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Remember Ukraine

# The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

## СВОБОДА



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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

UKRAINIAN DAILY

VOL. LXXXIV

No. 93

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1977

25 CENTS

## World Congress Proclaims May Political Prisoner Month

### UCCA Joins Effort, Calls on Ukrainian Americans to Intensify Defense Actions

WINNIPEG, Man. — The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, in a special appeal, has proclaimed May as "Defense of Persecuted in Ukraine Month", and called for a series of actions to be conducted by Ukrainian communities in the free world.

In New York, in a separate statement to the Ukrainian American community, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America called on its branches and member organizations to heed the WCFU appeal and intensify actions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

"The defense actions, which are conducted by Ukrainians in the free world, strengthen the hopes of those persecuted in Ukraine," said the WCFU appeal. "They mobilize public opinion of the Western world and place the question of independence and statehood for Ukraine on the daily agenda of many international forums."

The UCCA statement said that Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain are expecting help from Ukrainian Americans because "principally they, who are citizens of the greatest democracy in the world, have the full freedom to stand up in defense of their brothers and sisters in Ukraine."

Since May is also designated as "WCFU Month," the supra-national Ukrainian organization also outlined several other projects they intend to conduct in the upcoming weeks and months.

They propose: to continue the already initiated "Defense of Religion and Church in Ukraine" campaign; to commemorate next year the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution; to support Amnesty International's "1977 Political Prisoner Year"; to cooperate with the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism at Keston College in their "1977 Ukrainian Year" program; to help Ukrainians in South America; to step up efforts to obtain accreditation with various U.N. organizations, and to prepare for a decade-long observance of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

The WCFU urges all Ukrainians in the free world to intensify defense actions in all sectors of their civic life, and to disseminate more material about the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners among non-Ukrainians.

The WCFU said in the appeal, signed by 11 members of the presidium, that \$150,000 are needed this year for the fulfillment of the plans.

## UNA Launches Petition Drive in Defense Of Human Rights in Ukraine

### Urge Contacting Congressmen

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, in an effort to abet the ongoing action in defense of human rights in Ukraine, has called on its membership to join in a nation-wide drive to bring the critical situation in Ukraine to national and international attention.

The drive will culminate with personal visits of U.S. legislators in Washington during the third week of May. Also, efforts are being made to arrange a press conference on the Hill during that week, with the participation of as many U.S. legislators as possible, speaking out in public in defense of human rights in Ukraine.

The Committee requested that all UNA'ers send personal letters or mailgrams, either in Ukrainian or in English, to their respective two Senators and to their Congressman, urging them to speak out in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, especially the recently arrested M. Rudenko and O. Tykhy.

The Executive Committee, in calling for the petition-gathering drive, urged its members to aid and supplement actions already underway, conducted by various Ukrainian organizations created for that purpose.

The thrust and the timing of the action, said the UNA Executive Com-

mittee, is of utmost importance in the light of the forthcoming conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, set for early June this year, to review the progress made in the implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Efforts are being made to ensure participation of Ukrainians in this conference.

"The signing of the Final Act by the nations of Europe and North America in August of 1975 and the review conference in Belgrade in June of 1977 offer a unique opportunity for the exploration of Soviet violations of the human and national rights of Ukraine," said the Executive Committee.

"Due to the critical nature of the situation in Ukraine, it is imperative to mobilize all aspects of Ukrainian life in the West in order to bring to national and international attention the Ukrainian situation."

The Executive Committee appealed to all UNA members to join in such letter-writing and petition-gathering drives that have been conducted since March of this year and to initiate such actions in communities that have not yet become involved in this effort.

The visits with the legislators and the press conference in Washington have been tentatively scheduled for May 17th through the 20th.

## Philadelphians Mark Moroz's Birthday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On Friday, April 15, outside Independence Hall a gathering of 300 rallied to hear dignitaries deliver message of support to Valentyn Moroz.

The noontime ceremony was presided over by Sister Gloria Coleman, SHCJ, of the Cardinal's Commission on Human Relations of the Philadelphia Archdiocese. She welcomed the assembled to the ceremony and asked everyone to join Orsya Styn-Hewka and Marusia Styn in singing "America the Beautiful".

Samuel Smith, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who is the initiator of a group of judges concerned with the violation of human rights, spoke of the struggle and plight of Valentyn Moroz.

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, who is no stranger to the cause of Valentyn Moroz, delivered greetings to Valentyn Moroz and once again demonstrated his concern on behalf of Ukrainians suffering in Soviet prisons.

James Cavanaugh, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who last January organized a group of concerned judges and lawyers to send letters of support to Valentyn Moroz and a letter on his behalf to the Procurator General of Ukraine, again expressed concern Moroz.

Atty. Esther Polen, president of the Jewish



Mayor Frank Rizzo addresses crowd at Independence Hall.

(Continued on page 16)

## Detain Berdnyk for 3 Days

Interpret Confinement as KGB Sacre-Tactic

HELSINKI, Finland.—Oles Berdnyk, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor the Implementation with the Helsinki Accords, was detained and interrogated by KGB agents for three days before being released almost two weeks ago, according to the "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

Berdnyk, a poet, was arrested by three KGB agents, two of them dressed in civilian clothes, on Monday, April 11.

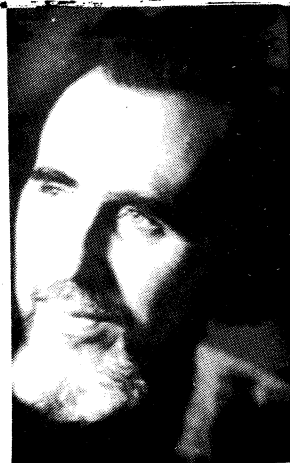
According to former Red Army General Petro Hryhorenko, who received details of the detention from the 50-year-old Ukrainian human rights activist after he was released Thursday, Berdnyk was taken by the secret police by train to Donetsk where he was interrogated.

Gen. Hryhorenko told western reporters in Moscow that Berdnyk refused to answer any questions unless Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Group, was released.

Berdnyk was the third member of the Kiev Group to be arrested this year.

Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, also a member of the Helsinki group, were arrested on Saturday, February 5. They were also taken to Donetsk where they face criminal, not political, charges.

Berdnyk was finally allowed to send word to his wife about the arrest on Wednesday, but dissident sources said that the telegram was intercepted by the secret police.



Oles Berdnyk

After two days of unsuccessful interrogations, Berdnyk was released on Thursday, and he immediately returned to Kiev and informed Gen. Hryhorenko of what had happened.

The UIS reported that Berdnyk was also taken to Donetsk for a face-to-face confrontation with Rudenko and possibly Tykhy, in hopes that he would testify against the two.

Sources in Moscow see the detention of Berdnyk as a tactic aimed at scaring the Ukrainian human rights activist and putting psychological pressure on his family.

## Barladian Asks Keston

College for Help

KESTON, England.—Vasyl Barladian, the art historian from Odessa who was arrested in March this year on charges of alleged nationalism, appealed to the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism here at Keston College for help in his case.

In a letter to Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, director of the Centre, Barladian wrote: "I, Vasyl Vladimirovych Barladian, an Eastern Rite Catholic, turn to you for help."

Barladian wrote the letter on September 28, 1976, and Dr. Bourdeaux received it in March.

"Moreover, my 'hostility to the regime' was aggravated by my belonging to our Holy Catholic Church," said Barladian.

"You know the religious and political situation in the USSR, and, as no one else, you understand the punishments which await an educated man if the powers that be suddenly discover he loves his people and tires to serve God."

"I know that you are fighting for freedom of conscience in every country and striving to defend the right of all men, so I beg you to come to my defense," wrote Barladian.

## Amnesty International Picks Marchenko as "Prisoner of Month"

LONDON, England.—The April 1977 issue of Amnesty International Newsletter reports that Valery Marchenko, a Ukrainian political prisoner, will be one of its three "Prisoners of the Month."

The other two are Muhammad bin Aburullah bin Awadh Al Aulauqi of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Liu Chen-Sung of Taiwan.

Marchenko was born in 1947 in Ukraine, and studied Ukrainian and oriental languages at Kiev University from 1965 to 1970. For the next three years he published stories and articles in a Kiev newspaper and, at the same time, taught Ukrainian language and literature. A number of his translations into Ukrainian from Azerbaijani literary works were published by Ukrainian publishing houses.

In 1973, Marchenko was arrested on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and

propaganda" under both the Ukrainian and the Azerbaijani criminal codes. The Kiev regional court found him guilty in December that year of preparing and disseminating "slandorous fabrications aimed at undermining Soviet authority" and of criticizing Soviet policy towards Ukraine.

Several witnesses were called in connection with unpublished works written by Marchenko but none could recall anything "anti-Soviet" in them. Marchenko himself stated at his trial that he had "wished only to express his opinion in his writings."

Marchenko was sentenced to 6 years in a strict regime corrective labor colony and 2 years of internal exile. He is serving his sentence in the Perm region, near the Ural Mountains, sewing bags six days a week. He suffers from a kidney ailment requiring constant medical treatment.

## Six Rumanians Detained for Human Rights Appeal

KESTON, England.—Six Rumanian evangelicals were detained by the Rumanian secret police (Securitate) on Monday, April 4, according to the Centre for the study of Religion and Communism here. It is feared that they have been arrested, states Keston College.

All of them were involved in the preparation and signing of a 20-page document calling for the respect of human rights of evangelical believers in Rumania. The document first arrived in the West on the day of the earthquake. At the request of the signatories it was withheld from publication out of respect for the Rumanian people. The latest action of the Rumanian secret police, however, has made it necessary to release it.

The first signatory, Baptist pastor Josif Ton, was arrested by secret police during a service at which he was preaching in the Baptist Church of Iasi, northern Rumania. Police interrupted the service and took Ton away to the Securitate building. The other five signatories, Pavel Niculescu, Aurel Popescu, Radu Dumitrescu, Constantin Caraman and Dr. Silviu Cioata, were all taken for questioning by police the following morning. Ton and Cioata are from Ploiesti, the centre of the recent earthquake, and the rest come from Bucharest.

In the introduction of the appeal they say: "The greatness of the era in which we live lies in the awakening of the whole of mankind to the need to affirm and uphold the dignity of man

and his fundamental rights and liberties."

They see this new awareness as being typified in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, and with the forthcoming review of that Agreement about to take place in Belgrade this summer they wish to make their protest at the sorry way the Helsinki Agreement has been applied in Rumania.

They quote the words of the Rumanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu, when he reminded the delegates, that history would judge the participants of Helsinki not by their promises and words but by their application of those promises.

For evangelical believers in Rumania, however, the problem of human rights has become more acute since Helsinki, claim the signatories in their document. They highlight three ways in which believers' rights are infringing. The document lists people and places where Baptist, Pentecostal, Adventist and Brethren groups have been heavily fined in the past two years for holding meetings in private houses.

The major complaint is not that these fines are imposed but that Christians are charged under a law which deals with groups of hooligans, parasites and anarchists. They protest that "today, when Baptists in many countries in the world are placed in pre-eminent positions in the state, and when certain countries, small and large, have Baptists leaders with whom our own leaders maintain — to our joy friendly relations, it is particularly important

that police and law courts cease to call Rumanian Baptists and other evangelicals parasites and anarchists."

The second area of human rights violations which the protesters document in detail is that of employment. They list 50 cases in the past 4 years of evangelical Christians being demoted and dismissed from positions of responsibility. They claim that this is discrimination in work on religious grounds. People in all the cases cited were told that their demotion or dismissal was because of their obvious involvement with the church. Most of those demoted are now employed as laborers.

The fear of the signatories is that these actions indicate a deliberate go-

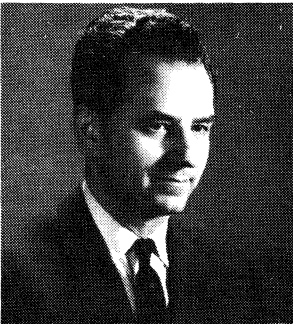
vernment policy to reduce evangelical believers to the lowest grades in society, gradually removing them all from positions of professional responsibility.

The brunt of their attack, however, is on discrimination against the younger generation. The document gives names of schools where pupils have been discriminated against on account of their faith, or the faith of their parents. They expose a secret order from the state authorities which reveals that in the past two years special files on the religious backgrounds of the children have been opened and that as a result of these files children of evangelical families have been excluded from the

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<b>СВОБОДА</b> <b>SVOBODA</b> УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК <b>UKRAINIAN DAILY</b>	
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:	
Sloboda (201) 434-0237 (201) 434-0807 from New York (212) 227-4125	U.N.A. (201) 451-2200 from New York (212) 227-5250 (212) 227-5251
Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY UNA Members ..... \$6.00 per year ..... \$2.50 per year	
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303	
Editor: Zenon Snylyk Ass't Editor: Ihor Dlaboha Editorial Ass't: Roma Sochan	

## Dr. Padoch Heads Shevchenko Scientific Society



Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, noted Ukrainian jurist and community activist, who served four four-year terms as Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, was elected president of the American branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, at the scholarly organization's 10th general meeting held Saturday, April 16, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here.

Dr. Padoch, who succeeded Prof. Joseph Andruskiw, was elected for a three-year term in accordance with the Society's by-laws.

Attending the meeting were 58 mandated members with a total of 136 votes.

Apart from elections, reports and debates over them, the session scrutinized with special intensity the current situation in Ukraine, notably Moscow's onslaught on Ukrainian scholarship, language and culture.

In a set of resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the meeting, the Society called for an all-out effort to develop free Ukrainian scholarship in the face of imperiling trends in Ukraine, urged stronger cooperation with other branches of the Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in

the U.S., broader participation in American and international scholarly conferences, and called for greater influx of younger scholars into its ranks.

These questions were also accentuated by Dr. Padoch in his acceptance speech.

Joining Dr. Padoch on the society's governing organs are: Prof. Roman Maksymowych, Prof. Wasyl Lew, Prof. Stepan Horak, Rev. Prof. Meletius Wojnar, OSBM, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Prof. Eugene Fedorenko, Dr. Wolodymyr Nesterczuk (vice-president and treasurer), vice-presidents; Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky, scientific secretary; Prof. Roman Andruskiw, Prof. Olexa Bilaniuk, Dr. Nicholas Wacyk, Dr. Wasyl Werhan, Prof. Ivan Holowynsky, Prof. Peter Goy, Anthony Dragan, Dr. Edward Zarsky, Prof. Wasyl Lencyk, Prof. Gregory Luznycky, Atanas Milanych, Dr. Ivan Nosowitsky, Prof. Ivanna Ratych, Prof. Bohdan Romanenichuk, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn, Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko, Prof. Wolodymyr Trembicky, Prof. Yuriy Fedynskiy, Prof. Lew Shankowsky, Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, members; Prof. Oksana Asher, Dr. Frank B. Kortchmaryk, Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky, Prof. John Hvosda, Dr. Wasyl Kalynowych, Prof. Wasyl Luchkiw, alternate members.

The auditing committee was elected as follows; Prof. Joseph Andruskiw, chairman, Rev. Prof. Athanasius Pekar, OSBM, vice-chairman, Dr. Peter Bohdansky, secretary, Roman Kobrynsky, Dr. Watler Dushnyck, Dr. Wolodymyr Sawchak, Dr. Michael Kushnir, Roman Huhlewych, members.

Elected delegates to the Supreme Council are: Prof. J. Andruskiw, chairman, Dr. Roman Osinchuk, Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, Prof. Nicholas Bohatiuk, members.

The session was chaired by a presi-

## Bilandic Wins Mayoral Primary in Chicago



Mayor Michael Bilandic was welcomed in the traditional Ukrainian manner by a group of young Ukrainian girls as he entered the SUMA Hall on March, 27th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Acting Mayor Michael A. Bilandic, who last month pledged his support for Ukrainian community development, won the Democratic Party's mayoral primary Tuesday, April 19, by beating five independent contenders.

Mr. Bilandic, who is of Croatian ancestry, became Mayor of Chicago after the death of longtime Windy City Mayor Richard J. Daley last December.

With 2,838 of the city's 3,085 precincts counted as of Wednesday morning, April 20, Mr. Bilandic appeared to

be winning the 51 percent of the vote necessary to keep him out of a runoff. Mr. Bilandic was leading his nearest challenger, Alderman Roman Pucinski, by 337,670 to 214,983 votes.

Mr. Bilandic, a 55-year-old bachelor, will now face the Republican Party's choice, 29-year-old Dennis Block, the sole GOP alderman on the 50-member City Council, in the June 7th elections.

On Sunday, March 27, Mayor Bilandic met with some 850 representatives of the local Ukrainian community at the SUMA Home to discuss plans for the development of the Ukrainian community.

Mayor Bilandic reaffirmed his support for the development and improvement of the area where the Ukrainian community is located and said he will continue to work closely with the federal government in securing funds for the renovation of the city and the Ukrainian neighborhood.

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## Concern for Ukrainians in Poland Is Valid, Says State Department

### Plan Commemoration of Re-Settlement Anniversary

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. State Department has termed the concerns of the World Lemkos Federation for the Ukrainian minority in Poland as "valid".

In a letter to Dr. John Hvoszda, president of the Federation, and Nicholas Duplak, secretary, a State Department official wrote:

"I welcome opening up an exchange of views with you on your valid concerns for the Ukrainian minority in Poland."

Alan R. Thompson, Country Officer for Poland with the State Department, also wrote in the March 8, 1977 letter that the meeting he had with several members of the WLF and the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna "was useful for me".

#### Visited Polish Embassy

Last January, Dr. Hvoszda, a professor of political science at Auburn Community College in upstate New York, led a six-member delegation to the Polish embassy here.

The group presented the Polish officials with a list of demands regarding the Ukrainian community in Poland. The memorandum also protested the discrimination against Ukrainians living in Poland.

The meeting was prompted by the 30th anniversary of the forced re-settlement of Ukrainians from Ukrainian lands in eastern Poland to western Poland by the Warsaw government.

The Ukrainian delegation was received by Josef



Representatives of the World Lemkos Federation and the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna meet with Svoboda and The Weekly editors, seated, left to right, are: Dmytro Barna, Petro

Wiejacz, minister of the embassy, and Bronislaw Zych, embassy advisor.

The talks were arranged by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Rep. William Walsh (R-N.Y.) and the State Department.

Mr. Thompson said in his letter to the WLF representatives that he feels that a "useful dialogue" could be developed in time with the Polish government. He also wrote that the State Department would be willing to cooperate behind the scenes.

Harayda, Myron Mycio, Dr. John Hvoszda, Wolodymyr Lewenetz, Svoboda associate editor, Julian Kotliar, and Ihor Diaboha and Zenon Snylyk, The Weekly assistant editor and editor, respectively.

"Four our part, we will do what we can in working informally with officials of the Polish Embassy in Washington as well as with the Polish government through our Embassy in Warsaw to support your requests for meetings with the Polish authorities here in the United States and in Poland," wrote Mr. Thompson.

During a recent visit to the Svoboda and UNA offices Friday, April 15, Dr. Hvoszda announced that

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## Rutgers Students Mark Moroz's Birthday With 24-Hour Vigil

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Rutgers University Ukrainian students staged a 24-hour hunger strike here at the campus Thursday to Friday, April 14-15, to commemorate the birthday of one of the leading Ukrainian political prisoners today, Valentyn Moroz.

Some 70 people, mostly youths and students who were joined by area adults and Ukrainian clergy, took part in the Hryhoriy Skovoroda Student Hromada sponsored action.

The vigil commenced Thursday at 5:00 p.m. at the Commons on College Avenue, across from the Student Center.

That evening a candle-lit ceremony was held.

Roksolana Stojko, SUSTA public relations co-director and the hromada's president, told the Newark Star-Ledger's reporter that the strike was "almost a birthday gift" for Moroz.

Moroz, who turned 41 on Friday, is currently serving the second phase of his 15-year sentence, which calls for three years confinement in a concentration camp.

"Moroz is a symbol of the Ukrainian political prisoner," said Miss Stojko, a second year political science student at Rutgers. "He is looked towards as a light in the Ukrainian dissident movement."

During the Thursday night ceremony, Maria Burtej and Peter Radomskij sat in a small chicken wire-enclosed cage, representing Soviet prisons.

The two, made up with white face powder and dark circles around the eyes, remained in the cage for the duration of the vigil.

"With Carter being the new President, America has taken a petty realistic view of the Soviet Union," said Mr. Radomskij. "We hope that our organization at Rutgers, which emphasizes the intellectual and cultural nature of the struggle, will help our cause."

Miss Stojko handed out candles to the participants as a speaker read a list of Ukrainian political prisoners and the offenses they were accused of. The crowd sang several Ukrainian hymns at this time.

"We are crying out to our brothers and sisters locked behind bars, 'You are not alone,'" said Miss Stojko.

She described the candle as a symbol of unity.

"Their struggle is our struggle," she said.

Among the clergy present at the vigil were Very Rev. Franko Estocin from St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in south Bound Brook, and Rev. David Chabin, a Ukrainian Catholic priest.

News of the hunger strike was reported in The Star-Ledger and the New Brunswick Home News.



Members of the Rutgers Student Hromada light candles during the 24-hour solidarity vigil with Valentyn Moroz.

## Ukrainians in Argentina To Mark "80th"

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Ukrainians in this country are preparing for observances of the 80th anniversary of their settlement which will be held in the main centers of Ukrainian community life.

The observances will culminate with the dedication of the second Argentinian monument to Taras Shevchenko in Apostoles, the cradle of Ukrainian settlement in Argentina.

(The first monument to Shevchenko was dedicated in Buenos Aires in December 1971.)

The first Ukrainian settlers came to Apostoles, located in the province of Misiones, in August 1897. Today there are 500 families in Apostoles and 30,000 Ukrainians in the whole province. In the 45 localities in Misiones where there is a considerable Ukrainian population, fourth generation Ukrainian children are growing up and successfully preserving their language, religion and traditions.

There are approximately 250,000 Ukrainian in Argentina — the largest Ukrainian settlement in South America. They immigrated here in three distinct phases: 1897 - 1919, the period of the first Ukrainian immigration lasting until the end of the first World War; 1920 - 1930, the period of post-war immigration which lasted until immigration was curtailed because of a world-wide economic crisis, and 1947-1950, the period of post-World War Two immigration.

The largest Ukrainian population lives in and around Buenos Aires in some 65 localities. It is here that Ukrainian organizations are the most active. In Buenos Aires alone there are 25 organizations, the most important of which are "Prosvita" and "Vidrodzhennia". Eight publications, newspapers and magazines, are published by various organizations. The Central Ukrainian Representation, which is elected every three years at a congress, stands at the head of all these organizations.

The provinces of Chako, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Formosa, and Rio Negro are also areas of Ukrainian settlement.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina is headed by an Exarchate. In all there are 50 churches and chapels, 20 priests and 89 nuns, here.

The leader of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Argentina, which includes parishes in the main centers of Ukrainian life, is Rev. Protopresbyter Borys Ariychuk. At present a cathedral is being built in Buenos Aires.

In several cities there are groups of Ukrainian Evangelists. They publish their own magazine entitled, "Evangelical Star".

Schools of Ukrainian Subjects exist in many localities as affiliates of parishes and community organizations. The Exarchate of the Catholic Church includes a division of Pope Clement Ukrainian Catholic University and a Ukrainian high school.

## Catholic anti-Communists Seek Help for Work from Ukrainians

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A staunch Catholic anti-Communist organization is seeking to the Ukrainian American community's help in its efforts to make the world aware that the Christian civilization is in danger from Marxist philosophies.

Members of the Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property have been visiting various Ukrainian Catholic Churches in the area recently to distribute their leaflets and magazine "Crusade for a Christian Civilization". The January-February edition of the magazine was devoted to the Ukrainian Catholic Church behind the Iron Curtain.

During a visit here at the Svoboda office, Philip Calder said that one of their current efforts is to make the Vatican understand that the policy of detente it is pursuing is "not favorable to the Ukrainian faithful."

"We want the help of the Ukrainian people in this campaign," said Mr. Calder. "We must petition the Vatican to recognize what it is doing."

The TFP, said Mr. Calder, is in disagreement with many aspects of the Vatican's foreign policy.

"We do not plan to split from the Catholic Church," said Mr. Calder. "We have undertaken a 'filial resistance'. It is a peaceful resistance within the bosom of the Church."

The TFP was founded in 1964 by Prof. Plinio Correa de Oliveira. Its American branch was established in 1971. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men are



Representatives of the TFP at the Svoboda office, left to right, Philip Calder, Mark Lucki and Antonio Czaja.

members of the TFP, with some 80 men belonging to it in the United States.

Mark Lucki, vice-president, who also was present at the Svoboda office, along with Antonio Czaja, said that some Ukrainians in Brazil and Canada are members.

Among the organization's recent accomplishments was the publication of a documented book proving that the Catholic hierarchy in Chile supported Allende's coming to power. The book charged the Chilean Catholic hierarchy with schism and suspect of heresy.

Patriarch Josyf Slipyj is among the many Church leaders to voice support for the work of the TFP.

Patriarch Josyf Slipyj is among the many Church leaders to voice support for the work of the TFP.

The organization is circulating a petition among Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian Catholics, entitled "Reverent Petition to Pope Paul VI about the Outrageous Situation of the Persecuted Ukrainian Catholics," which raises, among others, the question of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate and the Vatican's repeated refusal to grant recognition to such an institution.

Started in Toronto, Ont., said the representatives of the group, the campaign soon received the support of Pro Libertate, the Society for the Freedom of Nations under Communism, an organization allied with the TFP.

For more information about the plans of the society write to: American TFP, Box 238, Wykagyl Station, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10804.

## Dr. Anna Chopek Re-elected Chairman of UNA's Boston District

BOSTON, Mass.—The UNA District Committee of Boston held its annual meeting on Friday, March 27, at Ukrainian Catholic Church hall in the Jamaica Plains sector of Boston.

The meeting was divided into two portions. The first was a meeting of officers of the Committee and of individual Branches; the second, a meeting of the Committee with members of the community. This portion enabled the committee to espouse the benefits of membership in the UNA and at the same time enable the group to present an educational segment with the help of one of the Branch secretaries, Mrs. Anna Remick.

Dr. Anna Chopek, chairman, asked Father Ohirko, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Parish for invocation. A minute of silence in honor of departed members was observed. Dr. Chopek then presented the agenda for the day and introduced Dr. John Flis who represented the UNA Executive Committee at the meeting.

Dr. Flis, who is Supreme Vice-President, expressed pleasure at being present at this meeting and congratulated the Catholic parish of Boston for the spacious church grounds of approximately 10 acres, the beautiful church edifice and the facilities available for productive parish and community activities. Dr. Flis was informed that the Orthodox community of Boston is similarly blessed with a beautiful church and various parish activities.

Dr. Flis then spoke about the progress of Soyuz during 1976, which overall proved to be a good year for growth of assets to \$41,150,000; growth of premiums to over \$3,000,000; and the successes enjoyed by the UNA at Soyuzivka, with its publications, its new headquarters building, etc. He then countered that all of these successes are overshadowed by the loss in membership in 1976 to the extent of 383 members. He warned that this is the third year in succession where losses have occurred and the UNA membership must do everything in its power to overcome this. He urged all secretaries and members to set goals on the number of members they wish to organize in 1977 and then, with proper motivation to go out, seek out, and sign up new members.

Dr. Flis congratulated the Boston District on its accomplishment in 1976. In addition to organizing the new Branch 181 in Topshan, Maine, the District organized 72 members, over-

shooting their quota by 22. Dr. Flis presented the District with a check for \$118 and an honorary plaque in recognition of exceeding its quota well above 100 percent.

Dr. Chopek thanked Dr. Flis for the presentations and urged all present to cooperate in the membership drive for 1977 so that the District may again excel.

In answer to the recommendation of those present, the entire board of the District was unanimously re-elected for another year. Those elected were: Dr. Chopek, chairman, William Mihovan, vice-chairman, Mychajlo Frankiwsky, treasurer, Wolodymyr Hetmansky, secretary.

The curtain was opened and those taking part in the aforesaid meeting came down to the hall and joined approximately 80 UNA members and guests for the second portion of the meeting.

Dr. Chopek stated the purpose of the meeting to those assembled, which was to bring to the attention of all the benefits of belonging to the UNA, both to the members and to the Ukrainian community, and to present a slide program by Mrs. Remick, secretary of Branch 238, on her recent visit to Ukraine.

Dr. Flis, in pointing to the benefits of UNA membership, traced the development of the UNA from its beginning (local aid associations to the present when benefits to the members are many and to the community most worthy.

A period of questions and answers followed, after which Mrs. Remick presented, with the help of her husband Michael Remick, approximately 200 slides of their recent voyage through Ukraine. Some of the country scenes, especially of their visit to Mrs. Remick's mother's village, were su-

## Dr. Hutnik Earns High Commendation At Army Medical Center

WASHINGTON, D.C. (I.K.)—Thursday, March 24, Dr. Julius Hutnik received the highest commendation reserved for civilian workers employed at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. At a special ceremony held in the auditorium of the Center's Research Institute for outstanding civilian workers, Dr. Hutnik was presented with a scroll by Major General Robert Bernstein, M.D. who praised as "excellent and superior" his proficiency on the College of American Pathologists and his efficiency in discharging his duties. The General singled out Dr. Hutnik as "the most outstanding civilian worker" at Walter Reed during the past year.

Dr. Hutnik, well-known in Ukrainian medical circles, came to this country from Czechoslovakia in 1968. He worked at the New York University Medical Center in New York City as associate professor until 1973, subsequently accepted employment with the Army Research Laboratory at Fort Mead in Maryland, and since June 1975 with Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. At Walter Reed he heads the Parasitological and Protozoological Department and holds courses for aspiring doctors and biologists.

perb. Mrs. Remick's comments were informative and enjoyable.

The entire program was well received and Dr. Chopek thanked all for their attendance.

Other UNA District Committees should take note and emulate this endeavor of the Boston to ensure wider participation of the community in the programs of the Committee. A social mixed with informative presentations, seems to bring out a wider attendance.

Dr. Hutnik has been active in the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the Carpathian Alliance, Inc., while in New York and presently in the capital. Last year, he founded a branch here of the Carpathian Alliance.

He is also administrator of St. Sophia, which houses a branch of the Ukrainian Catholic University of Rome, a museum, and a library.

Dr. Hutnik is married to Maria nee Kardashinetz and is the father of Oksana Rakowsky of Rutherford, N.J. and son Bohdan of Vienna, Austria. The family are members of UNA Branch 47.

## Ukrainian Buys Folies Bergere

PARIS, France.—Next time you're in Paris, stop in and see the Folies Bergere — not only for its lavish and exciting show, but maybe you'll be able to meet the owner.

According to Arthur Higbee, a UPI reporter here, the newest owner of the 100-year-old world famous night club is a Ukrainian woman.

Helene Martini, 50, and an ex-Folies showgirl herself, bought the club three years ago for \$1.6 million.

Miss Martini was born in Poland to a Ukrainian mother and a French father.

While leaving most of the ingredients of the show unchanged, Miss Martini only change the tempo.

"I wanted a lighter, faster-paced show," she said.

## Atty. Konowal Honored At Philadelphia Banquet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Atty. Louis Konowal was honored at a testimonial dinner here for being appointed to the Tax Review Board by Mayor Frank L. Rizzo.

The fete, held Thursday, March 31 at the Cathedral Hall, was attended by many local political leaders, including Mayor Rizzo and Councilman Al Pearlman, and some three dozen representatives of area Ukrainian organizations.

Atty. Konowal was recommended to the Tax Review Board by Mr. Pearlman.

Mr. Konowal also received a badge and certificate as honorary deputy sheriff of Philadelphia, Pa. County from Sheriff Joseph Sullivan.

In his brief remarks, Mayor Rizzo expressed his admiration for the Ukrainian community in the City of Brotherly Love.

Also present at the ceremony were Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy, Msgr. Robert Moskal, Judge Lisa Richette, and others.

Judge Richette was also cited for her recent defense actions on behalf of Valentyn Moroz by the local branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine. Representing that organization were Luba Siletsky and Anizia Mirchuk.

Acting as master of ceremony was William Nezowy, who also announced that Robert Bencal was suggested to



Sheriff Joe Sullivan presents Atty. Konowal with the badge and certificate of honorary deputy sheriff.

Gov. Milton Shapp as a candidate to board of directors of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute. Mr. Bencal's confirmation is pending before the State Senate.

Appearing in the entertainment portion of the program was the local SUMA dance group, "Listening Pleasure" band under the direction of My-

ron Sotys, and tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky.

Atty. Konowal, his wife, Isabelle, and children are parishioners at the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Roxborough.

His position is the highest a Ukrainian American has achieved in the local municipal government.

## To Erect Ukrainian Heroes Monument In Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—The local Ukrainian community is preparing to erect a monument to the Unknown Ukrainian Hero who died while serving in the Canadian Armored Forces or was killed in battle for Ukraine's independence.

The monument is a project of the Ss. Wolodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and the local Ukrainian Veterans Organizations.

It was designed by Ukrainian Canadian sculptor Leo Mol-Moldozhanyan. The monument will measure 18 feet tall, and will be made of granite.

The monument will cost \$40,000, and will be unveiled at the All Saints Cemetery on Pentecost Sunday, May 21.

## EDITORIALS

## May: Political Prisoner Month

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in separate appeals to the Ukrainian communities, proclaimed May as the "Month of the Ukrainian Political Prisoner".

Apart from reminding the communities that a fund-drive will be conducted in May to raise the sorely needed funds for the WCFU to enable implementation of its varied programs, the appeals provide general guidelines for actions to be conducted throughout the countries of our settlement in the free world in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union and in defense of national and human rights in Ukraine.

While many actions are already underway in the Ukrainian communities, it is imperative that all of our people become involved in May in a concerted effort to spotlight the plight of the Ukrainian people in their native country and of those whose outspoken stand in defense of Ukraine, its human and national rights, has brought them incarceration and suffering in prisons and concentration camps outside the borders of Ukraine.

There are two valid reasons for the actions to be intensified in May. For one thing, it is on the eve of the planned review conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where the Soviets will certainly be asked to account for repeated violations of the human rights provisions contained in Basket Three of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Apart from previous violations that resulted in the arrests of such men as Moroz, Svitlychny, Shukhevych, Chornovil and hundreds, perhaps thousands of others, Moscow is guilty of having placed behind bars members of groups created especially to monitor violations of human rights in the USSR. Among them are Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, who are being held in Donetsk without specific charges made against them.

Secondly, as far as the U.S. is concerned, President Carter and the State Department are on the record as having made human rights an integral part of America's foreign policy and have committed the nation to the pursuit of human rights the world over thus creating a climate conducive to focusing attention on the critical situation in Ukraine as well.

Letter-writing campaigns, petition to Congressmen drives — as that currently promoted by the UNA — or any other actions initiated and pursued by our diverse organizations in defense of human rights in Ukraine and on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners must have total support of our community. In May, it becomes our number one priority.

## A Sad Anniversary

As unfortunate as the lot of our kin in Ukraine is, that of our brothers and sisters in Poland is not much better, as we know from those who have traveled there as well as those that have managed to find their way out of there. While the people in Ukraine can at least console themselves with the fact that they live on their own soil, an offshoot of our people, the Lemkos, have been even deprived of that.

It was some 30 years ago that the Polish authorities launched the resettlement drive that uprooted hundreds of Lemko families as they were scattered across the swamplands of northwestern Poland. Apart from living in poverty, the Lemkos, as well as other Ukrainians in Poland, are being gradually deprived of any vestiges of Ukrainianism: schools are being closed, the religious life slowly curtailed, books and newspapers phased out, and the Ukrainian language is spoken in hushed whispers only in homes.

The World Lemko Federation has taken some initial steps in alleviating the plight of their brothers in Poland in what we feel is a noble undertaking. It is well worth recalling that among the first UNA'ers and builders of our organized community life in this country the Lemkos constituted a large and sturdy lot. The Federation's efforts at assistance to our brothers in Poland deserves our community's support.

## Philly, Newark Churches to Be Sites of Religious Music Concerts

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Immaculate Conception Cathedral here and St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. will be the sites of two concerts of Ukrainian religious music next month.

The concerts will be staged by the Metropolitan Choir, a chorus composed of members of the Cathedral choir and Newark's choir. They number some 270 singers, and are conducted by Mychajlo Dobush of Newark, and Osypp Lupan of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia program will be held Sunday, May 1, and the Newark concert will be held Sunday, May 15.

The program will feature the works of Dmytro Bortniansky, Mykhailo

Verbytsky, Stanislav Liudkevych and other Ukrainian composers.

Andriy Dobriansky, bass-baritone with New York's Metropolitan Opera House, will render several solos, including Verbytsky's "Khrystos Voskres" (Christ is Risen) and Liudkevych's "Plotiyu".

Marta Kokolska, soprano with the New York City Opera Company, will render Andriy Hnatyshyn's "Khrystos Voskres", among other religious hymns.

Miss Kokolska and Mr. Dobriansky will also render several duets.

The Metropolitan Choir gained prominence during the Eucharistic Congress held here last summer when it had its first appearance.

## A Matter of Name

by Roman J. Lysniak

In one of my earlier stories I described an event which presented the late Rev. Lushpynsky, the priest of my native village of Stetseva, as a great psychologist. In today's story I will tell you about an incident which will show that Rev. Lushpynsky also possessed great wisdom.

When the time came for naming their firstborn son, a young couple in our "kut" (corner, part) of the village began to wrangle with each other. The husband wanted to name him after his father and the wife wanted to name him after her father. Incidentally, both fathers were already deceased at the time. Unable to agree, they went to the village priest, as was the custom among villagers.

"What was your father's name?" asked Rev. Lushpynsky of the husband, and then, suddenly, remembered: "Of course, how thoughtless of me, you are Theodore's son!"

"That's right."

"And your father's name," and here Rev. Lushpynsky turned toward the young wife, "was also Theodore! Then I'm completely puzzled what is your whole argument about? Both fathers carried the same name."

"Well, you see, Father," said the wife, "my father was a respectable farmer and a God-fearing man, but, as you probably remember, my husband's father had an unsavory reputation not only in Stetseva but also in the surrounding villages. How can I name my son after such a man. What will the people say?!"

Rev. Lushpynsky pondered the matter and pondered it some more. Knowing his parishioners well, it was indeed a ticklish matter at best. The reverend also didn't wish to hurt the feelings of the young husband, certainly not responsible for the unsavory character and deeds of his departed father. After pondering still some more, Rev. Lushpynsky said:

"My advice to both of you is that you name your son Theodore and leave the rest to time. If he becomes a respectable man, then you will know that he was named after his mother's father. If, on the other hand, he becomes a scoundrel, it will be undeniably clear that he was named after his father's father."



## The Weekly Student Page

*In line with our tradition of serving the Ukrainian community, and especially Ukrainian youth, by providing exposure and supplying information about current events of interest to them, we are planning the periodic publication of a special page in The Ukrainian Weekly devoted to the activities of university and college students.*

*We are certain that your student bromada will be interested in having its activities publicized. We would appreciate receiving periodic fact sheets from your club on your plans, activities, participation in community events and the like. Black and white photos will also be accepted.*

*Please send all materials to Roma Sochan, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, N.J. 07302.*

## Through The Sunny Balkans

by Irene M. Troitch

*(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 Troitch.)*

Later, Ukrainian student organizations such as "Studentska Hromada" and "Dniro" as well as the newspaper "Dumka" appeared. Particularly significant was the representation in Zagreb of the Mission of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Because Ukrainians not only formed a legion to fight the Bolsheviks on the eastern front in WW II, but the Germans in fighting Tito's Bosnian partisans, Ukrainians of Bosnia were subsequently persecuted after 1945.

However, of the Ukrainians living in the Bachka-Shrem region, about 1,500, joined Tito's resistance movement. This action succeeded in gaining sufficient governmental support to allow Ukrainians as well as Ruthenian (the Ukrainian dialect of Bachka) to be taught in schools. Educational societies were organized, Ukrainian programs broadcast on the radio, and Ukrainians are permitted admission to the Greek Catholic seminary in Zagreb.

We paused briefly at the Ukrainian church at Sremska Mitrovitsa with its beautiful four tiered iconostas. This town is located on the river Sava and has several factories: paper mill (where pa-



Irene M. Troitch

per is made from corn and sunflower stalks), meat factory, furniture manufacturer, sugar refinery, and a beer brewery. Saw several homes with storks nesting on platforms attached to the roof. A thatch roof stables. Passed an 18th century Orthodox church with exceptionally low doors — a precaution against the entrance of Turkish soldiers mounted on horseback. (Father Pitka explained.) Also passed the recently excavated ruins of a Roman emperor's palace; the mosaics of its unsheltered floor bared to the elements after laying concealed for many centuries under a cover of earth.

Arrived at the Lacharak church of St. Mary — Roman Catholic, but Ukrainians are permitted to celebrate a Liturgy in it on the first Sunday of every month and holidays. Today, the members of the parish, their Ukrainian relatives and friends from neighboring towns, and our tour group were invited to partake in the joyous occasion of a feast in honor of Holy Mary — patroness of the church. The whole congregation enthusiastically joined the church choir in sing the responses; two priests presided over the service.

Father Petro Myroniuk delivered a very moving sermon: first welcoming the guests from so far away, brought to this place by a common bond. United here on this day as Ukrainians scattered all over the world should be united — but have been denied the right. He spoke with great urgency to the young people in particular, beseeching us to strive with perseverance in continuing to learn, speak, and teach in Ukrainian language; to support and participate in Ukrain-

## Influence in Washington

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

("Influence in Washington" is a series of articles which deal with ways Ukrainians can influence American politics, both domestic and foreign. The series will cover different ways of writing letters to government officials.)

### Part II: How to Write Letters

Many Ukrainians are under the impression that letters to Members of Congress must be perfectly written and beautifully typed. The fact of the matter is that most letters received in Congressional offices are not well-written and about half are not typed. The important point is to get your opinion or problem across to your Representative and not necessarily win the Pulitzer prize. This is not to say that the letters should not be neat and as well-written as possible.

The first point is to write your own letter. While petitions and mass-produced letters do carry some weight, it is preferable to write individual letters. Mass letters indicate that at least one constituent is concerned enough to undertake an enterprise of informing his representative. They do not indicate how widespread this concern is.

Individual letters indicate that each letter represents a constituent concerned with the issue. Again, as a generalization each individual letter is more valued than twenty-five or even fifty form letters.

Petitions and mass-produced letters do, however, serve some function. They should be used to supplement rather than take the place of individual letters. One must be careful when circulating mass produced letters that the impression is not created that this eliminates the obligation of the signers to send individual letters.

Petitions and mass-produced letters can also be used when it is found that getting individual letters is virtually impossible. It is important, however, to get as many mass-produced letters as possible since their value is considerably less than individual letters. Finally, mass-produced letters are considerably better than petitions. Petitions are most effective when they are going to include hundreds of signatures and will be delivered personally by a delegation.

The second point, which pertains to individual letters, petitions, and mass-produced letters, is to include your full name (add Mr., Miss, Mrs., or Ms. if the first name is not a common American name) and address. In most cases (and almost always in the case of individual letters) the Member of Congress will want to write back to you and either explain his view on the issue or tell you what he has done.

The third point is to type the letter if you can. If you cannot, then write the letter legibly. If the Member of Congress or his aide cannot read the letter, then it serves no purpose. With the great volume of mail which each Congressional office receives, any letter which is difficult to read may be put aside never to be seen again.

Point four is to keep the letter short and to the point. Decide what you want to say first and then keep to that topic. A letter which covers two or more subjects will not carry the impact of a letter which discusses only one subject. In addition, that letter will take longer to reach the Member of Congress and his action will take longer. If you want to inform your Congressman about two different issues, write two letters.

Very often people feel that they must explain their concern in detail and write two, three, or even four page letters. This not only does not help, but it hinders any action. Again, with the great volume of mail received in Congressional offices, Members of Congress and their aides cannot sit over any one letter for a long period of time. Two or three paragraphs are sufficient to convey your concern. Be specific and to the point.

The fifth point is to be courteous and understanding. Your representative in Congress is there to serve you and in most cases is more than willing to do this. However, he is not your personal representative but the representa-

(Continued on page 10)

## Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

For the benefit of our Ukrainian senior citizens who may have been traveling during the Easter holidays and who may not had access to The Weekly of April 17th, which carried a special notice regarding a new date of the upcoming conference, please note that the Third UNA Senior Citizens Conference that had been scheduled for the week of June 5th has been rescheduled for:

### The week beginning Monday, May 30 (Memorial Day)

Confirmation of rates has been obtained from Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka. They are as follows:

For full week's attendance at conference,  
May 30 - June 3 ..... \$52.00 per person;

This includes room accommodations and three (3) meals each day. A \$10 deposit would be appreciated with each reservation submitted.

For one (1) day's attendance ..... \$14.00 per person;

Registration: Monday, May 30, 1977 3:00 p.m.

Much has been written these past few months about the plans and hopes for the success of Conference III. Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, as conference secretary, has been collaborating with the Soyuz Senior Citizens Committee in the preparation of the by-laws which he will present to the conference for adoption.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and the Executive Committee have been hard at work exploring several proposals regarding the construction of a senior citizens center at Soyuzivka. This subject-matter was the dominating issue at the September 1976 conference. Without doubt the seniors will be anticipating a report that finally the long-anticipated senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka looms on the horizon. Hopefully, the horizon of 777.

As in the past two conferences, so this year too, the conference banquet highlights the week's events. Unlike the past two years, this time the toastmaster will be a woman. A very special woman. She has spoken to audiences throughout the United States and has submitted articles to Svoboda and The Weekly on the Decade of International Women's Year (1975-1985). She has been named to the New Jersey State Coordinating Committee for International Women's Year and is at present writing the Ukrainian essay which will be incorporated in the publication "The People of New Jersey." In conjunction with this program, she is preparing for the state conference to be held June 17-19 at the Princeton University campus.

Conference III is especially privileged and honored to have Mrs. Dora Rak as its toastmaster for the June 2nd banquet. A former resident of Lviv, Ukraine, both she and her husband, Yaroslav, hold law degrees from Lviv University. In 1948, they claimed Chicago as their new home in America and ten years ago they became residents of Maplewood, N.J. A glimpse into the crystal ball reveals that Mrs. Rak is preparing a very interesting program for the banquet.

You have heard it said, and you have certainly experienced it personally, that the anticipation of a coming event generates progressive excitement with each passing day. This is especially true when an element of surprise is introduced. An active group of women in Kerhonkson, known as Marian Sodality have given of their time and effort to plan a surprise for the seniors. They have been busy making preparations for a Mystery Trip! Who doesn't like such a trip? No driving...just gazing at the scenic beauty and watching the world go by. A picnic will be held at the point of destination and a day of sights and sounds has been planned. The day will close with a dinner following return to Soyuzivka. One bus has already been hired; others will be added, as needed. A small contribution of \$3 per person is asked to defray the costs of the day.

Please indicate your desire to participate in the Mystery Trip of June 1st when sending in conference reservations to Soyuzivka so that by the deadline of May 23rd an adequate number of buses will have been reserved. And don't forget to bring your cameras so that your children and grandchildren will enjoy reliving with your Mystery Trip of June 1, 1977.

Do Pobachennia.....Monday, May 30, 1977, 3:00 p.m.

ian organizations; to remember the literature, dances, and customs of Ukraine; to look upon her present subjection with pain, but to dedicate at least a part of our future dreams to a vision of hope for Ukraine; to look to God to strengthen this hope — most readily recalled to my mind by the words on the Saint Sophia medal: "unite and liberate us."

After the Liturgy, we mingled with the town residents who then one by one invited members of our group to join their families in their homes for a holiday dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Choma and I were invited by an elderly man named Kozak — WWI veteran of Western Ukraine's struggle for independence. We followed him as he walked slowly with the help of a cane down a couple of quiet, very neat, grass lined residential streets completely deserted of any other people. Very few cars. Homes of the same size and similar construction. One farm wagon passed by on the narrow stone paved street. Through a wooden gate and we greeted by the rest of his family: a handshake from his frail looking wife, a kiss on each cheek from his divorced daughter, and a handshake from her 17-year-old son Aleksander of Sasha.

We walked through a curtained doorway and into a bedroom; through a doorway on the right and into the small dining room: blue and white vertical striped wallpaper; couches against two walls, a cabinet on a third, and a table on the fourth. We pulled out stools from under the table and sat down. The grandmother — dressed completely in black with a babushka on her head — first brought out a bottle of liqueur, but did not join us at the table. Neither did the daughter who was running barefoot back and forth from the kitchen to which she went by going outside and then back into another door of this pale blue stucco home with a brick inlaid covered floor. Sasha also kept his shoes off in the house.

We were served an absolutely delicious meal: "rogili" with long thin noodles; stuffed peppers covered with tomato sauce; chicken; roasted piglet; potatoes; cabbage salad, cherry juice mixed with carbonated mineral water; apple or blueberry pie, and pre-sweetened coffee served in tiny cups.

Then Mr. Kozak showed us the backyard stable with one cow, pen with four black hogs, outhouse, chickens, a small vegetable garden, an orchard of yellow plum trees and some additional land beyond. He told us that he hires farm hands to work the land by machinery — not horses.

Thanking this gracious family for their hospitality, we walked back to the bus around which the other members of our group slowly began gathering with their hosts and many young people from the town. We all just kept on talking and then everyone started singing Ukrainian song. In spite of the chilly afternoon and the Overcast dreariness of the sky — the festive group gathered round around our bus became pervaded and enveloped by an aura of warmth and friendship which worked invisibly to bind us together. Everyone was having such a good time that we really did not want to leave.

At 4:30 we reluctantly pulled out of Laharak — our whole group still singing and in very high spirits. In talking to each other about the curious homes we had been invited to, we discovered that the same traditional holiday meal had been prepared and served in every house.

(After the group's stay in Yugoslavia, where they met with local Ukrainians, the journey took them back to West Germany for some more sightseeing and a visit to the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. They were hosted there by the faculty and students under the helm of Prof. Wlodymyr Yaniv. After Bavaria, it was time to pack again for the flight back to the United States.)

The group's final leg of the tour is described below).

Monday, August 30, 1976

Up at 4:00 a.m. Onto the bus at 4:35.

Rain.

6:30 — Frankfurt: 242 km.

Passing around a list of "us" for Adolf: Danke schoen, followed by all of our names. Yesterday we had all pitched into buy a bottle of wine for him.

"Sylvania lampen" billboard.

A dismal, dreary morning.

Canvas covers on several trucks being drawn outward by the air suction force of our passing bus.

Frankfurt. Airport at 9:30. Bye, good old Cristian Grahl Muenchen bus. Thank you, Adolf, — and congratulations for having survived a whole month of our company!

Our plane was supposed to leave at 12:00, but of course it didn't — due to the minor problem of a fuel leak! So, for over an hour, we sat on the staircase of gate C63 until a bus came to take us out to the airplane. Boarded at 1:30. (I have a window seat over the left wing again.) Take off at approximately 2:20.

Through thick stratus layers of grey.

3:00 — reached the cruising altitude of 27,500 feet.

The engine outside my window really shakes when there is air turbulence. Doesn't look particularly stable — better be though!

7:44 equals 2:45 American time. Should be landing in 2½ hours. Going to be flying over Nova Scotia. 33,000 feet.

Kennedy Airport — sighted at 4:55. The control tower kept us circling for about 15-20 minutes. Most of the time the only thing visible through my window was the ocean rippling into shore. Chris said that it looks more like we are getting ready for a splashdown instead of a landing! But we finally did land at 5:20; were loaded into a ground transport bus; went through customs, and "ce fini!" The end of a wonderful trip.

It's great to be back in the States; to understand the people around me, and to be understood. One young man on our plane said that he couldn't wait to drive his own car; another mentioned Big Macs and honest to goodness American pizzas.

I guess it's a relief not to have to face long tedious bus rides; not to have to be awakened by people pounding on your door in the morning. But, it was a wonderful, well organized tour with many great memories of people met, places seen, things done — reason enough to record such an eventual experience in a journal. Usually, one may readily recall the main points of any experience — but the details, if not written down, reluctantly, though inevitably, slip away...

The mind discards the quantified value of memories, committing one's episodic individuality to the muddled whirlpool of timeless conformity.

The End

## Women VIP's Visit Ukrainian Museum in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.—On Wednesday, April 13, the National Council of Women of the United State (NCW) held its "Careers for the Future" program at the Waldorf Astoria here, with panelists including such notables as columnist Dorothy Rodgers, Sue Cott, editorial director of WCBS-TV news, and Nancy Dussault of "Good Morning America," the ABC-TV program. Also on the panel were poetess Nikki Giovanni and Anne L. Bryant, educational director of the National Association of Bank Women. The moderator was Charles Fredericks, president of Wells, Rich, and Greene.

This program, in which approximately 200 people participated, was followed by the NCW "Woman of Conscience" luncheon at which Nancy Hanks, director of the National Endowment on the Arts, was cited as the "Woman of Conscience."

After the luncheon, Mrs. Hope Skillman Schary, president of NCW, announced the opening of Ukrainian Museum and invited members of the audience to a small reception and Easter



At the UNWLA Museum, seated, left to right, are: Ivanna Rozankosky, UNWLA President, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Dorothea Hopfer, Mrs. Florence Jacobsen, Aleksandra Riznyk, Mrs. Belle Spafford, Mrs. Olya Stawnychy, and Mrs. Betka Popanek. Standing in the background are, left to right, Mrs. Lubov Wolynetz, Mrs. Maria Shusts, and Mrs. Maria Sawchak.

program at the Museum.

Among those who attended were Mrs. Belle Spafford, past president of NCW and a long-time past president of the Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints; and Mrs. Betka Papaneck, first vice-president of NCW and wife of the last

UN ambassador from Free. Czechoslovakia. In addition, the UNWLA, host for the Museum reception, welcomed Mrs. Florence Jacobsen, honorary member, who is also the curator of the Mormon Museum. Nancy Barker, second vice-president of NCW and director for Careers for

Women at Northwood Institute as well as the Institute's special exhibits director, attended the reception with her husband. Dorothea Hopfer, membership chairman and an active community leader, was also in attendance.

UNWLA's guests were treated to a special program on the Easter breads presented by the UNWLA's cultural affairs chairman, Mrs. Lubov Wolynetz, and the film on "pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski.

Serving as hostesses were: Camille Huk-Smorodsky, NCW's secretary as well as public relations chairwoman for UNLWA; Mrs. Olga Stawnychy, vice-president who attended the day's programs on behalf of UNWLA and UNWLA president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, Mrs. Ivanna Rozankowsky, Mrs. Aleksandra Riznyk and Mrs. Maria Sawchak. Mrs. Maria Shust, the Museum's administrator, conducted a short tour for the guests, while Ulana Liubowych interviewed the guests for UNWLA's "Our Life" magazine.

## Canadian Pianist to Appear As Guest Artist

HAMILTON, Ont.(HS)—Pianist Katherine Sametz will appear as guest artist with the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra on Wednesday, April 27 at 8:30 p.m. at the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

She will interpret Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 9.

Miss Sametz made her debut in April 1971 with the Hamilton Philharmonic and renowned conductor of the Boston Pops, Arthur Fiedler.

She has appeared in the orchestra's "Mozart's Greatest Hits" concert and

played at the Hamilton Philharmonic benefit concert featuring Ella Fitzgerald. Other performances include appearances with the Hamilton Youth Orchestra and the Fort Worth Texas, J.C.U. Orchestra.

Miss Sametz, who teaches privately, recently recorded a recital for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which has been aired three times.

A student of the great Lili Kraus and the British pianist Valerie Tryon, Miss Sametz has studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto and has

won numerous awards and scholarships, most recently a grant from the Canada Council. She has been invited to play in the Firkusny Master Classes in Lucerne, Switzerland, and to attend Philippe Entermont's master class at St. Jean de Luz in France.

Reviewing one of her recent performances, Lorne Betts of The Hamilton Spectator said "Miss Sametz is young and musically talented...as she played I had the feeling we were hearing an artist with a future of considerable stature."



Katherine Sametz

## Fresh Meadows Group Visits UNA Headquarters



A group of some 20 adults and children from the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Fresh Meadows, N.Y. visited the UNA Home Office Thursday, April 7. The group, most of whom are UNA members, were taken on a tour of the Soyuz office, Svoboda editorial office, print shop and press room by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. The children were given copies of Veselka—The Rainbow. Pastor of the Fresh Meadows parish is Rev. Peter Fedorchuk. Photo above shows the visitors with Mr. Lesawyer in the press room. The visitors were led by Mrs. Irene Czarnecky. She was assisted by some of the teachers from the parish, Irene Jadlicky, Olga Wojcik, Ann Barankewicz and Irene Muc. Also present were: Tanya Demcio, Laura Staebler, Maria Jadlicky, Natalie Barankewicz, Daria Jadlicky, Stephen Barankewicz, Romana Gallo, Paul Sakowski, Larissa Wojcik, Georgine Muc, Suzy Sawchuk, Karen Gallo, Michael Muc, Clarette Muc, and Bill Wojcik.

## Landa is Directing "A Slight Case of Murder"



Walter Landa, a native New Yorker born of Ukrainian immigrant parents, is presently engaged in directing the 1930's comedy hit "A Slight Case of Murder" for the All Souls Players. The play was presented at the Fellowship Hall, All Souls Church, 80th Street and Lexington Ave. in New York, Friday and Saturday, April 22-23. A matinee performance is scheduled for 4:00 p.m. today. The play will be repeated Friday and Saturday, April 29-30, at 8:00 p.m. and Sunday, May 1, at 4:00 p.m. Mr. Landa, his wife Marie, who is the play's producer, and their son Matthew reside in Lower Manhattan. Photo above shows Mr. Landa (center) giving directions to the ingenue, Kathy Jeffries, who plays Mary, and Tim Kennedy who plays Mr. Whitelaw.



## "Whispering Highlands" Is Newest Ukrainian Film

The latest Ukrainian motion picture to be flashed across the great silver screen is Walter Wasik's production of "Whispering Highlands" ("Zashumila Verkhovyna").

With a storyline reminiscent of "Seven Samurai" and "The Magnificent Seven," the last Wasik film is set in a small Ukrainian village in the Carpathian mountains at the turn of the century.

The village is being terrorized by five deserters from the Austro-Hungarian Army who demand the village's produce and riches.

Coinciding with the appearance of the bandits, is the arrival of Marko, who is returning home from serving a seven-year sentence after being falsely accused of murder. Marko was unable to tell the authorities where he was at the time of the murder, because it would ruin the reputation of his lover, Nadia.

Most of the villagers believe that Marko did in fact kill the village treasurer, but the mayor and elders feel that he is innocent and beg him to help defend the village.

While working out a plan of action, Marko meets Nadia, who since has married his adversary, Ivan, and had a child with him.

Marko and Nadia almost immediately re-ignite their relationship, while Ivan is suspicious that Marko is the true father of the couple's daughter.

As the plot thickens, Ivan betrays the village, and in a dramatic confrontation between the bandits and the villagers, the true murderer's identity is revealed.

"Whispering Highlands" was filmed on Wasik studio's 170 acre tract of land located some five miles from Oshawa, Ont.

Production costs totaled \$175,000, and the film was completed in a record breaking time of 18 days. Some \$75,000 of the funds was spent to build a mock Ukrainian village, complete with a church, well and 10 houses.

Mr. Wasik's studio is a re-modeled barn, which contains three separate studios and screening and editing facilities.



The crew, right, films the appearance of the five bandits in the village for the Ukrainian motion picture "Whispering Highlands".

Starring in the 90-minute Ukrainian-language movie are Paul Babrociak—Marko; Oleksandra Mikitenko—Nadia; and Lubomyr Mykytiuk—Ivan. Co-starring with them are Wolodymyr Dowhaniuk, Andrij Ilkiw, Mychajlo Kadykalo, and Marta Nabereznyj.

Orest Kowalsky directed the movie, and Stephen Lubomyrsky wrote the screenplay. Associate producer was R. Lytwynchuk, and the music was by Zenoby Lawryshyn.

English sub-titles are dubbed into the film.

"Whispering Highlands" is the studio's sixth film. Among the past films which have been successfully shown in Ukrainian communities around the U.S. and Canada are: "Cruel Dawn," "I Shall Never Forget," and "Marichka."

"Whispering Highlands" is currently being shown in Canada, and afterwards be released in the United States. Ontario newspapers have shown great interest in the production and have praised the movie.



The three stars of "Whispering Highlands", left to right, Paul Babrociak, Oleksandra Mikitenko, and Lubomyr Mykytiuk.

## Ed Evanko Performs In New York Musical

NEW YORK, N.Y. (hs)—Ukrainian Canadian singer Ed Evanko is appearing in "Knickerbocker Holiday" (the "September Song" musical) which opened at Town Hall on Tuesday, April 19, for a three-week engagement.

Mr. Evanko is performing with Richard Kiley, Maureen Brennan and Kurt Peterson in a full-length concert version of the Kurt Weill-Maxwell Anderson musical satire, directed by John Bowab.

Performances are scheduled Tuesday through Sunday at 8:00 p.m., Saturday matinees at 2:00 p.m. and Sunday matinees at 3:00 p.m. Tickets at \$10, 8, 6 and 5 are available from the Town Hall box office, 113 West 43 Street. The engagement ends May 8th.

## St. George's Parish Plans 2nd Ukrainian Street Fair

Next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 29-30 and May 1, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold the second annual Ukrainian Street Fair in New York City on 7th Street. Last year, some 10,000-15,000 people visited the three day fair, which was then sponsored by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee. Many local political leaders attended the program, among them Reps. Mario Biaggi and Edward Koch. The program consists of Ukrainian music song and dance, rendered by area vocal, choral and dance ensembles. Photo right, are scenes from last year's Street Fair.



## Influence in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

tive of everyone in your district or state. Be understanding of what he can and cannot do. He is one of 435 Congressmen or one of 100 Senators and he cannot change the system singlehandedly. Tell him your concern and what you would like him to do. Never demand anything.

Point six deals with writing to your own Congressman and Senators. If you do not know who they are, you can call your City Hall or the League of Women Voters. By giving your address, they will tell you who represents you in Washington.

The seventh point is to use the correct form of address and address. Below are the two forms of address:

The Honorable...  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

The Honorable...  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

Lastly, I am including a sample letter to a Member of Congress to illustrate the type of approach and format. Remember that the important point is to write and to write as best as you can. No letter is written too well or too poorly if it is the best that you can do.

The Honorable John Doe  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I am concerned about the recent arrests of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa

Tykhyy by Soviet authorities. The only crime that these two men committed was their desire for the implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union.

I am aware of your concern for human rights and your commitment to speak out against injustice. I ask for your help for these two men. A number of your colleagues in the Senate have contacted Soviet authorities and protested the imprisonment and torture of Rudenko and Tykhyy. Perhaps your joining with your colleagues in protesting this abridgment of human rights would convince Soviet authorities of the commitment of the American Congress and the American people to the defense of human rights.

Your help will be deeply appreciated.

## TUSM Slates Seminar Today

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The U.S. national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM) is holding a seminar-panel Sunday, April 24 beginning at 10:00 a.m. at the SUMA Home, 136 Second Avenue here.

The morning session, entitled "Ideology," will include papers by Roman Zwarycz, Dr. Wolodymyr Zarycky, and Dr. Petro Mirchuk.

The afternoon session will deal with an "Analysis of the Current Emigration from the USSR," and papers will be delivered by Wolodymyr Mykula, Gut-Kulchycky, and Dr. Anatole Bedrij.

## Shevchenko Monument Unveiling Remembered with Trawler Seizure

(With one Taras Shevchenko moored in Boston harbor and another standing on a Washington, D.C. corner, a capital district reporter remembered the monument unveiling ceremony in 1964 in view of the Soviet trawler's seizure off the coast of Boston. The article, penned by David Braeten, appeared in the Monday, April 14th edition of *The Washington Star*. The newspaper also carried a photo of the ceremony showing the late President Dwight Eisenhower, and Ukrainian clergy, beneath the monument he just unveiled.)

The Coast Guard's seizure of a Soviet fishing trawler named the Taras Shevchenko is the second time the Ukrainian national hero has figured posthumously in the continuing ideological jousting between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first occasion involved poaching of a different sort.

Shevchenko (1814-1861) was a poet whose Ukrainian nationalist fervor earned him persecution by Ukraine's Russian overlords — and the fierce devotion of his fellow countrymen to the present day.

Ukrainian Americans, many of them refugees from communism, prevailed on Congress in the early 1960s to set aside the tiny triangular park at 22nd and P Streets NW as the site for a 14-foot statue of Shevchenko. Paid for by privately collected funds, the statue was dedicated by President Eisenhower on June 27, 1964, before a cheering crowd of nearly 100,000.

The statue was regarded as a symbol of the anti-Soviet enthusiasm that was at its peak in those years. Congressmen and other Americans who had never heard of Shevchenko (who wasn't even

listed in the contemporary *Encyclopedia Americana* then) hailed the long-dead poet as a spiritual precursor of anti-Soviet freedom fighters.

What was not generally appreciated at the time was that the Soviet government, capitalizing on the troubles Shevchenko had with the Tsarist government, had embraced him as a spiritual precursor of Bolshevik revolutionaries. There are more than 1,600 buildings, factories, streets, collective farms and other public facilities in the Soviet Union — including 190 towns and villages — named for the Ukrainian hero.

There is also, of course, a fishing trawler.

Just as the United States claims the Taras Shevchenko had no business fishing in newly defined U.S. waters, so Ukrainian nationalists say, the Soviet government is guilty of literary poaching when it claims their anti-Russian poet as a Soviet hero.

For its part, the Soviet Union, one of whose constituent republics is Ukraine, can argue poetic license in its adoption of Shevchenko as someone worthy of commemoration by a fishing trawler.

## "Their Fate is in Our Hands"

(Statement of Andrew A. Zwarun, President, the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Washington, D.C., February 24, 1977).

That most Ukrainian political prisoners are forced to serve their terms outside the territory of Ukraine, usually in remote areas of the Russian SFSR such as the Mordovian ASSR, constitutes an added hardship for them, as well as another blow against the sovereignty of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. "In the last half century," states the Memorandum, "more Ukrainians have died in Mordovia than Mordovians were born there."

The Memorandum of the Ukrainian Public Group then cites examples of genocide against the Ukrainian nation, beginning with the artificial famine of 1933, which killed over six million people, the liquidation of the kulaks, which added another four million to the toll, World War II, which cost seven to eight million more Ukrainian lives, the destruction of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the population of western Ukraine that supported it. Add to this the present-day Russification policies of the Soviet government and you have the reasons for the very real concern of nationally conscious Ukrainians over the danger that in a very few generations, Ukraine will cease to exist as a nation.

The point of all this is that in Ukraine the human rights problem is magnified and severely aggravated by the Soviet government's violations of national rights — of the right of a people to a national culture, a language, the

right to bring up one's children in harmony with one's traditions. This is why for Ukrainians, national rights are inseparable from human rights. The case of Vasyl Fedorenko, cited in the Memorandum, will serve as an example of how the nationality issue aggravates the human rights problem. In September 1974, Fedorenko illegally crossed the Soviet border into Czechoslovakia, an act punishable by one to three years' imprisonment. But because he had previously served a term for Ukrainian "nationalism," Fedorenko was sentenced to fifteen years and is now on the brink of death in Vladimir Prison, as a result of a hunger strike he began in December 1975. The New York Times recently published an appeal on his behalf from Vladimir Bukovsky and Leonid Pliushch; Fedorenko was also on the list in the Sakharov letter to President Carter.

Ukrainian activists for human and national rights have been driven to such despair that they are considering the heretofore unthinkable alternative of emigration. The Moscow Helsinki-monitoring committee, in its Document No. 12, titled "On Ukrainian Refugees," reports that of 26 political prisoners that have renounced their Soviet citizenship and informed it of their desire to emigrate, 19 are Ukrainians. Yet the only Ukrainian dissidents allowed to leave the USSR in recent years have been Leonid Pliushch and Andriy Hryhorenko, both of whom were members of the all-Union human rights movement, rather than being associated with Ukrainian national dissent. We know that Nadiya Svitlychna, who just completed a four-year labor-

camp term and who has been trying to emigrate with the help of a sponsor in Canada, informed him by phone on February 7 that she has received none of the several packages, letters and notarized invitations he had sent her.

What has engendered and perpetuated the extreme situation in Ukraine — in the past and at present — is its almost total isolation, diplomatic and in the area of communications. It is this isolation that kept the world from knowing of the Ukrainian tragedy of 1933 — the great famine and the death of six million by starvation — that allowed Ukraine to be excluded from the Helsinki Conference while not one of the participants asked for the legal justification of such a move against a fellow member of the U.N., that allowed The New York Times to ignore the arrests of Ukrainian Public Group members Rudenko and Tykhyy, while giving full coverage to the other arrests and developments. We know that this isolation is more the result of psychological rather than geographical barriers, for the reports on the arrests of the Ukrainians came from Moscow from Orlov's committee and were carried extensively by the wire services.

The Ukrainian Public Group has addressed the problem of Ukraine's isolation; in addition to its demand that Ukraine be included in any future international conferences dealing with the implementation of the Helsinki accords, it has cited the Helsinki provision for the "free flow of information and ideas" in pressing for the accreditation in Ukraine of foreign correspondents.

Here I believe it necessary to men-

tion two sets of circumstances that shed a special light on the situation in Ukraine and the relationship between human and national rights.

The Ukrainian patriotism of the ten members of the Kiev Group is all the more remarkable because none has any ties with the traditional organized Ukrainian nationalist movement; furthermore, most have backgrounds which seemingly would not have been conducive to the development of strong national feelings. Nina Strokata was brought up in a Russified family in Odessa; Oleksiy Tykhyy comes from the Donetsk Region, the most Russified area in Ukraine; Rudenko and Hryhorenko are both veterans of the Red Army and lifelong communists; Oles Berdnyk also served in the Soviet Army; Lukyanenko and Kandyba completed their law educations in Moscow; the young Matushevych is a resident of heavily Russified Kiev. Yet all are united in their defense of Ukraine's constitutionally guaranteed sovereignty and in their advocacy of national rights for all Ukrainians.

In the past, Vladimir Bukovsky's statements of support for the national rights of the non-Russians of the USSR, which he has continued after coming to the West, were echoed by few other Russian dissidents, with the exception of Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn. But today, two developments deserve calling attention to. One is the high degree of cooperation between the predominantly Russian Moscow Helsinki-monitoring group and the Ukrainian Public Group in Kiev.

(To be Continued)

### Myron Surmach Keeps Young By Being Active

SADDLE RIVER, N.J.—Octogenarian beekeeper and nature lover Myron Surmach keeps himself young by never sitting down long enough to let age catch up with him.

With the coming of spring, Mr. Surmach begins to tend to his 23 hives, tills his vegetables garden, and in his spare time he plays the bandura.

Mark Kissel of the Passaic Herald News found Mr. Surmach hard at work planting peas which he uses for his soup or his special purple salad, already one week before spring.

He told the news writer over a meal of his homemade chicken stew that peas are "delicious and healthful."

"I'm not a cook, but I do my best," said Mr. Surmach.

This winter was very bad for the bees, said Mr. Surmach.

"I think half of the hives are dead. Frozen or starved to death," he said.

Mr. Surmach explained that New Jersey is normally warmer, "but this winter there were six weeks the bees couldn't leave the hive."

"I left maybe 50 pounds of honey in each hive, but it wasn't enough this year."

Mr. Surmach is not worried. He knows that the

bees, nature and the land are adept in replenishing the ranks of lost creatures.

He said that in a few months the bees will be humming over his land in full force again, bringing the nectar for the clover, raspberry and buckwheat honey he loves.

During the winter, while he wasn't trying to keep the bees alive, Mr. Surmach learned to play the bandura.

As with all music lessons, teachers begin with dull exercises, which for Mr. Surmach were too slow. So he taught himself how to play his favorite Ukrainian folk songs.

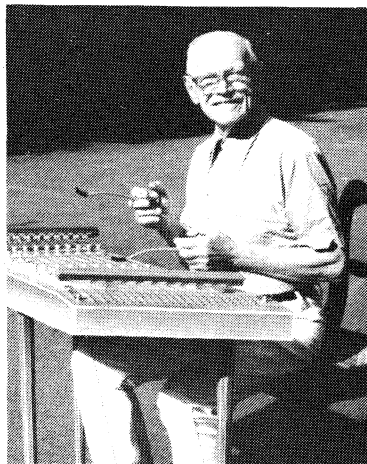
"I hardly do those exercises at all," he said.

Growing old is nothing to be sad about, feels Mr. Surmach.

"When you are old you sleep less, you have more time to look at the birds and bees and smell the flowers. It is a reward," Mr. Surmach said.

The secret of his longevity is activity. He said that inactivity is like death, and Mr. Surmach loves life, his land, and bees too much to become inactive.

"I'm going to stay and care for my flowers and bees until they carry me out — feet first," declared Mr. Surmach.



Myron Surmach playing the "tsymbaly".

### Amy Carter Takes-In "Pysanka" Mini-Course

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Easter Egg rolling on the White House Lawn is as traditionally a part of the Easter season as "Pysanky" making for Ukrainians, and lately the two have been united.

For the third year in a row, parishioners of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, under the direction of Mrs. Maria Kulij, have set up "Pysanky" displays in conjunction with the White House festivities.

Ukrainian Easter Egg making was just one segment of the display, and one its participant was President Carter's 11-year-old daughter, Amy.

Accompanied by her father and mother, Mrs. Rosalyn Carter, Amy worked on several phases of procedure for 20 minutes.

The Ukrainian group presented to the First Family a basket containing three Ukrainian Easter Eggs made by Mrs. Kulij.

Also on display were embroideries, ceramics, woodcarvings, and other Ukrainian artifacts.

Assisting at the exhibit were her son, Paul, and Taras Masnyk, both of whom drew the "pysanky", and George and Oleh Kulij, Marta Kashuba and Maria Sokcko, who lectured on the art and described the artifacts on display.



Marta Kashuba displays a friendly smile as she greets visitors to the Ukrainian Easter display on the White House lawn. On the right is Oleh Kulij, while his mother, Mrs. Maria Kulij, back facing camera, explains the "pysanka" making procedure to White House aide, Vicki MacGraw.

### Geographic Society Announces Book on "Russia"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Subscribers to the National Geographic, a prestigious magazine brought out by the National Geographic Society, have been informed in a form letter from the office of its secretary that they can now travel to "Russia" via a color illustrated book and take in such sites as Kiev, "the mother of Russia".

Along with the letter, the subscribers receive a neatly prepared brochure showing the cover page of the book, entitled "Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today," and several illustrations including a facsimile of a Ukrainian "pysanka" and the moon rising above the Dnieper River, with Kiev in the background and St. Volodymyr's statue in the foreground.

The book was co-authored by Dean Conger, an assistant director of photography, and Bart McDowell, an assistant editor. They traveled across the Soviet Union for two years, says the announcement, after the Society had completed "lengthy negotiations with Soviet representatives."

The book, says the announcement, has 368 pages and 345 illustrations. Pre-publication price is \$10.95, a saving of \$2.00 after publication.

\*\*\*\*\*  
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## Youngsters Will Be First To Open Soyuzivka's 25th Anniversary Season

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Like swallows heralding the onset of spring, youngsters will again be the forerunners of yet another summer season at Soyuzivka as they converge on the UNA estate for tours of camping.

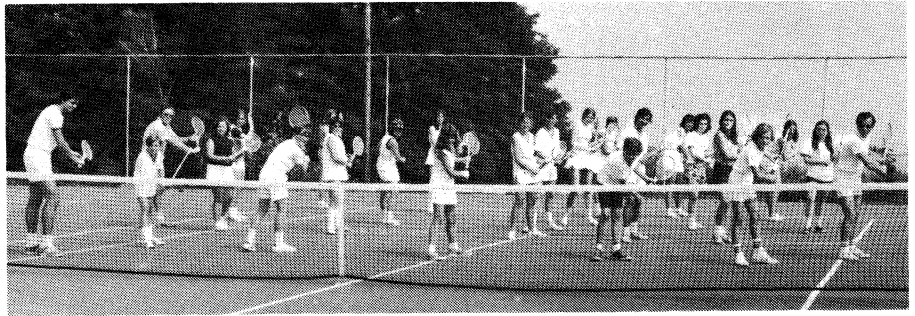
But this year, it will be a special season for them and the thousands of guests who have already made plans to vacation at Soyuzivka: the estate, you see, is 25 years young.

Manager Walter Kwas and his team of permanent employees — Marusia, Bohdan, Mykhaylo and others — are hard at work to make it a really special season. Joining them for the summer will be scores of young employees, with talent to boot.

In its efforts to cater to the needs and tastes of its guests and vacationers, Soyuzivka has added yet another phase to its summer program this year: in addition to the tennis camp, the children's, camps, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, and the musical workshop (introduced last year), the estate will offer a folk dance workshop.

To make room for the two-week session from July 9th through July 23rd, to be conducted by noted choreographer and teacher-dancer Peter Marunchak from Montreal, Que., the children's camps have been re-scheduled for two two-week sessions, boys June 25th through July 9th and girls July 23rd through August 6th. The folk dance workshop is sandwiched between the two tours, offering the youngsters and possibly willing adults an opportunity to learn this popular Ukrainian art.

First on the summer's agenda at Soyuzivka is the seventh annual tennis camp which will open Saturday, June 18, and run through Wednesday, June 29, ending on the eve of the first tournament here during the July 4th weekend. Instructors again will be George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk, assisted by Roman, Jr. and Areta Rakotchy.



A group of campers is being introduced to the backhand drive.

The daily sessions will include two hours of tennis in the morning and in the afternoon, special theory sessions, calisthenics, tournament preparation, films, and the like. Youngsters, age 12 to 18, can also avail themselves of all other facilities at Soyuzivka and enjoy additional sports of their liking. The swimming pool is always there for cooling comfort.

Saturday, June 25, is the day of arrival and unpacking for boys, age 7-12, and the start of a two-week tour of camping at the "Lviv" villa. Mrs. Step-

hania Hawryluk will again be in charge of the children's camps, assisted by young male and female counsellors.

The two-week folk dance workshop follows the boy's tour, and then it's the girl's turn for a two-week camp from July 23rd through August 6th.

The musical workshop is next on the agenda, with Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andrij Dobriansky and concert pianist Thomas Hryniv providing instruction and capping the two-week session, from August 7th through August 20th, with an original produc-

tion. Last year, the group staged M. Lysenko's one-act opera "Nocturne".

It is also on August 7th that the Ukrainian Cultural Courses open for a three-week run. The successful program of learning and enjoyment is directed by Prof. Volodymyr Bakum and Prof. Christine Prynada-Demydenko.

Indeed, come summer, there'll be plenty going on at Soyuzivka, for both young and old people. And for details, write to Soyuzivka, UNA Estate Fordmoore Rd., Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446, or call (914) 626-5641.

## Concern for Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 3)

the World Lemkos Federation and the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna will commemorate the 30th anniversary of the forced re-settlement of Ukrainians this year. The deportations began on April 28, 1947.

Among the major concerns of Ukrainians in the West is that Ukrainians now residing in northwestern Poland, consisting mostly of Lemkos, are barred from returning to their ancestral lands.

Dr. Hvozda said that more attention should be given to the needs of Ukrainians in Poland. He said that their fate

is as urgent as that of Ukrainians in the Soviet Union.

He feels that the Federation's intercession on behalf of Ukrainians in Poland "will lift the hopes of our people there."

Dr. Hvozda was joined in his visit at the UNA Home Office by Myron Mycio, president of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna, Julian Kotliar, Petro Harayda and Dmytro Barna, members.

The representatives of the Ukrainian Lemkian community in the U.S. also said that the upcoming third issue of

the "Annals of Lemkivshchyna" will contain many tri-lingual materials about the re-settlement.

Dr. Hvozda said that the recently established Lemko Research Foundation will form a permanent \$100,000 fund to pay for the opening of a department or sub-division on Lemkian affairs at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The second fund will be earmarked towards publishing works relating to the Lemkian region of Ukraine.

The members of the two organizations also met with UNA Supreme Officers, with whom they discussed the possibility of housing a Lemko museum in the UNA Ukrainian Building, and erecting a monument to Lemkian poet Bohdan Ihor Antonych at Soyuzivka.

In accordance with Par 33 of the By-Laws of the Ukrainian  
National Association

### REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

of the  
SUPREME ASSEMBLY

of the  
**Ukrainian National Association**

will be held

**from the 23rd to the 27th of May, 1977**

at the "SOYUZIVKA" resort in Kerhonkson, New York  
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# The Importance of Martial Arts

by Ostop Tatomyr



You are walking down a hazy lit street in the evening hours in your urban residential area, maybe to your car or to a meeting, and suddenly out of the dark an individual lunges at you with either a pistol, or a knife, or with just plain physical force. You are shocked, stunned and confused, but from the back of your mind an impulse stimulates your protective reactions to thwart the attacker. Your impulsive reaction for the most part will determine whether you are seriously injured or killed, or whether you deter the attacker with several well conditioned physical movements.

## Many Victims

Many Ukrainians, both young and old, have been victims of physical attacks, whether they reside in New York's Ukrainian sections, Philly's, Montreal's, Chicago's, Detroit's, etc. It can happen to anyone. The heart of Ukrainian life is usually centered within what has now turned into the jungles of the city. Many people have moved into suburbia, but return weekly for services or meetings within these environments thus increasing their chances of being involved in some type of a hassle. The image of the little old lady swatting her assailant with a purse and repelling him has been a commonly utilized scene in comedies for many years. But it is an excellent example where a proper defensive response can deter a would-be attacker.

The ability, both physically and mentally, to deter the attacker adds to an individual's confidence and can save his life. Karate is not only a valuable system of self-defense and counterattack, but it is also a valuable means of physical conditioning which emphasizes the mental and physical disciplines.

## Hands, Legs

One Ukrainian, Omelan Krych, became interested in this method of self-defense while on tour of duty in Vietnam and the interest has remained with him ever since.

"When your life is on the line every day, you become very conscious of self-defense. If you drop your weapon or loose it in a battle your hands and legs are the only weapons you have left to protect yourself with against the enemy. In the asphalt jungle of the city, only the police and the crooks carry weapons. The average citizen doesn't carry a 'piece', so his main reliance is or should be on his body, and both the limbs can be trained to become deadly defensive weapons.

According to Omelan, the movies and the Bruce Lee-type of books have helped (through sensationalism) to promote the interest in Karate in the western hemisphere.

"Karate is not all breaking boards and screaming.

It is a scientifically applied martial art.

It originated as hand-to-hand combat in India and was carried into China by a Zen-sect follower, Bodhidharma, who promoted the art form within the meditation schools of the Ch-an and Shao-lin monk monasteries around 520-35 A.D. The Shao-lin schools were created during the Manchu dynasty by ex-officials of the Ming dynasty for the purpose of regaining control of the government. Although the first schools were destroyed by the Manchu offi-

cial, enough masters of the art were able to escape to establish other schools which became the forerunners for the Kung-Fu "art-of fists" which is a basic form of Karate.

## Select Few

The art prospered as a result of the Shao-lin masters who were held in great respect for one reason — they were a select few. The process of selection was very demanding. To become a Shao-lin master or priest, the following tests had to be mastered. An oral exam on the history and theory was administered, then a competition of skills within the class, and the ultimate exam was the "Temple-Walk". Here the student had to walk down the temple hall which was lined with 108 mechanized dummies bearing swords, spears and axes which were triggered as the student passed between them. At any one time as many as four attacker-dummies could be activated and the student had to demonstrate his defensive knowledge.

After passing this test, the final "hazing" for priesthood (which was also considered mastering of the art) was undertaken. The student was expected to move with his forearms a red-hot, five-hundred pound urn a predetermined distance, then a symbolic brand sizzled into his skin a figure of a tiger and a dragon.

Having passed all the phases of the test the master was then considered qualified to crusade throughout the world and preach the art. This style of Shao-lin "Kung-Fu" was taught to several practitioners of "Te" on the island of Luchu, now known as Okinawa. The Luchans were conquered by the Chinese and again by the Japanese in the 1600's. These people were not allowed to carry weapons, so they developed this form of defensive fighting. When their masters returned from China with this newly attained Shao-lin Kung-Fu, they mingled the two styles to form the present-day Karate.

The individual credited with being the founder of modern day Karate was Master Funikashi who was also the father of Okinawan Karate. After presenting and developing Okinawan Karate, he journeyed to Japan where it was widely accepted. It also became a form of self-defense in Mongolia, Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam and several other southeastern countries. The basic forms of Karate are all the same, only the styles of execution vary throughout the different geographical regions of the world.

An example, as Omelan pointed out, "in Korean Karate, they emphasize the elbow and head thrusts, while Mongolian Karate stresses knee-kicks. The Okinawan Te style became the official form and was documented in 1923."

Karate, judo, jiu-jitsu are all twentieth century offshoots of the basic O-T style.

## Thrusts, Kicks, Blocks

The weapons of Karate are the hands and the feet, used for thrusts kicks and blocks. Stances and breathing are integral parts of the art which also requires strength, timing, coordination, agility and speed.

Without getting into a complicated rendition of the fine points of advanced Karate, a few basics should be noted.

As stated, the hands can be trained

into deadly weapons. Variations in the arrangements of the fingers, knuckles, wrists and palms are the main points of consideration. Some of the more deadly hand "tools" are called the forefist, inverted fist, spearhand and knife hand. When executed with timing and coordination to certain parts of the body they can leave the attacker virtually helpless. A rule to remember on hand usage is that the power of the hit depends on the way you clench your fist, on power distribution, and on the correct thrusting methods.

Thrusting is Karate itself. In thrusts, the force should always flow in a straight line from the shoulder to the point of contact. Speed of execution, body position and points of contact are the basics in thrusting.

Kicks are important. The legs are the strongest limbs of the human body. They can pack five times as much destructive force as a hand blow thrust. A strong fast kicking motion is of importance, and here a balance is the key. You can loose three quarters of your efficiency when kicking in an unbalanced form. On the front kick, for example, the upper body and supporting leg should be vertical while the kicking leg sweeps in a semi-circular

motion to the target. Stances, breathing, and blocks are all very prominent skills which are of utmost importance for a system of defense.

## Be Prepared

Omelan sums up the total scope of learning the martial arts: "you read about it to get the basic concepts and ideas, but the only way to really learn and become confident with the execution is to physically experience the movements in a class setting, or with an instructor. In today's society the remote has a way of making itself a reality. The best thing to do is to be prepared."

Many YMCA's and YWCA's conduct classes in the self-defense martial arts, plus several accredited Karate schools have cropped up in the urban areas of most major cities to teach people to be self-defense conscious.

Prior to checking into a course of this type consider the reputation of the establishment — YMCA's are very good — and consider the price which instruction involves. When finally making a decision on the class of instruction, by all means pay attention, as one day it may save a life. It could be your own.

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Tournament governed by ABC and WIBC Moral Sanction

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For Our Children

# VESELKA

## May - Month of Saints and Heroes



During the month of May, Ukrainians observe several important religious holidays and commemorate fallen heroes of Ukraine.

In the first place, May is the month of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and beautiful special services are held each evening in all Ukrainian Catholic churches.

Then the sixth of May brings the feast day of Saint Yuriy (St. George), once the patron saint of Ukrainian Kozaks and now the patron of Ukrainian "Plastun" (scouts).

The farmers in Ukraine celebrated St. Yuriy's feast day with great festivity. Early on the morning of May 6th a special kind of bread, called "korzh," was baked. After the morning church services the villagers formed a procession to the fields where the new crops were growing. After the priest had blessed the fields, the people rolled the "korzh" among the growing crops, and then buried in the field "to make the crops grow better." This custom dates back to pre-Christian times, when Ukrainians of long ago believed in a pagan god "Korzh," who was responsible for an abundant harvest.

Also in the month of May we commemorate three great Ukrainian leaders who lived and died for their country: Simon Petliura, Evhen Konovalts and Taras Chuprynka.

Simon Petliura was the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Army in the period of Ukrainian independence following World War I. In 1921 he was forced into exile, and was killed by a Russian agent in May, 1926, in Paris, France.

Evhen Konovalts was the leader of the Ukrainian Nationalists. While living abroad, he directed a secret youth group which strove to help Ukraine become free. He was assassinated by a Communist spy in Rotterdam, Holland in May, 1938.

Taras Chuprynka was general of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. When Ukrainians, who now live in the free world, fled from Ukraine, he remained and led heroic Ukrainian soldiers against the Russians. He was killed in battle near Lviv in 1950.



## Why There are Blizzards in May

by Ivan Kernytsky

Illustrated by Dmytrenko

Old man April often invited his old friend March to his home for Easter.

Easter came, and old man March harnessed his swift horses to a good cart.

It was a glorious spring day, the warm sun was shining, the buds were bursting open, the fresh grass was growing. The road was dry, the cartwheels rolled along quickly.

"Hurry along there, you horses. We're going to my friend's place for the Easter feast."

He had driven perhaps four miles or so when all of a sudden a big black cloud came up and hid the sun. Lo and behold, a snowstorm began, and soon everything was covered with deep snow.

Up to his knees in snow was old man March with his cart and horses in the middle of the road.

"Look at this — my old friend April asked me over for Easter and now he's covered the roads with snow. I should have harnessed my horses to a sleigh."

Having no way out, old man March, the laughing-stock of many passers-by, turned his horses around and headed for home.

The next year, as though nothing had happened, old man April again invited his friend March for Easter:

"Do me a favor, come to my Easter dinner. But look, don't stand me up as you did last year."

"This year I'll come for sure," replied March.

That year the weather was strange for Easter: the river were icebound, the roads covered with snow.

"Alright, friend April," thought March, and harnessing his horses to a sleigh he put on a sheepskin coat and warm mitten and rode off.

About four miles from home, the sun suddenly broke through the clouds, the snow and ice melted and all the roads were flooded.

(Continued on page 15)

### HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



жук

— Ах, ах, жук!  
— Лови жука!  
У жука лапки.  
Він там.  
Ні, жук тут.



Жук: ж-ж-ж — у ліс.  
У лісі пластуни.  
Вони сіли на траву.  
І жук сів у траві.

ж ж ж жука  
жуки. На жука  
Щ Щ Щ Тома Та  
М М М Жука

## The Bunny Rabbit's New Coat

It was the month of May and Mommy Rabbit made Bunny Rabbit a beautiful new coat.

Hippity-hoppity went Bunny Rabbit in his new coat about the woods. Over the snowdrops, under the bushes! The beautiful new coat of little Bunny Rabbit was caught by a thorn and a big hole was made.

"Oh me! Oh me!" cried Bunny Rabbit. "My beautiful new coat is torn. My mommy will beat me!"

Just then Hedgehog came by, and seeing a little rabbit crying, said:

"Don't cry, Bunny Rabbit, but hasten to Huge Bear, the tailor. He will mend your coat."

Hippity - hoppity went Bunny Rabbit to Huge Bear, the tailor.

"Uncle Bear, Uncle Bear, could you mend my beautiful new coat?" — said Bunny Rabbit in a timid voice.



Illustration by W. Cymbal

"Have you money to pay me for my work?" asked Huge Bear angrily.

"I have none," said Bunny Rabbit.

"So, take your coat and be gone!" shouted Huge Bear.

Hippity - hoppity went Bunny Rabbit till he came upon Wolf.

"Good sir, good sir," said Bunny Rabbit quietly, "could you mend my beautiful new coat?"

(Continued on page 15)

# THE RAINBOW

## Blizzards in May...

(Continued from page 14)



Stuck in the mud with his sleigh and horses in the middle of the road, old man March thought:

"Well, well, friend April so you invited me for Easter and flooded the roads. I should have taken a boat to row to you."

There was no way out. He turned his horses home.

Again the next year, as if nothing had happened, old man April invited his friend March to come over for Easter:

"I beg you sincerely, come to partake of my Easter egg. But look here, don't make me wait in vain for you at the Easter table.

"This year, dear friend, I'll be there for sure," vowed old man March.

"See that you keep your word," said old man April chuckling.

Easter came, the church bells rang, people carried their Easter meal in baskets home from church.

Old man March harnessed his horses to a cart, put a sleigh on top, and he mounted a boat atop the sleigh.

He had driven some four miles when a black cloud covered the sun and a snowstorm started. Unconcerned, old man March pulled down his sleigh, harnessed the horses to it and rode on.

When he had driven another four miles, the sun began to shine again, the snow and ice melted and all the roads were flooded. Still unconcerned, old man March pulled his boat down and, leaving his sleigh and horses behind, rowed straight to old man April's house.

"Christ has risen," he greeted his crony.

"Truly He has risen," answered old man April frowning. "What an old fox you are — you've outwitted me."

"Well, this was not my idea," confessed March. "My good neighbor May gave me this wonderful advice on how to reach you."

"So?" cried April, huffing and puffing. "My friend May I'll get even with you for this."

And from that time on, whenever there is a snowstorm in May, people say it is old man April's revenge on his friend May for giving such excellent advice to his friend March.

## New Coat...

(Continued from page 14)

"Have you money?", growled Wolf. "I have none!"

"So, take your coat and be gone!"

Then Groundhog came by, and as he was Bunny Rabbit's neighbor, Bunny wiped his tears, and said:

"Please, good neighbor, could you mend my beautiful new coat?"

"Have you money?", asked Groundhog.

"I have none!"

"Without money it can't be done! Only mother does everything without money, my dear Bunny! So, don't cry, but hurry home. Keep away from dogs, and be not afraid of your mother!"

So hippity - hoppity went Bunny Rabbit home to his mother.

Mother Rabbit was waiting anxiously for Bunny Rabbit on the doorstep. It was getting dark, and Bunny Rabbit was away from home.

"Oh, here you are!", cried Mother Rabbit upon seeing Bunny Rabbit. "And where did you tear your beautiful new coat?"

"On a thorn," said Bunny weeping quietly.

"So, so," said Mother Rabbit taking up a needle and thread. "You always give me some extra work! But don't cry. Eat your supper and go to bed. Next time remember! If you are in trouble come to me, and don't run about the woods 'till dark!"

## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent last names of some of the Ukrainian community leaders in Canada. They are spelled in the manner in which they themselves chose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

### Ukrainian Community Leaders in Canada

SORTYNALPOK = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

ZUYKY = \_ \_ \_ \_

SAKARUK = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

DURHACK = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

KIDUID = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

ULLUP = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

RARTS = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

JORMYNUZ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

KLAIWUP = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

SHINSHITEC = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### Educational Establishment in Canada:

Answers to last week's jumble: Rozankowsky, Shmigel, Lesawyer, Kuropas, Nawrocky, Dobriansky, Dushnyck, Charyna, Mycio, Diachuk.

Mystery words: Ukrainian Museum.

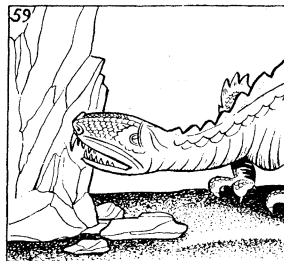
HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

# Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



The serpent heard a voice from beyond the lake: "I hear the voice of a warrior! Most likely there will be a battle!" the serpent began sharpening its teeth.

Почула Змія голос з-за озера: „Чую голос багатирський! Не обійдеться без бійки!“ — і стала зуби гострити.



On the shore of the Tar River, while Ivan was mowing the hay, Bohuta was hewing a strong club in preparation for the battle.

На березі Смоляної ріки Іван сіно косить, а Богута довбно те-ше, до двобою готується.



The serpent neared the edge of the Tar River and Bohuta calls out: "Allow me, serpent, to cross your grove!" "I will not!" hissed the angry serpent.

Вийшла змія над Смолянну річку, а Богута й каже: „Пустя мене, Зміє, крізь твій гай!“ — „Не пушту!“ — сичить злюча Змія.

## Six Rumanians...

(Continued from page 2)

Young Communist Union. This action has been accompanied by further orders barring access to 6 university faculties to anyone without a Young Communist Union recommendation.

The document claims that this order is to be extended to all university faculties by next Autumn. At one school in Sebis, in Arad county, the children of believers were forced to stay on their knees in the school corridor to the great amusement of their colleagues. This took place in 1977.

Only since Helsinki, the document constantly repeats, has the discrimination against evangelicals and their children increased to its present proportions. Such widespread and uniform persecution, says the document, can only occur with the blessing of the higher authorities of the Rumanian state.

The situation in Rumania has not improved despite promises from above; the signatories declare that they have, therefore, been obliged to make their situation known abroad, before these same countries with whom Rumania made its Helsinki promises.

In a preliminary paper (entitled "A Call for Truth") released a week before this detailed documentation, the same people declared that for too long the practice has been to call persecution religious freedom but now the time has come for them to break the silence of fear and speak the truth.

"What we ask therefore from our country's authorities is sincerity and truth. If you have sworn before the whole world that in our country there will be democracy, freedom and respect for the fundamental rights of man, then keep your word. Yet if you do not intend to give these rights to evangelical Christians, then declare it openly with all the ensuing consequences for us as also for you.

## Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 1)

Community Relations Council, emphasized the common concern of all Americans — the denial of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Louis Johansen, Councilman, who on the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners introduced a resolution on behalf of Ukrainian Political Prisoners, which was adopted by the City Council and sent to the Department of State and to Secretary Vance, again expressed concern for Ukrainian political prisoners by introducing a resolution on behalf of Moroz. This resolution was sent to Moroz.

Mayor Rizzo read telegrams from U.S. Senators from Pennsylvania, John Heins and Richard Schweiker, and from Sen. Henry Jackson. The Senators pledged their support on behalf of Moroz and other Ukrainians in Soviet prisons.

Also seated on the dais were Bishop Basil Losten and Louis Konowal, city tax assessor.

The program ended with pupils of St. Basil's Elementary and Immaculate Conception Cathedral Schools launching 400 balloons with attached birthday greetings and information on Moroz. As the winds carried the balloons eastwards the participants sang "Mno-haya Lita."

Philadelphia's television stations covered this event in their newscasts that same evening.

The ceremony was organized by the Committee for Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

In this way you will no longer force believers, even if they are terrified and devoid of courage, to live a lie. Perhaps it will mean that we will suffer more than we do today, even in open persecution, but at least you will have obliged us — or some of us at least — to be men of character, which is what we value more than anything else."

Last year Ton, Niculescu and Popescu were objects of regular police interrogation. They were each told of possible charges of ten to fifteen years imprisonment against them for their activities but at that time their case was judged to have insufficient evidence for a trial. Ton himself was expected to visit Oxford on April 28th to take his Master of Arts degree ceremony. He studied theology there in 1969-72.

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