

Remember Ukraine

# The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

## СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



## СВОБОДА

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## UNA Supreme Assembly Concludes Annual Meeting Human Rights, Organization, Convention Dominate Agenda

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Actions in defense of human, national and individual rights in Ukraine, the pre-convention membership drive, the forthcoming convention in 1978, the 85th anniversary of the Svoboda daily in that year, and other matters relating to UNA and community life were scrutinized by the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association during the week-long annual meeting at Soyuzivka Monday through Friday, May 23-27.

The UNA, which initiated and conducted a special action in defense of human rights in Ukraine during the week of May 16th, will continue to support such actions, as the Supreme Assembly urged Soyuz members to be strongly involved in efforts to alleviate the plight of Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain.

With the 29th regular convention only a year away, UNA's highest governing body devoted a great deal of attention to that event and the current membership drive in conjunction with it. The drive calls for a total of 5,000 new members this year, insured for \$10 million.

The Supreme Assembly adopted a budget in the amount of \$5,763,000 in income and \$5,202,800 in expenditures.

A total of \$17,000 was voted for national causes to be distributed to various organizations.

A sum of \$16,800 was voted in scholarships to be awarded in various amounts to 112 student-members.

The Supreme Assembly also considered the possibilities of building homes for senior UNA'ers and empowered the Supreme Executive Committee to present a plan to the convention on possible structural additions to Soyuzivka.

Separate resolutions called for the restitution of the UNA Cultural Committee, which includes all supreme executive officers and all Svoboda editors, and for the creation of a special ad hoc committee to formulate plans for efficient functioning of the publishing department.

As reported last week, taking part in the session were 24 of the 26 members of the Assembly. Unable to attend were Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Supreme Director for Canada, who was in Brussels, Belgium, attending a special session of the NATO Assembly, as a member of the Canadian delegation, and Supreme Advisor Dr. Myron Kuropas, legisla-

tive assistant to Sen. Bob Dole, who was detained by urgent commitments in Washington.

Also taking part in the session were life-time honorary members of the Assembly, who sat on the debates in advisory capacity.

The first two and a half days of the annual meeting were devoted to reports of all officers and discussions.

Wednesday noon, the body broke up into smaller committees, each dealing with a specific facet of Soyuz activity. Their chairmen then reported their proposals in the form of resolutions or recommendations. Reports on Thursday were presented by the following: Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, who was secretary of the Scholarship Committee; Supreme Auditor John Hewryk, for the Canadian Committee; Stephen Kuropas for the Senior Citizens Committee; Supreme Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, for the Women's and Sports Committees; Supreme Auditor Rev. Iwan Waszczuk for the Cultural-Educational Committee; Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw, for the Youth Committee; Supreme Auditor Dr. Ivan Skalczuk and Supreme Advisor Eugene Repeta for the Organizing Committee; Supreme Auditor Iwan Wynnyk for the Financial Committee. Discussions and voting followed the reports.

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## Kiev Group Appeals To World Conscience On Eve Of Belgrade Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C.—After a seven-month hiatus, interspersed by arrests of four of its leading members, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, based in Kiev, transmitted to the West a batch of appeals and documents which call on the Western signatories of the Helsinki Accords to speak out in defense of human national and individual rights in Ukraine.

The documents are in the possession of the Washington based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, according to the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

The Kiev group was formed last November, which led to the immediate establishment of the Washington committee.

The Kiev group had sent a declaration and Memorandum No. 1 to the West, which were subsequently published in the original Ukrainian and in English translation, and disseminated widely in this and other countries.

Upon announcement of the establishment of the group in Kiev, in the wake of the formation of similar groups in Moscow and Vilnius, Lithuania, the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) harassed its members and ultimately arrested its head Mykola Rudenko and members Oleksa Tykhy, Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych.

These arrests, coupled with the previous incarceration of hundreds of Ukrainians, as well as other human rights activists in the USSR, generated an outpouring of protest in the West.

The most recently received documents include Memoranda Nos. 4 to 9 (Nos. 2 and 3 have yet to make their way to the West), appeals of Nadia Svitlychna, Oksana Meshko and Raisa Rudenko, Mykola Rudenko's wife, an autobiography of Olysp Terelia, a long-time political prisoner, an appeal of Oles Berdnyk to M. Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, a declaration of the Initiative Council of Alternative Evolution, which includes O. Berdnyk and Petro Kharchenko, a graduate student of biology from Kiev, appeals of the Kiev group to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to the U.S. Congress, and an appeal of M. Rudenko to the International College of Jurists, written prior to his arrest.

The Washington committee, said the press service, also received documents of the Lithuanian group, the Armenian organization for independence, and other materials on repressions in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR. The accompanying letters request that the materials be passed on to the governments of the Helsinki Accords signatories.

Members of the Kiev group, said the press service, have authorized the Washington committee to represent them in the West and before the governments of the Helsinki Accords signatories.

"It seems as if the KGB wanted to finish us before the Belgrade conference," said the letter, according to the

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## Svitlychna Renounces Soviet Citizenship

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Nadia Svitlychna, a former political prisoner now serving an unspecified period of exile, became the eighth Ukrainian dissident to renounce Soviet citizenship.

In a letter to the Supreme Soviet, dated January 11, 1977, Svitlychna wrote: "Having lost my final illusions about the existence of any elementary rights in the Soviet Union, I renounce my Soviet citizenship."

Svitlychna, 41, cited examples of her incarceration and the plights of other Ukrainian dissidents in a statement to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, dated December 10, 1976, as reasons for renouncing her citizenship.

"If I did not experience on my own skin the arrests, the unceasing searches, harassment, and a general degrada-



Nadia Svitlychna

tion of my dignity, I do not know if I would ever lose the basis for my illusions," wrote Svitlychna.

Among the cases that led her to renounce the Soviet Union were: the officially ordered burning of 200 of Stefania works, the confiscation of 300 of Vasyl Stus' poems, the death of Mykhaylo Soroka in a concentration camp, and the murder of Ala Horska, a Ukrainian artist, and the subsequent erasing of her name from all her works.

Svitlychna said that in Stus' case, the doctors implanted a listening device into his garments after he underwent a necessary gastric surgery.

"As a free person, and as a mother of an only child, I declare with full responsibility today, — Human Rights

Day — that after experiencing what I have lived through, I consider it to be below man's dignity to be a citizen of the biggest, mightiest and most perfect

(Continued on page 2)

## Sen. Percy to Continue Fight For More Freedom for VOA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Senator Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) said he regretted that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 10th chose not to endorse his amendment to seek more freedom for the Voice of America, but he pledged to continue the effort.

Noting that the Committee accepted language supporting independence in Voice newscasts, Sen. Percy said that a small step forward was made, "but the majority refused to accept the stronger language calling for a Voice of America independent of bureaucratic control and interference."

Sen. Percy, who has repeatedly criticized the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency for their at-

tempts to distort VOA news reports, said that the amendment still requires President Carter to prepare a reorganization plan by October 31st for the international information, cultural and radio broadcasting programs of the federal government.

Sen. Percy quoted Carter as saying in a position paper, after winning the Democratic nomination last year, that the Voice of America "has been entangled in a web of political restrictions imposed by the Department of State."

He said he will continue to seek reform "until we have a Voice of America which conforms more closely to our national ideals of a free press and an open society."

## Plans Announced for Philly Festival

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Avs)—Details of this year's edition of the traditional "Summer Festival of Nations," an annual social and cultural program that is sponsored by the Nationalities Division of the Philadelphia Republican City Committee, have been announced by co-chairmen Walter Darmopray and Anthony Novasitis.

This social event will be held Sunday, June 12, from 12:00 noon through 7:00 p.m. on the spacious grounds of the Bavarian Club which is located in northeast Philadelphia (9940 Halde-man Ave.). The admission price of \$3.00 includes refreshments, games, music and door prizes. Children under 12 years of age are admitted free.

In addition, a budget-priced menu, featuring various ethnic foods, desserts and other refreshments will be available. There will be entertainment by a live band, games of softball, wiffleball, volleyball, dance contests (polka, charleston, bump), and door prizes.

Planning and participation in the 1977 "Summer Festival of Nations"

involves the leadership of every ethnic community in Philadelphia, including Albanians, Chinese, Germans, Italians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Romanians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Norwegians, Irish and Welsh.

Further information and tickets are available by calling: (215) LO 8-1587 (day) and (215) DE 2-9496 (evening).

## Ottawa U. Offers Scholarships

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two scholarships in the amount of \$3,000 each are being offered by the Iwachniuk Ukrainian Studies and Research Fund at the University of Ottawa for graduates students in Slavic studies, specializing in Ukrainian literature or philosophy.

Applicants should write to: Prof. Constantine Bida, Department of Slavic Studies and Modern Languages (Iwachniuk Ukrainian Studies and Research Fund), University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

## Sen. Dole Says Soviet Union Human Rights Record not Improving

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations "have absolutely no respect for religious liberties and national rights. They totally disregard those provisions of the Helsinki Final Act which call for freer emigration and for reunification of families," Sen. Bob Dole declared Saturday, May 21, here. Sen. Dole, a former Vice-President candidate and Republican National chairman, made the statement during his speech to a meeting of the Republican Heritage Groups Council.

"The Helsinki Commission hearings which I have attended have made clear to me the fact that regardless of the progress we may have made with the Soviet Union in certain areas of technological and economic cooperation, we have made little, if any, real headway in the human rights arena," said Sen. Dole, a member of the Commission.

"The Soviet Union today is what it has always been — a totalitarian state committed to the obliteration of even the most mild resistance to its continuing policy of repression of individual, religious, and national rights."

The Kansas Senator praised President Carter's human rights stand and

added that the only reservation about the President's crusade, "is the fear that it will not last. Given his reversals on a number of other important issues, it is possible that he may decide to soften his approach towards the Soviets at Belgrade, especially since some of our allies in Western Europe appear to be pushing him to that end. To insure that this will not happen, Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick and I introduced a Joint Congressional Resolution calling upon the official United States delegation at Belgrade to 'reiterate in clear and unequivocal terms the commitment of the American people to human rights in the context of an ultimate enlargement of human freedom throughout the world' and to insist that the full Conference agenda include a presentation and thorough discussion of all violations of the Helsinki Final Act."

Sen. Dole also said he is encouraged about the future role of ethnic Americans in the Republican Party. He said he agrees with Carter pollster Pat Caddell's assessment "that the weakest link in the Democratic chain is ethnic Americans. They are disappointed with the Democrats and are ready to vote for our Republican candidates if we are willing to cultivate their support."

## Svitlychna...

(Continued from page 1)

concentration camp on earth," she wrote.

Svitlychna was born in the Donbas region of Ukraine. After graduating from the Kiev State University with a degree in philology, she worked at a state radio station in the Ukrainian capital as a script editor.

In 1968 she was fired from her job for attending a rally at the Shevchenko monument. She was fired from her second job in 1969.

Arrested during the 1972 purge, Svitlychna served a four-year sentence for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Svitlychna is the mother of six-year-old, Yarema, whose father is Danylo Shumuk, a Ukrainian political prisoner.

Other Ukrainian political prisoners who have renounced their citizenship are: Danylo Shumuk, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Valentyn Moroz, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, Oles Berdnyk, Mykola Bodnar, and Mykola Motriuk.

## Rep. Koch Calls Vladimir Prison To Inquire about Latvian Prisoner

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In cooperation with the Baltic Prisoners of Conscience, Washington Area Chapter, Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.) placed a telephone call Friday, May 20 Vladimir prison near Moscow to inquire about Gunars Rode, a Latvian political prisoner sentenced in 1962 to a 15-year prison term for "nationalism and anti-Soviet agitation" because of his participation in an informal student group which met to discuss problems of cultural autonomy and human rights for the Baltic peoples.

The purpose of Mr. Koch's call was to ask whether Mr. Rode will be released May 20th, when his 15-year term expires, and if not, why not. Because Mr. Rode has persistently refused to admit guilt to the trumped-up charges made against him, Soviet authorities, according to the underground Chronicle of Current Events, may bring new charges against Rode which would result in another prison term.

The call was placed to Col. Zavyalkin, warden of the prison, but the operator was told that he was not in and no one knew when he would be back. The Manhattan Democrat asked to speak to his assistant or whoever was in charge, but was told that his assistant was gone and no one was there who was in charge.

"That's ridiculous. There must be someone in charge. This is a prison. If there's no one in charge, all the prisoners would escape," said Rep. Koch.

The operator communicated the message, but was informed that no one was there but the woman who answered the phone, and she could not speak English.

Rep. Koch indicated that he had a translator on the line and asked to be connected to the woman who answered the phone. Five minutes later the Moscow operator informed him that the party at Vladimir did not want to give his name. The Congressman asked to be connected anyway, and after the connection was made, the Soviet operator instructed the party at Vladimir to "speak" or "go ahead" in Russian. The party refused, however, to talk or to make any signal of his presence other than the audible heavy breathing on the other end of the line, inspiring Rep. Koch to describe the call as a "reverse obscene phone call."


Nevertheless, Rep. Koch proceeded to ask whether Mr. Rode would be released, whether his health, which is reported to be serious, had improved, and whether he could speak to Mr. Rode. There was silence between all of the questions. After a series of unanswered questions.

"Won't you help us just by telling us if he is alive and well...Don't you realize the Soviet Union's reputation is dragged down in the mud when you don't cooperate just by giving humanitarian information. You claim you are a decent country. Shouldn't you provide just simple humanitarian information to a Member of Congress about prisoners in your prisons?," he asked.

Rep. Koch closed by asking that Mr. Rode be informed of the call and the

widespread concern and admiration for him and by expressing his regret that the party at the prison could not find it within his power to answer the questions.

The phone call was arranged and paid for by the Baltic Prisoners of Conscience, Washington Area Chapter, and was a follow-up to a joint Congressional letter to Secretary Brezhnev concerning Mr. Rode's case which Mr. Koch circulated last week and forty Members signed.

	
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## Picket Soviet Embassy to Protest Arrest of Helsinki Group Members

OTTAWA, Ont.—Some 250 Ukrainian Canadians, predominately from Montreal and Toronto, picketed the Soviet embassy here Sunday, May 15, to protest the arrest of four members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

The defense action was co-sponsored by the Montreal Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, the Toronto SUSK branch, and Amnesty International.

The protesters apprised government officials and passers-by of the human rights violations in Ukraine and urged a thorough review of Soviet non-observance of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords.

In line with the protest, the Montreal Committee mailed or 465 letters containing material about KGB arrests in Ukraine to all members of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate. The packet also included letters of gratitude of the parliamentarians' intercession on behalf of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Aleksandr Ginzburg and Yuri Orlov.

The Committee also mailed out copies of the Kiev Group's Memorandum and Declaration to the 190 members of the Parliament's press gallery, and letters to all governments which signed the Helsinki Accords, drawing attention to the Soviet violations of the accords.

## SUSTA Plans Conference at HURI

HIGHLAND PARK, N.J.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will hold an Eastern and Mid-Western Conference Friday to Sunday, July 15-17 at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute at 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge Mass.

Plans for the weekend include a panel discussion on topics of: Resistance in Ukraine, Ukrainian Youth, Career Searching, Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Ukrainian Students.

Other activities will include a wine and cheese party, dance, guided tours, films, games, and sporting events.

The executive board invites all students and community to attend this conference.

"It will be an ideal opportunity for students to meet especially since there already will be approximately 80 participants from U.S. and Canada in the Ukrainian Summer School Program at Harvard," said Halyna Tarnawsky, SUSTA eastern vice-president.

Make plans to spend an enjoyable summer weekend at Harvard. For more information write to: SUSTA 438 Dennison St. Highland Park, N.J. 08904

## Ukrainian Folklore Explored at Lecture

WINNIPEG, Man.—"Ukrainian Folklore in Canada: The Big Put-Down" was the topic of the twelfth annual Shevchenko lecture delivered by Dr. Robert B. Klymasz, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre (Osередok), Winnipeg, on March 23rd, reported the Newsletter of The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian studies.

By addressing himself to the question: What is folklore? How does it operate? What good is it and who needs it?, Dr. Klymasz outlined the nature and development of the Ukrainian folkloric tradition in Canada and pointed out those manifestations which, in his view, constitute the "put down".

The definition of Ukrainian folklore in Canada encompassed the familiar cultural displays, concerts, and folk festivals, which attract wide and appreciative audiences. Although this "conscious type of promotion" serves as an important means of "holding on to a sense of identity in the face of rapid acculturation and assimilation," it fails to attract attention to the rich abundance of raw Ukrainian folkloric materials in Canada.

The latter remain not only scantily documented because of the language barrier but are generally misjudged, their well-preserved archaic features being either measured according to overly sophisticated academic standards or excessively praised by enthusiastic Ukrainian commentators.

The lecturer outlined the operation of the Ukrainian folkloric complex in Canada in terms of three interrelated

yet distinct strata: the traditional, including "shchedrivky", "vesnianky", and "balky", the transitional encompassing the ethnic joke cycle; and the innovative which selects, reconstructs, and retains traditions to produce a streamlined modern-day version of the folkloric legacy. Total retention of the traditional folklore suffered, as did its documentation, because of the loss of Ukrainian among the Canadian-born. Under the impact of acculturation, folklore began to stress its non-verbal elements; it became disseminated in sensory terms alone.

The sound of Ukrainian folk music, the art of traditional craft, the taste of old country foods were accented. And the ethnic jokes, which amplified not only inter-ethnic tensions in the community, but also specific ethnic characteristics, illustrated the middle stage in the evolutionary cycle of folklore as it progressed through initial resistance to change, followed by a breakdown due to change, and culminating in a reconstitution — adjustment to change.

Pressured by the demands of a modern and materialistic civilization, its carriers assumed a spectator-audience relationship. It no longer "permeated everything everybody did" but served as entertainment, supplemented by indirect and mechanical vehicles of transmission. While the old folklore, based in a rural setting and tied to a seasonal or religious calendar was transmitted on a person-to-person basis, folklore today can be purchased.

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## Legislators Reply Positively To UNA Defense Action

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Several of the U.S. Senators and Congressmen, who were visited by UNA's Wednesday, May 18 in line with the Ukrainian National Association's defense action, made positive replies to the Association's request for intercession on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The UNA Home Office here received letters of thanks from the legislators for the visits and re-assured UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer that they would continue to speak out in defense of human rights in Ukraine.

Among those lawmakers who responded this week were: Sens. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and Richard Stone (D-Fla.) and Reps. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.), Gus Yatron (D-Pa.), Ronald Sarasin (R-Conn.), Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), and Dante Fascell (D-Fla.).

In his letter, Sen. Helms said that he appreciates the material he received and added that he "enjoyed the reception Wednesday evening, and appreciate all the fine work that you and the Ukrainian National Association are doing."

Sen. Helms also wrote a letter to Leonid Brezhnev protesting the arrest of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Mykola Matuskevych and Myroslav Marynovych.

"I remind you, Mr. Secretary, that 'detente' is a two-way street; and further, that the people of the United States do not take international agreements and understandings such as those reached at Helsinki, lightly. We intend to live by our part of the agreement, and expect your country to do likewise," wrote Sen. Helms.

Sen. Stone told Mr. Lesawyer in a letter that he "will strive to ensure that

all provisions of the treaty are carried out in accordance with the treaty's intent, particularly those relating to humanitarian rights."

"As a member of this Commission (Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe), and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I will use my positions to serve a special function for all those who are seeking their basic freedoms," wrote Sen. Stone.

In a letter to Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, Sen. Stone wrote: "I protest the arrests and repressions of Ukrainian dissidents as a violation of the Helsinki Accords."

Rep. Fenwick wrote: "Thank you very much for your telegram. It is most encouraging to feel your support for the human rights of people — in Ukraine and elsewhere. This brings you my earnest hopes that we will see better days."

Rep. Fascell, chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in his letter, invited Mr. Lesawyer to a special meeting with members of the Commission on questions relating to human rights implementations in the Soviet Union.

He indicated that approximately 30 persons have been invited to the Friday, June 10th meeting at the Rayburn Building. The talks are scheduled to get underway at 9:30 a.m.

"It is our intention to share with you our expectations for the Belgrade process, to provide an opportunity for public participation in the Belgrade process, and to answer any questions you may have about that process," wrote Rep. Fascell.

Rep. Kemp wrote that he "would be

pleased" to support any efforts in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

"In behalf of these brave men, I have written to Soviet authorities, bringing to their attention my interest in these men, and urging their assistance in assuring that members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords are not punished for their desire to see this agreement adhered to," he wrote.

"It is an honor for me to work with you in such important concerns, and it is my sincere hope that these men will be released in the near future," added Rep. Kemp.

Rep. Yatron said in his letter to Mr. Lesawyer, that the arrests of the Kiev Helsinki Group members "has deeply troubled me."

"Your contacting me in this vital regard is genuinely appreciated. Please be assured that I will continue to champion the cause of the Ukrainian people," wrote Rep. Yatron.

The Pennsylvania representative also wrote a letter to President Carter about human rights violations in Ukraine, and sent statements to Leonid Brezhnev and Dr. Kuri Waldheim, UN Secretary General.

"The hope of millions has been trampled underfoot, along with any illusions as to Soviet intentions to observe internationally recognized standards of conduct in the field of human rights," wrote Rep. Yatron to President Carter. "I applaud the courage with which you have spoken out on behalf of the oppressed peoples of the world. I respectfully urge you to bring the full weight of your great office to

bear, in an effort to obtain the release of the four Ukrainian dissidents, and the adherence of the Soviet government to the Helsinki Accords."

Rep. Yatron told Brezhnev that Soviet violations of human rights "casts a dark shadow upon the entire Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and upon the trust which Americans placed in an agreement concluded in an atmosphere of high expectations."

"In the interest of relations between our two countries and of humanity itself, I urge you to arrange for the immediate release of these four men," wrote Rep. Yatron.

In his letter to Dr. Waldheim, Rep. Yatron, also requested that he intercede on behalf of Rudenko, Tykhy, Marynovych and Matuskevych for their "early release."

Rep. Sarasin sent along with his letter of thanks to Mr. Lesawyer a copy of his statement in defense of human rights in Ukraine, read on the floor of the Congress Wednesday, May 18.

In it he said that the upcoming Belgrade review conference "is important" to the Ukrainian people who "are still being denied their fundamental rights."

"It represents their one real hope for worldwide exposure to and knowledge of the Soviet Union's refusal to abide by the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki agreement. Thus it is important that the United States participate in the Conference, and moreover, point out the continued violations of the rights of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet Union and thereby encourage them to reverse their present oppressive policies," wrote Rep. Sarasin.

# Resolutions and Recommendations of the UNA Supreme Assembly, Adopted at its Annual Meeting at Soyuzivka, during the Week of May 23, 1977, On the Recommendation of Individual Committees

We, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest Ukrainian organization in the free world, assembled at Soyuzivka during the week of May 23, 1977, in our last annual meeting before the 29th convention, state and decide the following:

I

1. We aver with the most profound concern and the most resolute protest that Ukraine, our homeland or the homeland of our ancestors, continues to be the object of total enslavement, ruthless exploitation and cruel annihilation by the Russo-Communist imperialistic occupier which persists in its destructive onslaught against the Ukrainian people and its age-long heritage, particularly against the Ukrainian national spirituality, its forgers and spokesmen, aimed at the ultimate "fusion of nations," that is, total Russification.

We express our greatest pride and admiration for our captive yet truly unconquerable people who, despite the most cruel and refined methods of persecution, and harassment, despite arrests and trials by the enemy, not only refuse to succumb but resist that onslaught with exemplary heroism eliciting admiration of all freedom-loving peoples. We express our admiration, respect and gratitude to those countless Ukrainians who in the face of deadly peril for themselves and their families continue to stand up against the enemy and raise their voices in defense of human and national rights and the freedom-loving ideals of the Ukrainian people, which consonant with universal rights and ideals;

2. We welcome and support wholeheartedly the decision of our government under the leadership of President Jimmy Carter to make the defense of human rights an integral part of America's foreign policy. We also welcome and support all efforts of the Canadian government under the helm of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in defense of human rights;

3. We voice our wholehearted support of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, as well as all of our national organizations in the U.S. and Canada. Particularly, we extend greetings to our Churches and their Hierarchs: the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church headed by Patriarch Josyf; the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church headed by Metropolitan Mstyslav; and the leadership of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Churches;

We welcome and support all efforts of our supra-national and national organizations, WCFU, UCCA and UCC, as well as those of special Ukrainian committees in defense of human rights, Ukrainian dissidents and political prisoners, particularly the currently led WCFU led action in defense of Faith and Churches in Ukraine. We urge all of our members in the U.S. and Canada to join these defense actions and support them morally and materially. It was within the framework of this support that the UNA initiated and successfully conducted a special action in Washington on the eve of this Supreme Assembly meeting;

4. In view of the fact that the principal aim of the enemy's current onslaught on the Ukrainian people is Ukrainian culture and spiritual heritage, we urge our members to devote special attention and to render maximum support to all efforts for the preservation and further development of the Ukrainian language, culture and identity in the U.S. and Canada.

5. The UNA Supreme Assembly, having heard Osyp Zinkewych, head of the "Smolosky" Ukrainian Press Service, and having become acquainted with the latest documents from Ukraine relating to the violations of human and national rights in Ukraine and the struggle of Ukrainians for these rights, authorizes the Supreme Executive Committee to take necessary steps in helping to publish and disseminate these truly revealing documents.

The UNA Supreme Assembly expresses its appreciation to Mr. Zinkewych for the information imparted in matters that have always been of prime concern to UNA membership and leadership.

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During its 83-year history the UNA, by its posture and activities, has earned the appellation of "Batko-Soyuz" and the "Ukrainian Fortress Beyond the Sea". We can and should justify that appellation and continue strengthening this historic mission, especially at a time when deadly clouds hang over Ukraine. The first and most important requirement for the continued growth of Soyuz is a steady growth in its membership. The combined personal, civic and national benefits derived from membership in the UNA constitute the pride of all UNA'ers and should encourage strongly all others to join the UNA. For these reasons, the organizing work and the membership drives constitutes great crusades in which all members should take an active part, especially in this pre-convention year.

### SUMMARY AND STATEMENT OF THE SUPREME AUDITING COMMITTEE

The Supreme Auditing Committee conducted the annual audit of UNA books, assets and activities during the week of March 23-April 2, 1977, and submitted its report to the Supreme Assembly meeting in its annual session in May of this year at Soyuzivka.

Having analyzed each phase and facet of the UNA and having checked into the implementation of last year's Supreme Assembly resolutions by the Supreme Executive Committee, the Supreme Auditing Committee states the following:

#### 1. Organizing Department

Regrettably, the Supreme Assembly resolutions calling for an increase of orga-

nizing personnel were not implemented.

Resolution No. 1 called for the engagement of one field organizer for Canada thus upping the number to two. After the termination of the agreement with field organizer Wasyl Didiuk, Canada did not have a single field organizer. The same resolution called on the Supreme Executive Committee to engage two field organizers for the U.S. The Committee engaged only one and that not until 1977.

Resolution No. 2 called on the Supreme Executive Committee to engage an assistant to the Supreme Organizer, primarily for field work. This was not done.

Resolution No. 3 called on the Supreme Executive Committee to increase the number of permanent organizers to 12. Only one worked in that capacity in 1976 and only six months at that.

The preliminary budget for 1976 was set at \$428,000. Expenditures for the Organizing Department amounted to \$375,571, thus a saving of \$52,431 or 12.25% of the preliminary budget.

#### 2. Svoboda Press

In its statement in March of 1977, the Supreme Auditing Committee said that the Svoboda Press was short on some equipment, that the editorial staff was undermanned and that new personnel was being retrained in the new methods of printing. This resulted in the fact that the Press was unable to implement publishing plans in accordance with the decisions of the 28th convention and of the Supreme Assembly meetings in 1975 and 1976.

Efforts to do away with the existing misunderstandings between the Editor-in-Chief and the Supreme Executive Committee have not been successful. Therefore, the Supreme Auditing Committee, upon consultation with both the Supreme Executive Committee and the Editor-in-Chief, proposes, that the Supreme Assembly call to life a committee, composed of Dr. John Flis, Taras Szmagala, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk and Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, which will prepare a set of rules and regulations, normalize relations and delineate rights and responsibilities between the Supreme Executive Committee and the Editor-in-Chief, the administrator and the printing shop supervisor (within the framework of the existing by-laws). This project should be presented to the Supreme Auditing Committee during its semi-annual audit in September of this year.

#### 3. Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation

Resolution No. 2 mandated that the Ukrainian National Association, upon advice of its legal consultants, determine the need of a formal contract which would govern the agreements and the relations between these two corporations, particularly in the light of growing interest on the loans by the UNURC from the UNA, the UNA occupied office space in the Ukrainian Building, and the UNURC's obligations regarding repayment of loans obtained from the UNA.

Resolutions No. 3, par. 1, called on the UNA to instruct the UNURC to obtain a long-term mortgage loan for the highest practicable amount, at the most convenient interest and for an appropriate number of years.

Both of these resolutions were not implemented by the Supreme Executive Committee.

Resolution No. 4 stated that the financial and operational report UNURC's Board of Directors be included in the agenda of the Supreme Assembly's annual meeting. This report is incomplete because it does not include interest on loans from the UNA.

#### 4. Resolutions of the Financial Committee were implemented.

5. Resolutions of the Supreme Auditing Committee calling for the placement of a table with the names of all supreme officers at Soyuzivka and the encasement of such a table into the wall of the UNA building were not carried out.

6. In March of this year, the Supreme Auditing Committee stated that Svoboda should continue publishing the special Harvard page ("Ukrainian Harvard"), but that these pages should not contain insulting accusations of the entire community, as was the case in the appeal "On the March Toward One Million Dollars" (Svoboda, No. 36, February 15, 1977).

7. The Ukrainian National Association had an opportunity to mark in 1976, year of America's Bicentennial and the Centennial of Ukrainian Settlement in the U.S., with the printed word, that is, appropriate publications and programs. Regrettably, the UNA managed to stage only one program, a festival in shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1976, which resulted in a deficit.

8. Reactivate the Cultural Committee, which was not active in 1976, as anticipated by resolutions of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

#### Supreme Auditing Committee:

John Hewryk, Iwan Wynnyk, Bohdan Hnatiuk, Rev. Iwan Waszczuk, Ivan Skalczuk.

(Continued on page 5)

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Join The UNA  
And Read  
The Weekly

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## Scholarship Committee

The UNA Scholarship Committee agreed at its May 22, 1977, meeting to award 112 scholarships ranging from \$100 to \$500 for a total of \$16,800, and also recommended toward honorary mentions to those applicants who, because of their better financial means, did not receive a UNA scholarship. The Supreme Assembly approved the recommendations of the Scholarship Committee. A list of scholarship winners and honorary award recipients will be published at a later date in Svoboda.

The Scholarship Committee also proposed the following resolutions, which were approved by the Supreme Assembly:

To award \$15,000 scholarships for the academic year 1978-79, and to continue awarding matching grants of up to a total of \$5,000. These matching scholarships will be awarded to those students who receive stipends from their Branches or District Committees, and who submit separate applications to the UNA Home Office. These applicants will also be judged according to the existing guidelines of financial needs, scholastic achievements and community involvement.

To continue awarding in 1978 three scholarships in the total amount of \$500 for graduates of every Ukrainian high school.

(These resolutions were proposed by the Scholarship Committee consisting of: Joseph Lesawyer, John O. Flis, Mary Dushnyck, Walter Sochan, Stefan Hawrysz, Anthony Dragan, John Hewryk, Bohdan Hnatiuk, Bohdan Futey, and Taras Szmagala.)

## Sports Committee

The UNA Supreme Assembly approves the following resolutions submitted by the Sports Committee:

1. That such sports as swimming, tennis, hockey, soccer, volleyball be encouraged among UNA youths, and golf among adults and youths.

2. That sports clubs be formed in areas where there are none at present.

3. That checks be presented to sports clubs or at sports banquets or ceremonies by members of the UNA Sports Committee if possible, or by supreme officers.

4. That special encouragement and financial support be given to sports clubs which have their own UNA Branches.

5. That a sum of \$6,000 be included in the budget for the UNA Sports Committee.

(The resolutions were proposed by the Sports Committee consisting of: Andrew Jula, chairman; John Evanchuk, vice-chairman; Mary Dushnyck, secretary; Wolodymyr Zaparanuk, Anatole Doroshenko, and Tekla Moroz.)

## Senior Citizens Committee

The UNA Supreme Assembly approved the following resolutions proposed by the Senior Citizens Committee:

1. The Supreme Assembly again directs the Supreme Executive Committee to implement the first three resolutions adopted in 1975 and 1976:

1. To direct maximum efforts to the construction of a senior citizens home for UNA'ers as soon as possible at Soyuzivka. To establish a cemetery in Kerhonkson or its environs. To urge UNA members, especially single persons, to bequeath their estates to Ukrainian national causes, or to the Fund for Assistance to UNA Senior Citizens.

2. To assist members of the UNA Senior Citizens Committee in staging the fourth UNA Senior Citizens Conference to be held in June of 1978.

3. To allocate for the needs of the UNA Senior Citizens Committee, specifically for staging the Conference, a sum of \$500.

(These resolutions were proposed by the Senior Citizens Committee consisting of: Stephen Kuropas, chairman; Maria Czuczman, vice-chairman; Jaroslaw Padoch, secretary; Roman Slobodian, John Evanchuk, and Walter Didyk.)

## UNA Women's Committee

### Resolutions

1. To finance the stay of two needy children at Soyuzivka camps.

2. To send UNA women officers as Soyuz representatives to events sponsored by women's organizations.

### Recommendations

1. That UNA women take a greater part in actions on behalf of Ukrainian women political prisoners and in defense of human and national rights.

2. That UNA women take an active part in the pre-convention year membership drive and in UNA activities, thus ensuring a great number of women delegates to the 29th Convention.

3. That UNA women members intensify their efforts to organize new members among our women organizations, especially those to which they belong.

4. That UNA women continue to aid the ailing, needy, elderly, orphaned and widowed in keeping with the spirit of fraternalism, on which the UNA was founded.

5. That notices of the expiration of a deceased husband's subscription to Svoboda be furnished to secretaries, to be presented to the widow with the benefit check.

6. That a sum of \$1,000 be allocated for the needs of the Women's Committee. (The resolutions were proposed by the Women's Committee consisting of: Mary Dushnyck, chairwoman; Maria Czuczman, vice-chairwoman; Ulana Diachuk, Anne Chopek, Anna Haras and Tekla Moroz.)

## Youth Committee

The Youth Committee recommends to the Supreme Executive Committee the following:

1. To continue actions in defense of national and human rights in Ukraine.

2. To request Branches and District Committees to encourage Ukrainian

youths — members of the UNA — to take a greater interest in the work of the Ukrainian National Association and its Branches, and in this way be elected delegates to the 29th Regular Convention.

3. In view of the fact that fostering the Ukrainian identity among Ukrainian youths is important, and in view of the upcoming SUSTA Congress, which will take place at Soyuzivka this year, to recommend to the SUSTA executive board to sponsor a panel on fostering Ukrainian identity, with the participation of the UNA Youth Committee.

4. To send The Ukrainian Weekly to all U.S. Senators and Congressmen and to the members of the Canadian Parliament free of charge.

(The resolutions were proposed by the Youth Committee consisting of: Eugene Iwanciw, chairman; Anatole Doroshenko, Bohdan Futey, and Taras Szmagala.)

## Cultural-Educational Affairs

After reviewing the status, needs and possibilities of the community, the Cultural-Educational Affairs Committee submitted to the Supreme Executive Committee the following recommendations:

1. In view of the fact that the Ukrainian culture, its forgers and spokesmen in the Kremlin-subjugated Ukraine are the main targets of brutal destruction, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association calls on its membership to participate en masse in cultural activity with all their energy, efforts and resources, and to actively support Ukrainian culture both financially and spiritually.

2. In reference to the above, the Cultural-Educational Committee proposes to reactivate, in accordance with previous recommendations of the Supreme Assembly, the UNA Cultural Committee consisting of members of the Supreme Executive Committee and the editors of Svoboda, which would plan and execute all cultural programs of the UNA.

3. To devote special attention to Ukrainian schools in the U.S. and Canada, and to support them financially and morally in every possible manner.

4. To ensure that UNA District Committees in larger cities sponsor or co-sponsor at least one major cultural event. All District Committee meetings should devote attention to cultural affairs of the UNA and the community.

5. In view of the fact that during the upcoming 1978 convention year Svoboda, currently the oldest and longest continuously published Ukrainian periodical in the world, including Ukraine, will mark its 85th anniversary to launch immediate efforts to appropriately commemorate this anniversary with special publications and observances, together with a special cultural program during the 29th Convention of the UNA to be held in May of 1978 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

6. To make further efforts to implement the resolutions and recommendations of this Committee, which were approved last year.

(The resolutions were proposed by the Cultural-Educational Affairs Committee consisting of: Rev. Ivan Waszczuk, chairman; Anthony Dragan, secretary; John Hewryk, Bohdan Hnatiuk, Ivan Skalczuk, Bohdan Futey, Anne Chopek, Wasyl Chopek, Wasyl Didiuk, and Anatole Doroshenko.)

## Organization

The Organizing Committee submits to the Supreme Assembly the following resolutions adopted at its May 26, 1977, meeting:

In line with the organizing plan worked out by the Supreme Organizer and approved by the Supreme Executive Committee, the goal for 1977 was set at 5,000 new members, including 4,300 members in the United States and 700 in Canada.

### Means:

1. Hire three new qualified field representatives, including two for the U.S. and one for Canada.

2. Require the head of the Canada office to assume the duties of at least one field representative.

3. Hire an assistant to the Supreme Organizer.

4. Make all possible efforts to hire full-time organizers in larger cities.

5. Continue radio advertisements and employ other means of mass communications, such as church bulletins, leaflets, posters, personal appearances, and the like.

6. Institute secretarial-organizing courses at Soyuzivka.

7. Present awards to high school graduates.

8. Conduct organizing meetings and seminars in all Districts.

9. Publish instructional material on organizing new members.

10. Stage conferences of District Committee chairmen.

11. Raise the level of "UNA Tribune" and ensure its regular appearance. Publish a "Canadian Tribune" at least twice a year.

12. Continue special pages for youth organizations in Svoboda.

13. Increase the number of mortgages at moderate interest rates.

### Recommendations

1. Establish a permanent school of fraternal life insurance to be conducted by the Supreme Organizer or Supreme Secretary. Among its responsibilities would be to conduct yearly courses for advanced organizers and for beginners, to prepare advertisements and instructional material, and to hold courses in all Districts.

2. The UNA by-laws committee should prepare for approval by the Convention the specifications of duties and responsibilities of District Committees.

3. Every member of the UNA Supreme Assembly should organize at least 10 new members this year.

4. Review the articles written by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, and if they are still pertinent, publish them in the form of instructional material for the Organizing Department.

The UNA Supreme Assembly cites with gratitude the efforts of the 26 organizers who during the reporting period organized the largest number of new UNA members, proving that the UNA today, as in the past, has great possibilities and can fulfill its fundamental goal, i.e., to unite all Ukrainians in the United States and Canada in our organization of ideals, efforts and business.

(Continued on page 16)



## EDITORIALS

## Resistance Continues

The Washington based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee has announced that it has received a batch of highly revealing documents from the Kiev Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, the material constituting the second major message after a hiatus of some seven months.

It was shortly after its founding last November that the Kiev group transmitted to the West its declaration and a memorandum citing specific cases of illegal arrests and incarceration of Ukrainians. And it was not long that the KGB unleashed an attack on the group, first harassing its members and then arresting its leader Mykola Rudenko and his friend Oleksa Tykhy. Despite strong protests inside the Soviet Union and in the West, and President Carter's stand outspoken on the question of human rights, the Kremlin outdid itself in its brashness by arresting several members of the Moscow group and two more members of the Kiev group. In April Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matushevych were put behind bars, which scaled the group down to six people.

It is admirable, however, to see these people persist in their voluntarily chosen mission of making known to the world the gross violations of myriad documents, including the Helsinki Accords, signed by the Kremlin regime with accompanying pledges to abide by them. The passage of the new documents by the Kiev group is doubly significant in that they have arrived on the eve of the Belgrade conference which will review progress on the implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Moreover, the material is the best evidence that the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union continues, and that it is an irreversible process that even the most cruel of methods can no longer arrest.

As already announced, these latest documents are being translated into English and, like the previous ones, will be widely disseminated. As in the first instance, the UNA has offered assistance in this respect. It is important that our entire community does its share in informing American and Canadian legislators and government officials of the nature of these documents and the real story they tell.

## Inner Strength in Ethnicity

A recent study, compiled by Joseph and Grace Giordano, both Italian Americans who grew up in Italian working-class neighborhoods, and published by the American Jewish Committee's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, confirms the importance of ethnic identity for all Americans, emphasizing particularly the inherent values of individual groups that serve as buffers against many ills.

The study concentrates specifically on the ways different ethnic groups develop in coping with stresses and strains of the modern society, which are known to be factors in physical and mental ailments. While pointing to the family and the neighborhood as important supports against stress the study draws significant corollaries that will hopefully be taken under consideration by the administration in formulating national family policy and in addressing itself to the many social problems.

The study also sheds new light on the nature and methods of the existing mental health practices. "Delivery of mental health services," say the authors, "has too often reflected the dominant American cultural pattern, without taking account of the many diverse sub-cultural groupings in American life." It goes on to suggest that the mental health practitioners rediscover their ethnic roots and thus be able to provide better services to people of their own background and to members of other ethnic groups.

While the study applies ethnic diversity to one aspect of social interaction in this country, we feel equally revealing findings would emerge if such an area as education were to be scrutinized. There are enough problems in this field to warrant such a study and use the findings in formulating educational policy.

## How Good It Is

by Vasyl Stus

How good it is, that I've no fear of dying,  
No ask myself how ponderous my toil,  
Nor bow to cunning magistrates, decrying  
Presentiments of unfamiliar soil;  
That I have lived and loved, yet never bur'd ning  
My soul with hatred, curses, and regret.  
My people! 'Tis to you that I'm returning;  
In death it's somehow true I turn my fate.  
I turn my pained but goodly face to living —  
In filial prostration I begin.  
I meet your honest eyes in fair thanksgiving,  
And join my kindred earth as closes kin.

Translated by  
Andriy Chirovsky

## Pachovsky's Singular Answer

by Roman J. Lysniak

I was told that for years this story had been quietly circulating in the select Ukrainian literary - arts circles of the city of Lviv in the years prior to the second World War. It was during the Polish occupation of western Ukraine.

As the story goes, the incident about to be described happened in the year 1930. It seems that the noted Ukrainian poet and dramatist, Vasyl Pachovsky (January 12, 1878-April 5, 1942), a founding member of the then already celebrated circle of modernist poets, writers and dramatists "Moloda Musa" (The Young Muse), had developed some sort of a lung deficiency. He was personally treated for his respiratory illness by Dr. Marian Panczyshyn, then the leading Ukrainian practitioner and teacher of medical science.

At the advice of Dr. Panczyshyn, V. Pachovsky spent the spring of 1930 at the health resort city of Zakopane. The proprietor of the health villa was Polish, and all of the other guests were Polish, too. They were from Poland proper and were friendly and kind to the ailing Ukrainian write, all excepting one very austere and haughty lady, who was said to be a wife of a very high Polish official in occupied Ukraine.

On his first day as a guest at the health villa, Vasyl Pachovsky heard this lady say to the landlord:

"I distinctly understood that you did not admit 'Rusins' (Polish degrading name for Ukrainians) as lodgers here, and I wish to know why you have broken the rule."

The landlord explained that "the stranger" is a well-known Ukrainian poet, "professor" at an institute for young ladies in the city of Lviv, who had come with excellent references from Dr. Panczyshyn, known throughout the whole of Poland and, besides, that he seemed a quiet, well-mannered person who had not offered to scalp anybody Polish and who knew how to behave in the noblest of circles.

Nevertheless, the complaining matron was not pleased. She concluded her conversation with the landlord with the following uncompromising statement:

"But a 'Rusin' is always a 'Rusin'!"

This same matron took frequent opportunity of saying unkind things about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Vasyl Pachovsky, however, maintained polite silence for the sake of the Polish landlord, who was a good man, and the other friendly Polish guests.

Finally, one day at the dinner table she addressed the Ukrainian poet and playwright with direct reference to a certain ghastly murder case which even after the lapse of all those years was remembered by all guests present. It was a murder which had not left the front pages of all newspapers for months on end.

"What do you Rusin's think of your fellow countryman, opera singer Shtangas?" she inquired.

"Madame," Pachovsky started to reply very politely, "I do not know what 'Rusins' think about him but we, Ukrainians, think that Shtangas is crazy."

"How unique and singular!" said the Polish lady, arching her eyebrows.

"Not at all, madam," said Pachovsky. "Our opera singer Shtangas must have been crazy to kill a Ukrainian woman in order to marry a Polish one!"

Helsinki, Human Rights And  
U.S. Foreign Policy

(4)

(Testimony by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky Professor at Georgetown University and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the U.S. Senate on April 28, 1977).

Moscow's abuse of the principle has been rampant, as, for example, Vishinsky's tirade in the Paris U.N. Assembly against the U.S. at the beginning of the 50's for interfering in "the internal affairs" of Hungary. If Moscow's domination were to extend to the Atlantic, the same cry would be made. On the human rights basis, there will be no need to recite these facts, for the international legal approach would suffice inasmuch as Moscow and its internal proxies are signatories to a series of treaties and compacts involving human rights.

As to there being no "oppressed" and "exploited" classes and, even more important, nationalities in the USSR, these matters also will come out in the wash as the court of world opinion reviews the facts. The important thing is to talk about them, publicize and review them, if the court is to render an opinion. In addition, there is no such thing as "Soviet people," but to assert that 260 million persons in the USSR are threatened by comparably

few dissidents of different nationalities, this is a confession of fear itself as concerns the expression of human rights. As the discussion grows on a global scale, we should anticipate more of such fearful confessions. Brezhnev's brazenness revealed by the openness of his opinion about the mythical "world of imperialism" and his profound fear of having that different world focus its attention on the real imperialism and colonialism in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Finally, on Gromyko's points, we, too, seek genuine stability in the friendliest of ways, but surely not on the basis of the Russian conception of "peaceful coexistence." First used by Lenin as a deceptive device to destroy the independence of the many non-Russian republics now held captive in the USSR, this basic policy of Moscow means, on one tier, systemic warfare that has always resulted in not only incalculable costs to human rights but also in human lives.

The benefits of integrating human

## Women Prepare For State Conference

Inspired by International Women's Year 1975 and the 1976 Bicentennial, the U.S. Congress has authorized and is funding the National Women's Conference to be held in Houston in mid-November 1977. The purpose of this conference will be "to adopt recommendations aimed at removing the inequalities that still linger as barriers to the full and equal participation of women in our nation's life."

To prepare for this national conference, each state has organized its IWY committee and a state conference to prepare recommendations and to elect delegates to the national conference. In keeping with this purpose, New Jersey's IWY Committee is calling upon its women to attend the state conference which will take place on the Princeton Campus June 17-19, 1977.

Some 40 workshops have been planned for Saturday, June 18. To cite a few: the legal status of homemakers, the equal rights amendment, women in positions of influence, women in the arts, politics and women, starting your own business, marriage with its legal rights and personal relationships, women beyond fifty, a new look at childbirth, and many others.

There are two workshops that could be of pertinent interest to Ukrainian women. Workshop No. 14 entitled "Racial and Ethnic Minorities", mentions in its outline the following: ethnic composition in New Jersey: status of various major groups: Hispanic, European, Asiatic, Native Americans: process of adjustment to economic, social, and cultural environment of this country; discrimination and prejudice encountered by all ethnicities; Preservation of cultural heritage and ethnic identity versus "melting pot" theory; ethnic contribution to American life.

It has been proposed to Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, coordinator of this workshop, that a fifth panelist be added to her group, a young Ukrainian

American, Mrs. Irene Fenchak, who shall represent the point of view of European ethnics.

Workshop No. 16, entitled "International Interdependence: It's a Small, Small World", should also interest Ukrainian women.

United Nations people are participating in a panel discussion at this workshop, and Ukrainian women should seize opportunities here to speak up for the human rights of people everywhere, particularly of Ukrainian women imprisoned in the Soviet Union, because they dared to assert their religious and political beliefs. In emphasizing human rights, Ukrainian women will only be reaffirming President Carter's commitment to an important facet of his foreign policy.

The New Jersey IWY conference is headed by Clara Allen, aided by a committee of 37 women, among whom is Dora Rak, chairwoman of the exhibits committee. Each workshop will consist of a panel presentation followed by discussion and concluded with resolutions.

In the human rights workshop, Ukrainian women should be prepared to formulate minority resolutions if need be. The workshops will take place from 11:00 a.m. to 2:15 p.m. and from 12:45 to 2:00 p.m., followed by discussions and resolutions.

The keynote speaker, Caroline Bird, senior editor for the new magazines "Working Women", is scheduled for 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. The day will end with a general session, during which election of delegates to the national conference will take place, and action on workshop reports will follow.

In addition to the workshops, there will be a vast array of exhibits — literature, artifacts, costumes, musical and dance groups. Ukrainians shall play their part in this phase of the conference. A dance group from SUMA

(Continued on page 10)

rights into our foreign policy can be immense. First, it will mean the recovery of moral U.S. leadership in the world and a courageous initiative and offensive to advance human rights globally. Second, since a successful foreign policy rests on an effective combination of values (principles) means (knowledge, political, military etc.) and strategy, the more that is popularly learned about the USSR, particularly its majority non-Russian complex, the greater will be the chances for human rights fulfillment, popular support of the policy, and for peace itself. This will surely eradicate the many lingering myths, even in our highest places, about Eastern Europe. And thirdly, it will enforce an accountability on the part of those who affix signatures to international treaties and agreements bearing on human rights but display little intention of implementing them.

### Recommendations

In summary form, my recommendations to this Commission are follows:

1. For Belgrade, to place high on the agenda an appeal to Moscow for the restoration of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Catholic Churches that had been genocided by Stalin. As a signatory to the Genocide Convention, its position is untenable;

2. In furtherance of real international agreement, to urge the direct negotiations of Ukraine and Byelorussia,

which are in the U.N., to the Helsinki Accords and, as sponsored by numerous scholars in international law, to advance the idea of direct diplomatic relations with these non-Russian republics, which we recognize both de jure and de facto in the U.N. It is almost ludicrous that the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe is permitted to remain unseen backstage;

(3) In the tone and spirit set by the President, to advance the human rights issue by openly laying out all the accumulated cases of Moscow's continuing violational order through the rule of law, to press for accountability in terms of the U.N. Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention and other legal instruments upholding human rights; and

(5) As concerns Basket 2, to maintain in the face of growing pressures the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and credit restrictions and to propose for us and our allies the development of a genuine linkage between trade and human rights. It would defy logic to equip Moscow with Cyper-76 computers and other advanced technology for its further military build-up and at the same time strengthen its hand in the repression of human rights. This is not the compromising Kissinger type of linkage, which abused the poltrade concept. On this, Mr. Chairman, I request that this contribution of mine to a current work, "The Politico-Economic Significance of U.S.-USSR

## Book Review

### "The Anarchism of Nestor Makhno, 1918-1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution"

By Michael Palij, University of Washington Press, 428 pp., \$14.50

by Kornel Krupsky

This book was sponsored by the Russian and East European Program of the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies (formerly Far Eastern and Russian Institute), University of Washington, Seattle. Publishing date: February 28, 1977.

The name of Nestor Makhno is not listed in most of the biographical reference books even though he was the most outstanding anarchist revolutionary leader of our century.

Although the philosophy of anarchism can be traced back to the stoic Greek philosopher Zeno (late 4th and early 3rd centuries B.C.), P.J. Proudhon (1809-1865) is considered to be the father of modern anarchism. He maintained that "governments are the scourge of God". Another Frenchman, Jacques Pierre Brissot, a half century earlier, said that "property is robbery".

According to the Encyclopedia Americana, "There are evolutionary and revolutionary anarchists". Makhno was influenced by the Russian writer Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876), and by the revolutionary Prince Peter Kropotkin (1842-1921). Bakunin thought that "Every form of state must be combated".

At the beginning of this century, anarchism was considered as a utopian ideology. It is no surprise that the world did not pay much attention to the sporadic acts of sabotage that occurred in one country or another, to the attempts of assassination of kings and presidents, or throwing bombs like the one in the Haymarket tragedy of 1886 in Chicago.

In 1908 Makhno was arrested for revolutionary terrorist activity and sentenced to death by hanging. Because of his youth and through the efforts of his mother, the death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor. He served his sentence in the Butyrka prison in Moscow.

On March 2, 1917, after eight years and eight months in prison, under the Provisional Government amnesty, Makhno was released and after several weeks returned to his home town in Ukraine, Huliai-Pole.

While in prison, Makhno devoted all his efforts to self-education. Thanks to the rich prison library and the companionship of political prisoners, he acquired a general education. He learned the Russian language, literature, history, geography, mathematics, and political economy. After returning to Huliai-Pole, Makhno became somewhat of a hero.

In the summer of 1918, he visited Trade," be also included as part of this testimony.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, you and your colleagues share a heavy responsibility in forging, on the eve of Belgrade, part of the human rights foundation which apparently our President envisions for our new foreign policy. I hope this testimony will contribute a little to your efforts, and for myself and those whom I represent, I wish you the greatest measure of success.

THE END

Moscow where he met some anarchist leaders, as well as Lenin, Sverdlov and others. After his return from Moscow, Makhno held several meetings with peasants and then at the end of 1918, he organized a partisan group for "self-defense" against any government in Ukraine. At that time the population of Ukraine, and especially, the peasants, was tired of war and of all the forcible contributions that were imposed by their own and foreign governments. Therefore, the slogans of Makhno against all governments and about self-defense were very appealing.

In the role of a partisan leader Makhno showed himself exceptionally talented, especially as an organizer and guerilla strategist. His ability of foreseeing events, tactics of attack and defense were superb. There were more partisan leaders in Ukraine at that time, but none of them could match the abilities and heroic personality possessed by Makhno. After a short time Makhno grew to the posture of a legendary hero.

Later, Makhno's partisan forces grew to the size of an army that numbered over 40,000. Due to his quick orientation in battle and the richness of his tactical tricks, Makhno, many times with small units of partisans, defeated or destroyed stronger adversaries of the regular armies.

If General Denikin's offensive against the Bolsheviks in 1919 would not have passed through Ukraine, he could have reached his goal and taken Moscow. The partisans under the leadership of Makhno mutilated Denikin's army in Ukraine to the extent that it was not able to meet the Bolshevik counteroffensive and fled in panic.

Denikin admitted: "The activities of the partisan groups brought very serious complications into the strategy of all the contending sides, decisively weakening in turn one or the other, bringing chaos to the rear and forcing the recall of troops from the front. Objectively, the partisans were a decisive factor for us in the territory occupied by the enemy, but, at the same time, a glaringly negative one when the territory fell into our hands." (note 124, p. 206)

The Bolshevik government in Moscow realized the importance of Makhno's partisans and, therefore, made an agreement to fight jointly Denikin's successor, General Wrangel.

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian patriots who at that time were engaged in a bloody struggle for the independence of Ukraine, could not benefit from Makhno's partisans, because from the beginning of his movement Makhno gave priority to his anarchist ideas which were closer to Communist ideas.

After Denikin's resistance was broken, the Bolsheviks turned against Makhno who continued to resist, but his forces started to decline and finally, in August 1921, he escaped to Rumania.

The author covers other major events of the remainder of Makhno's life. Of course, the Bolsheviks demanded the extradition of Makhno and therefore he moved from Rumania to Poland where due to pro-Bolshevik

(Continued on page 10)

On Wednesday, May 18, UNA'ers from across the United States converged on Capitol Hill to apprise U.S. senators and congressmen about the human rights violations in Ukraine.

Dividing up into groups of two or three, they visited the offices of some 200 lawmakers. In most cases they met with the legislator's, although certain groups did have appointments with representatives.

After telling them about the most recent arrests in Ukraine, the legislators or their assistants were given a packet of information, prepared by the UNA, about the more prominent Ukrainian political prisoners, notably the four members of the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring group, Mykola Rudenko Oleksa Tykhty, Mykola Matusevych and Myroslav Marynovych.

That evening, Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) hosted a reception for the visiting UNA'ers and senators and congressmen in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building. There, in a friendlier atmosphere, Ukrainians continued to stress in their talks with the lawmakers the importance of a firm U.S. stand at the Belgrade review conference, which is slated to get underway on June 15th.

Over 50 U.S. legislators, among them 31 senators, attended the reception.

(Remarks voiced by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, at the reception in the Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. Wednesday, May 18, in line with the UNA Defense Action.)

Rev. Clergy, Honorable Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, Distinguished Guests, and Friends:

Permit me to thank all of you in the name of the Ukrainian National Association for joining us here this evening for the purpose of expressing our deep concern over the violation of Human Rights throughout the world and in particular about the mistreatment and violent oppression of a group of individuals in Ukraine who have sought, and are at this moment seeking, ways and means to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Accords in their country.

We have gathered here this evening under the brilliantly lighted dome of our world famous capitol building to list a bill of particulars against the government of the Soviet Union, a signatory of the Helsinki agreement and to respectfully request the members of the U.S. Congress, the most powerful governmental body on the face of this earth, certainly one of the most just and humane, to individually and collectively use their good offices to bring about the discontinuance of the persecution by the Soviet Government of our kinsmen in Ukraine.

We are encouraged to make such a request by the unprecedented steps taken by President Carter to firmly

and unequivocally establish human rights, and protection of the individual from capricious political persecution, as the cornerstone of the policy directing our government's international relations and maintenance of peace in the world.

As spokesman for our Association of 87,000 members, my colleague members of the Supreme Assembly present here today and I pledge support of our government's human rights position and we promise to continue such support until the hopes of the United Nations Charter on Human Rights and the dreams of the Helsinki Accords are fully realized everywhere. However, we are painfully aware that our struggle will be in vain if the men and women in the U.S. Congress exercise less than their full dynamic moral potential and the available legal power to insist on international compliance with voluntarily adopted human rights agreements. We devoutly pray that so they will do.

Tonight our spirits are uplifted by the aggressive and intense interest displayed by a renouwn Senator, a recent candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, in the plight of dissidents in Communist countries - more particularly in Ukraine and the Kiev Group for the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and who has already taken action on their behalf.



Sen. John H. Heinz III (R-Pa.) exchanges words with Joseph Lesawyer, and Mary Dushnyck.



Sen. Charles McC. Mathais (R-Md.) chats with fellow Marylander John Shmorhun.



Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) with Walter Kluge and Andrew.



Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) shakes hands with Atty. Bohdan Futey. In their company are Mrs. Ulana Diachuk and Joseph Lesawyer.



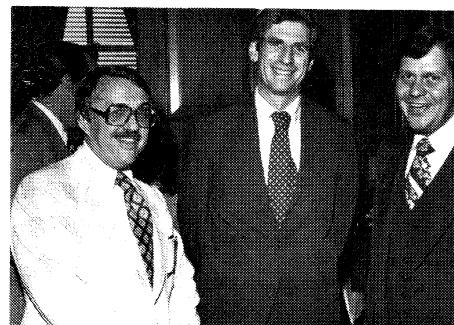
Sen. Bob Packwood.



Rep. Eldon Rudd (R-Ariz.), in white suit, meets with his constituent Dr. Walter Chopivsky, left. Joining them are Mary Dushnyck and Atty. Julian Kulas.



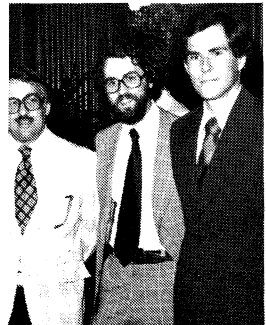
Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) with Atty. Julian Kulas.



UNA Supreme Taras Szmagala, left, and Dr. Myron Kuropas, right, flank Sen. John C. Danforth (R-Mo.).



# tors in D.C. Rights Action



-N.Mex.) meets Ukrainians; left to Sen. Domenici, Taras Szmagala, yj, and Peter Fedynskyj.



Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) converses with Atty. Bohdan Futey and Joseph Lesawyer.



Joseph Lesawyer, back to camera, welcomes Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) to the reception



Ore.) chats with Joseph Lesawyer.



Joseph Lesawyer extends his hand to welcome Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.), second right. Also seen in the photo are Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, Atty. Julian Kulas, and Dr. Myron Kuropas.



Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) is greeted at the reception by Taras Szmagala, center, and Eugene Iwanciw, both UNA Supreme Advisors.



Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) meets with his constituents, left to right, Eugene Iwanciw, Joseph Lesawyer, and Michael Iwanciw, right.



Sens. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wy.), center, left and right, meet with Myroslaw Kalba, left, and George Pawlichko, right.



) poses for photo with, left to right, Joseph Lesawyer, and Dr. Walter Chopivskyj, right.



Rep. Matthew Rinaldo (D-N.J.) meets with New Jerseyites Michael Iwanciw, center, and Joseph Lesawyer.



Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) is all smiles as he chats with, left to right, Paul Zalucky, Andrew Filipowich, and Atty. Julian Kulas.

## The Anarchism...

(Continued from page 7)

instigations Makhno was arrested and brought to trial. After thirteen months in prison he was acquitted and released from jail, but remained under police surveillance.

From Poland Makhno escaped to Germany and from there to France. Finally, he settled in Paris, where he died in 1934. In Paris, Makhno intended to write the history of his struggle, but failed to do so. He managed to write incomplete memoirs which appeared in three volumes.

In the first part of his study, under the title "Prelude to Revolution", Dr. Palij is dealing with the political situation in Ukraine during the eighteenth century until the Revolution in 1917.

The first chapter of his study is dealing with the period of the creation of the Central Rada by the proclamation of the Fourth Universal. Some other chapters cover the Hetman State and the Directory periods.

The motto to this study is: "We do not wish to accuse, but to comprehend the whole truth, the real truth from the beginning to end."

(Words by Ukrainian historian Borys Krupnytsky, 1894-1956)

It can be stated that Dr. Palij followed this motto. In the preface to his book, Dr. Palij says that the Ukrainian historical literature about Makhno is very scarce; there are no monographic studies, while most of the Soviet works which deal with this subject are deliberate distortions.

Dr. Palij concludes his preface with the following: "Our study will attempt to supply this scholarly lacuna."

We can say that Dr. Palij fully achieved his aim. His book is a solid study based on extensive research of documents and literature in American libraries, including literature and documents on this subject in libraries of the Soviet Union, Germany, France and Poland. He even interviewed some living witnesses.

The study of Dr. Palij is well written and is supplemented by numerous notes, a very rich bibliography and an index. There are several rare pictures of Makhno and his associates. The map at the beginning of the book will be of great help to the reader.

## Stage Group Show At Chicago Museum

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fourteen Ukrainian artists are taking part in a group show which opened at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art here Friday, May 20, and will last through Sunday, June 26.

The participating artists are: Alexandra Borniak, Alexandra Diachenko-Kochman, Joan Evanchuk, Anita Janusiewicz-Johnson, Olena Kassian, Jaroslav Kobylecky, Lialia Kuchma, Konstantine Milonadis, Christine Navrocka-Kudryk, Irma Osadca, Lida Petruniak-Colucci, George Strutytsky, Mychajlo Urban, and Karen Zelisko.

The exhibit follows a successful one-woman show of Miss Evanchuk, which attracted some 425 persons, including many non-Ukrainians and students.

## Women Prepare...

(Continued from page 7)

branch in Passaic, N.J. will perform, and the United Committee of Ukrainian Women's Organizations in Trenton is preparing a Ukrainian folk art exhibit.

To participate in the conference all must register. Whether you go as participant or observer, there is a basic fee of \$4.00 for everyone. If enough Ukrainian women show interest in attending, a bus at the conference's expense will transport them to and from Princeton.

Registration forms can be obtained by writing or calling: New Jersey Committee for IWY, P.O. Box 1521, Union, N.J. 07083, (201) 687-4205.

In other states, Ukrainian women are also participating in state conferences. Mrs. Lidia Diachenko is on the Pennsylvania state organizing committee, and, according to Mrs. Chrystyna Juzych of Michigan, there are three or four Ukrainian women taking part in panel discussions in the state conference. New York's Ukrainian women are represented in the New York state conference as well.

## Ukrainian Folklore...

(Continued from page 3)

Whether it be in the form of records, cookbooks, or dance lessons, it has evolved into an "instant package" available to all, not just those Ukrainians who speak the language. All these changes "largely correspond to the gradual transformation of our old immigrant community into an integrated segment of a total Canadian population."

Nonetheless, when answering the third question — what good is folklore and who needs it?, Dr. Klymasz emphasized its important role in reflecting the Ukrainian heritage, traditions, experiences, and problems.

He concluded that "Ukrainian folklore and Ukrainian traditions belong to that sphere of intangibles that defy marketing techniques and computer programming," and that will never yield to pressures of becoming but a commodity.

The Shevchenko lecture, attended by some 200 people, was organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Men's Club of Edmonton.

## Maydanyk Exhibit Opens at Oseredok

WINNIPEG, Man.—Oseredok Museum announced a special retrospective showing of works by Jacob Maydanyk of Winnipeg. At 86 years of age, Mr. Maydanyk's productivity spans over a half-century of creative output ranging from icon-painting to playwriting. The exhibit also includes selected memorabilia relating to the Ukrainian Canadian experience.

The exhibit is open to the public every weekday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays the Museum is open from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Oseredok Museum is a component of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre complex located at 184 Alexander Avenue East near the Centennial Concert Hall in downtown Winnipeg.

## "Free People Must Bring Attention to Plight of Dissidents"

Memorandum on the Observance of Human Rights in Ukraine submitted April 27, 1977 by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee to the United Nations Organization in conjunction with its Conference in Canada.

### Human Rights in Ukraine

In conjunction with the Winnipeg Conference of the United Nations Association in Canada on May 12, 1977, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee submits this memorandum, bringing to your attention questions of observance of human rights in Ukraine under the Soviet regime, which is of great concern to Ukrainian Canadians.

Under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, the application of human, civil, political and religious rights is regulated by these international treaties: the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. These international treaties give recognition to the inherent dignity of mankind and to equal and inalienable rights of each individual. States which have become signatories to these treaties have pledged themselves to promote national and universal respect for and to achieve observance of human, civil, political and religious rights.

### Freedom of Religion and Conscience

For many years, the Ukrainian community in Canada has been greatly concerned with the persecution of religion in the Soviet Union, particularly in Ukraine under the Soviet regime, and with the restrictions imposed on the activity of Ukrainian churches and religious congregations.

During the 1930's and the 1940's the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church ceased to exist as a result of open and official persecution by the Soviet Government. The Ukrainian Evangelical Churches were sub-

jected to similar treatment.

This policy of the Soviet Government has been continued to the present time, as is evidenced by the following position made public in "Soviet Ukraine", a publication of the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR of October 3, 1969, page 547:

*"The fact that religion is the private affair of each citizen does not mean that the Soviet Government does nothing to influence the minds of the people. The Soviet Government, anxious to free its citizens from the survival of the past, has always conducted and today carries on broad cultural-educational and scientific-atheistic propaganda, using all means to imbue its citizens with scientific, materialistic world outlook.*

*"In consequence, more and more believers are rejecting religion, stop attending and supporting the church.*

*"Considering atheistic propaganda to be an integral part of the Communist education of the people, the Communist Party aims to overcome religious superstitions completely in the course of the construction of communism."*

Every effort is made to close as many churches as possible. Churches have been converted to "museums of atheism", maintained by the state. Clergy are being arrested and deported to labor camps. Children of believers are placed in special camps to be brought up in the spirit of atheism. It is strictly forbidden to print or import religious publications, such as the bible and prayer books.

In view of this policy, the government of the Soviet Union is in contravention of the above-stated international treaties in its treatment of religion in Ukraine.

### Reunification of Families

The Ukrainian community in Canada is particularly disturbed by the violation of the right of citizens to leave their country of residence of their own free will. As a result of the restrictions imposed by the government of the Soviet Union, only a very insignificant number of emigrants are able to

leave Ukraine or to visit countries outside the Warsaw Pact alliance.

These restrictions are particularly harsh upon Ukrainians in the Soviet Union who wish to be reunited with their families living in Canada and other countries. Due to the nature of internal Soviet regulations, the process is long and tedious. Those applying for exit visas are released from their employment, without assurance to leave the country being guaranteed.

### Dissidents in Ukraine

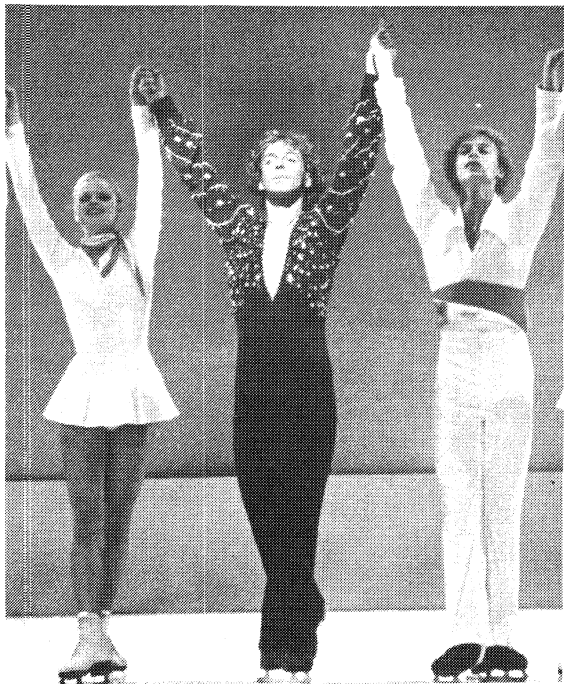
The Ukrainian community in Canada is also concerned with the abrogation of civil, political and human rights in Ukraine under the Soviet regime. The recent arrests are evidence of the violation of human liberties guaranteed by the above-stated international treaties, including the right to hold and to express opinions without interference.

We are concerned that the treatment of arrested citizens is contrary to these treaties, as they are denied basic forms of legal protection in spite of the guarantee provided in the Soviet constitution. These citizens are detained in hard-labor camps or sentenced to indefinite terms in institutions of forensic psychiatry, where they are physically and mentally abused and subjected to medical experiments. These acts are evidence of a disregard of the above-stated international treaties.

We draw your attention specifically to the cases of the Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz, the Ukrainian literary critic Svyatoslav Karavansky, Nadia Svitlychna, Oksana Popovych, and the recently imprisoned members of the Kiev Group for the Observance of the Helsinki Accords, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych.

The plight of the Soviet citizens can be drawn to the attention of the free world only by people who live in countries where freedom is a fact of life, and therefore it is our duty to bring to your attention the injustices committed by the Soviet Government in Ukraine against its citizens.

## Ukrainians Skate With Broadway Ice Show



Janet and Mark Hominuke, winners of 16 Pairs Championships awards in Canadian competitions since 1974, take a bow with Olympic skating champion Toller Cranston (center) in the finale of "Toller Cranston's The Ice Show," currently playing at the Palace Theatre in New York through June 12. The Hominukes, whose father is Ukrainian Canadian Peter Hominuke of Calgary, Alberta, are featured with 14 world champion ice skaters in the first Broadway show on ice. The New York Times' critic Anna Kisselgoff called it "fun, exciting...a family affair." The show's playing schedule is Tuesday through Saturday evenings at 8:00 p.m. and matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:00 p.m. and a Sunday matinee at 3:00 p.m.

### Cited by Bulgarians

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Wasył Sharvan, president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was awarded the Bulgarian National Front's highest freedom award for his dedication to human rights and freedom for captive nations. The news was reported in the Buffalo

Courier Express of May 10th. The award was presented by Dr. Ivan Docheff, the Front's president.

Mr. Sharvan is a long-time Ukrainian community activist. He operates his own radio program here, which is now in its 26th years.

Attention!

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## East Orange Woman Campaigns for City Council

EAST ORANGE, N.J.—Roxolana Bukshowana-Potter, an educator and civic leader here, is campaigning for the East Orange City Council on the Democratic ticket.

Mrs. Potter, the daughter of noted Ukrainian community and women's leader, Mrs. Stephania Bukshowana, is a member of the New Jersey State Committee on the Status of Women, an affiliate of the State Division on Women.

In her campaign, Mrs. Potter stressed the need for vocational and technical training for youths. She also called for more recreational activities and facilities for the younger generation.

A recent article in the Daily News, written by Joy McIntyre, highlighted Mrs. Potter's support for continuing with the \$1.80 allocation each weekday for school busing costs. According to the story, Mrs. Potter and her husband have differing views on the subject.

Mrs. Potter also urged the construction of more housing for senior citizens and better transportation for them.

She also called for a more comprehensive nutritional program.

As for the community at large, Mrs. Potter is for stabilization and lowering of taxes, and for the improvement and preservation of neighborhoods.

Mrs. Potter is a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

The New Jersey State primaries are scheduled for Tuesday, June 7.



Roxolana Bukshowana-Potter

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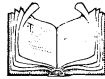
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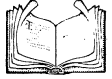
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# Literary - Arts Page

## Во Врем'я Оно

Написав Атанасій Голуб

Старієв дід з-дня-на день. Вже хіба не можна було бути старшим, а він іще старієв й роки вирізблывались зморшками на стар. зному обличчі. Десь із-за сивих вусів і великої боро-ди видніли два дідові зуби.

— Я ними не їм, — пригадував нам завжди — то тільки для усмішки, такі спеціальні зуби.

Коли появлялася його легка усмішка, тими двома зубами світ розвеселив би.

Ми часами до діда йшли тільки за усмішкою, неначе б це було його діло — його фах життєвий: сміятися й розповідати неймовірні речі.

Найближчим приятелем діда, крім коструба того Гриця, говорющої ялиці — здається був голинникар. Ніхто з нас не знав, чому він поселив-ся на безлюдді, бо ні один з нас не вмів настільки по-німецьки. Але чомусь він там був, видно було йому там добре, а нам було добре з ним.

Дід його називався Богданом хоч всі знали, що він німець і ніякий Богдан. Але дідові виглядав він на Богдана, бо мовляв у нього — живіт як у Хмельницького.

Однак це не образа ні для Хмельницького, ні для нашого „Богдана“, бо дід уважав, що всі великі люди завжди були товстими.

— Великі люди не дбають чи вони гарні, чи ні на вигляд. Тому можуть собі дозволити бути дуже грубими... чи мати тільки два зуби.

Одного разу ми приїздили до діда; трохи тому, що хотіли про щось випитати у нього, а трохи тому, що не могли ми надивитися на зуби.

— Щосьте наброїли? Такі якіс

нахмурені нині, як мої коти по обіді.

Ніхто з нас не питав, чому коти по обіді нахмурені, а просто приступили до справи. А саме, як ми бавилися на полі, побачив нас панотець і тишися, що ми тишилися та сказав нам:

— Дітоньки, які ж ви щасливі! А якими щасливими будете в небі. Будемо всі разом вічно оглядати велич Божу.

Це нас особливо не захоплювало, бо ми воліли бавитися на полі як сидіти й когось оглядати, а ще до того — „вічно“. Вже ліпше було до школи піти.

Ми привикли вже до того, що дід ніколи не тримався теми. Тому й не дивно було нам коли на наші бого-словські застереження дід відповів:

— А чого ви до „Богдана“ ходите?

Легко було пояснити наше зацікавлен-ня годинникарем. У нього були чудові речі в хаті: різнорідні годин-ники, машинки, забавки. Він був загальним майстром цікавих речей, і ми любили дивитися як він щось нового пускав у рух. Словом — ми його шанували й любили за його прекрасну роботу.

— Ага, — підхопив дід — то ви не думаете, що буде цікаво бути разом з Тим, хто зробив гори, що ви їх так любите, і ліс, і ріки, і навіть цікавого Богдана... і мої зуби?

І усміхнувся широко наш дід. А як сміявся, всі зморшки з обличчя вті-кали. Як сміявся, навіть похмурі коти в цю мить раділи.

А що ж, і нам було веселіше, бо хоч-не-хоч, ми всі хотіли побачити Того хто сотворив дідові зуби. Навіть — „вічно“.



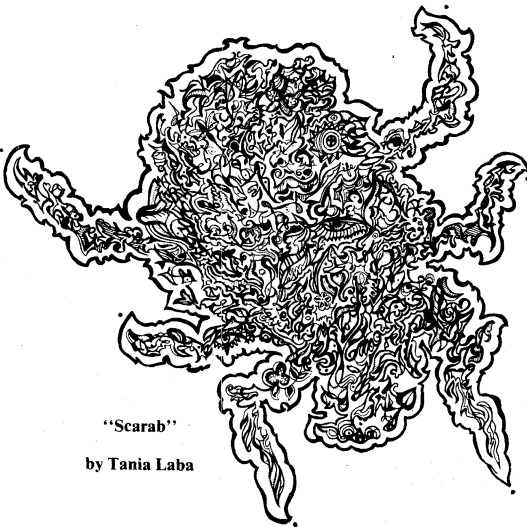
“Memories and Trees”  
by Sviatoslav Syvyi

## Ulmus Campestris

by Borys Colomba

*The tree was old as memory could tell,  
And time had ornamented well its boughs  
With intricate design and wonder's weaving.  
It shows of rainbow hues in autumn grief no more;  
And yet the tree still stands, still proud, albeit naked.  
Leaves forever gone, its thirsty branches force  
The sunlight into play of light and shadow-dark.*

*Why must trees die?  
Why does a glory never fail to fade?  
Yet I'll remember you in youth  
The proudest elm in all the glade*



“Scarab”

by Tania Laba

## Love

by Lola O. Goin

*Love is a circle  
Of joy and of pain.  
If you give,  
You shall receive.  
If you share,  
You shall enjoy.  
But if you take  
And don't return,  
You'll face only pain alone.*

## Tears

by Neonilia Gina Kondratiuk

*I cannot grasp your infinite ways  
My brain is muddled by my fate.  
Yesterday I held to my bosom your life  
Today I can no longer know what life is.  
Pain and grief alone are my solace  
I had much to give, but that was not enough.  
You had deigned to take away...  
Cheeks, furrowed by streaming tears,  
Etched by a memory and a void.*

## Голос читача

„Во Врем'я Оно“ Атанасія Голуба мол. — велика несподіванка у Вашому англomовному часописі не тільки із-за мови, але й зовсім нового, дуже талановитого слова, либонь нового письменника. В ньому чарівне й здавалося би недоречне так об'єдналося з реальним й з глибоко філософським, трудно вгадати, хто криється під невивагливим псевдонімом: старий письменник із молодістю уявою, чи молодий з досвідом, який прихо-

дить з віком. А передусім свіжий, як весняні паростки лози, стиль розповіді-монологу! Заохотіть автора, щоб продовжував писати й друкуйте більше. І дальше відходіть від шаблонів.

І ще gratуляції за новість: „Ворд Джамбл“. Оце я вперше в житті розгадую загадки і не відкладаю на пошито Енциклопедії Українознавства. Яка допомога й заохота школам українознавства.

Ярослав Падох

## Why Not?

*At least we've got you started. But we haven't quite received enough for another page, so we'll have to wait again. Actually, I find it rather interesting that you are reading this and will not even think of expending the energy required to take your best poem, short story, photograph, drawing, translation, or what have you, stuff it into an envelope and write on the front:*

Andriy Chirovsky  
c/o "The Ukrainian Weekly"  
30 Montgomery Street  
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302.



For Our Children

# VESELKA

## День Прапора

Ще в 1885 році 19-літній керівник Фрідонської Стони Гилл Школи Бернард Дж. Сіґренд (Bernard J. Sigrand) під час кожнорічного закінчення шкільного навчання уставляв учнів у круг на шкільному майдані і проводив церемонію піднесення прапора. За зголу правив обтесаний з гілля стовбур дерева... Сіґренд робив це з метою, щоб учні цілий рік впродовж усього свого життя пам'ятали про лекції американізму і в серця плекали любов до рідного. Свої зусилля в тому напрямі Сіґренд продовжував під час студій дентистики. Гасло його було: „Я щасливий, що я американець!“

Його мрія сповнилася, коли в 1916 році він став деканом („дін“) Іллінойської Дентистичної Школи. Бо тоді президент Вудро Вільсон видав декрет, що дата 14-го червня кожного року стає Всенародним Днем Прапора (National Flag Day). З того часу в усій Америці громадяни підносять у своїх домах прапор і віддають йому шану.

Прапор (інші назви — стяг, корова, флаг, рідше штандарт), це шмат сукна, чи полотнище відповідних розмірів і форми, прикріплені одним кінцем до держална або шогли. Прапор може бути однокольоровий, або в комбінації кольорів, гладкий чи з емблемами. Новочасний прапор символізує і репрезентує націю й державу.

Поруч загально-національного чи державного прапору є ще територіальні, міжнародні прапори, стяги різних організованих груп — військові, релігійно-церковні, цехові, окремих міст, визначних родів тощо.

Історією, походженням, розвоєм, виглядом, значенням, вжитком, церемоніями і законами, зв'язаними з прапорництвом займається окрема галузь науки — прапорознавство (вексилологія, від латинського слова „Vexillum“ — стяг римських легіонів). Прапорознавство споріднене з гербовознавством (геральдикою), з наукою, що вивчає герби (coat of arms).

Прапор розвивався з правдивих знаків, яких вживали люди для ідентифікації родів, племен, клянів. Це були черепи або роги чи хвости

### How the AMERICAN FLAG was born-- and has grown

- 1** The colonies had many local flags--  
  
Such as the famous "RATTLESNAKE" FLAG" with the slogan "DON'T tread on me."
- 2** 1775 -- the "Pine Tree Banner" flag  
  
... was used on America's first fleet of 5 warships which engaged the British in November and December of 1775.
- 3** 1775-76 -- the "CONGRESS COLORS"  
(ci. "Grand Union" flag)  
  
Used on Jan. 2, 1776 by troops on Prospect Hill near Cambridge in siege of Boston.
- 4** 1777--the first authorized flag-- by Congressional Resolution on June 14, 1777 --hence FLAG DAY is June 14  
  
13 white stars on blue Union  
13 red and white stripes
- 5** 1794 -- the second Congressional Flag Act-- added 2 stars, 2 stripes  
  
15 white stars on blue Union  
15 red and white stripes
- 6** 1818 -- Present flag established by Congress  
  
Stripes went back to original 13 and a new STAR added for each state that joined the Union (at that time 20).  
NEW STATES-- Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi

STAR, ADDED FOR A NEW STATE ON JULY 4 FOLLOWING ADMISSION	
1819 (21 stars)	1863 (35 stars)
* Illinois	* West Virginia
1820 (23 stars)	1865 (36 stars)
* Alabama	* Nevada
* Maine	1867 (37 stars)
* Nebraska	
1822 (24 stars)	1877 (38 stars)
* Missouri	* Wyoming
1836 (25 stars)	1880 (43 stars)
* Arkansas	* North Dakota
1837 (26 stars)	* South Dakota
* Michigan	* Montana
1845 (27 stars)	* Idaho
* Florida	1891 (44 stars)
1846 (28 stars)	* Oregon
* Texas	1896 (45 stars)
1847 (29 stars)	* Utah
* Iowa	1908 (46 stars)
1848 (30 stars)	* Oklahoma
* Wisconsin	1912 (48 stars)
1851 (31 stars)	* New Mexico
* Arizona	
1858 (32 stars)	1959 (49 stars)
* Minnesota	* Hawaii
1859 (33 stars)	1960 (50 stars)
* Oregon	
1861 (34 stars)	
* Kansas	

тварин, голови й дзьоби хижих птахів, подобі фантастичних потвор, настроєні на жерки, щоб були виділі здалека. В ранніх часах це були здебільша польово-бойові знамена, що гуртували кругом себе воїнів одного племені, роду чи відділу. Римські легіонери носили знам'я вірла або прямокутні першуні стяги на високих держалнах. Під час суматохи в рукопашному бою (hand-to-hand combat) вони давали змогу окремим воювачам розпізнавати, де їхній відділ.

Раніше був звичай іти з прапорами в бій, бо вони загрівали воювачів до хоробрости. За прапор велели бої до останньої краплі крови. Прапороно-

сець, який, бувши живим, здав прапор у руки ворога, кривав неславою себе, своє з'єднання, короля, князя і цілу країну.

Тому що американська нація й держава молоді, їхній прапор не має довгої історії. Початково окремі колонії мали різні місцеві прапори зі зображенням нпр. вужа-гарахаваця, (rattle-snake) чаїнного дерева (сосни) тощо. Згодом у 1775-6 рр. були в ужитті т.зв. „Конгресові кольори“ — британський червоний хрест на синьому з білим прямокутнику (Бритиш Юнйон Джек), з 13 червоними й білими наперемінку. 14 червня 1777 р. резолюцією Конгресу схвалено перший офіційний прапор — 13 білих зірок на синьому полі, укладених в коло і 13 біло-червоних смуг. Це дало пізніше привід през. В. Вільсонові встановити День Прапора 14 червня 1916 року.

У 1794 р. другим конгресовим прапором актом додано 2 зірки і 2 смуги, а в 1818 р. Конгрес устійнив американський прапор у сьогодинському його вигляді — 13 червоно (7) — білих (6) смуг, а в лівому горішньому куті прямокутне синє поле з білими п'ятикутними зірками, причому з поступовим приступленням різних стейтів до Юнії додавано нову зірку. (Тепер 50 зірок).

Спеціальні закони, приписи й інструкції зобов'язують при підношенні, спусканні, виставлюванні і зживанні прапора для різних okazji та до віддавання йому пошести.

Згадки про українські прапори маємо вже в ранніх хроніках, життєписах князів і в історичній поемі „Похід Ігоря на половців“. Тут згадується, що в нерівній битві з

половцями „похилилися Ігореві стяги“. За княжих часів найдавніші стяги мали вигляд трикутніково-клиновий на держку. Потім настали прямокутні з клиновим вирізом на вільному кінці. Кольори були переважно червоні, блакитні, білі, рідше жовті. Деколи були сполучення різних кольорів. На прапорах були інколи почеплені емблеми — герби, хрести, три- і двозуби, небесні світла. Держална була закінчена хрестами, вістрями списів, волосінними „чілками“ тощо.

Стяги були велико-княжі (київський князь) і удільних князівств, окремих земель, дружинників і військових з'єднань, боярів. За київської держави прапор був червоний з золотим тризубом. За галицько-волинської доби — блакитний з золотим левом. Згодом постало прапорництво церков, цехів, міст, вельмож з їхніми гербами. Прапори носили й опікувалися ними „стяговики“.


Козацьку добу цілук багатством форм прапорових полотниць, кольорів і емблем. Підкреслено національно-державницький характер і значення прапора та його символіку. Улюблений колір був „малиновий“. Гетьманський колір — червоний зі зображенням архистратига Михаїла й гербом гетьмана. У 18 столітті почали блакитні полотнища з золотим або жовтим зображенням хрестів, св. Михаїла, св. Юрія.

Запоріжжя мало червоний прапор зі зображенням св. Михаїла на передній стороні, а на зворотній хрест в оточенні небесних світл. Прапорами опікувалися хорунжі.

Із утратою державної незалежності

(Continued on page 15)

**HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN**  
By I. KORYTSKY

	гай		Івась і Тарас	тінь
мій		Івась і Тарас у тіні.		
твій	г-а-й	Вони на траві коло груші.		
свій		— Лізь на грушу, — сказав		
війна		Тарас.		
співай		Івась поліз на грушу.		
сивий	сірий			
<i>и и и и и и и и и и и</i>		<i>ь ь ь кінь тінь</i>		
<i>Мій руки. Співай</i>		<i>Тут кінь, а там</i>		

# THE RAINBOW

## Fraternalists Join in Flag Day Observances

The Ukrainian National Association is again joining 98 other fraternal benefit societies affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America in observing Fraternal Week, June 8-14, and in placing emphasis on National Flag Day, Tuesday, June 14.

Members of all of these societies — more than ten million in total — are urged to remind all Americans on Flag Day that a rebirth of patriotism is needed to focus worldwide attention on the enduring values of free society. All fraternalists are urged to celebrate at that time by holding and attending patriotic ceremonies honoring the flag. All fraternalists are also urged to call the attention of the general public to the importance of fraternalism and the many civic and community services it inspires.

Many heads of states and municipalities, along with other leaders of government, have issued proclamations calling upon citizens to render appropriate attention to National Flag Day and Fraternal Week.

June 14th has been National Flag Day since 1916 when it was so designated by President Woodrow Wilson.

Back in 1885, it was like any other day — except that it was the last day of

school in Fredonia, Wisconsin. Bernard J. Cigrand, the nineteen-year old schoolmaster for Fredonia's Stony Hill School, wanted his pupils to carry their lessons of Americanism throughout their summer vacation. So, before dismissing them, he gathered them into a quiet circle in the schoolyard and conducted a brief flag-raising ceremony. As the flag jerked up the branchless sapling that served as a flagpole, he mused that everybody should be carrying with them the lessons of Americanism all year around, throughout their lives.

Dr. Cigrand conceived a sort of "I Am Glad To Be An American" day while doing graduate work and continued his efforts to promote this idea. But, it was not until he had become dean of the Illinois School of Dentistry that President Wilson signed the National Flag Day proclamation.

American fraternalists, specifically the members of the National Fraternal Flag Day Foundation and of the National Fraternal Congress of America, have taken up the cause of Dr. Cigrand. Thus, Fraternal Week always encompasses National Flag Day.

The National Fraternal Flag Day Foundation members conduct a flag raising ceremony in the schoolyard to help make the American flag and the lessons in Americanism it represents more meaningful to all Americans.

## День Прапора

(Continued from page 14)

ти прапори українських земель були комбінацією місцевих елементів з елементами окупанта.

Головна Руска Рада у 1848 р. схвалила для Галичини жовто-блакитне сполучення кольорів для прапора і як емблему — золотого лева на блакитному полі. Українські Січові Стрільці мали своїм прапором жовто-блакитне полотнище. Українська Народна Республіка в 1917 р. схвалила державний прапор жовто-блакитний, бо прапорознавці устійнили такий порядок кольорів. Такий прапор вживали й українські військові формуції 1941-44 рр.

Після Другої світової війни на еміграції почалися спори щодо порядку кольорів. Народньо-популярні „геральдисти“ пояснювали, що порядок кольорів має бути синьо-жовтий, мовляв, синє небо і золота пшениця, інші „вексилологи“-аматори зв'язують порядок кольорів з жовтим сонцем і синім небом. Щоб припинити спори, що довели інколи до зневаження прапора УНР рішила в 1949 р., щоб тимчасово залишити блакитно-жовте сполучення кольорів до авторитетного вирішення легальної української національної влади. Тоді компетентні дослідники-вексилологи й геральдисти на підставі наукових історичних джерельних даних усталили вигляд українського національно-державного прапора. А покищо окупаційна російсько-большевицька влада накинута УССР офіційний прапор — червоно-синій з емблемою: молот і серп та 5-кутна червона зірка, обрамлена золотом...

Join The  
Ukrainian National  
Association

## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the title of some of the Ukrainian magazines published in the free world. The titles are spelled in Ukrainian and transliterated according to the system employed in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia." They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

Ukrainian Magazines in the free world.

YDOV	= - - - -
VOLSTI	= - - - - =
TYLARIK	= - - - - -
ROMUF	- - - - = -
IRNOMP	- - = - - - -
HEZHASTAYNIT	- - - - - = - - - - -
VANHISST	- - = - - - - = -
TYKLAYSYM	- - - - - - - - - - -
KUNAY	- - = - - - -
RANEK	- - - - - =

Ukrainian name of an organization that publishes one of them:

Answers to last week's jumble: The Herald, America, Narodna Volya, Narodne Slovo, Homin Ukrainy, Postup, Novy Shliakh, The Way, The New Star.

Mystery word: Honcharenko.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

# Bohuta The Hero

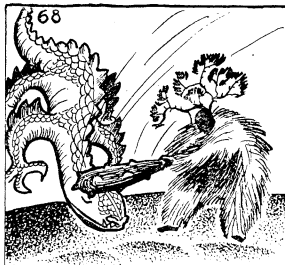
Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Choldny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons

V РОЗДІЛІ: ПІЗЕМНІ КОВАЛІ

CHAPTER V: THE UNDERGROUND BLACKSMITHS



Bohuta struck, and the dead body of the dragon dropped at his feet.

Ударив Богута, і мертве тіло Змії повалилося йому під ноги.



For three days and three nights Bohuta rubbed himself with sand, and washed until he removed all the tar from it.

Три дні й три ночі натирався Богута піском і полоскався, аж поки змив смолу з свого тіла.



Bohuta placed Ivan the Fisherman upon his shoulders and said: "Please, show me the road to the Underground Blacksmiths!"

Посадив Богута Івана-рибалку на плече: „Будь ласка, покажи дорогу до Підземних Ковалів!“

## Resolutions

(Continued from page 5)

Below is the list of the 26 leading UNA organizers:

John Odezynsky, Wasyl Orichowsky, Roman Tatarsky, Charles Kobito, Stefan Hawrysz, Roman Chuchkewych, Michael Kihichak, Bohdan Zorych, Anna Haras, Kvitka Steciuk, Tymko Butrey, Maria Makar, Michael Semkiw, Helen Olek, John Petrucio, Andrew Julia, John Pryhoda, Wasyl Palidvor, Michael Olshansky, Peter Fedyk, Tekla Moroz, Mykola Chomanczuk, Walter Kwas, Peter Serba, Theodore Duda, John Knihnycky.

(The resolutions were proposed by the Organizing Committee consisting of: Ivan Skalczuk, chairman; Myroslaw Kalba, assistant chairman; Eugene Repeta, secretary; Anna Haras, Wasyl Didiuk, Wolodymyr Didyk, Stefan Hawrysz, Wolodymyr Zaparanuk, Tekla Moroz; John Odezynsky, Jaroslaw Padoch, and Taras Szmagala.)

### Finances

1. Increase mortgage loans to the total amount of \$500,000 annually, considering the future new trends in interest rate fluctuations. Grant loans for one- or two-family homes.

2. Continue the policy of exchanging low yield bonds for higher yield bonds thus ensuring a higher income from investments.

3. Raise the salary of the recently elected member of the Supreme Organizer by \$1,000 to \$19,000 annually.

4. Continue issuing promissory notes which benefit both the UNA members and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.

5. Appropriate \$1,000 for the needs of the Financial Committee.

(The resolutions were proposed by the Financial Committee consisting of Iwan Wynnyk, chairman; Bohdan Hnatiuk, vice-chairman; John Flis, Ulana Diachuk, Rev. Ivan Waszczuk, and John Hewryk.)

## Canadian Affairs

The Supreme Assembly approved the following resolutions submitted by the UNA Canadian Representation:

1. We consider the opening of the UNA Canadian Office, as a positive step which we hope will strengthen the organizing efforts in Canada.

2. The organizing of 700 new UNA members in Canada during 1977 will be attainable if, besides the appointment of a director of the UNA Canadian Office, at least one full-time field organizer is also engaged.

3. All members of the UNA Canadian Affairs Committee should participate in this year's Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Man., because of the unveiling of the bust of Rev. Nestor Dmytriv there. At that time, the Committee should also meet to discuss UNA activity.

4. Allocate in the UNA budget the already recommended sum of \$15,000 for the needs of the UNA Canadian Office.

5. Conduct secretarial-organizing courses in eastern and western Canada.

6. Publish an almanac about the UNA in Canada.

7. Publish at least two — three times yearly a "Canadian UNA Tribune" in Svoboda.

(The recommendations were proposed by the Canadian Representation consisting of John Hewryk, Wasyl Didiuk, Tekla Moroz, Maria Czuczman, and Rev. Ivan Waszczuk.)

## Resolution

Whereas, Soyuzivka is growing in popularity each year and an increasing number of UNA members are unable to obtain accommodations during the summer season and on many weekends during the year, and

Whereas, Soyuzivka has over the past 25 years established itself as a nationally known center for social, cultural, educational, recreational and other activities for the welfare of all UNA members and the Ukrainian community, including the mainstream of permanent residence facilities for senior citizens;

Now therefore be it resolved,

That the Supreme Executive Committee be authorized to prepare plans and specifications for additional hotel facilities to be constructed on Soyuzivka grounds and to present said plans to the delegates of the 29th Convention for their consideration.

Joseph Lesawyer  
Supreme President

## Recommendations

The following recommendations, submitted by John Hewryk, chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee, were approved by the Supreme Assembly:

1. To hire additional employees for the Recording Department to assist the Supreme Secretary who is overburdened writing minutes, letters, and other duties.

2. To announce and cite the opening of the UNA Canadian Office with stories and photos in Svoboda, in order to inform UNA'ers in Canada about this signal event.

3. To review possibility of raising awards to secretaries for collecting dues because secretaries are the basis of UNA's insurance and fraternal activities.

4. To review the possibility of raising dividends in view of the continuing inflation and to be competitive with other insurance companies' dividends.

5. To continue efforts to unite all Ukrainian fraternal associations. The UNA, as the largest and oldest fraternal society, should continue to provide incentive in this respect.

John Hewryk, chairman  
Supreme Auditing Committee

## Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)

In line with the tradition, Thursday evening was set aside for a banquet for participants and invited guests. Emceeding the event with his usual humor was Stephen Kuropas, who did the chores for the 25 consecutive year.

On Thursday, the Assembly welcomed two guests from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, West Germany, who are currently on a tour of the U.S. and Canada. Profs. Pallady DUBYTSKY and Wolodymyr DIDOWYCH, accompanied by Profs. Peter Goy and Wasyl Luchkiw, visited the UNA estate and informed the assembled officers of UFU's current status.

Discussion of committee reports continued Friday, including that of a temporary by-laws committee which prepared a project on a new method of voting at the forthcoming convention. Reporting on the project in English was Dr. John Flis and in Ukrainian Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch. The project, which includes ballot counting machines, will be passed on to the convention by-laws committee which will be appointed by the Executive Committee in accordance with the by-laws.

Preparations for the convention next May were outlined by Supreme Advisor Andrew Julia who hails from the Pittsburgh area, where the convention will be held.

The UNA human rights defense action was widely discussed by Supreme

President Joseph Lesawyer and Supreme Advisors Taras Szmagala and Eugene Iwanciw, who along with Supreme, Advisor Dr. Myron Kuropas, coordinated the action in Washington, D.C., during the week of May 16th.

On Friday, the Assembly heard Osyp Zinkewych, head of the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Press Service, discuss the latest documents received from members of the Kiev based group to monitor

On Friday, the Assembly heard Osyp Zinkewych, head of the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Press Service, discuss the latest documents received from members of the Kiev based group to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords. After examining some of the documents the Assembly adopted a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to assist in the publication and dissemination of the documents.

Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, speaking briefly after the agenda had been exhausted, called on all officers to take an active part in the pre-convention membership drive.

In concluding the meeting, Mr. Lesawyer urged all officers to cooperate in the remaining year of their four-year term to make it a successful one. Responding to his call, members of the Assembly closed the session with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

## Washington UCCA News

\* Additional coverage of the UCCA President's address to the Chinese Legislative Yuan has been received in Washington. "The China Post" issue of April 24th quotes Dr. Dobriansky at length. It begins, "the greatest areas of the repression of human rights are the USSR and mainland China, lately a new world focus of attention in this regard." It also states in part, "Dr. Dobriansky pointed out that discussion in the United States is rapidly growing on human rights as the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy." The UCCA President offered numerous examples of repression in Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan and elsewhere in the USSR.

\* On April 28th, the UCCA President appeared before the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He testified on "Helsinki, Human Rights and U.S. Foreign Policy". His testimony defined the scale of human rights, criticized the Ford-Kissinger mishandling of the Helsinki opportunity, emphasized Moscow's religious genocide of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and provided several specific recommendations to the Commission in preparation for the Belgrade conference. Representative Dante B. Fascell of Florida, who is chairman of the Commission, was particularly intrigued by the UCCA President's conceptual treatment of human rights. Senator Dole, a member of the Commission, could not remain for the testimony, but publicly invited the UCCA President for a luncheon to discuss it.

\* "The Free China Weekly", in its issue of May 1st, reports on the UCCA President's speeches in Free China. The UCCA President is quoted in part as saying, "President Carter has singled out the Soviet Union as violating human rights but has neglected to apply his principles to the Peiping regime." Readily accepting the President's single standard rule on human rights, the UCCA President stressed that it must be applied forthrightly to

the two worst areas in the world.

\* In his annual approach to the White House for a Presidential proclamation of Captive Nations Week, the UCCA President addressed the request to President Carter on May 9th. Captive Nations Week is scheduled for July 17-23. Public Law 86-90 calls for the President's proclamation. In part, the UCCA President, in his capacity as chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, stated: "We are particularly heartened by the fact that governor of the State of Georgia you proclaimed the Week in the full knowledge of its significance to our Nation in relation to the over 27 captive nations under communist domination." He also stated, "We look forward to a strong and unusual proclamation, centering on the human rights of the captive nations and peoples."

\* On May 12th, the UCCA President delivered the commencement address at Manor Junior College in Fox Chase Manor, Pa. His address was titled "Whose Shoes Are You Wearing?" Sister Miriam Claire, president of the College, is to be commended on a most impressive graduation exercise.

## Kiev Group...

(Continued from page 1)

press service. "Our group is experiencing hard times, but we believe in victory. It is of utmost importance to demonstrate our solidarity in conjunction with the arrests. Involve all Ukrainians in the world in this action, so that a tornado of protests bursts forth in defense of Kudenko and Tykhy."

The "Smoloskyp" Publishers are now readying the materials for publication in both the Ukrainian original and in the English translation. The Publishers say that the documentation will be ready prior to the Belgrade conference, scheduled to convene June 15th.

The Washington committee has called on all persons and organizations to return petitions in defense of human rights.