dobushchak.

The performers were heartily applauded by the audience which included members of the local Board of Education and county legislator Lou Reznik with his wife.

In introducing Dr. Dobushchak, long-time Soyuzivka employee and the estate's social and musical director, Mr. Shwed announced that the young medico, who is now completing his residency in New Jersey, plans to open a private practice near Soyuzivka later this year.

Ukrainian Scholarship

HURI Associates Compile Bibliography On Dissent in Ukraine

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Despite the great interest in contemporary Ukrainian dissent, there is no bibliography listing the complete writings of the Ukrainian dissidents. Hoping to remedy this situation, George Liber, M.A. candidate in the Soviet Union program at Harvard University, and Anna Mostovych, Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University, have recently finished compiling a bibliography dealing with the literary manifestations of the political, cultural, national, social and religious discontent in Ukraine, entitled "Non-conformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955-1975: An Annotated Bibliography."

The bibliography attempts to register and annotate uncensored material circulating in Ukraine during the 1955-75 period, as well as that which was later published in the Ukrainian, Russian and English languages in the West.

It contains 1,242 entries pertaining to the Ukrainian national movement throughout the USSR, and to the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel, the Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant religious movements, and the Russian civil rights movement in the Ukrainian SSR.

The bibliography will shortly be published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Ukrainian History Course Offered at Akron U.

AKRON, O.—A course in Ukrainian history will be taught in the spring quarter of 1977 here at the University of Akron, announced the Department of Special Programs.

The course which concentrates on the Kozak period, is on part with other evening courses in continuing education. It will start Friday, April 1, from 7:00-8:00 p.m., and will meet once a week for eleven sessions. This course is open to interested persons of all ages without prerequisites and the fee is \$20.

The Ukrainian history course will be taught by Dr. Theodore Mackiw, professor of modern languages and director of Soviet area studies at the University of Akron. He completed his graduate work in history and Slavic studies at Frankfurt University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1950. He also studied at Oxford, England, Seton Hall University, and Harvard Extension School. In 1959 he was granted a post-doctoral research fellowship in the field of Slavic studies at Yale, and in summer, 1967 was awarded the National Defense Education Act graduate fellowship in East European studies at

Indiana University. Prof. Mackiw has served on the faculties of Schwyz Collegium in Switzerland, Land College, Seton Hall University and the University of Rhode Island. He joined the University of Akron faculty in 1962. He is the author of several publications in the field of Ukrainian history. His most recent book is "Prince Mazepa: Hetman of Ukraine, in Contemporary English Publications, 1687-1709."

Dr. Rozumnyj Elected President Of Canadian UVAN

WINNIPEG, Man.—The new Executive Board of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada (UVAN) was elected at a general meeting held here Sunday, March 6.

The new officers, who will serve three-year terms, are: Dr. J. Rozumnyj, president; Dr. O.W. Gerus, first vice-president; Dr. I. Lubinska, second vice-president; J.S. Muchin, secretary; A. Kahor, treasurer; and Dr. A. Baran, past president.

Also elected to serve as members of the Board were: Dr. M. Marunchak, Dr. P. Potichnyj and Dr. I. Tarna-wecky.

During the meeting, the members honored the memory of Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, a member of the Academy, who passed away February 26. "The Jubilee Collection of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada", recently published to mark the 25th anniversary of the Academy in Canada, was distributed at the end of the meeting.

At present the membership of the Academy consists of 38 members, 16 member-correspondents and 20 associate members.

Appoint Members of UFU Foundation Board

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, Inc. delegated functions to its individual members at a recent meeting here.

The Foundation's Executive Committee, which is responsible for its day-to-day activities now operates from two offices: 140 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10003 and 240 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N.J., 07055.

The officers of the Foundation are: Board of Directors: Peter Goy, president; Vasyl Luchkiw, vice-president; Alexander Nychka, vice-president; Dmytro Bodnarchuk, secretary; Ivan Sierant, secretary-treasurer; John Marchenko, treasurer; Wolodymyr Bakalac, Ivan Buryk, Evhen Fedorenko, Wasyl Iwashchuk, Osyp Moroz, Jaroslav Padoch, Leonid Rudnytzky, Alexandra Kysilevska-Tkach and Theodore Wolanyk; members-at-large: Myron Novosad, George Starosolsky, Mykola Turetsky and Stepan Voroch; auditing

board: Petro Bohdansky, Nicholas Chirovsky, Jacob P. Hursky, Roman Rychok and Franko Wirstiuk; press and information: Anna Maria Vlasenko-Bojcum, Walter Dushnyck, Wolodymyr Lewenetz and Wasyl Werhan.

Scholars Discuss Film

BROCKPORT, N.Y.—On Thursday, March 3, about 25 college professors of social sciences watched the film "Shadows of The Forgotten Ancestors" at a two-day seminar on "Simple and Complex Societies" held at Syracuse University.

Staged by the American Association for the Advancement of Science with a support from the National Science Foundation such meetings are designed to expand and update knowledge of the instructors teaching in the northeast.

This particular seminar was chaired by Dr. Andrei Simic, professor of

anthropology at the University of Southern California. Of Serbian descent and born into a family of diplomats, he returns frequently to Europe to pursue his research interests there. Fluent in several Slavic languages, his knowledge of the nationality problems in Eastern and Southern Europe is extensive.

The film was well received by all members of the seminar. A lively discussion about Ukrainians and Hutsuls in particular continued late into the night. Addressing the entire group earlier, Dr. Simic called the film a "Ukrainian Romeo and Juliet."

Rutgers to Offer New Ukrainian Lit Course

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Pre-registration is now in progress for the Fall 1977 course, "Ukrainian Literature in Translation" (967-259) offered at Rutgers University. The three-credit course is open to all Rutgers students and is taught in English by Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych.

The course will deal with Ukrainian prose styles and authors at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th, as viewed on the background of Ukrainian culture and the existing trends in Europe.

At present, there are 22 students enrolled in the spring semester course, "Ukrainian Literature and Civilization". In addition to regular lectures, special speakers, including director and actor Volodymyr Lysniak, poet and playwright Bohdan Boychuk and Prof. Virko Baley of the University of Nevada Music Department and pianist, were invited.

Course on Ukraine Offered in Millville

MILLVILLE, N.J.—An eight-week course on Ukraine, its history and culture, as well as the history of Ukrainian settlement in the United States, is being offered now by the Millville, N.J., Continued Education.

Instructor of the course is Dr. Andrew Savicky, who is school psychologist for the Millville public schools. Dr. Savicky, a professional of the younger generation, is a member of UNA Branch 214.

The course commenced February 24th and meets every Tuesday from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Dr. Savicky has chosen a spectrum format for the course. On the one end, it introduces the language for those who need the familiarity, and for those fluent in the language, conversational Ukrainian is included. The center of the spectrum concerns itself with the history of Ukraine, its geography, heritage and culture. On the final end of the spectrum is a current approach to the Ukrainian experience in New Jersey, in America and the world at large.

The final class of the course will constitute a festival for the students and their families.



Seated, left to right, are: Dr. Andrew Savicky, Ann Nixon, Melanie Dick, Anna Barton; standing, left to right, are: Helene Land, Mary Tortorici, Barbara Rizzo and Eve Demitroff. Taras Shevchenko's portrait can be seen in the background.

Enrolled in the class are: Anna Barton, Melanie Dick, Margaret Griner, Jerry Nixon, Barbara Rizzo, Joan Siniavsky, Mary Tortorici, Jane Williams, Ann Nixon, Eve Demitroff and Helene Land.

"The students," writes Dr. Savicky, "came to the course with various levels of knowledge about Ukraine. Their common denominator for taking it is the need to better understand the Ukrainian 'roots'."

EDITORIALS

Important Documents

The House Concurrent Resolution 165 relating to the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine is the latest in a series of resolutions introduced by various legislators in the U.S. House of Representatives on specific matters pertaining to Ukraine.

While this is not the first time that resolutions on Ukrainian questions have been introduced in the Congress, thus far only one, relating to Valentyn Moroz, was voted out of the Senate last fall.

"Pysanka" in the Limelight

It's that time of the year again when our "pysanka" surges into the limelight of the center-stage.

From the television screen to the feature pages of magazines and newspapers, from store-fronts to museums and libraries, the "glorious egg", filmmaker Slawko Nowytski aptly called it, is exhibited in its colorful radiance and carressed by admiring eyes.

Ukrainian — and by now even some non-Ukrainian — women are hard put to meet all the requests they receive from clubs and organizations to show their members how to make "pysanka."

Unquestionably, the Ukrainian "pysanka" has found a permanent place on the American and Canadian cultural scenes, thanks, in no small measure, to the hundreds of women who over the years have preserved that beautiful tradition and nurtured it painstakingly with often tired hands.

Apart from the obvious need to keep this precious tradition alive, our community must see to it that it remains a mark of Ukrainian identity and that it not be allowed to melt away in a pot of cultural noneteties.

Museum Breaking Walls

In the relatively short span of its existence, the Ukrainian Museum in New York City, operated by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, has managed to make a substantial mark on the cultural scene of this metropolis.

While its opening exhibit of Ukrainian folk art last October made a rather modest impact on non-Ukrainian circles, its current display of Ukrainian Easter eggs and ritual breads, coupled with weekend workshops, elicited a remarkable response, resulting in a virtual run on the place and in countless requests for workshop participation.

As in many other instances, our "soyuzianky" deserve commendation for both establishing the Museum and staging attractive exhibits that are beginning to break the walls of the non-Ukrainian world.

News Quiz

Beginning with this issue, we are introducing a news quiz based on stories published in two past issues of The Ukrainian Weekly. The quiz will appear bi-weekly. Answers to questions will appear with the next quiz.

- 1. What is the name of the Ukrainian composer whose works will be published by a California company?
2. What is the number of the resolution introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives asking for the release of Valentyn Moroz. Name the three Congressmen who sponsored the resolution.
3. What is the name of the Ukrainian dissident who asked President Carter to grant him American citizenship and permission to live in the U.S.?
4. What is the name of the organization which offers a memorial scholarship?
5. What is the name of the Ukrainian sculptor who demonstrated Ukrainian woodcarving at a New York museum. Name the Museum.
6. What is the name of the Ukrainian athlete who defected from the Rumanian team during last year's Olympics. Where does he live now?
7. What prominent Ukrainian was feied recently on his 82nd birthday?
8. What is the name of a former Ukrainian hockey great whose record remains unbroken? What is the record?
9. Who heads the World Lemko Federation?
10. What is the site of this year's UNA Bowling Tournament?

St. George Without Sword and Spear

by Roman J. Lysiak

It was one of those typical Ukrainian meetings, depressingly long and, of course, unnecessarily so, where "world shattering" problems of Ukrainian American sports were discussed, re-discussed, over-discussed, under-discussed, pre-discussed, and at the end, after hours spent, most of them were left hanging in the air, unresolved.

But look who is talking? After all, it was yours truly who chaired the meeting. Well, to make the long story short, it was well after midnight that the meeting was adjourned and yours truly was making his hurried way from USC's building on Second Avenue on the Lower East Side to Third Avenue to get a taxi to Pennsylvania Station in order to catch the next train home to Long Island.

Suddenly, on a quiet street, I heard a man calling:

"Hey! M-m-mister (hic), hey, mis-s-ter!"

I turned around, stopped and asked: "Are you calling me?"

"Y-e-es, sir, will you take me to forty-four?"

"Number forty-four? Why, you are standing right in front of it!"

"Oh, no, you d-d-don't, - that's four-four, four-four u-u-under-stand!"

"Why, no, it's forty-four."

"S-a-a-y, you can't fool me. 'Nuther fellow tried to d-d-do that. He-he-he told me the other side of the street (hic) was on this side, — an "tisn't, s-sit's over there. Please, s-i-i-r, t-take me (hic) to forty-four, will you?"

I walked him around the block and back again.

"Now, then, get out your key. I must be going, I have to catch a train."

"S-say, it was m-m-mighty (hic) jolly

of you to bring me all this way ho-ho-home, old-d chap!"

"That's all right. Now, please, get out your key — hurry up."

"I'm e-e-ever s-o-o-o (hic) obliged to you for bringing me all this long way ho-ho-home."

"That's all right. But I really must go now. Good-night."

I had walked but a little distance when I heard my newly acquired "friend" trying to whistle to me.

"Hey! (tries to whistle). Plea-a-ase co-co-come here, I want ter speak to you. Now d-d-don't get mad (hic, hic, hic), old chap, it's ve-e-ery important."

"Well, what do you want?" I said, annoyed.

"I jest want to (hic) tell you how much obliged, o-o-o or is it o-o-obligated, d-d-doesn't m-m-matter, I'm to you for bringing me h-h-home, y-e-e-es, much ob-ob-ob..."

By that time I had completely resigned myself to the whole situation and said:

"It's all very fine, you're quite welcome, but you had better go to bed now, so, again, good-night."

"Hold it there, o-o-old chap, you are a-a-a — would you mind telling m-m-me (hic) what your name is?"

We were almost across from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, so I said impulsively:

"My name is St. George."

"Good enough-h-h for me, Miss-Saint 'Orge. Much obliged to you for bring-me."

"Never mind," I said, "good-night."

"Hey! Hi! (tries to whistle). Mister Saint George - Miss-Saint 'Orge, co-co-come- here, pl-e-e-ease (hic), I want to ask you something im-m-portant."

What?"

(Continued on page 16)

Through The Sunny Balkans

by Irene M. Troch

(Last summer a group of 42 Ukrainian youths from the United States embarked on a tour of Western Europe, visiting places of general interest as well as some of the Ukrainian centers. Tour organizer was Damian Lishchynsky of Newark, N.J. Some of the highlights of the tour are given in this travelogue penned by Miss Troch).

(13)

The only thing of interest that I found here was a small oil lamp similar to those used in ancient Greece and even earlier — in ancient Egypt and Babylon. Another curio to add to my growing collection, this one traditionally symbolic of knowledge — somehow an appropriate memento of the return from Delphi, home of the Greek god of truth and light. (Maybe if I rub the lamp long enough, a genie will appear!)



Irene M. Troch

Somewhat further down the road, we stopped at the tenth century Byzantine monastery of the miracle worker Hosios (Saint) Lukas, located on the slope of Mount Helicon. According to legend, the founder of the Church of St. Lukas was Byzantine Emperor Romanos II who sent architects and artists from Constantinople to construct a fittingly grand yet not overly elaborate memorial to the Greek counterpart of the gentle St. Francis of Assisi. This church with its golden mosaics and simple marble iconostas, was built over the subterranean chapel of St. Barbara where the tomb of Sain Lukas is housed — a place of pilgrimage for many centuries.

Places of pilgrimage never fail to amaze me because of their power to draw not only people of unshakable faith but even those who are somewhat skeptical though nevertheless full of the hope of realizing some sort of personal fulfillment. A centuries old quest to find strength or be additionally strengthened; to be healed of both mortal and spiritual wounds at places somehow capable of meeting these needs: The Holy Land, Lourdes in France, St. Joseph's Oratory on Mt. Royal in Montreal, Santiago de Compostella in Spain (a place I have long hoped to be able to visit), Mount Athos in Greece where pilgrims from Rus'-Ukraine of Volodymyr the Great came to learn the ways of Byzantine monastic life, the pagan sanctuary of Pythian Apollo at Delphi, and Hosios Lukas Monastery of the Byzantine era which supplanted the paganism of classical and Hellenistic ages.

Next to the principal church of the monastery is the smaller though equally as splendid Church of the Virgin. In this edifice we found one of the monks reading holy scripture to a little boy seated beside him. Neither was in the least bit disturbed by our presence as we walked around and admired the rich mosaics, marble dome, and marble iconostas.

Walking up some steps outside of this church, and through a very stinky, mouldy smelling hall with a dirt floor, I found myself on the balcony from which the buildings of Hosios Lukas shone golden brown against the hazy blue background of distant mountains across the valley below.

The monastery is also well known for the fine

Speak to me in Ukrainian

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

The telephone rang. The hands on the clock pointed to 8:50. A voice at the other end spoke in Ukrainian.

"Julie Zobkiw McCall! You're calling from Fort Collins. Why it's only 6:50 in Colorado. To what do I owe the pleasure of such an early call?"

"Please speak to me in Ukrainian! I hardly ever hear the Ukrainian language and I miss it so." A native of Auburn, New York, Julie called her friend in New Jersey for a chat in Ukrainian. Ukrainian "Roots" from west to east...the Ukrainian word surfaces no matter the distance.

Three women stood at a bus stop in Newfoundland, New Jersey, patiently awaiting the arrival of the 10 a.m. bus. One had arrived by car which she parked nearby for the return trip home that evening, another alighted from a taxicab, and the third one had been driven to the bus stop by car.

Once seated, the usual amenities for this area were exchanged.

"Do you live in Newfoundland?" I asked the lady who had arrived by taxi and who had chosen a seat across the aisle from me.

"I'm from Oak Ridge," she replied, smiling graciously. "Are you from this area?"

"No, I'm not, I live a distance from here, on top of a 1500 ft. mountain. My name is Marion Burbella."

"Happy to meet you. I'm Sophie Oreshnick."

"Oreshnick? Isn't that a Ukrainian name?" I queried.

"Yes, it is; my husband's father was Ukrainian."

"Oh-h-h, then you know all about paska, pyrohny, holubtsi, borsch?"

Before Sophie could reply, the passenger seated two seats in front of us, the one who had been driven to the bus stop by car, turned around, smiled broadly and announced, "I'm Ukrainian!" Several nods of her head confirmed the truth of the statement.

Meanwhile a young girl had boarded the bus and occupied the seat in back of the newly-announced Ukrainian. She smiled and smiled as Ukrainian culinary tidbits floated around and over her head. Maybe she too was Ukrainian? Why had I not asked her!

Sophie's destination was Willowbrook Mall. As soon as she left, I joined the newly-discovered Ukrainian in seat number one.

"My name is Fay Keenan," she volunteered. "My mother was Ukrainian and I learned my Ukrainian from her."

"Fay? What is Fay in Ukrainian?"

"Fesia."

"Sounds very Ukrainian," I agreed.

She continued, "I have such happy memories of the Ukrainian Club on Grand Street in Brooklyn. My girl friend and I attended many dances there. Do you know any Ukrainian songs?"

"Do I!" Softly we sang a repertoire of Ukrainian songs. I glanced back twice and each time the young girl smiled her approval. She HAD to be Ukrainian. Why had I not asked her! Ukrainian melodies ushered us into the Port Authority in New York City. We promised each other an evening of Ukrainian music at my home.

I had to board another bus to get back to New Jersey where I had just come from. This was the only way to reach Jersey City from Newfoundland. But before doing so, I decided to make a quick trip to Gimbel's Department Store. When a saleslady on the fourth floor asked me to walk to the end of glass compartment, I answered, half-aloud, "Zaraz."

"What did you say?" she asked, looking at me.

"Please excuse me, I just made a remark in Ukrainian."

"Ukrainian? I'm Ukrainian too. I'm from Astoria. My name is Mary Boyko." No sooner had Mary made the

(Continued on page 16)

Eye On Books

by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn

"Ivan Franko: His Thoughts and Struggles," by Dr. Nicholas Wacyk, *The Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc., New York, 1975, 114 pp.*

There has been very little written on the second greatest Ukrainian poet and writer, Ivan Franko, in the English language. Thanks to Dr. N. Wacyk's studies at the Vienna University, where the author and Ivan Franko studied, this original and valuable publication is available to the Western scholars.

Franko's works are being published in Ukraine, with the first of the 50 volume collection appearing in Kiev. Also, in New York, the "Knyhospilka" has published in 1956-1962 his works in 20 volumes. In regard to the English language publication of his works or works about him, we can only mention that the United Ukrainian Organizations in the U.S. published his poem "Moses" in 1938, translated into English by Waldimir Semenyra, and a biographical sketch by Stephen Shumeyko, former editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly". Only in 1973 did the Shevchenko Scientific Society publish a special edition of Franko's "Moses" and other poems translated by Vera Rich. In 1944, Theodosia Boretsky had published her translation of Franko's "Zakhar Berkut", with a brief outline of Ukrainian history. In 1948 a book, called "Ivan Franko, the Poet of Western Ukraine" was penned by Percival Cundy and edited by Clarence A. Manning (re-edited in 1968).

The work of Dr. Wacyk is a substantial contribution to the study of Franko's life and works. This work is divided into three life periods with nine chapters. After a foreword by Dr. Wasyl Lew, the preface to the German and preface to the English editions, the transliteration rules are listed, which unfortunately do not follow the U.S. Library of Congress transliteration table adopted by the American Library

Association. When we are asking that the Western scholar adopt some of our views, we must also adopt some of their systems, the transliteration system being one of major importance.

In the first period of Franko's creativeness (1873-76), the influence of Ukrainian Romanticism is depicted.

Those ideas come from Ukrainian folklore which reach into the historical heritage, and from Taras Shevchenko, who is regarded as "a prophet, a creator of national rebirth". The second period of Franko's creativeness (1877-97) was the influence of Realism, especially the years of 1877 until 1891, which reflect the influence of positivism, particularly that of Michael Drahomanov, which helped influence all the young russophiles to write in the Ukrainian language. As a socialist, Drahomanov was persecuted by the Austrian authorities, and Franko, too, was arrested on June 12, 1877 and his studies at the Lviv University, which now bears his name, were interrupted. His realism is reflected in his works such as "Boa Constrictor", "Boryslav Smiyet'sia" and others.

He completed the Chernivtsi University and went to Vienna in 1892 to study for his doctoral degree. He received a Ph.D. in philosophy on July 1, 1893, studying under Prof. Vatroslav Jagic. Because of the objections of the authorities, Franko could not get a professorship at the Lviv University. He began to work for The Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv and in 1898, when the Society commenced issuing the "Literary-Scientific Herald," he joined editorial board. He translated several foreign literary works in Ukrainian.

The years of 1892 until 1897 are seen as Franko's turn from socialism. The third period of his creativeness from 1898 until his death in 1916, reflects national trends. In his poem "Velyki

(Continued on page 13)

product of its aparies so I purchased a jar of honey for my father before leaving the beautiful site.

We weren't on the road for too long of a while before we stopped again — to eat dinner in a small town. Most of us tried suflaki — a greasy Greek dish consisting of a round taco-like shell folded over and stuffed with a piece of meat and tomato. Well, when in Greece, eat and drink as a Greek, so I tried some Ouzo also. But even this alcoholic concoction which taste somewhat like black licorice and vodka, couldn't make me sleep during the remaining several hours' ride to Athens. It was 11:40 by the time we were back at the Apollon.

Monday, August 6, 1976

Telephone call at 7:30. Carryon bags packed with enough things for a one and 1/2 day cruise, starting this evening, from Piraeus to Crete and back. The remainder to be packed into the large suitcases and stored in the luggage compartment of the bus.

After breakfast we had a choice of either going to Corinth or to stay in Athens. Only four people, including me, wanted to go on the excursion, so nobody went. Some people decided to spend the day at the beach. Barb, Chris and I just wandered around the city until 4:00, when the whole group was supposed to meet back at the hotel and leave for Piraeus.

Walking to the Folk Art Museum near the Acropolis, Barb, Chris, and I came across a Flea Market mall — an entire street lined with shops; wares hanging outside, laid out on the sidewalk or on outdoor stands, crowded into window displays and on tables inside as well as suspended from ceilings. Jewelry, icons, trinkets, brassware, sponges, pottery, worrybeads, vases, knick-knacks, blouses, dresses — a colorful, tempting assortment difficult to entirely ignore. So we wandered leisurely down the street and predictably we all found something of interest. I found a relatively inexpensive ivory white Greek blouse decorated with a red, machine embroidered design similar to a Ukrainian "nyznyka" pattern — which I purchased (of course).

We located the Folk Art Museum, but it was

closed. That's right, today is a Greek holiday so places such as museums will most likely be closed.

Looking up at the Acropolis, we could see the north portico of the Erechtheum which continues to bear the scepter mark of Poseidon; the upper half of the Parthenon, and part of the Propylaea.

Started walking toward Constitution Square: past horsedrawn carriages waiting to be rented; down a quiet street empty of both people and cars lined with expensive boutiques and department stores — all closed; the Byzantine church of Kapnikarea — a small world in itself dwarfed by the tall modern buildings which surround the church situated on its own solitary concrete island in the middle of a square; until we reached Constitution Square with its beautiful fountain and shady public park filled with people sitting and relaxing on the low benches, swinging on garden swings, or sitting at the several crowded outdoor cafes. Beyond the park, across a busy street congested with cars and electric buses is the stately though simple and unostentatious building of Parliament.

Around the Parliament to the left, we walked down "embassy row"; past the United Arab Republic, French, Uruguayan, Czechoslovakian, Italian, Israeli, Mexican, Spanish, Libyan, and German embassies in addition to the Icelandic Consulate. All of these buildings of state were across the exceptional wide street of Vassilissio Sofias. On the side we were walking on was a long row of open florists shops. We were headed for the Byzantine Museum hoping that it might just be open. It wasn't. Neither was the War Museum next to it.

It was so hot that we sat down and relaxed for a few minutes on the lawn in front of these museums. We were almost reluctant to get up and start plodding again in the heat of the midday sun.

Back to Constitution Square and down a side street, we came across the Restaurant Meteora where we ate lunch at one of the outdoor tables shaded by an awning. Then since this place didn't serve any traditional desserts, we went to another cafe to try the Greek pastry baklava — made with several flakey but thick pastry layers filled with honey and nuts. The cafe with the pastry counter is on Constitution Square. Waiters were constantly running in and out of the open doors and taking

trays to and from tables across a busy narrow street. The way they had to keep on dodging traffic made me think of those Colt 45 Malt Liquor commercials in which waiters would calmly brave any obstacle to bring the drink to a man patiently waiting at a table usually in the middle of nowhere.

Down another street we found the Russian Orthodox Church of Agios Nikodimos — closed of course.

Shoe shiners on almost every corner. Vendors selling grilled corn. Magazine stands selling American paperbacks as well as Greek.

All three of us bought worrybeads at one place or another. We had seen many shopkeepers and other people walking along in a self absorbed manner, fiddling with these short strings of beads traditionally used by Greeks for several millennia as a panacea or preventative for all kinds of problems and maladies including heart attacks, divorce, and suicide. People just toss them from hand to hand, twirl them around something to absorb frustration, like executive pacifiers or Bogie's marbles. For those who take worrybeads seriously or for those who seriously like playing with them, shops usually have a wide selection of wooden, plastic, or glass beads of various colors to choose from. For would be jokers who like to surprise their unsuspecting victims with unusual gifts, for those who feel that they have disproportionately "weighty" problems, or simply for the eccentric or curiosity seeker — most stores also sell strings of huge 2 1/2 inch long, 1 1/2 inch wide beads in addition to those of regular size.

Walking in the direction of the Acropolis again, we came across the elegant Mitropolis Greek Orthodox Cathedral located on a large square adjacent to the Flea Market street which we browsed through one more time. Stores were getting ready to close and shopkeepers were trying to make last minute sales: "I make you special offer since you last customer. Eh?... I give you goat bargain..." etc. As the places closed and people deserted the street until tomorrow, we headed for the Apollon.

By 5:00 Adolph was driving us to Piraeus and at 5:30 our group arrived at the ship Ariadni. Up

the gangway and into the reception room via the freight chamber which was being loaded with cars and trucks to be transported to Crete. After standing somewhat disoriented as both crew and passengers rushed about us, we received our tickets: tourist class A.

Barb, Chris, Sonia, and I were in cabin 479. It had two bunk beds and two fold out beds; a small bench, sink and mirror; and a shelf with life jackets. We sat here for about ten minutes and munched on the dinner provided by the hotel. Then we went on deck, or rather, decks — there are three separate levels.

Against a backdrop of distant mountains, the modern buildings of Piraeus encircle the harbor and seem to crowd against the tug boats, cruise boats, and cargo vessels docked at the main pier. One tugboat was out on an errand. A passenger liner preparing to sail. The wart next to the Ariadni was almost completely deserted except for a few people standing next to the gangway; a couple of cars. A row of white, orange rimmed lifeboats hangs suspended over the deep water from winches on the lower deck.

As dusk began to settle, and a hazy atmosphere enveloped the ships and buildings of the harbor in an aura of unreality, the Ariadni slowly pulled away.

It was 7:30. I stayed at for a few minutes and watched the distance between Piraeus and the ship widen — the city becoming miniaturized on the horizon. Then I went to the fore, stood at the port rail and watched the long prow of our ship driving a white foam furrow through the water — the sea unfolding beyond the harbor bay. The wind was absolutely vicious here.

There was a beautiful young Greek girl standing on a chair next to me — her sweater tied around her neck, the sleeves being whipped around by the wind. She reminded me of those proud, wooden figure-heads found on sailing vessels of centuries past. With hands down by her side, she stood against the force of the wind and hardly flinched from sudden, even more violent gusts.

(To be continued)

N.Y. Museum Opens Easter Exhibit with Children's Program

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The children's program at the Ukrainian Museum here began with a puppet show of five Easter stories staged by UNWLA Branch 83, directed by Mrs. Olha Hayetsky. The film "Pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski then prepared the children for the third part of the program which was the workshop.

There were four workshops on Saturday and Sunday, March 19 and 20, which were attended by over 90 children from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Each child was provided with a "kistka", a candle and bees wax as well as the egg and the dyes. The children's enthusiasm was evident from their anxiety to begin the demonstration and their reluctance to leave once the workshop was over.

After the workshop the children filled out cards expressing their feelings about the program. One English-speaking child wrote: "Thank you for letting me



Children are hard at work making "pysanky" at the UNWLA Museum workshop.

paint these eggs. You've made my day a happy day".

The children were provided with little baskets for their "pysanky," as well as a folder with instructions, symbols, illustrative materials and a museum brochure. Mrs. Luba Wolynetz prepared two traditional Easter baskets for display and the children were able to sample "kovbasa" and "babka" provided by Slavko Kurowyckyj.

The program was coordinated by Mrs. Olga Stawnychy, vice-president of UNWLA. The materials and visual aides were prepared by Mrs. Tania Butovich and Mrs. Halya Lojko. Mrs. Iryna Hoshovska demonstrated and explained the steps in making a "pysanka". The committee consisted of UNWLA members Oksana Bajko, Tania Butovich, Natalia Danysh, Marta Denysenko, Halya Lojko, Laryssa Martyniuk, Zirka Paluch and Camille Huk-Smorodsky.

UNWLA Museum's Easter Program Is a Hit

(Continued from page 1)

phone calls daily for reservations for the workshop.

"But when an announcement for the workshop appeared on page one of Friday's New York Times Entertainment section, the calls increased to 200 daily," she said.

She said that hundreds had to be put on the waiting list.

"We finally made the selection on the basis of first-come-first-serve and according to age groups," said Mrs. Grabowicz.

Some 100 persons, ranging from children to adults, both men and women, participated in the two workshops last weekend.

"The people who were turned away from the workshop pleaded to be allowed to just watch as others make the 'pysanky'," she said.

The price of the workshop was \$2.50 which included instruction, material, one egg, and the showing of Maro Pereyima's documentary on Ukrainian Easter Eggs.

An additional \$2.50 entitled the person to lectures on "pysanky" and ritual Ukrainian baking by Yaroslawa Surmach-Mills and Lubov Wolynetz, and the viewing of Slavko Nowytski's movie "Pysanka — The Glorious Egg."

Sign of Times

Mrs. Grabowicz explained the interest in Ukrainian "pysanky" as a sign of the times.

"In recent years, interest in folk-crafts has risen, especially in crafts of Eastern European peoples," explained Mrs. Grabowicz.

She said that almost all of the participants of the workshop were non-Ukrainians, however, about half of them Mrs. Grabowicz felt had some ties with Eastern Europe.

One young man at the workshop



Ukrainian Easter breads on display at the UNWLA Museum.

said he heard of it through the announcement in The Times, while his older friend said that he traveled in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and wanted to try to make the "pysanky" by himself.

Mrs. Grabowicz said that interest in the workshop and display was spurred by the poster which was designed by Philadelphia Ukrainian graphic artist Zenon Feszczak.

Poster Attracts Visitors

"Many people were attracted to the program by the poster," said Mrs. Grabowicz. "Even officials of the Danish Consulate requested the posters, and said that they would view the

exhibit next weekend."

Saturday's instructions were conducted by Lesia Duma and Oksana Kurowyckyj, and Sunday's lessons were handled by Mrs. Leontyna Hoshowskyj and Iryna Twerdoska-Hoshowskyj.

Sunday's workshop went according to schedule, except for the slight mishap in the corner where the children's table was located. Some child accidentally cracked an egg over a lady's white coat.

In addition to the Museum's exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery and tapestry, the fifth floor housed over 350 "pysanky" and some 40 ritual Ukrainian breads.

The Easter Eggs on display repre-



"Pysanky" from the Podilia region were included in the Ukrainian Easter Egg exhibit.

sented motifs from various regions of Ukraine, such as Hutsul, Bukovin, Podilia and others. One display contained non-typical Ukrainian style eggs consisting of one person's creation of flowered patterns.

Most of the "pysanky" were over 30-40 years old.

The ritual breads shown were wedding breads, Easter breads, Christmas breads, funeral breads, and Hutsul wedding tree.

Visitors Had to Walk

One impressive characteristic of the exhibits' viewers was their strength and stamina. The elevator in the UCC, UNWLA-owned building had malfunctioned and all the visitors had

UNA'ers Mark Golden Anniversary



Mr. and Mrs. John Barron

DERRY, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Barron, of 305 Owens Avenue, Derry, Pa., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary recently.

A Divine Liturgy, was celebrated for their health at St. Mary's Ukrainian Church on Hillview Avenue in Latrobe, Pa., with Rev. Walter Kachmar as celebrant. A dinner for 150 people and reception followed at the Ukrainian Club in Derry.

Mr. and Mrs. Barron are the parents of four daughters, Mrs. Ronald (Irene) Neil, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Thomas (Patricia) Geary; Mrs. John (Carol) Kri-nock, and Miss Yvonne Barron, all of Derry, and seven grandchildren.

Retiring as a brakeman in 1967, Mr. Barron worked 47 years for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John and Ann are active members of UNA Branch 113 in Derry, in which John served as treasurer for a number of years.

They also have participated in the UNA National Bowling Tournaments since their inception, and are looking forward to participating in this year's in Aliquippa, Pa.

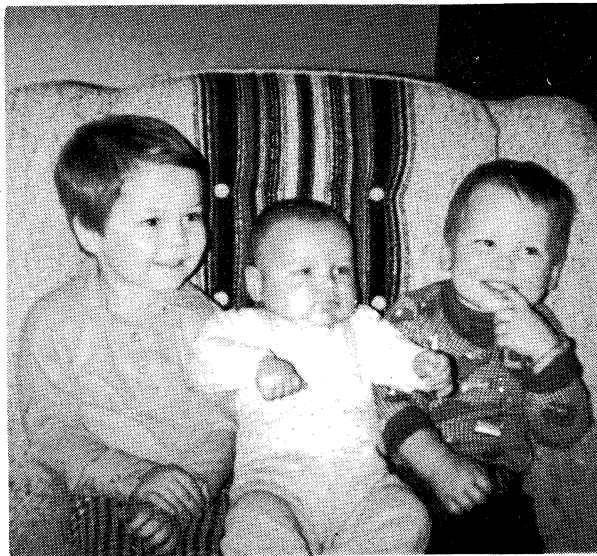
Californian Makes Indian-Styled "Pysanky"



Ellen Kaufman eggs include traditional designs and, right, a Northwest Coast Indian design.

Ellen Kaufman, an elementary school teacher from Arcata, Calif., who learned the art of making Ukrainian Easter Eggs from a neighbor, is now creating her own decorations. Besides making traditional Ukrainian-styled "pysanky," Mrs. Kaufman is also making them with Northwest Coast Indian designs. Her creations and advice were printed in the April 1977 edition of *House and Garden*. Mrs. Kaufman gets her materials from the Ukrainian Gift Shop, 2422 Central N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55418, but they can also be purchased in every Ukrainian store. Her advice for making the best "pysanky" is: "Try to get farm eggs, supermarket eggs don't take dye as well because of shell preservatives. Have eggs at room temperature to blow them out. Spray finished egg with high-gloss varnish." Photo above, which appeared in *House and Garden*, shows Mrs. Kaufman's Ukrainian and Indian decorated "pysanky".

Meet the Youngest UNA'ERS



Gregory, Adam, Matthew Holyk.

OSHAWA, Ont.—This automotive center some thirty miles east of Toronto is the home of Patrick and Ludmilla Holyk and their three sons, Gregory, 4, Matthew, 2, and Adam, 6 months. They are a real Soyuz family, all members of the Lesia Ukrainka Branch 464.

Among Oshawa's 110,000 residents are some 6,000 Ukrainians who form an active community with three parishes and several halls.

The Holyk family are communicants of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Both Patrick and Ludmilla are teachers, he at the high school, she at the elementary school level.

The boys' proud grandparents, Wasyl and Mary Holyk and Alexandra Bolotenko, have been active in the local Ukrainian community since 1929. They continue to strive for the preservation of Ukrainian culture in the family and in the community.



Ukrainian Wedding bread

hike five flights of stairs to the Easter display.

Among the guests here last Sunday was the president of the Otis Elevator Company, which installed the elevator in the building.

He was slightly winded when he finally climbed to the top, but the mechanic promised to fix the elevator in time to take him and his wife down.

The "pysanka" workshop and display will be repeated this weekend. Yesterday's session was in the English language because of the great number of non-Ukrainian people who made reservations for the lesson. Today's session will be bilingual and will begin at 1:00 p.m. The exhibit will last through April 30th.



Ukrainian Events in The Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



Ukrainian cultural activity continues almost non-stop in New York, uptown and downtown, and Ukrainian artists and craftspeople are busy all over town...

* Choreographer John Taras who shares the position of ballet master with George Balanchine and Jerome Robbins for the New York City Ballet, is busy preparing for the company's Spring 1977 Subscription Season (May 3rd to July 2nd). A native of New York, Mr. Taras first studied ballet under Michael Fokine and was a dancer, choreographer and ballet master with several top-notch companies before joining the City Ballet in 1960.

* Maestro Vasyl Avramenko, who celebrated his 82nd birthday on Tuesday, March 22, was guest of honor at a banquet in Toronto last week marking the 50th anniversary of his folk-dance teaching on this side of the Atlantic. Mnohaya Lita to Avramenko and praise be to the Ukrainian Canadians for remembering the folk-dance impresario for his dedication and zeal in teaching Ukrainian folk dancing to generations of Ukrainians and popularizing our dances with the general public. The dance master was honored last year by the New York Bicentennial Committee of New York and the Ukrainian community of Chicago.

One would expect that Avramenko dance-school graduates might be preparing a similar celebration in this country but I haven't heard of anything. How about a special Avramenko com-

mittee to honor the maestro and to work on the preservation of his archives? There are hundreds of posters, programs, photos and other memorabilia, boxes of papers and films collected during Avramenko's career — all waiting and gathering dust — in several rooms at the Ukrainian Center for Social Research, which is providing storage for the collection. There's enough material there for a museum. Ideas, anyone?

The dance master was honored last year by the New York Bicentennial Committee of New York and the Ukrainian community of Chicago.

One would expect that Avramenko dance-school graduates might be preparing a gala celebration in this country but I haven't heard of anything. How about a special Avramenko committee to honor the maestro and to work on the preservation of his archives? There are hundreds of posters, programs, photos and other memorabilia, boxes of papers and films collected during Avramenko's career — all waiting and gathering dust — in several rooms at the Ukrainian Center for Social Research, which is providing storage for the collection. There's enough material there for a museum. Ideas, anyone?

* Filling in my information of last week concerning Mykhajlo Czereszniowskyj's wood carving at the American Museum of Natural History, it should be noted that the famous sculptor was assisted throughout the Crafts Week by three bright young carvers.

They were Andrij, 11, and Roman, nine, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bohdan Bidiak of Astoria, and Oles (Lesyk) Kmeta, 13, son of Dr. Nadia Kmeta and Ihor Kmeta of Yonkers, N.Y. The three boys, though busy with school work and music practice (the Bidiaks sing in the Young Dumka Chorus; Lesyk studies piano, have been learning the art of wood carving from Mr. Czereszniowskyj during weekly sessions at the Ukrainian Literary-Art Club.

The exhibit could be classified as "educational" if you want to look back in history and see how luxuriously the Russian aristocracy lived on the spoils of Ukraine and other lands, or if you wish to see how cleverly subtle lighting and superb display can make Russian artifacts look good even to a person of Ukrainian descent. Russian

paintings and portraits, background music of Russian composers (including Tchaikovsky!) and the fragrance of Chanel's "Cuir de Russie" have been blended with over 100 ensembles and accessories into one elegant whole. An extra "tidbit" is a book offered for sale at the exhibit entrance — "In The Russian Style," edited by Jacqueline Onassis and published by the Viking Press with the assistance of the Metropolitan Museum.

Between December 9, the opening day, and January 20, when I visited it, the exhibit had been viewed by 201,926 persons. The exhibit continues through August. Tuesdays 10-8:45; Wednesday through Saturday 10-4:45; Sundays and holidays 1:00-4:45.

Life in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

father. He was sent to prison for a total of 19 years.

"Being the son of Roman Shukhevych, he wasn't allowed to live in Ukraine," said Alekseyeva.

He was exiled to the northern Caucasus, where he married and had two sons.

Shukhevych was arrested again in February 1972 on charges of writing his memoirs. He was sentenced to another ten years incarceration.

"You could hardly have blamed him had the charge been true. After a life like that who wouldn't write memoirs," said Alekseyeva.

Canada's Strategy on Human Rights Beginning to Clear

Human rights violations in the Soviet Union and other countries are swiftly becoming one of the great issues of our time, and the Canadian government is trying hard to work out a coherent response to it, wrote John Best, in the March 10th issue of The Ottawa Journal.

External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson says Canada's strategy in respect to the situation in Communist East Europe — right now a little bit fuzzy — will become clear by the time of the Belgrade conference, scheduled to open in June.

This will be a follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki conference which produced a declaration full of fancy phrases about the rights of man. Among the signatories were the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. They calculated that the fancy talk and associated, solemn commitments which signatories entered into would soon be forgotten.

The only parts of the so-called Final Act of Helsinki that would effectively endure would be those the Soviet Union wanted to endure, notably the passages that implicitly endorse the territorial status quo in Eastern Europe.

But it didn't work out that way. Thanks to the persistence of interested groups in the West, and a remarkable flowering of activism behind the Iron Curtain, the Communist regimes have been under mounting pressure to live up to the commitments they made at Helsinki.

For the Kremlin, the forces let loose at Helsinki have turned into a rampag-

ing monster, uncontrolled and unpredictable; the Soviet-inspired conference itself a questionable exercise in diplomacy.

The Soviets are so upset by the double-whammy in which they have been caught — defied by cheeky dissidents at home, berated by President Carter and others abroad — that they have taken to warning about a possible deterioration in East-West relations.

The Canadian government is now being pushed from many quarters to speak out in support of the dissident movement. This is fair enough, since Canada was one of the first NATO countries to get behind Moscow's idea of a European security conference, and Canadian diplomats were deeply involved in formulating the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Act.

Questions are being asked in the House of Commons, and special motions having to do with observance of the Helsinki accord introduced. The motions have generally been batted down as a matter of course by the Liberal majority, but a few weeks ago former external affairs minister Mitchell Sharp picked up the ball and, of course, his motion was passed. It expressed "disappointment and deep concern" over the arrest of four members of a Soviet group formed to monitor Kremlin compliance with the Helsinki agreement.

Senator Paul Yuzzyk of Manitoba has sent to MP's senators copies of a unique manifesto composed by a of

Kiev dissidents who are trying to promote implementation of the Helsinki agreement in Ukraine.

And Prince Edward Island Conservative MP David MacDonald has introduced a private member's bill in the Commons aimed at cutting off all forms of Canadian aid, including export credits, to any country which violates human rights or denies its citizens the right to emigrate. This bill obviously has a much wider ambit than just the Soviet bloc.

Despite the gathering outcry, the government continues to take a low-key approach to the rights question on the premise that quiet diplomacy will accomplish more than shouting from the rooftops.

The difference between Canada's position in relation to the Soviet bloc, and the position of the U.S., came out clearly when Prime Minister Trudeau met President Carter in Washington last month.

Trudeau was reported to have told Carter that Canada preferred to push for human rights "off the front pages."

A senior Canadian official, presumably Ivan Head, Trudeau's foreign affairs adviser, was quoted as saying the prime minister was "dubious" about Carter's more open and direct methods.

At his press conference here last week, the prime minister denied that he had any reservation about Carter's approach, except in the sense "that I don't know which is more effective." If the direct approach should prove more

effective than quiet diplomacy, he would use it. Earlier, he told the Commons that he and President Carter had agreed to compare notes again.

The prime minister puts a great deal of stress on the question of family reunification: getting the Soviet Union and other East European countries to allow their people to emigrate and join relatives living in Canada. Here, the quiet approach has definitely achieved some results.

Laudable as this program is, however, it only affects in part the great and fundamental issue of the free movement of people and ideas across East-West frontiers, which the Helsinki accord was supposed to bring about.

Nor is it entirely clear that the two are inseparably tied together, any more than it is clear that the Soviets will scuttle their talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation, or the East-West talks on troop reductions in Europe, if the West does not lay off the human rights issue. This "linkage" theory, held by some, has yet to be proven.

Nevertheless, the Russians are getting worked up over what they consider gross interference in their internal affairs and a moment of truth may be nearing as to the limits and resiliency of East-West detente.

Meanwhile the Canadian government appears in the process of being pushed, willy-nilly, into a posture of greater outspokenness on an issue that Canadians really do seem to care about.

Music Scene

Zuk Duo Completes Five-Concert Tour

"Duo-pianists Luba and Ireneus Zuk evoked a delighted response from their audience in Dunning Hall Auditorium on Wednesday night, so alive and vibrant was their playing throughout a very mixed program..."

This was how Ted Bond, music critic of The Whig-Standard of Kingston, Ont., described the performance of the Ukrainian sister and brother pianists at their Wednesday, March 9 concert at Queen's College. The concert was the fourth in a series of five concerts of two-piano and piano-duet compositions, of which the Zuk's most recent tour consisted.

The pianists perform primarily as soloists, but decided to work as a team during the four in order to present a different kind of repertoire of works by Clementi, Schumann, Pepin, Matton, Poulenc, Lutoslawski and Ukrainian composer, Bilohrud.

The last concert of the tour, at the St. Lawrence Centre on Saturday, March 12, according to John Kraglund of The Globe and Mail of Toronto, Ont., "was a good concert with some program material which has not been played to death by other duo-pianists. Muzio Clementi's Sonata in B flat provided an effective introduction to the caliber of the pianists' teamwork, for



Luba and Ireneus Zuk

the performance was crisp, precise, and well balanced."

The Zuk's began their tour in Guelph, Ont., at the University of

Guelph where they gave two afternoon recitals on Thursday, November 18, 1976. The program included solo, duet and two-piano compositions. That

same evening Ireneus Zuk appeared as a soloist with the University's Civic Orchestra.

The tour also included concerts at the Orillia Opera House in Orillia on Tuesday, February 15, 1977, and the Pollace Concert Hall of the McGill University Faculty of Music in Montreal, Que. on Friday, February 25.

Luba and Ireneus Zuk were both born in western Ukraine and received the greater part of their music training in Montreal. Both are graduates of McGill University and the Conservatoire de Musique de la Province de Quebec in Montreal and studied at the International Summer Academy of the Mozarteum in Salzburg and at the University of Alberta, Banff School of Fine Arts.

Luba Zuk presently holds the positions of assistant professor in the Faculty of Music at McGill University and visiting professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

Ireneus Zuk is also a graduate of the Royal College of Music in London and holds a Master of Science Degree from the Juilliard School in New York. He is presently a member of the piano faculty at Queen's College and is completing studies toward a doctorate at Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore.

N.Y. Times Said De Vos Quartet is Impressive

(Below is a review of the debut performance of the De Vos quartet at Alice Tully Hall in New York City Monday, February 28. The review, entitled "De Vos Impresses in Debut at Tully Hall," was written by Allen Hughes and appeared in the Sunday, March 6th edition of The New York Times. Among the performers in the quartet is George Woshakiwsky, a violinist, who attended Juilliard School of Music.)

The De Vos Quartet, an ensemble made up of first-chair members of the Grand Rapids Symphony, made an impressive New York debut at Alice Tully Hall on Monday night. Just now Yosef Yankelev, William Patterson, George Woshakiwsky and Ross Harbaugh happened to land in the orchestra of Gerald R. Ford's hometown at the same time, this reporter does not know, but it seems to have been a happy circumstance that brought them together.

Formed in 1974, the DeVos Quartet has already played in Spain and recorded concerts for National Educational Television. It is named for the Richard and Helen De Vos Foundation, which sponsors it and underwrote this New York debut concert.

The program consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D (Op. 76, No. 2), Dvorak's Quartet in A flat (Op. 105) and Carlos Surinach's String Quartet, which is dedicated to the De Vos Quartet and

received its first New York performance.

The stylistic difference of these works were delineated effectively, the ensemble tone was solid, well-blended and attractive, as a rule, and the interpretations were animated by artistic energy that seemed to emanate from all the players. The only time this listener heard something disturbing was in the first movement of the Dvorak Quartet, when some scale passages did not come out cleanly in tune. The slashing tone used in the Haydn Minuet could probably have been smoothed out a bit, but as it was the tone had expressive impact.

The Surinach Quartet is a sophisticated example of 20th-century musical craftsmanship that has its roots in flamenco musical soil. Scales, rhythms and suggestions of elemental energy can all be trace to the sounds of flamenco. The De Vos Quartet seemed quite comfortable with the demanding score and project it vividly.

ПАВЛЮ КАРАСИК

повідомляє про прибуття з Південної Америки, готових до установлення Пам'ятників з чорного та червоного граніту, на які беремо замовлення по дуже знижених цінах. Ставиться на всі центарях.

Spring Valley Monument Co.
210 Rt. 59, Monsey, N.Y. 10952
Тел.: (914) 356-5624, (914) 356-5635

Martha Andriuk Praised For Benefit Performances

DARIEN, Conn.—Martha Kulchytka Andriuk, Ukrainian coloratura soprano, recently performed in three benefit concerts in Stamford, Darien and Norwalk, Conn. All proceeds from the concerts were donated to needy children.

Writing about the concert in Darien, where Mrs. Andriuk presently resides, Katherine Baker of the Darien News commented: "The chief beneficiary was the audience...Mrs. Andriuk is a fine musician and a winning performer. Her remarkable range is run with an even scale having no breaks, and it is surprising to hear such a developed low register in a coloratura."

The coloratura soprano studied at the Cleveland Music Institute under a four-year scholarship. She was the winner of the Mozart Competition.

She is a member of music organizations in Stamford and Washington, D.C., the State Opera and a participant in the Juilliard School Opera Workshop in New York.



Martha Andriuk

Mrs. Andriuk has appeared on radio and television, in operettas, operas and many concerts.

She and her husband were originally residents of Washington, D.C. They are both members of UNA Branch 15.

IN GRATITUDE The bereaved family OF THE LATE HARRY LYTWYN

who passed away on Monday, March 14, 1977, and was buried Thursday, March 17, 1977, wishes to express its deepest gratitude to the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, C.Ss.R., pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., all other clergy of the parish, members of the church choir and its director Michael Doboeh, all Ukrainian community organization whose representatives and members attended the funeral services.

Mother — ANNA LYTWYN
Brothers — MICHAEL, THEODORE
Nephews — MICHAEL W., THEODORE M., STEPHEN P.

Shust Gets Favorable Reviews for D.C. Performance

WASHINGTON, D.C.—William Shust, noted Ukrainian American actor, received favorable reviews for his portrayal of Sir Thomas More in the Catholic University's production of "A Man for All Seasons."

The play ended Sunday, March 20. Richard L. Coe The Washington Post wrote in the Tuesday, March 8th edition of the paper that Mr. Shust's performance was "masterful" and called him a "fine actor."

"Shust is one of those highly respected professionals who hasn't

cracked into wider fame," write Mr. Coe. "Shust scores the points with commanding argument, making the most of Bolt's opportunities for humor."

Also complimenting Mr. Shust for his role was R.H. Gardner of The Baltimore Sun.

"William Shust, a professional actor of considerable reputation, does a uniformly convincing and compelling job in the title role," wrote Mr. Gardner in the Friday, March 11th edition of The Sun.



A SPORTS SCHOOL-CAMP
of CHORNOMORSKA SITCH at UWA RESORT CENTER
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGE 9 to 16
Will offer 2 weeks of top sport events under Professional Coaching.
July 17 through July 30, 1977.
Write to: UKRAINIAN SITCH SPORTS SCHOOL
680 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J. 07106

Лікар хіропрактик
БОГДАН П. САВКА
повідомляє, що вже відчинив
свою власну канцелярію.
30565 John R. (between 12 & 13 Mile Rds.)
Madison Heights, Mich. 48071
Tel. 588-1196

NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA!

SOYUZIVKA

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N
IN THE ROLLING CATSKILLS NEAR KERHONKSON, N.Y.

It's the best place to be for a sunny, enjoyable vacation!

Make your reservations now — for a week, or two, or three.

Exquisite natural surrounding, renovated rooms, home-made recipes, 7 tennis courts, volleyball courts, Olympic-size swimming pool, entertainment, sports, special weekend concert programs.

Tennis Camp

June 18-29, 1977

BOYS and GIRLS age 12-18

Instructors: ZENON SNYLYK and GEORGE SAWCHAK

Children's Camp

(for youngsters age 7 to 11)

BOYS — June 25 — July 9, 1977

Girls — July 23 — August 6, 1977

STEPHANIA HAWRYLUK, Director

Folk Dance Workshop

Conducted by PETER MARUNCHAK

JULY 9-23, 1977

Musical Workshop

Under the direction of ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY and THOMAS HRYNKIV

AUGUST 7-20, 1977

Ukrainian Cultural Courses

Under the direction of Prof. V. BAKUM and

Prof. CH. PRYNADA-DEMYDENKO

AUGUST 7-27, 1977

Name _____

Address _____

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

Tel.: (914) 626-5641



PETER HLEWA

Date of birth — April 8, 1911, Bukovina, Ukraine. Date came to the United States — May, 1958. On the 27 of May 1976 went to visit his son and daughter from first marriage in Bucharest, Rumania. On the 3 of June 1976 at 2 o'clock in the morning he died of a heart attack while in Rumania. His body arrived by air to Boston, Mass. on June 11, 1976 and his remains were at Walter Boyko's Funeral Home in Mattapan, Mass. On Saturday, June 12, 1976 the funeral was held from St. Andrew's Orthodox Church in Jamaica Plain, Mass. to Mount Hope Cemetery where his body was laid to rest.

Surviving him are his wife Anna, daughter Yaroslawa, a grandson Joseph in Boston, Mass., and a son and daughter and two grandchildren in Bucharest, Rumania.

GEORGE KIHICZAK, M.D.

ANNOUNCES

RELOCATION OF HIS OFFICE FOR THE PRACTICE OF DERMATOLOGY
TO SUBURBAN PROFESSIONAL BUILDING

2130 Milburn Avenue, Maplewood, N.J. 07040. Tel. (201) 762-8855

OFFICE HOURS BY APPOINTMENT.

Ukrainian National Association

TWELFTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Saturday-Sunday, May 28-29, 1977
in Aliquippa, Pa.

TOURNAMENT:

MUST BE ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS

Tournament governed by ABC and WIBC Moral Sanction

SHEFFIELD LANES, Raccoon St. ALIQUIPPA, Pa. 15001 — (412) 375-9881

Doubles and Singles Event — Saturday, May 28, 1977

— 11:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

Team Event — Sunday, May 29, 1977

— 11:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.

GUARANTEED PRIZES FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TEAMS

Men's Team \$500 1st Prize — \$300 2nd Prize

Women's Team \$200 1st Prize — \$100 2nd Prize

PLUS — one prize for each 10 entries in each event

• May 1, 1977 deadline for all entries.

BANQUET:

• Awards will be made May 29, 1977 at the BANQUET,

Aliquippa Ukrainian Club, 828 Brodhead Rd. Aliquippa, Pa. 15001

• Make your banquet reservations early — \$15.00 — cocktails, dinner, dancing and all refreshments.

BOWLERS FROM ALL UNA BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

Bowlers Headquarters:

SHERATON AIRPORT MOTOR INN 1160 Thorn Run Rd. Ext.
CORAOPOLIS, Pa. 15108 (412) 262-2400.

For further information write to:

ANDREW JULA, Supreme Advisor and Chairman of National Sports
Committee — 15 Sands Ave., Ambridge, Pa. 15003; (412) 266-2686.

RONALD EVUSHAK — Tournament Chairman;
Aliquippa Ukrainian Club, 828 Brodhead Rd. Aliquippa, Pa. 15001
(412) 375-9946.

or UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 76 — 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303;

(201) 451-2200; (212) 227-5250.

Wives of Ginzburg, Orlov...

(Continued from page 2)

then five years of internal exile," she told a visitor. "He's a sick man, with ulcers and tuberculosis. He lost his health in the camps. And he's no boy any more. A 10-year sentence for him, speaking realistically, means death."

Arina Ginzburg made her first big sacrifice for her husband on their wedding day, in January 1966. She was a Russian language instructor at Moscow University and had joined that class of privileged Russians who have traveled abroad. He was a journalism student who had been arrested five days before on a charge of anti-Soviet slander for publishing a collection of dissident documents.

"I had an interview with the KGB Secret Police, my first, and they said to me, 'You're a good Soviet citizen. You

live comfortable life. If you throw over Ginzburg we'll forgive you. You can go on with your work. You can travel to the West. But if you refuse, your career is over'." And Ginzburg, too, in a message sent through his lawyer, urged her to reconsider, to think over the hard life she might face.

When she stuck by him she lost her job, but officials then refused to complete their marriage documents. For the next three years while he sat in a labor camp, she battled the bureaucracy and finally in 1969 won the right to marry.

Their wedding day was a holiday in the Mordovia camp, with the other inmates joining in the celebration and bringin bouquets of the little yellow flowers that grow by the barbed wire.

Irina Orlov met her husband in 1968 when he was a successful physicist with an episode of dissident activity years behind him. But five years later, when other scientists signed a letter condemning the outspoken physicist Andrie D. Sakharov, Orlov wrote his own letter in Sakharov's defense. The action cost him his job.

"That was the moment he could no longer keep silent," his wife said. "I don't think it was so much a political thing as moral thing. It had to do with helping people, the imprisoned and the hungry."

"It's some kind of a moral phenomenon when some people simply are not afraid to speak out. We see the difference in their character, and we just watch in surprise."

Eye On Books

(Continued from page 7)

Rokovyn" (The Great Anniversary), Franko criticizes the Battle of Poltava and "Peter's yoke", including the Andrusiv Treaty.

The Ukrainian community of Lviv staged a tribute to Franko on the 25th anniversary of his literary and social activities (October 30, 1898) in recognition of his propagation of Ukrainian causes.

In chapter seven Franko's attitude toward Marxism is presented, and chapter eight gives us a critical analysis of Franko's poem "Moses". In chapter nine the author states that Franko had recognized that Marxist socialism was not endemic to national development of the Ukrainian people. Franko tried to pave the way to national staehood and urged Ukrainian people to be standard-bearers of national ideals.

This book has a comprehensive bibliography (pp. 97-107) and an index.

"Twelfth Congress of Ukrainians in U.S.A." held on October 8-10, 1976, at the Americana Hotel, New York, (UCCA Publication). 139 pp.

The compilations on the Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses of Ukrainians in America, published in 1972 and 1976, are valuable sources on the history of Ukrainians in the U.S. and their contributions to the growth of this country. They are bilingual and contain detailed reports by the UCCA President, Prof. Dr. Lev Dobriansky and his co-workers on the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, as well as photos and statistical tables.

The 1976 edition contains greetings of delegates by the UCCA Executive Committee, pictures of Ambassador John D. Lodge and the late Dr. Nicholas Chubaty, a short history of the UCCA by its Administrative Director Ivan Bazarko, a photo of the 1968 audience with Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic, and reports of UCCA activities.

Dr. Dobriansky gives his quadrennial report for the period from November 1, 1972, to September 30, 1976, relating such events as the observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary in the U.S., the Captive Nations Week observances, hearings and testimonies in the U.S. Congress regarding events in Ukraine and in the USSR as a whole, Church, UCCA contacts with the U.S. government, and lectures, conferences and publications, including Communist press attacks on the UCCA.

Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, in his report, includes a list of member organizations, represented by 429 delegates.

Dr. Anthony Zukowsky presents a report on activities in the U.S., Dr. Edward Zarsky discusses educational activities, meetings, conferences, with statistical tables, locations where Ukrainian schools are operating, and publication textbooks. Msgr. Myroslav Charyna reports on parochial schools, Yaroslav Rak on the Educational Council, and Mrs. Chrystyna L. Kulychucky traces youth activities.

Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, Treasurer gives the financial report with statistical tables, and the auditing committee submits its findings which also include statistical tables.

The book also contains information on UCCA publications, especially "The Ukrainian Quarterly," a valuable publication for scholars and researchers on Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, edited by Dr. Walter Dushnyck. It concludes with advertisements of UCCA member organizations.



*Прийміть до серця
мальовничі степи,
зелені Карпатські гори,
широке, широке Дніпро,
блискуче Чорне Море!
Та модерні споруди
безмежної України.*

*Не чекайте довше,
відвідайте її цього року!*

ТУРИ В УКРАЇНУ — 1977 —



TOUR PRICES INCLUDE APRIL 1 AIR FARE INCREASE

Tour 1	8 Days	Depart NYC May 8	\$ 815.00
	Cities: Kiev 3 - Lviv 4		
Tour 2	15 Days	Depart NYC May 23	\$1,163.00
	Cities: Kiev 5 - Kaniv-Lviv 4 - Ternopil 4		
Tour 3	16 Days	Depart NYC June 17	\$1,285.00
	Cities: Kiev 4 - Kaniv-Ternopil 3 - Lviv 4 - Warsaw 3		
Tour 4	16 Days	Depart NYC June 24	\$1,375.00
	Cities: Lviv 4 - Yalta 3 - Zaporizhya 2 - Kiev 4 - Kaniv		
Tour 5	21 Days	Depart NYC July 4	\$1,479.00
	Cities: Prague 1 - Uzhhorod 2 - Lviv 5 - Odessa 2 - Yalta 3 - Zaporizhya 2 - Kiev 4 - Kaniv		
Tour 6	19 Days	Depart NYC July 10	\$1,496.00
	Cities: Leningrad 3 - Lviv 4 - Yalta 3 - Kiev 5 - Kaniv - Moscow 3		
Tour 7	16 Days	Depart NYC July 15	\$1,285.00
	Cities: Kiev 4 - Kaniv-Ternopil 3 - Lviv 4 - Warsaw 3		
Tour 8	16 Days	Depart NYC July 22	\$1,375.00
	Cities: Lviv 4 - Yalta 3 - Zaporizhya 2 - Kiev 4 - Kaniv		
Tour 9	21 Days	Depart NYC Aug. 1	\$1,479.00
	Cities: Prague 1 - Uzhhorod 2 - Lviv 5 - Odessa 2 - Yalta 3 - Zaporizhya 2 - Kiev 4 - Kaniv		
Tour 10	19 Days	Depart NYC Aug. 14	\$1,496.00
	Cities: Leningrad 3 - Lviv 4 - Yalta 3 - Kiev 5 - Kaniv - Moscow 3		
Tour 11	15 Days	Depart NYC Sept. 5	\$1,263.00
	Cities: Kiev 5 - Kaniv-Lviv 4 - Ternopil 4		
Tour 12	8 Days	Depart NYC Oct. 2	\$ 786.00
	Cities: Kiev 3 - Lviv 4		



Тому, що кількість місць на кожній подорожі є дуже обмежена, радимо замовляти собі подорож, яка Вас цікавить, як най-шорше. Важність замовлень буде potwierdzona при одержанні завдатку \$150.00 від особи.
По точніші інформації, телефонуйте або пишіть до Дмитра чи Марії Горбай, власники бюра.

SCOPE TRAVEL AGENCY

192-12 Northern Boulevard
Flushing, New York 11358
Area Code (212) 357-5400
(New York City)

Att: Dimitri Horbay 1076/7

I wish to reserve space for the tour checked below:

TOUR No. DEPARTURE DATE

\$..... deposit (check or m.o.) enclosed for persons.

Name

Address

Zip

For Our Children

VESELKA

Український Великдень

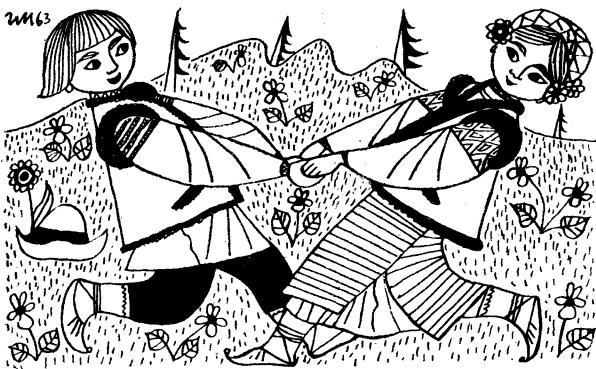
Один із найбільших релігійних свят в Україні є Великдень у пам'ять Воскресіння Христового. Називають його також святом Пасхи. Це величаве, радісне весняне свято. В Україні колись обходили його дуже горжественно. Про нього говорили як про „празник празників і торжество торжеств”. Тепер московсько-більшевицька влада забороняє святкувати Великдень за давніми звичаями, заступаючи його весняним „народним гулянням”. Але люди потайки бодай частинно відзначають цей празник за традицією.

У Великодні сплітаються в одну цілість релігійно-церковні відправи й побутово-обрядові традиційні звичаї. Початків цих народних звичаїв треба шукати в мітології дохристиянських часів, коли в Україні панувало поганство й народ поклонявся силам природи. Деякі з цих звичаїв збереглися в нас досі, хоч змінилися під впливом християнської релігії й розвитку культури та цивілізації. Декотрі з них змінилися так дуже, що годі їх тепер зрозуміти й пояснити.

Причиною збереження давніх мітологічних народних звичаїв і вірувань та обрядів є подібність між Великоднем і давнім святом весни. Як Христос своїм воскресінням переміг смерть і дарував людству життя вічне, так колись весняне свято означало перемогу сонця над сімою, правди над темними силами, пробудження з зимової мертвоти до нового життя на весну і влітку.

Великодні звичаї по всій Україні мають помж собою багато спільного, хоч у різних околицях в дечому відмінні.

Після „м'ясниць”, тобто часу дозволеного на забави, гуляння, весілля, споживання м'яса, приходив час передвеликоднього посту. В Україні він був дуже строгий. Перший і останній тиждень великого посту люди їли тільки пісні страви, деякі відмовляли собі всяких приємностей і налогів, нпр. курення чи пиття алкоголю. Багато людей зовсім не їли в Велику П'ятницю й Суботу аж до Воскресної Утрени (досвітньої відправи в церкві). У той спосіб вшановували Христові терпіння і готувалися до великої сповіді („говіння”).



Останню неділю перед Великоднем називали „Вербоюно” („Пальмовою”) на пам'ять величавого в'їзду Христа в Єрусалим, коли то його вітали окликами „Осанна!” і пальмовим віттям. Тому що в Україні пальм немає, їх віття заступлено вербовими гіллячками, або лозовими прутами. Вони у весняний час саме розвиваються, дістають пухнати „котики”. А тому що наливаються свіжими соками і стають пруживими, у прадавні часи вважали їх символом здоров'я. Після посвячення і роздачі лози в церкві (в деяких околицях її називають „шутка” — „Шуткова неділя”), люди злегка вдариють одні одних по плечу, промовляючи: „Не я б'ю — верба б'є, за тижень — Великдень!”. Є повір'я, що коли людину приязно вдарили лозою і щиро їй побажати, вона в здоров'ї напевно проживе до наступного Великодня. Посвяченою лозою квітчають в хаті ікони. В деяких околицях відзначають також „Вербу Суботу”.

У Великий Тиждень церква прибрана жалобними кольорами. У Великий Четвер правлять вечірні Богослуження „Страсті” з читанням євангелії. У Велику П'ятницю викладають у церкві „плащаницю” на згадку покладення загорненого в полотно тіла Розп'ятого в гробі-печері. У цей день, як теж у суботу, не вільно дзвонити в церковні дзвони. Тому процесію, що обходила тричі церкву з плащаницею попередили

малі хлопці з „калаталами”. Це були дерев'яні пристрої в формі малої дощечки з держалом і молоточком. Тому що ці калатала видавали звук подібний до клекоту лелеки („сторк”) в деяких околицях їх називали „буз'яками”. З хвилиною виложення в церкві плащаниці, обставленої живими квітами, люди навколішки сунулися її цілувати. Гурти побожних сторожили плащаницю від хвилини її виложення аж до Воскресної Утрени. Тоді співали страсні пісні.

У передвеликодній час народ масово сповідався, відбувши перед тим „реколекції”, тобто підготовки духовні розважання, які вели місіонери-проповідники. Люди взаємно прощали собі провини і перепрошували себе.

Після Воскресної Утрени, коли священні відчиняв хрестом церковні двері, сумний настрій кінчався. Лунав радісний спів „Христос Воскрес!” і різні воскресні пісні під звуки розколиканих дзвонів. У багатьох церквах читали євангеліє кількома мовами (церковно-слов'янською, українською, грецькою, латинською, єврейською).

Після відправ у церкві процесія вирушала на церковний „двиптар”. Тут священник святить кошики з великодніми стравами — пасками, „бабками”, яйцями, писанками, м'ясином, хроном, сиром тощо. Люди ставили кошики на вишивані скатерті на траву, а священник відмовляв молитви і кропив свяченою водою.

В деяких місцевостях був звичай відбувати після свячення перегоні — хто раніше й швидше від'їде возом із свяченим. Траплялося тоді, що збиточки відкручували від коліс „мурти” (шрубці-закрутки) і як тільки віз

взаємно. Всі три дні свят дзвони не вгавали. Дбали про те хлопчакі, що просиджували на дзвіницях. Стріляли також із „моздрів” (мортар) і „ключів”, уживаючи до того стрільного пороху, змішаного з сіркою.

Другий день свят мав назву „Обливаного Понеділка”. У той день люди обливали одні одних водою, зокрема парубки дівчат. Це давній звичай ще з дохристиянських часів, що базувався на вірі в цілющу, очищувальну й животворну силу води. Вірили також, що вода допоможе дівчині вийти швидко заміж. Обмінювалися крашанками і писанками, стукалися посвяченим яйцем, або писанкою — чия залишилася ціла, цей повинен мати успішний рік.

Крашанки красили (фарбували), а писанки розписували взорами вже в передвеликодній тиждень. Писанки, це чудові зразки народного мистецтва, що його називаємо писанкарством. Початок писанок виводиться від прадавніх часів, коли наші предки вірили, що яйце є символом нового життя. Взори писанок мають символічне значення. З писанками зв'язані різні повір'я й легенди.

Після обіду народ збирався під церквою і тут на „двиптарі” (майдан довкруги церкви) дівчата й діти виводили ігри-хороводи зі співами



т. зв. „гаївки-веснянки” (інші назви — гаїлки, яголки, агілки). Це весняні пісні, початок яких сягає дохристиянських часів. Їх назва виводиться від слова „гай” — лісок, дубова, бо колись весну вітали в лісах. Гаїлками наші предки вітали весну і святкували перемогу сонця і правди над п'їтьмою і злом. Сліди такої боротьби збереглися зокрема в найстарій гаїлці „Коструб”. Темою інших гаїлок була любов, були й історичні з княжих часів, а також гаїлки на соціально-економічні теми з натяком на політичний гніт („Зельман”), гумористичні, побутові, дитячі („Жучок”).

Варто згадати і про „Рахманський Великдень”. У деяких частинах України збереглося повір'я-легенда, що десь у якійсь мітичній країні, чи десь край світу живуть „рахмани”, тобто душі людей, які не попали ні до некла, ні до неба. Вони дожидають кінця своєї покути, щоб відчинилися їм ворота раю. Коли вкинути шкаралушу свяченого яйця в річку й вона попливе в країну „рахманів”, то вони пізнають, що й їм пора святкувати свій „Рахманський Великдень”.

Великодні святкування тривають аж до „Провідної Неділі”, або „Проводів” першої неділі після Воскресіння. Це народна назва „Томіної неділі”.

Були ще „русальні проводи” в перший понеділок після св. Трійці. Тоді згідно з повір'ям проводжають піснями русалок (мермеїд), які поринають у воду.

На поселеннях наші люди зберегли деякі великодні звичаї, але не в тій пишноті, й багатстві як це діялося на рідних землях.

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN
By I. KORYTSKY

танк

Тут танк.
Том коло танка.

Тамаро, де Роман?
Роман і пластуни пішли у ліс.
У лісі тук-тук!
У лісі стук-стук!

I Роман тут.
Роман ту-ту-ту!
Роман пластун.
Роман пластун, а Том ні.

1 1 1 1 т т т танк
1 1 1 1 Н Ната

1 1 1 1 М М М
Танк тут.
Тамарин котик

рушив, колесо відлітало й віз перекидався...

Після відправ і посвячення люди „христосувалися”, тобто цілувалися навхрест тричі, складали собі побажання й просили прощення за провини. Робили це на знак любови й миру. Всі поздоровляли себе взаємно привітом „Христос Воскрес!” — „Воістину Воскрес!”

Під час свят люди вгощували себе

THE RAINBOW

Spring Games — "Hahilky"



We hardly brushed the chill of winter off our shoulders, when the warmth of spring cropped up on us, and with it Easter. Not only is Easter one of the most religious times in Ukraine, it is also one of the most joyous.

After the Easter morning Liturgy, youths would converge on the lawn before the church to perform the traditional and happy "hahilky" dance.

One of the most popular of the games in this ritual "zhuchok." Boys stand in two lines facing each other and intertwine their arms with the person opposite. The youngest and smallest boy or girl walks along this "human bridge" as a "zhuchok" or beetle. After the "zhuchok" passes the first pair, they run and assume places at the head of the line.

During this dance the youths sing the following song which we transliterated:

"Khodyt Zhuchok po dolyni,
A Zhuchykha po yalyni,
Hray, Zhuchku, hray nebozhe,
Khay ti Pan-Bih dopomozhe.
Na Zhuchkovi cherevychky,
bo sam Zhuchok Nevelychky,
(Chorus)
Na Zhuchkovi zhupan yasnyi,
bo sam Zhuchok duzhe krasnyi,
(Chorus)
A Khto khoche Zhuchka maty,
musyt yomu yisty daty,
(Chorus)

ЖУЧОК

Andante Народна пісня

Хо-дять Жу-чок по ду-би-ні, Грай, Жу-чок, грай, не-бо-же, май ти Пам Біг до-по-мо-же.
а Жу-чи-ха по я-ли-ні-ні.
Грай, Жу-ку, грай не-бо-же, май ти Пам Біг до-по-мо-же.
Грай, Жу-ку, грай не-бо-же, май ти Пам Біг до-по-мо-же.

Another dance is "tserkovtski". Four or six boys get together in a circle and hold each other around the waists. Two or three other boys climb on top, and the "human tower" spins round and round.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of some of Ukraine's rivers. The names are transliterated according to the system employed in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia". They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

Rivers of Ukraine

- TRIPYAP -----
- YRBSTATYS ==-----
- YHRON -----
- INAS -----
- CHRZUB -----
- SEDAN -----
- KROVLAS -----
- PRASTY -----
- DAMOKY -----
- SNODET -----

A canal connects these two rivers:

Answers to last week's jumble: Berezhany, Ternopil, Chernihiv, Vinnytsia, Kherson, Chernivtsi, Drohobych, Kolomyia, Kremenchuk, Symferopol.
Mystery words: Ivano-Frankivske.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bayonne UNWLA to Hold Easter Bazaar

BAYONNE, N.J.—The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 93 will sponsor an Easter Bazaar on Palm Sunday, April 3 at the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

The bazaar will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. On sale will be baked goods, "pysanky", ceramics, and other Ukrainian crafts.

The church is located at 23 East 25th Street.

Shumylowych to Show Works in N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Taras Shumylowych will show a series of new paintings at the gallery of the Ukrainian Sports Club here beginning Sunday, April 3, through Sunday April, 17. The sports clubhouse is located at 122 Second Ave., between 7th and 8th streets here.

Viewing hours are: weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays 1:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons

IV РОЗДІЛ: НАД СМОЛЯНОЮ РІЧКОЮ

CHAPTER IV: ON THE TAR STREAM



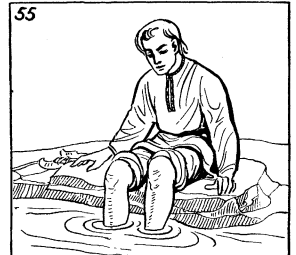
As a child he was Ivasyk Tele-syk, and now he grew up into a strong man, known as Ivan the Fisherman.

Литнюю він був Івасик-Теле-сик, а тепер виріс на прездоро-вого Івана-рибалку.



While fishing Ivan the Fisher-man wonders: "What is it? There is no wind, and yet the lake is so turbulent!"

Ловить Іван-рибалка рибу й ди-вується: „Ов, що за диво? Вітру немає, а озеро так розгойдалося!"



Ivan glanced towards the shore — there sits a big lad soaking his feet. With every move of his toe the waves run one after the other.

Глянь Іван на берег — сидить здоровенний парубійко і мочить ноги. А що пальцем рухне, то хвилля хвиллю здоганяє.

Speak to Me In Ukrainian

(Continued from page 7)

announcement than four customers appeared out of the blue and she was dashing from counter to counter, with my following her to continue our conversation.

"Astoria! My goodness, your community had a very auspicious observance of Ukrainian Independence Day on January 30th, one of the deep-freeze days. I read in The Weekly that your main speaker was Dr. Myron Kurupas, former President Ford's Special Assistant on Ethnic Affairs. Do I remember correctly?"

"Yes, that's right. Where do you come from?"

"Bayonne, but I have lived for several years in North Jersey, about seventy-five miles from here."

"Bayonne? I have relatives in Bayonne. Do you know the Polowy family?"

"Indeed I do." More customers were appearing and I realized that the running conversation had to end, but I did manage to put in a sales pitch for the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Conference at Soyuzivka the week of June 5th.

"Mary, why don't you try to come to the conference; you would enjoy it."

"Sounds like a good idea. I'll see if I can get some friends to come with me. It was nice meeting you."

"Do pobachennia on June 5th at Soyuzivka," and we parted.

Upon returning home from my hospital visit in Jersey City, more about Astoria was awaiting me in the mail box.

"I visited my sister Stephanie Pronchik who lives in Astoria. Her late husband Alexander was president of the Ukrainian Youth League in the 50's. Stephanie is quite active in Ukrainian affairs. In '76 she worked with the Ukrainian Bi-Centennial Committees in the New York area."

So wrote Mary Andreyko of Walker Valley, New York, bringing to a close a totally Ukrainian Day...a phenomenal day that followed on the wings of a plea from Julie in Colorado to Marion in New Jersey: SPEAK TO ME IN UKRAINIAN.

St. George Without...

(Continued from page 6)

"D-e-e-ear old friend I d-d-d-didn't mean that, Misser-Saint George — I just want to ask you a persh—pershonal question, Mis-Mis..."

"Well, what is it?"

"Misser Saint George, would you mind telling me whe-e-ere is your sword a-a-and spear?"

"What sword and what spear are you talking about?" "I asked, puzzled although being fully aware of my 'friend's' condition.

"A-a-and how a-are you (hic) going to slay the dragon, h-a-a-a?!"

"Pysanky" Demonstration At Queensboro Library

FOREST HILLS, N.Y.—The Forest Hills branch of the Queensboro Public Library will stage a free demonstration of Ukrainian Easter Egg making for children Monday, April 4 at 3:30 p.m.

Mrs. Larissa Tomaselli will show how "pysanky" are made. The library is also displaying a Ukrainian Easter exhibit, prepared by Mrs. Tomaselli.

The Forest Hills library is located on Continental Avenue.

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN CROSSED FLAG PIN

To proudly wear as a tie-tac or lapel emblem. Enameled gold. Only \$1.00. Discounts on quantity purchases to organizations.

STONE SALES

33 Verona Court

New City, N.Y. 10956

I wish to thank
PROF. STEVEN ALEXANDER, M.D.
for a very successful operation, and the very good care
he gave me during my illness.

PETER JAMNIAK

CANADA'S NATIONAL UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL, INC.

July 28, 29, 30, 31, 1977

EASTER EGG "PYSANKA" CONTEST

JUNIOR CLASS — SENIOR CLASS — OPEN CLASS

Entries will be accepted up to July 28, 1977.

Judging, Trophies and Prize Monies Awarded July 29, 1977.

Co-chair Persons MINNIE ANDRECHUK and ROSE HRYTSAY

Applications for Rules, Regulations and Entry Forms may be requested by writing to:

CANADA'S NATIONAL UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL

9 — 3rd Avenue N.W., Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada

Sale!

COFFEE SET (FOR 6) WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGN
— GERMAN PORCELAIN — \$50.00.



DELTO EUROPA CORP.

Roman Iwanycky

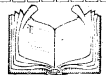
136 First Avenue
Bet. 8th and 9th Sts.

New York, N.Y. 10009
Tel.: 228-2266



A GIFT OF LASTING VALUE

The following books are available at the Svoboda Bookstore:



BOOMERANG—The Works of VALENTYN MOROZ
by Yaroslav Bihun
introduction by Dr. PAUL L. GERSPER
Unbound \$3.75
Bound \$5.75

HNIZDOVSKY—Woodcuts, 1944 - 1975 a catalogue raisonnee by Abe M. Tahir, Jr.
\$25.00

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE by Michael Hrushevsky
\$20.00

UKRAINIANS ABROAD—Ofprint from UKRAINE:
A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA by Volodymyr Kubijovyc
\$3.00

THE UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA by Myron B. Kurupas
\$3.95

THEIR LAND—An Anthology of Ukrainian
Short Stories by Michael Luchkovich
\$3.00

FATHER AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO—First Ukrainian
Priest in the United States by Theodore Luciw
\$7.50

Ivan Franko, **POEMS** from translations of
Percival Cundy by Clarence A. Manning
\$3.50

HETMAN OF UKRAINE—IVAN MAZEPPA
by Clarence A. Manning
\$2.50

UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS
by Clarence A. Manning
\$2.50

TWENTIETH-CENTURY UKRAINE
by Clarence A. Manning
\$2.50

CATARACT by Mykhaylo Osadchy
\$3.95

FOLK ART OF CARPATHO - Ukraine by Emily
Ostapchuk
\$15.00

SHEVCHENKO'S TESTAMENT by John Panchuk
\$3.00

ENGLISH - UKRAINIAN Dictionary by M.L. Podvesko
\$10.00

ETHNOCID OF UKRAINIANS IN THE USSR
The Ukrainian Herald issue 7-8
by Olena Saciuk and Bohdan Yasen
introduction by ROBERT CONQUEST
Unbound \$3.95
Bound \$6.95

SPIRIT OF UKRAINE—Ukrainian contributions
to world's culture by D. Snowyd
\$1.50

DIPLOMACY OF DOUBLE MORALITY Europe's Crossroads
in Carpatho-Ukraine 1919-1939 by Peter G. Stercho
\$15.00

REVOLUTIONARY VOICES—Ukrainian Political
Prisoners condemn Russian colonialism
by Slava Stetsko
\$6.50

GRANITE OBELISKS by Vasyli Symonenko
\$5.00

UKRAINIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA—
a contribution to the growth of the commonwealth
\$4.00 (softbound)
\$6.00 (hardbound)

FOR A BETTER CANADA by Senator Paul Zyzyk
\$3.00

Please select the book or books you wish to have and send remittance by check or money order, including postage \$1.00 to \$3.00 (depending on the number of books) and a 5% sales tax for New Jersey residents, to:

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07303