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Remember Ukraine

# The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

## СВОБОДА



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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

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25 CENTS

## Ukrainian Women Hold 3rd World Conference

*Lidia Burachynska Elected President*

TORONTO, Ont.—Representatives of Ukrainian women's organizations in the free world assembled here from Thursday, May 26 to Sunday, May 29, for the third World Congress of Ukrainian Women and elected Lidia Burachynska, a well-known Ukrainian American women's activist, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (SFUZhO).

Forty-eight delegates and some 70 representatives of women's groups in Canada, the United States, England, West Germany, Belgium, Austria, Argentina and Brazil participated in the parley here at the Sheraton. Over 400 guests also attended.

The working sessions were opened by Mrs. Burachynska, outgoing first vice-president, who conducted the election of the congressional committees.

Subsequently the delegates and guests participated in a rally in defense of Ukrainian women political prisoners at the City Hall. Some 1,000 persons attended the manifestation.

The official opening of the congress was held Thursday evening in the Sheraton's ball room. Representatives from all Ukrainian faiths, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and other community groups attended the convening ceremonies. The invocation was delivered by Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Toronto Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy and Mrs. Stefania Sawchuk, out-



Lidia Burachynska

going president officially opened the assemblage.

In addition to discussions on educational, social, financial, cultural and organizational matters, the delegates also had the opportunity to view exhibits of dissident works, women's literature, paintings, embroidery, and photos of SFUZhO activity.

A concert, with the appearance of a symphony orchestra under the direction of Wolodymyr Kolesnik and violinist

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## Moroz is on Second Hunger Strike

*Belgrade Parley is Focus*

Report Other Incarcerations in Ukraine

HELSINKI, Finland.—Valentyn Moroz, who in 1974 abstained from food for a period 140 days, is again on a hunger strike to attract attention of the Belgrade conference participants to the plight of political prisoners, reported the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

Moroz, 41, reportedly began his current strike in the Mordovian concentration camp in late April. It is expected to last 100 days.

The UIS said that other Mordovian inmates have also joined Moroz on this hunger strike, among them Vyacheslav Chernovil.

Moroz was transferred to the Mordovian penal colony late last spring, after he completed a six-year term in the infamous Vladimir Prison.

For a month between the two confinements Moroz was incarcerated in a psychiatric asylum and many Ukrainian and other dissidents feared that this was an all-out attempt by the KGB to make him recant. International protest against the psychiatric torture of Moroz reportedly saved him.

Moroz, who is considered one of the leading Ukrainian political prisoners, must spend two more years in the Mordovian camp. He will spend five



Valentyn Moroz

years in exile after he completes that sentence.

The UIS also reported that on February 8, 1977, Dr. Mykhailo Spyridonovych, a Ukrainian physician, was sentenced to 18 months in prison for allegedly accepting bribes.

In 1976 Dr. Spyridonovych was drafted by the KGB to spy on Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

Dr. Spyridonovych refused and was arrested. He was officially charged with accepting a three-and-a-half ruble bribe, a pot of coffee, and other minor items.

Prior to his arrest, Dr. Spyridonovych admitted in a signed statement that he was offered a job by the KGB.

"I fully agree with M. D. Rudenko's views and will defend them as strongly as I possibly can," he wrote in the statement. "I am convinced that we do not have any freedom, not even the most elementary. I believe in Ukraine."

### Arrest Dissidents' Families

A new tactic of repression is being employed by the KGB against Ukrainian activists, said the UIS.

Instead of arresting the allegedly guilty party, reported the UIS, the secret police now incarcerates family members.

As a case in point, the Information Service cited the arrest of Borys Antonenko-Davydovych's son, Yevhen.

The elder Davydovych, 78, who is a well-known literary figure in Ukraine,

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## Ramsey Clark Agrees to Act as Legal Counsel For Rudenko, Tykhy

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General, announced here Wednesday, June 8, that he has agreed to act as legal counsel for Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, both members of the Kiev Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords who were arrested last February.

Mr. Clark also said at the press conference, organized by the International League for Human Rights, that he agreed to act as co-defense counsel with John MacDonald, an English attorney, for Yuri Orlov, a member of the Moscow Helsinki monitoring committee.

Joining Mr. Clark at the press conference were Ludmyla Alekseyeva, the official representative of the Moscow Helsinki monitoring group, and Lidia Voronina, both Soviet dissidents now living in the West.

Mr. Clark said that he was asked to represent Rudenko, Tykhy and Orlov

by their families.

"It is important to freedom of dignity to represent them," he said.

The New York-based Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners arranged for Mr. Clark to represent the three prisoners.

Mr. Clark said that their arrest is in violation of human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Saying that the three political prisoners merely sought to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords, Mr. Clark rhetorically asked "Is that a crime?"

He described Rudenko, the Kiev monitoring group's chairman, as a "great writer who sought to fulfill human rights in his country, because he loves his country."

Expressing hope that the Soviet government will grant him a visa, Mr. Clark said that his initial plan is to attend the trial as their defense attorney.

He said that on April 3rd he wrote to

Anatole Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the U.S., asking for a visa on that basis. The Soviet ambassador told him that it was "almost impossible" for him to be in court as a legal counsel.

His alternative plan is to acquire a visa to the Soviet Union to speak with relatives and witnesses, which he feels "can be helpful."

"Support from foreign lawyers is encouraging," said Mr. Clark, adding that he does not think that there will be any resentment to his attendance and that Soviet lawyers will welcome his support.

If he is denied entrance to the Soviet Union on all grounds, Mr. Clark said that he will then resort to filing briefs before the Soviet government based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the alleged violations of those rights. He said the violations are "factually undisputable".

"I hope all signatories (of the Helsinki

(Continued on page 3)

## English Journalists' Union Takes Up Chornovil Case

LONDON, England.—The National Union of Journalists, an English journalism association, announced in its organ that it will back an international campaign in defense of Vyacheslav Chornovil.

"The Union is backing an international campaign to free a courageous journalist from a Soviet corrective labor camp," said the group in the May 1977 issue of its publication, "Journalist".

Chornovil, 38, first came into conflict with the authorities in 1965 when, working as a reporter for a Lviv television station he was assigned to cover a number of Ukrainian intellectuals.

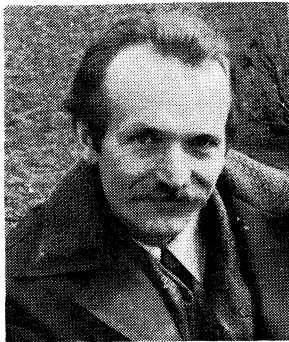
He found the trials replet with illegality and later refused to testify against the intellectuals. He was fired from his job and sentenced to three months in prison.

Chornovil compiled a series of documents about the trials and they were published in the West under the title of "The Chornovil Papers".

He was arrested in 1967 because of the book and initially sentenced to three years imprisonment, but later commuted to 18 months.

Chornovil continued his activity in defense of human and national rights in Ukraine, and in 1972 he was arrested during the KGB purge of Ukrainian intellectuals that year. He was sentenced in February 1973 to seven years imprisonment and five years exile.

The international campaign in behalf of Chornovil is part of the Prisoner of Conscience Year organized by Amnesty International with the cooperation of other groups, among them the International Federation of Journalists.



Vyacheslav Chornovil

"Recent successes by the IFJ and other groups have demonstrated that campaigns of this nature can produce positive results, and all NUJ members are asked — both individually and through their chapels — to support the Amnesty program," said the National Union of Journalists.

The organization asked its membership to send letters to Chornovil and to the director of the Sosnovka camp in the Mordovian ASSR where he is confined, inquiring about his situation and health.

The NUJ also suggested that letters be written to V. V. Shcherbytsky, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Ukrainian Communist Party, F. K. Gluk, State Public Procurator of the Ukrainian SSR, Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU, and R. A. Rudenko, Procurator-General of the USSR.

## Asks How Many Political Prisoners Canada is Defending

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sean O'Sullivan, a Member of Parliament for Hamilton-Wentworth, Ont., asked the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs why the government is making intercessions on behalf of "some 136 or 137" Soviet political prisoners when an American sub-committee on international organizations released a list of some 700 political prisoners.

"Can the minister explain the discrepancy between the cases the Canadian government feels worth fighting for and the cases of which the U.S. government is making representations?" asked Mr. O'Sullivan during the May 31st session of the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that on February 24th, Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, indicated that his Department had a list of "some 136 or 137" political prisoners within the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jamieson explained that the number he cited referred to cases of family reunification.

"The answer I gave was directed principally to those cases which had been brought to our attention where we had been asked for assistance regarding reunification of families," he said.

To this reply, Mr. O'Sullivan asked whether "it is the policy of the Canadian government not to limit itself solely to representations on behalf of re-

unification of families but to take as a matter of protest to the Soviet authorities cases of all political prisoners kept in the Soviet Union."

The Secretary of State said that the government makes "periodic and indeed frequent representations" about a whole range of human rights issues with the USSR. He said that it is not always a matter of a "specific person," but a "matter of principle".

"I think our record is quite clear that we have been consistent in making the kinds of representations which are also made, of course, by other countries, including the United States," said Mr. Jamieson.

In another discussion on human rights violations in the Soviet Union that same day, Mrs. Simma Holt of Vancouver-Kingsway, B.C., asked Mr. Jamieson whether Canada is reconsidering her position towards the Helsinki Accords in view of Moscow's continued disregard for the agreement.

"Regarding the violation of the Helsinki Accords as exemplified in the lost human rights and fundamental freedoms of Yosif Begun, and in view of Russia's obvious show of contempt for the signatories to that agreement, will Canada reconsider her position, dissociate and withdraw from the Helsinki agreement at the Belgrade meeting scheduled for this fall?" asked Mrs. Holt.

Mr. Jamieson said that would be "most unlikely".

## Mordovian Inmates Score Former Prisoner's Article

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Nineteen Mordovian political prisoners, among them ten Ukrainians, signed a joint statement scoring claims by a former prisoner that conditions in the concentration camps are not harsh, reported the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

A. A. Petrov-Agatov wrote in "Literaturna Gazeta" (Literary Newspaper) that life in the concentration camps is bearable.

According to the Committee, Petrov-Agatov's testimony led to the arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg.

"The goal of the penal system is 'scientific' destruction of all of us," wrote the political prisoners. "We are forced to do jobs which are beyond our strength, for negligible pay and on very little food."

The signers of the statement were: Valentyn Moroz, Iryna Kalynets, Mykhailo Osadchy, Danylo Shumuk, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Iryna Senyk, Oksana Popovych, Petro Saranchuk, Ihor Kravtvis, Mykola Buduliak-Sharygin, Vladimir Osipov, Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, Niyela Sadunaite, Sergei Soldatov, German Ushakov, Mikhail Khefyets, and Artem Uskevych.

"Clinics exist only as a facade — and the medics completely cooperate with the camp's administration and the

KGB. In fact, some of us die here," they wrote.

The inmates wrote that "highhandedness and self-deceit" are rampant in the camps.

"That is the true picture of life in the camps. And Petrov-Agatov knew this reality," they wrote. "Many of us remember how even he complained against the unbearable conditions in the camps and prisons."

He termed his article "a lie and a falsification".

The Mordovian inmates wrote that since the beginning of this year, repressions against human and national rights activists have increased. They tied in the repressions with the upcoming Belgrade review conference.

"Because of this, we are waging a struggle to be legally granted the status of political prisoners, even before the convening of the Belgrade conference," they wrote.

In their statement, the Mordovian prisoners cited the work of Aleksandr Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov, Yelena Bonner and other members of the Helsinki monitoring groups. They mistakenly included Valentyn Turchyn among the monitoring group's membership.

"We stand alongside you in your difficult, yet important, work," they wrote.

## Brezhnev Says Stalinism is Dead, Sakharov Says It is Alive

MOSCOW, USSR.—While Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party chief, was pledging that the USSR will not reverse to Stalinist tactics, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Soviet dissident, said that Moscow is undertaking a new offensive against human rights activists, according to Western wire services.

Brezhnev's statements, dealing with the new constitution came in a speech delivered to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Tuesday, May 24. Details of the address were not released until Sunday, June 5, said Reuters.

"We know, comrades, that some years after the adoption of the current constitution were darkened by illegal repressions, violations of the principles of socialist democracy, Leninist norms of party and state life," said Brezhnev alluding to the Stalinist purges of the 1930's.

"This was done in contravention of the constitutional provisions. The party has resolutely condemned this practice and it should never be repeated," he added.

The Associated Press reported that Dr. Sakharov said in an interview that Moscow has initiated a new offensive against human rights activists in vast areas of the USSR, with "many arrests" being made in the once-independent Baltic States.

"It's a very tense time now. In Moscow and in the provinces, a strong new wave of repression is underway," said Dr. Sakharov. "We know for the most part what is happening in Moscow and the area nearby. The majority of those who are left from the Helsinki group are either arrested or under strong pressure."

Helsinki monitoring groups now exist in Moscow, Kiev, Latvia, and Georgia.

Brezhnev's remarks were prompted by the release of the text of the new constitution, and Western observers feel that he was trying to disprove any claims that he was attempting to consolidate power for himself.

The new proposed constitution, which was released Saturday, June 4, is viewed as strengthening Brezhnev's position.

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## Dr. Truchly Heads Medical Association

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America held its 17th Congress and 12th Scientific Conference during the Memorial Day weekend, May 27 through 30th, here at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. Dr. Vasil Truchly of Chicago was elected to serve a two-year term as president of UMANA, while Dr. Myroslav Charkevycz, also of Chicago, was voted president-elect.

Representatives of Ukrainian medical associations in the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and Venezuela met on the last day of the Congress and created a World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations. Dr. Roman Osinchuk of New York was elected president of the Federation.

Taking part in the Congress were 180 delegates from the United States and Canada. The Congress was conducted by Dr. Yaroslav Voyevodka of New York.

The Congress and the newly created Federation sent telegrams to President Jimmy Carter and the State Department voicing their support of the Helsinki provisions at the upcoming conference in Belgrade.

At the conclusion of the Congress a reception, banquet and ball were held. Pianist Julianna Osinchuk, baritone Dr. Ivan Rudavsky, accompanied by Dr. Volodymyr Kasaraba, writer Hanna Cherin and the "Soniashnyky" trio from Detroit appeared in the entertainment program during the reception.

## UCC Voices Stand On Broadcasting

WINNIPEG, Man.—In response to the Canadian Radio and Television Commission's public notice 1977-38 dated May 30th, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee submitted a memorandum to the CRTC detailing its position on multilingualism and multiculturalism in radio and television broadcasting by the government-run Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, privately owned stations and networks, and cable television stations.

In the memorandum, the UCC recommended that:

1. "The Commission, through its new policy on multilingual broadcasting, direct the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to immediately increase the multicultural content of programs over existing CBC national French-

and English-language networks;

"2. The Commission, through its new policy on multilingual broadcasting, direct the CBC to make available, commencing in 1978, an appropriate part of its yearly budget for multilingual broadcasting, and that radio and television broadcasting in languages other than English and French begin in 1978 through national syndicated programs;

"3. The new policy allow for the licensing of multilingual stations, both television and radio, across Canada, whose prime responsibility is to serve the needs of local minority Canadian communities; and,

"4. The Commission, through its new policy on multilingual broadcasting, direct existing radio and television stations to promote and include multicultural elements as components of all Canadian-produced radio and television programs, these being reflective of the Canadian identity."

Copies of the memorandum were sent by the UCC headquarters to its members organizations, Provincial Councils, Branches and Representatives for use at public hearings sponsored by the CRTC in Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and other major Canadian cities.

## Discuss Cultural Growth at Parley

WINNIPEG, Man.—On the initiative of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and with the cooperation of the Toronto UCC Branch, an All-Canadian UCC Conference on Ukrainian Culture was held here Saturday, May 14.

Over 70 persons — representatives of the UCC Headquarters, Provincial Councils and Branches, as well as experts and guests — participated in the conference. Participants discussed the goals and structure of the UCC's Council on Ukrainian Culture. The cultural exchange program between the USSR and Canada was criticized as being one-sided, benefitting only the Soviet Union.

Dr. Bohdan Stebelsky, chairman of the Council on Ukrainian Culture delivered the main address at the conference examining the present state of Ukrainian culture in Canada and the possibilities for its future development.

Two panel discussions were held during the conference. The first, on the topic of the future of Ukrainian art, was moderated by Myron Levycky. Serving as panelists were: William Kurelek, painting, Prof. Radoslav Zuk, architecture, Leo Mol-Molodtsozhanyan, sculpture, and Lida Paliy, art.

The second panel analyzed the present state and future possibilities of theater — Prof. V. Revutsky, dance — Ivanna Kulchychka, film — Roma Franko, and music — Olena Hlibowych. Mrs. Hlibowych also acted as moderator.

## Ramsey Clark...

Accords) will urge that this matter is on the agenda in Belgrade," he said. "I urge most of all that the USSR realizes how important these times are."

He said that the USSR should grant him a visa to attend the trial, because the United States allowed Soviet journalists and lawyers to attend the trial of Angela Davis.

"In view of the Belgrade conference, the Soviet Union should grant a general amnesty," he concluded.

Speaking in Russian with English translations by Edward Klein of the International League for Human Rights, Mrs. Alekseyeva, a middle-aged woman who arrived in the United States in mid-May, gave a list of the members of Helsinki monitoring groups in Moscow, Kiev, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia, indicating which members are at liberty or arrested.

She said that there is a total of 36 members in all the monitoring groups, and nine of them are imprisoned or in exile.

Mrs. Alekseyeva said that Rudenko

## Hunger Strikes: Weapon Against Repression

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Locked in their prison cells or concentration camps barracks, political prisoners in the Soviet Union have adopted hunger strikes as a weapon against the widespread repression in the penal facilities.

"Political Prisoners Day" and "Human Rights Day" are also dates when incarcerated human and national rights activists stage hunger strikes to attract Western attention to the plight of political prisoners.

Last January, Ivan Hel announced a hunger strike, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad). Hel is protesting against the harsh treatment used against him by the KGB during his brief transfer to a Lviv prison.

The press service also reported that there is intense concern over the life of Vasyl Fedorenko, who since April 1975 has been on a hunger strike with only brief intermissions. Fedorenko began his hunger strike on April 26, 1975, five days after he was transferred to the Vladimir Prison. On July 5, after 71 days without food, Fedorenko was beaten by guards in the presence of the political instructor. Fedorenko resumed his strike on December 10, 1975, "Human Rights Day". He demanded a review of his case and release from incarceration.

Shortly after the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1976, Fedorenko ceased his hunger strike, only to resume it again after a brief respite. Fedorenko, with short intermissions, is continuing his strike until today.

## Moroz...

(Continued from page 1)

was not arrested. The KGB, however, charged his 25-year-old son with violating certain moral codes.

In 1971, Yevhen was sentenced to five years incarceration. During his incarceration, Yevhen managed to learn the English language.

After his release he was again arrested by the secret police.

Davydovych's case is reminiscent of the arrest and confinement of Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras. Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

The repressions against the Davydovyches and Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska, another Ukrainian literary figure, evoked widespread protests across Ukraine, said the UIS.

"Political Prisoners Day"—October 30th last year was marked in all Soviet penal facilities with one-day hunger strikes, said the Information Service.

The political prisoners were demanding that the United Nations create a separate commission to study the conditions in Soviet concentration camps, and the return of Vasyl Stus's poetry, which was confiscated by the camp authorities.

To mark "Political Prisoners Day", Stus staged a three-day hunger strike.

## Ukrainian Women...

(Continued from page 1)

Stepan Staryk, was also included in the congress's program.

Besides Mrs. Burachynska, the new SFUZhO executive board also includes: Mrs. S. Sawchuk, honorary president; Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, first vice-president; Vera Buchynska, second vice-president; Stefania Bernadyn, Wolodymyra Cenko and Iryna Skulska, secretaries; Lidia Diachenko, treasurer; Daria Boydunyk, financial secretary; committee chairwomen: Anna Maria Barna, organizational; Liuboslava Shandra, program; Myroslava Lasowska, cultural; Lida Dackiw, folk art; Maria Dolishna, educational; Natalia Iwaniw, social aid; Olena Prociuk, international liaison; Slava Drabak, USSR analysis; honorary members: Izydora Kosach-Borysova, Hanna Dmyterko-Ratyck, Kateryna Kraus, Maria Solonynka and Stefania Pushkar.

The auditing committee consists of Iryna Kryvenyuk, chairwoman, S. Prociw, P. Riznyk, A. Mirchuk, A. Chayka and I. Kachaniwska.

Iryna Pelenska was appointed editor of the "Ukrainian Woman in the World" quarterly.

The congress concluded with the adoption of resolutions Sunday, May 29.

(Continued from page 1)

and Tykhy are the only members of the Kiev group still under arrest. During the question and answer period she explained that as far as she knows Mykola Matusevych and Myroslav Marynovych, two members of the Kiev group who were thought to be still incarcerated, were released after three days.

On Friday, June 3, Mrs. Alekseyeva and Miss Voronina testified before the Fascell commission and presented to them excerpts from the Helsinki Group's pre-Belgrade summary.

In it, Soviet dissidents declared that no human rights provisions have been implemented in the USSR since the Helsinki Accords were signed in 1975.

They also urged that "the very first step in discussing any aspect of human rights has to be the immediate liberation of all arrested members of the Helsinki groups."

Mrs. Alekseyeva again stressed during the press conference that repression is greater in Ukraine than elsewhere in the USSR. She explained this as an expression of the Kremlin's fear of

Ukrainian separation from the USSR.

As an example of the extent of repression against Ukrainians, Mrs. Alekseyeva said that out of 20 recidivist political prisoners in a special section of Mordovia, 13 are Ukrainians.

Miss Voronina, who was not a member of the Moscow group but cooperated with it, told of her work with Pentecostals and other Baptist sects. She said that religious freedom in the Soviet Union is "on paper only".

She said that the reason Anatole Shcharansky, a member of the Moscow group, was arrested was because he linked Jewish emigration with human rights. Official statements that he was a spy are completely false, she said.

"He helped all those repressed," she said.

Mr. Clark and Mrs. Alekseyeva left last week for England where they will hold a press conference with Mr. MacDonald on the eve of the Belgrade conference to announce their plans to act as defense counsels for Rudenko, Tykhy and Orlov.

## Pennsylvania Senate Adopts Resolution in Defense of Moroz

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Senate unanimously adopted on April 21, 1977, a resolution calling for the release from incarceration of Valentyn Moroz.

The resolution was introduced by Sen. Charles F. Dougherty of Philadelphia, who was apprised of Moroz's case by William Nezowy.

"The Senate of Pennsylvania calls upon the Procurator General of the Soviet Union to immediately take steps to procure freedom for Valentyn Moroz and others in the same situation under the obligation of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Treaty on Human Rights," said the resolution in part.

The resolution was co-sponsored by Sens. Joseph F. Smith, George W. Gekas, R. Budd Dwyer, W. Louis Coppersmith, Robert J. Mellow and James A. Romaneli.

Sen. Dougherty presented a copy of the resolution to representatives of the Philadelphia Ukrainian American community at a brief ceremony at his office.

Accepting the document were Dr. Petro Stercho, president of the Philadelphia UCCA branch, Rev. Adam Polishchak of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian parish, Lewis Konowal and Mr. Nezowy.



Sen. Charles F. Dougherty, second right, presents a copy of the Pennsylvania Senate's resolution in defense of Valentyn Moroz to Dr. Petro Stercho, right. Also shown above, left to right, are Lewis Konowal, Rev. Adam Polishchak and William Nezowy.

Included in the delegation were Providence Association representatives Myron Baraneky, Stephanie Wochok, Bohdan Kazaniwsky and Ignatius Bilinsky.

Below is the full text of the resolution:

Whereas Valentyn Moroz has been denied freedom of belief, speech, and the right of free expression by the Soviet Government; and

Whereas, the arrest trial and conviction of Valentyn Moroz has been conducted in the contravention of the

United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Treaty on Human Rights to which the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR are signatories; and

Whereas, the continued inhumane treatment of Valentyn Moroz and others similarly situated represents a grave moral injustice which deserves the concern of all who believe in and strive for a universal respect for worth of every man in every place; and

Whereas, the dedication of all Americans to the preservation of man's eternal right to think, act and speak with freedom has been reaffirmed during our recent Bicentennial; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Senate of Pennsylvania calls upon the Procurator General of the Soviet Union to immediately take steps to procure freedom for Valentyn Moroz and others in the same situation under the obligation of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Treaty on Human Rights; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this document be transmitted to the Secretary of State for presentation at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., for delivery to the Procurator General of the Soviet Union.

## Kistiakowsky, Kuropas Named To Energy Conservation Group

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Dr. George Kistiakowsky and Dr. Myron Kuropas were recently appointed to the Alliance to Save Energy.

Dr. Kistiakowsky, former scientific advisor to the late President Dwight Eisenhower and professor emeritus of chemistry at Harvard University, is a member of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Kuropas, former Special Assistant to President Gerald Ford for Ethnic Affairs and currently legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), is a member of the Board of Advisors. He is also a UNA Supreme Advisor.

The Alliance to Save Energy is an organization of distinguished Americans who are concerned with the conservation of energy.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) is chairman of the Board of Directors, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) is co-chairman.

Other ethnic Americans who are on the Board of Advisors, which is headed by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, are Dr. Kazys Bobelis, president of the Lithuanian American Council, and Aloysius A. Mazewski, president of the Polish American Congress.

## NBC to Broadcast Debate On Human Rights in USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A live debate on human rights between three Americans and three Soviet citizens will be televised Sunday, June 12, by NBC news.

The topic of the debate will be "What is the appropriate role of human rights in Soviet-American relations?"

The three Americans scheduled to participate in the debate will be Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and former chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission; Robert G. Kaiser of The Washington Post, formerly the newspaper's Moscow bureau

chief and author of "Russia: The People and the Power", and Prof. Alan M. Dershowitz of the Harvard Law School.

The Soviet debaters will be Prof. Samuel Zivs, senior researcher of the Institute of State and Law of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Prof. August Mishin of the Faculty of Law, Moscow University, and Ghenrih Borovik, a special correspondent for the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow and a former Novosti correspondent in the United States.

NBC's news correspondent, Edwin Newman, will moderate the debate which will be televised live from Georgetown University from 1:30-3:00 p.m.

NBC will also broadcast on Tuesday, June 14, from 10:00 to 11:00 p.m. another human rights program entitled "The Struggle for Freedom".

This program will include portions filmed in Eastern Europe and in refugee camps in Austria and interviews with Vladimir Bukovsky and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

NBC in New York is channel 4.

## Sen. Yuzyk Cited by Colleagues for Honorary Degree

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sen. Paul Yuzyk was cited by his colleagues in the Canadian Senate Wednesday, June 1, for receiving an honorary degree from the University of Saskatchewan.

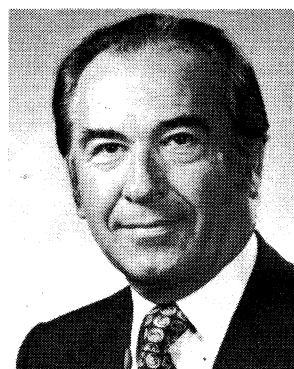
Sen. Yuzyk was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by John Diefenbaker, chancellor of the University, on May 19, 1977.

Sen. A. Hamilton Macdonald of Moosomin, Sask., led off the congratulations.

He quoted an article which appeared in the "On Campus 77", a bi-weekly newsletter published by the University, which delved into Sen. Yuzyk's work as a teacher, scholar, civic and political leader.

Sen. Hazen Argue of Regina, Sask., called Sen. Yuzyk "one of the hardest working members of this house."

"Not only are Saskatchewan citizens of Ukrainian origin and descent extremely proud, as they should be, of Sen. Yuzyk and his accomplishments, but all people in Saskatchewan, no



Sen. Paul Yuzyk

matter what their country of origin, are proud of the leadership he has given in this most important field," said Sen. Argue.

Sen. Raymond J. Perrault of North

Shore-Burnaby, B.C. said: "Sen. Yuzyk joins that great line of senators who over the years have brought distinction and honor to this chamber."

Stating that Sen. Yuzyk's "sagacity has assisted me many times," Sen. Rheel Belisle of Sudbury, Ont., added: "I must say that he is an outstanding scholar, an outstanding Canadian, and an outstanding senator."

In his reply, Sen. Yuzyk said that it was "a proud moment in my life when the degree was conferred on me by the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, the Chancellor of the University, and the distinguished former Prime Minister of Canada who was responsible for my appointment to the Senate nearly 15 years ago."

He said that the honorary degree "particularly notes my contributions to the promotion and development of multiculturalism as a national policy of unity, and to human rights here and in Eastern Europe, which I profoundly appreciate."

## Readies Book On Repatriation

WILMORE, Ky.—Prof. Mark Elliott of the History Department of Asbury College here is currently preparing a book on forced repatriations of Ukrainian and Russian refugees after World War Two.

In correspondence with Dr. Jaroslav Sawka of Wayne State University in Detroit, Prof. Elliott indicated that he will be in Washington, D.C., during the summer doing research for his book.

## 21 District Chairmen Participate in Conference

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Twenty-one chairmen of UNA District Committees across the United States and Canada participated in the fourth annual conference here at Soyuzivka Saturday, May 21.

The conference was opened by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, who greeted the participants, and was conducted by Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

The participants of the parley first reported on the work of their Districts, and afterwards expressed certain requests for assistance from the Supreme Executive Committee and Supreme Assembly.

Supplying answers on behalf of the Executive Committee were Mr. Lesawyer, Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer, and Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary.

A dinner was held Saturday evening, which was opened with an invocation said by Rev. Ivan Waszczuk, Supreme Auditor.

In the course of the repast, Mr. Sochan voiced several statements about new UNA policies. Mrs. Diachuk explained the UNA's financial basis, and

Anthony Dragan, Svoboda editor-in-chief spoke about the UNA as "a Ukrainian miracle in America".

Also during the banquet, the Niagara District Committee was cited for achievements in the membership drive. Accepting a plaque on behalf of the District was Peter Diakiw, chairman.

Traditionally, District Committee chairmen organize new members for the conference and bring the completed applications to the parley. This year, 85 new members were organized.

Among those who organized the new members were John Fur—15 applications, Anna Haras—14, Tekla Moroz—14, John Chopko—8, Peter Tarnawsky, Andrew Jula and Paul Shewchuk—five each, Myroslaw Kalba and Bohdan Zorych—four each, Helen Olek, William Hussar and Peter Diakiw—three each and John Hewryk—two.

Participants of the conference included: Anna Haras (Lehigh Valley), Atty. Anne Chopek (Boston), Helen Olek (Chicago), John Fur (Cleveland), Wolodymyr Didyk (Detroit), Tekla



Participants of this year's District Committee Chairmen conference pose with UNA Executive Committee members before the Main House at Soyuzivka.

Moroz (Montreal), Bohdan Mak (Newark), Dr. Michael Snihurowych (New Haven), Mykola Chomanczuk (New York), Peter Tarnawsky and John Dankiwsky (Philadelphia), Andrew Jula (Pittsburg), William Hussar (Rochester), Tymko Butrey (Anthracite

District), John Chopko (Syracuse-Utica), Bohdan Zorych (Toronto), Paul Shewchuk (Troy), Roman Diakiw (Wilkes-Barre), Leon Harding (Woonsocket), Myroslaw Kalba (Mid-western District), John Hewryk (Winnipeg), and Peter Diakiw (Niagara).

## Hoboken, Plainfield Mayors Sign Fraternal Week Proclamations

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The mayors of Hoboken and Plainfield, N.J. signed the 1977 Fraternal Week Proclamation during brief ceremonies at their respective offices Tuesday, June 7.

The proclamation cites the "many religious, charitable, patriotic and benevolent activities" of the 96 fraternal benefit societies encompassed in the National Fraternal Congress of America.

Mayor Steve Cappiello of Hoboken and Mayor Paul J. O'Keefe of Plainfield called on their constituents "to lend their support and show their appreciation of the contributions made by the fraternal benefit system."

Attending the ceremonies at the two offices were Ulana Diachuk, director of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress and UNA Supreme Treasurer, and Joseph Lesawyer, chairman of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress Fraternal Week Committee and UNA Supreme President.

Fraternal Week has long been associated with Flag Day, which traditionally falls within the observances. Due to this connection, the fraternal societies have been noted for their patriotic activity.

"The Fraternal benefit societies have long proclaimed their patriotism and celebrated Fraternal Week through special observances of Flag Day, June 14, and are a part of the National Fraternal Flag Day Foundation, an organization devoted to keeping alive the memory of Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, the 'father' of Flag Day, through the maintenance of a schoolhouse in Fredonia, Wisconsin, where in 1885 he held the first known Flag Day ceremony," said both proclamations.



Mayor Steve Cappiello of Hoboken, N.J., signs the Fraternal Week Proclamation, as Joseph Lesawyer and Ulana Diachuk look on.

## Dr. Kuropas Addresses Frat Congress

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor and legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), was one of the keynote speakers during the 70th annual session of the Maryland and District of Columbia Fraternal Congress here, Friday to Saturday, May 6-7.

Dr. Kuropas' address was entitled "Why Fraternalism?", and it also included an analysis of human rights around the world.

Present at the session were 37 delegates from 27 fraternal societies. UNA representatives included John Malko, who served as chairman of the resolutions committee, and Paul Fenchak, who handled publicity for the assemblage.

Due to Mr. Malko's efforts, the session adopted a resolution supporting President Jimmy Carter's human rights program. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to President Carter, the State Department and the National Fraternal Congress of America.

A full text of Dr. Kuropas' address begins on page 7.

## Suppression of Human Rights Featured in Summer Issue of "Quarterly"

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—An editorial, a feature article and two documents devoted to the Helsinki accords and their violations by the USSR and the satellite governments are featured in the Summer 1977 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly".

The editorial, entitled, "From Helsinki to Belgrade," critically assesses the Helsinki accord of August 1975 and its non-implementation by Moscow and its subservient satellites. It scathingly condemns the fact that 90 million Europeans, such as Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Armenians, Georgians and Azerbaijanians, were denied participation in the conference.

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky's article, "Helsinki, Human Rights and U.S.

Foreign Policy" deals with a series of particular cases of human rights violations in Ukraine, especially the genocide of two Ukrainian Churches, and in supporting President Carter's new policy on human rights, recommends five particular points for the U.S. Mission to the Belgrade Conference to consider.

Supplementing these two articles are "Human Rights in Present-Day Ukraine," and "The Dissident Surge in Czechoslovakia," which are the "Memorandum" of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in Kiev and the document of dissidents in Czechoslovakia, known as "Charter 77," respectively.

In his article, "The Westward Expansion of the USSR," Prof. John A. Armstrong of the University of Wis-

consin and author of "Ukrainian Nationalism" and other books, discusses the methods of implementation of Soviet policies in occupied territories and concentrates his attention mainly on Western Ukraine.

The Summer issue also contains the second part of Prof. Lubomyr R. Wynar's article, "Birth of Democracy on the Dnieper River: The Zaporozhian Kozakdom in the XVIth Century."

Book reviews in the summer issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly", are "The Man Who Lost China" (reviewed by Anthony T. Bouscaren); "Russia Under the Old Regime" (Stephan M. Horak); "Setting National Priorities for the Next Ten Years" (Lev E. Dobriansky); "To Defend These Rights" (Alexander Sokolyszyn); "Cataract"

(Larry Holmes); "Nationalism in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the Era of Brezhnev and Kosygin" (Walter Dushnyck) and "Look Who's Coming: The Wachna Story" (Roman S. Holiat).

In the column "Pertinent Documents" appears a statement of the UCCA Executive Board calling for nation-wide activities in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The Ukraine column contains eight pages of comments, dealing with the problem of Ukraine, and press commentaries on various aspects of Ukrainian life.

Finally the "Chronicle of Current Events" reports on developments among the Ukrainians in diaspora and in captive Ukraine.

## EDITORIALS

## The Flag's "200th"

Now that America observed its Bicentennial last year and entered into its third century, it is the flag's turn to mark its 200th birthday next Tuesday, June 14. Appropriately, it has been designated since 1916 as Flag Day.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution that designated the nation's flag to include seven red and six white stripes and a circle of 13 white stars on a blue background in the lefthand corner of the banner. Of course, the number 13 signified the 13 original colonies that became the first United States of America.

Inspired by patriotism and a feeling of pride, Dr. Bernard Cigrand initiated the salute to the flag of the United States in a modest yet meaningful ceremony in 1885 near a school house in Fredonia, Wisconsin. The ceremony has now mushroomed into a national display of patriotism and respect for the Old Glory. Leading in this salutary demonstration are the country's fraternalists, over 10 million of them, including our own organization, who annually observe the Fraternal Week, with the Flag Day culminating the various activities.

It is the pride in the nation's growth and the principles of freedom, justice and equality that it symbolizes that evoke genuine respect of all Americans for the flag. And it is the hope for the eventual attainment of these very ideals that makes other peoples around the world, including our own, look with awe at the Stars and Stripes.

Let our salute to the American flag on its 200th birthday reflect that sense of pride in being able to share the American dream here and a determination to see it come true for our people as well.

## No Backing On Rights

There is no hiding the fact that after his January statements on human rights, which had irked many a regime, especially that in the Kremlin, President Carter chose a somewhat mellower tone for his and his administration's subsequent pronouncements, evoking suspicions that he may be backing down on his earlier determination to make human rights a cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

His recent report, however, to the Commission on European Security and Cooperation leaves no doubt that the current administration intends to stand firm on the question of human rights and demand that they are respected by those governments which have agreed to abide by the documents they signed.

While pointing specifically his finger at the Soviet Union and its satellites as the leading violators of the Helsinki Accords provisions, President Carter reaffirmed that he intends to pursue a course of universal adherence to the basic rights that this nation cherishes above all. Certainly his wife's statements during the current visit of Central and South America indicate beyond all doubt that President Carter is living up to his earlier pledge.

Moscow's reaction was not long in coming. Its government-controlled media launched a crude attack on President Carter in what is an obvious effort to cover up its heinous deeds on the eve of the Belgrade conference. But it showed its proverbial slip and foaming at the mouth will hardly suffice to prevent others from calling it on the carpet.

With the Belgrade conference a few days away, our community should join others in letting President Carter and our legislators know that we support their stand and are looking forward to the continued pursuit of that strong course.

## News Quiz

(The quiz covers the two previous issues of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Answers to questions will appear with the next quiz.)

1. How did a Ukrainian laborer describe Soviet Republics?
2. Which Congressman called for the release of four Ukrainian political prisoners? Who are they?
3. What international anti-Communist organization recently held its congress and where?
4. What Ukrainian musician staged a recital at Carnegie Hall?
5. What is the name of the latest Ukrainian political prisoner to renounce Soviet citizenship?
6. What is the name of the two Ukrainian Canadian skaters currently appearing on Broadway?
7. What Ukrainian student group will hold a conference at HURI next month?
8. How many East European ethnic organizations participated in a joint art exhibit in New York City?
9. What organization published a report stating that ethnic identity is important for all Americans?
10. Why were the "Zeleni Sviata" observances in Fox Chase, Pa., this year unique?

Answers to previous quiz: Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.); 33, first anniversary observance of the Helsinki Accords; The National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council, Chicago, Ill.; the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (SFUZhO), Toronto, Ont.; Newark, N.J.; Ukrainian Senior Citizens Information Bureau; League of Ukrainian Catholics, Columbia, Md.; Dr. Vitalij Garber, Dr. Michael Yarmovych; Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnytsky, chairman of the Slavic Department at the University of Manitoba; Plast's "Chornomorisi" Unit at the South Street Seaport Museum; Edward "Eko" Kozak, Yurko "Yuko" Kozak, and Yarema "Yako" Kozak.

## Anniversary Concert

by Roman J. Lysniak

Yaroslav Lopatynsky, (August 19, 1871 - January 14, 1936), Ukrainian composer, a physician by profession.

Yaroslav Lopatynsky happened to be this writer's uncle. Whether my family relationship with this well-known Ukrainian composer carries proper designation — I do not know. I am certain, however, that in our family circles, I was always taught to refer to him as "my uncle". He was married to my aunt Nusia, the sister of my father Evhen Lysniak.

The story which I'm about to convey to you comes directly from a member of our family as he remembers it.

1931 is the year of our story. The Ukrainian civic and cultural circles of the small town of Dolyna, in the Stanslaviv region, the birthplace of Yaroslav Lopatynsky, decided to honor the native son on the occasion of the composer's 60th birthday. Thus they invited him to give a piano concert of his works. Of course, Yaroslav Lopatynsky accepted this generous gesture of the people of his native town.

At that time Yaroslav Lopatynsky was practicing medicine as a surgeon and general practitioner in the towns and villages of Holohory district, in the Lviv region. Several weeks before the scheduled date of the anniversary concert, which was in the late fall, he was invited to the town of Dolyna to inspect the concert facilities. However, since he himself was too busy to make the inspection trip, and aunt Nusia was also unable to visit Dolyna because of illness, a close member of the family, (you've guessed right: it was our informant), was summoned for this task.

Upon his arrival in Dolyna, Lopatynsky's emissary wished to see the hall in which the concert would be held. He was led through mud and snow to a large hut, which had been used for local amateur theatricals while a new national home, with suitable hall, was being built. On entering the hut, the family representative found nothing but bare walls and a bare stage, or what appeared to be a stage, with an old piano standing in the center.

"And is this where composer Yaroslav Lopatynsky is to play?" asked the emissary of the members of the committee. "The stage is not decorated and there are no benches or seats."

"Oh, that does not present any problems," replied the head of the committee. "The stage will be properly decorated with carpets on the day of the concert. And as to the seats and benches, with us every family brings its own bench."

"Yes," answered the composer's emissary, "but what about lights? There is not a lamp in the whole hut."

"That's no problem either," replied the committee head. "We will just put one lamp on the piano and the rest is simple: with us every family, or every single person for that matter, brings his own lantern."

Having learned the simple manners of a small Galician town, my uncle's representative asked how the concert was to be advertised.

"Oh, that's easily arranged," answered the committee head with confidence.

(Continued on page 10)

Genocide of Ukrainian Churches  
By Communist Regime in Ukraine

Statement of Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Editor of the *Ukrainian Quarterly* and member of the Executive Board of the *Ukrainian Congress Committee of America*, before the Public Tribunal, sponsored by the *National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry*, Carnegie Center for International Peace, New York, N.Y.

March 17, 1977.

(1)

Ukraine is not an independent state in our sense of understanding. After losing its independence to Communist Russia in 1920, it became the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the constituent "union republics," which make up the Soviet Union; in 1945 it became one of the charter members of the United Nations.

On January 1, 1970, the Soviet population census listed 48,000,000 people in Ukraine, of which number Ukrainians constituted 77 percent and the Russians 17 percent, with the remaining 6 percent consisting of national minorities: Jews, Poles, Germans, Greeks, Bulgarians, Romanians and Tartars. At least 7,500,000 Ukrainians are now living outside the compact Ukrainian ethnographic territory, mainly in Asia. There are hugh Ukrainian minorities in Poland (500,000), Czechoslovakia (150,000), Romania (150,000) and Yugoslavia (200,000).

There are great numbers of Ukrainians and their descendants in the

world: 2,000,000 in the United States; 600,000 in Canada; 400,000 in Brazil and Argentina; 40,000 in Australia, and some 100,000 in West Germany, France and Great Britain. All of them are affected deeply by whatever happens to their kin in the home country.

From the religious viewpoint, the great majority of Ukrainians, i.e., 77 percent, are Orthodox; 13.5 percent are Catholics of Eastern Rite; 2.3 percent are Jewish, and 8.2 percent belong to Protestant, Baptist, Mennonite and Islamic denominations.

## Tragedy in Ukraine

It is a great privilege for me to appear before this panel and provide information on the religious situation in Ukraine. I wish to point out very strongly that the harshest treatment has been applied by the Soviet government to both Ukrainian churches — the Orthodox and Catholic Churches, which simply have been genocided and ruthlessly destroyed.



## Book Review

# Novel Offers Some Insights on Repatriation

by Helen Sydney

"NICHOLAS AND NADIUSHA" by Kadir I. Natho, G.A. Press, New York, N.Y., 1976.

The story of Nicholas and Nadiusha makes for quick and interesting reading. The book is written quite simply and in dialogues, and is based on the real happenings experienced, in part by the author.

"Nicholas and Nadiusha" is a story of the lives of a group of World War II Ukrainian and Circassian refugees who, for better or worse, settle in Naples, Italy after the end of the war. The central love story is between Nadiusha, a young and pretty nurse working in a hospital, and Nicholas, a Circassian who is a refugee and a patient hospitalized after a gang fight. Nadiusha loves Nicholas, but also flirts with a doctor Runo who in turn is the lover of his step mother and head nurse, Signorina Banini. Signorina is jealous of Nadiusha, plans on doing away with her, and hires an assassin. Instead she is herself murdered by this man.

In the meantime, Nicholas, fleeing the police who look for him at the hospital, finds refuge in the home of Nadiusha's mother. Further chase sends him on the streets, where he comes upon the murder scene. He faces the murderer, the gang leader Gardo who once tried to kill him. He knocks Gardo out and takes away the money Signorina Banini had paid him to murder Nadiusha. After that Nicholas flees to Rome. Nadiusha who comes home and find Nicholas missing sets out in pursuit after him. Nicholas, in Rome, meets with a friend whom he knew from a refugee camp in Austria. Through flashbacks we learn about what happened in these refugee camps; we learn about forcible repatriation of

the refugees from the English zone of occupation in Austria to the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, with Nicholas away and missing, Nadiusha takes care of Dr. Runo who broke down after Signorina Banini's death. She becomes his private nurse and lives comfortably in his home. Eventually, Dr. Runo seduces Nadiusha. In shame she flees to Rome and searches for Nicholas. Subsequently she has a baby son and lives for a while in poverty. Eventually she is reunited with Nicholas who adopts the baby.

As we close the book, Nicholas is exonerated, the gang is destroyed, Gardo is arrested. The truth about Signorina Banini's wicked schemes comes out, Dr. Runo, her step son and lover, kills himself in despair, but not before he leaves his estate to Nicholas and Nadiusha and to Nook, their son. The young family prepares to emigrate to the U.S.A. Visas for them were arranged by a Mr. Collins, an American, who in the midst of all the tribulations married Nadiusha's mother, Marfa. Marfa's life story offers us an insight into life of a Ukrainian and Circassian village under the Soviet regime from 1933 until World War II.

The most valuable and best written parts of the book are the story of Marfa's life on the collective farm under the unbearable Soviet regime, and the story of forcible repatriation of the refugees from camps located in the Allies occupied zones in Austria and Germany after they signed a treaty with the Soviets on repatriation. The forcible repatriation is one of the post-war stories of horror seldom told.

(Continued on page 14)

## Our Fraternal Value System

(Below is the text of the address delivered by UNA Supreme Advisor Dr. Myorn Kuropas at the 70th annual session of the Maryland-District of Columbia Fraternal Congress on May 6, 1977).

As Supreme Officer of the Ukrainian National Association for the past 5 years, I am especially honored by your invitation. I feel I am with my family, the great fraternal family, which has contributed so much to the moral strength of our great nation.

Last year we celebrated the Bicentennial of our American revolution and many of our fraternal societies participated in this great celebration with elaborate festivals in Washington, D.C., and in other cities as well. As a special assistant to President Ford, I had the good fortune to join in many of these events and I must say that I was deeply moved by the dedication and true patriotic spirit which was evident in all of them. We fraternalists can be very proud of the role our organizations played in America's great and glorious past and it was well that we celebrated that past with such fervor and enthusiasm.

As America enters its third century as a nation, however, it is time for us to look to the future. This is especially true at a time when we are being bombarded by rhetoric about the future direction our country should take. America is at another crossroads and we fraternalists can and should have a voice selecting the road we wish our nation to follow. To do this, however, we must remember who we are and what it is that we cherish.

If there is one bond that unites all of us here today it is our fraternal value system. Every one of us belongs to fraternal societies that were founded on certain basic beliefs which include a love of God, reverence for the sanctity of the family, respect for the integrity of the community and self-reliance. Our fraternalism begins with our awareness of a Supreme Being, our concern for our families, our devotion to our fraternal community and our

conviction that we help our fellow man best when we teach him to help himself.

Today we have a clear-cut choice as I see it. We can subscribe to a politics that weakens our fraternal value system by calling for more government programs, more government regulation and more social engineering or we can support a politics which reinforces our fraternal value system by supporting a government based on pluralistic participation, morality and common sense.

One doesn't have to be a political scientist to realize that our basic institutions — the family, the neighborhood and the church have undergone tremendous pressures during the last 20 years as a result of the emergence of a politics which would have you and me believe that our fraternal value system is outmoded. It is this very politics which has worked against us by creating a national climate which made it difficult for those institutions which determine our morality to survive, let alone to flourish. It is this very politics which has worked against us by creating a national climate which made it difficult for those institutions which determine our morality to survive, let alone to flourish. It is this very politics which is responsible for more and bigger government programs and less and less individual responsibility, less and less local control, and less and less common sense.

Let us look at the record. What has happened to the family? It should be clear to all of us, I believe, that the role of the family has diminished in modern society. It is within the family, of course, that most of us develop the meanings, values and moral attitudes that sustain us in later life. There is much evidence that in those cases

(Continued on page 10)

Christianity came to Ukraine in 988 from Byzantium. After the great Eastern religious schism in 1054, Ukraine, known then as Kievan Rus', not to be confused with Muscovy and later Russia, remained for centuries under the spiritual and religious influence of Byzantium. The Metropolitan See of Kiev, although nominally under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, enjoyed considerable autonomy, expanding its cultural, spiritual and artistic endeavors through its numerous cathedrals, churches and monasteries, at a time when Moscow was only in an embryonic state of development.

At the close of the XVIth and the middle of the XVIIth centuries two important events occurred, affecting deeply the religious life of the Ukrainian people:

a) In 1596, at the Union of Brest, most of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian bishops accepted the jurisdiction of the Pope, while retaining all their church laws and rites;

b) In 1686, some thirty years after the Treaty of Pereaslav (1654), which brought a greater part of Ukraine under the hegemony of Moscow, the Kievan Metropolitanate was subordinated to the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Moscow. From that time on, until the Russian revolution of 1917, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was gradually Russified and eventually engulfed by the Russian Church.

Hence, when we speak of the destruction of the Ukrainian churches by the Communist regime in Ukraine, we speak of the two principal Ukrainian churches, the Orthodox and Catholic, both of which have been physically obliterated and genocided.

### Ukrainian Orthodox Church

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church was reborn in the Ukrainian independent state, when its government passed a law on January 1, 1919 establishing the autocephaly, that is independence, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. In October, 1921, even though Ukraine was under Communist rule, the All-Ukrainian Sobor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church convened in Kiev, and elected Rev. Vasyl Lypkivsky as Metropolitan of Kiev and all Ukraine. Despite the bitter opposition of both the Communist government and the Russian Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church grew by leaps and bounds not only throughout Ukraine, but it also extended to Ukrainian colonies in Kuban, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and Manchuria. By 1930 it had some 34 bishops, 1,500 priests and some 1,200 parishes.

In many respects the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church resembled the Anglican Church of England; just as the English Church is independent of any international author-

ity, so was the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church dependent neither on the Pope nor on the Russian or Greek Patriarch in Istanbul.

This, of course, was not acceptable to the Kremlin nor to the Russian Orthodox Church, even though that Church was also persecuted by the Communist regime. In 1929-30 a new wave of persecution descended upon the autocephalist episcopate and clergy in Ukraine. In January, 1930, the Communist authorities staged an "Extraordinary Sobor" of the Ukrainian Church in Kharkiv, filled it with government-picked "delegates," which promptly "dissolved" the existing church organs, and the word "Autocephalous" was dropped from the official title of the Ukrainian Church. In the course of seven years the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was put out of existence. Its toll was, indeed, colossal: three Metropolitanates — Vasyl Lypkivsky, Mykola Boretsky and Ivan Pavlovsky — were arrested and whisked away, never to be heard of; over 30 archbishops and bishops were arrested, deported or executed, as were 1,500 priests and thousands of lay members of regional and parish councils of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church. Only 270 priests and 2 bishops could be found in Ukraine in 1941 when the German troops occupied Ukraine.

During the Nazi occupation of Uk-

raine, a spontaneous revival of religious life took place, which led to the re-establishment of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church under the leadership of Archbishop Polikarp Sikorsky. However, with the return of Soviet troops, autocephalist priests and laymen were ordered to join the "patriotic" Russian Orthodox Church, or face exile and deportation.

At the present time there is no Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, although during the revolution in 1918 the All-Russian Synod granted autonomy to the Orthodox Church in Ukraine. Since 1921 it has been termed an "Exarchate of Ukraine," and its metropolitan in Kiev is called the "Patriarchal Exarch of Ukraine," a purely ceremonial title, as the exarchate is treated as an integral part of the Russian Orthodox Church. It embraces 18 dioceses, with a total of some 2,500 to 3,000 churches.

The number of clergy is extremely small, and many congregations remain without a priest. The only surviving theological seminary is in Odessa, which had a total of 117 seminarians in 1974. At least four eparchies have no bishops (Sumy, Luhanske, Dnipropetrovske and Khmelnytsky). The only official church publication, "Pravoslavnyi Visnyk" (The Orthodox Herald) is in Ukrainian, but there exists a great shortage of service books, Bibles and prayer books.

(To be continued)

# UNA'ers Urged to Follow Up on Rights Action

Three and a half weeks have passed since the UNA conducted the successful human rights defense action on Capitol Hill and several Senators and Congressmen have heeded Soyuz's appeal to speak out in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The UNA Home Office here received copies of letters to President Carter, Leonid Brezhnev or Dr. Kurt Waldheim from 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.), Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) and Edward Markey (D-Mass.).

During that day-long effort to apprise American lawmakers about human rights violations in Ukraine, UNA'ers from across the United States visited the offices of some 200 legislators.

In order to keep the attention of Senators and Congressmen focused on human rights violations in Ukraine, especially now with the Belgrade review conference just three days away, the UNA Executive Committee urges all UNA'ers to write to their representatives in Washington asking them to introduce legislation calling for strict review of the status of human and national rights in Ukraine during the CSCE talks later this week.

## Congressman Stresses Human Rights In Letters to World Leaders

BOSTON, Mass.—Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.), in response to the UNA Defense Action in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, May 18, wrote to President Jimmy Carter, General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and U.N. Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, expressing his concern for human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

In his letter to President Carter, Rep. Markey urged him "to speak out on behalf of these (Rudenko, Tykhy, Matusevych and Marynovych) dissidents."

"The Helsinki Accords must be enforced and we can not stand idly by while the agreement is so blatantly ignored," wrote Rep. Markey.

He said that the United States, through the President, "must articulate the imperative need for human rights for all people, and for these four men in particular."

Rep. Markey told Brezhnev that the arrest of the four members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords "is an unfortunate indication of the repressive tactics of harassment that your government continues to use."

"I am appalled to find that the Soviet government continues to arrest people whose only 'offense' is having joined an organization whose purpose it is to enforce an international agreement," he wrote. "These arrests are directly contrary to the Helsinki Accords of 1975 — the very agreement that these dissidents seek to enforce."



Rep. Edward J. Markey

Writing to Dr. Waldheim, Rep. Markey stated that "the United Nations should not stand idly by while such abuses of power continue to be used to harass dissident individuals."

"I ask you to speak out on behalf of these four people and to demand their immediate release," wrote Rep. Markey.

In a letter to Anne Chopek, UNA Supreme Advisor, Rep. Markey said that he hopes his letters "will provide some impetus towards an enforcement of the Helsinki Accords of 1975."

"The harassment of dissident individuals must be stopped all over the globe," he said.



Former Ohio Senator Robert Taft, center, chats with Msgr. Wasyl Moskal, left, and Atty. William Nezowy, right.



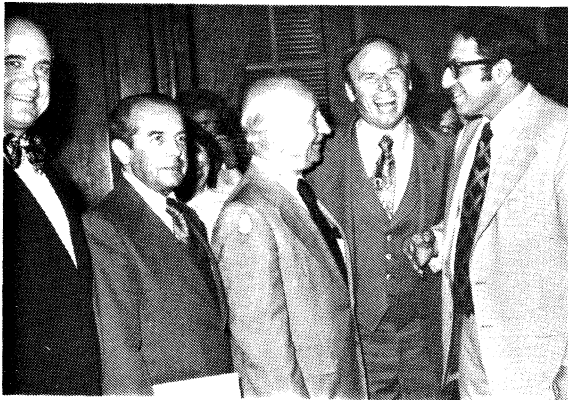
Ukrainian youth meet with Sen. Heinz (D-Pa.), standing left to right, are Sen. Heinz, Walter Lupan, his wife, Olya, and Eugene Iwanciw, UNA Supreme Advisor.



Stephen Skubik, left, writer and Ukrainian American political activist, exchanges ideas with Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), host of the reception.



Joseph and Mary Lesawyer greet Sen. Quentin Burdick (R-N.D.), right, at the reception.



Walter Baroodie, former assistant to President Gerald Ford, meets with Joseph Lesawyer, center, and Julian Kulas, second right. Also seen are John O. Flis, UNA Supreme Vice-President, and Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary, first and second left.



# Plast Youths Rally in Traditional Fete

Story and Photos by Roma Sochan

EAST. CHATHAM, N.Y.—Plast's Memorial Day weekend camporee held each year in honor of the organization's patron, St. George, was attended this year by 334 youths — 161 "yunachky" and 173 "yunaky" from Plast branches in the northeastern United States.

About 150 "starshi plastuny", "plastuny seniory" and guests were also present at the "Vovcha Tropa" (Wolf's Trek) campgrounds during the traditional "Sviato Yuriya".

The youths, representing Plast units in Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, Conn., Cohoes, Kerhonkson, New York and Yonkers, N.Y., Elizabeth, Jersey City, New Brunswick and Passaic, N.J., competed in sports, camping, field games and the like.

Trophies were awarded to the highest scoring boys' and girls' units. Winners among the girls were: first place — the 2nd unit from New York with 810 points; second place — the 44th unit from Newark with 757 points, and third place — the 30th unit from New York with 734 points.

In the boys' competition first place was captured by the 51st unit from Jersey City with 809 points; second place — the 3rd unit from New York with 708 points, and third place — the

9th unit from New York with 696.3 points.

This year's camporee was planned and directed by members of the "Ti, shcho hrebli rvut" and "Chornomortsi" Plast units under the slogan "All of our toil for our beloved Homeland".

The weekend-long event was headed by: commandant — Dora Horbachevsky, oboznyi — Bohdan Porytko, secretary — Oksana Sydoriak, commandant of "yunachky" — Olha Kuzmowycz, bunchuzhna — Christine Rohowsky, commandant of "yunaky" — Ihor Sawchuk, bunchuzhnyi — Walter Temnycky, and others who were in charge of the many aspects of the camporee.

The camporee began on Saturday morning with the participants setting up camp. The rest of the day was devoted to opening ceremonies, field games and a bonfire.

On Sunday, youths competed in track and field events and attended Divine Liturgies in the evening. That same evening another bonfire was held.

Monday's program included track and field finals, volleyball competition and closing ceremonies.

A 20-page magazine, which featured articles, drawings and puzzles by the youths, was published in conjunction with the camporee.



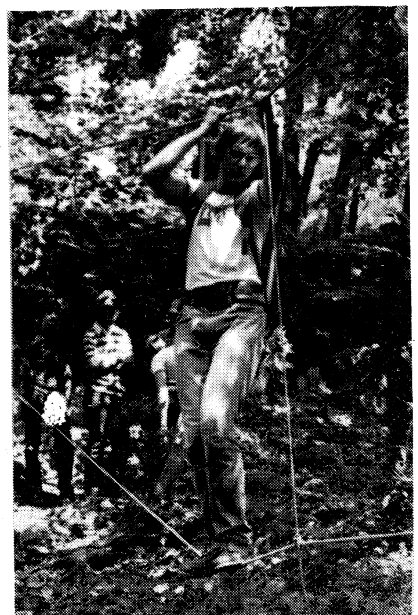
Members of the 51st unit from Jersey City, who captured first place in the boys' division, march during opening ceremonies of "Sviato Yuriya" with their new flag, which was blessed during ceremonies only one week earlier.



Some of the members of the 2nd unit from New York, the first place winners among the girls, listen to instructions during Saturday's field game.



Girls competing in the 60-meter dash during Sunday's track and field competition.



A "yunak" crossing a rope bridge during the boys' field game, as members of his group await their turns.



"Yunachky" in their camp getting ready for the opening ceremonies.



The emblem of this year's camporee, a combination of the emblems of the "Ti, shcho hrebli rvut" and "Chornomortsi" units.

## Anniversary Concert...

(Continued from page 6)

"It's true that we have no printing press and can't print any leaflets or posters, but I will get one of the committee members, who is artistically inclined, to write an announcement in large letters on the hut, and it will spread through the town and the surrounding villages fast enough."

Soon enough, a man appeared with a pail of liquid chalk and began writing with a brush across the hut. The family representative was somewhat dejected prior to his departure from the town of Dolyna, but he was assured in no uncertain terms by the members of the committee that there is nothing to worry about and that everything would be arranged in a satisfactory manner.

Finally, came the day of the anniversary concert by composer Yaroslav Lopatynsky in his native town of Dolyna. The concert was set for four o'clock in the afternoon. The inhabitants of Dolyna and the surrounding villages were seen flocking to the place of performance. They came on foot, on horses and wagons. Almost every man carried a bench in one hand a lantern in the other. The house was packed to overflowing.

Aunt Nusia was also present at the concert, of course. Prior to the concert, the salutatory speeches of all the Ukrainian civic and cultural leaders of the town of Dolyna, addressed to the famous native son, my uncle, composer Yaroslav Lopatynsky, aunt Nusia noticed that rain and snow was falling through the roof directly on my uncle's shoulders. Finally, the speeches ended and Yaroslav Lopatynsky was allowed to play his captivating music. The longer uncle Yaroslav played, the faster the rain and snow was falling through the hut's roof. Aunt Nusia was greatly disturbed.

"My poor husband! He will catch pneumonia!" she murmured.

"Is that your husband playing?" asked a kindly old man sitting near her in the first row, and rising, he shouted to the playing composer:

"Put your fur coat on!" Then turning to the audience, he said: "Mrs. Lopatynsky, our famous composer's wife, is sitting near me and she fears he will catch pneumonia from the dripping rain and snow. What do you say?"

Other voices at once repeated the old man's command: "Put on your fur coat! Put on your fur coat!"

Yaroslav Lopatynsky paused and thanked them for their permission, but added that he could not play in a fur coat.

"That makes no difference to us!" responded the enthusiastic audience. "Put it on! Put it on!"

Composer Yaroslav Lopatynsky did as he was beckoned and thus encumbered, gave the best performance of his life.

## Ukrainian Museum Has Good Exposure in Media

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Easter program at the Ukrainian Museum was extensively covered by the news media of the metropolitan area. The coverage was diverse, ranging from information being transmitted on the electronic newsboard at Times Square, to a write up in the "Goings on about Town" section of the prestigious "New Yorker" magazine.

"Television coverage included WNBC's "The Sunday Show" moderated by Ponchitta Pierce, WABC's "Eyewitness News" with Anna Bond, the "ABC Community Bulletin Board", and WPIX's "New York, New York" and "Black and White Ethnic Neighborhood Journal".

This Easter exhibit was exposed in such weekly magazines as "Cue", "New York", "The New Yorker", as well as magazines serving New York's tourist trade: "Host", "The New York Visitor", "Where", and New York City's convention and visitors spring bulletin, "New York in the Spring".

The most extensive coverage was given by newspapers, with a total of 31 articles and feature stories. Among the New York papers which covered the exhibit were "The New York Times", "The Daily News", "The New York Post", "Newsday" (Long Island), "The Villager", "Village Voice", "Gramercy Herald", "Our Town", "Town and Village", "Senior Summary", "Staten Island Advance", and of course the Ukrainian community's own Svoboda, and the Ukrainian Weekly, America and The Forum. The coverage in the "Weekend Guide" section of "The New York Times" resulted in attendance records being broken.

New Jersey newspapers writing about the exhibit were "The Jersey Journal", "The Newark Star-Ledger", "The Record", "Passaic-Clifton Herald News", "The Hudson Dispatch" and "The Paterson Evening News".

The Westchester-Rockland newspaper chain covered the exhibit in the following newspapers: Yonkers — "The Herald Statesman", Larchmont and Mamaroneck — "The Daily Times", Mt. Vernon — "The Daily Argus", Rye — "The Daily Item", Tarrytown and Irvington, N.Y. — "The Daily News", New Rochelle — "Standard Star", and "White Plains Reporter-Dispatch".

One of the most important achievements of this initial Easter program at the Ukrainian Museum is that it not only acquainted many Americans with Ukrainian Easter eggs and ritual breads, but also made them realize that the Ukrainian culture does not end with the "Hopak". As Nancy Gruber of WPIX's, "New York, New York" television show stated, "...this is a rare exhibition of both art and tradition."

The publicity and promotion for this Easter program was handled by Natalia Chytra-Rybak assisted by Daria Bajko, Oksana Bajko, Mary Cymbalista, Mary Anna Kadylak, Motria Kushnir, Ulana Ilnytsky, Ulana Stanko and the museum staff.

Congressman Edward Koch, currently a mayoral candidate, visited the Ukrainian Museum and the UCCA Building on Friday, May 27. He was very impressed with the exhibit and the general display. He also visited other Ukrainian institutions.

## Our Fraternal Value System

(Continued from page 7)

where families do not shape values, other institutions also fail. Many of our social problems such as juvenile crime, drugs, the decline in educational achievement and various other moral and emotional disturbances have their origins in the weakening of the family. Public policy, of course, should not and hopefully will not, intervene directly in the family. But public policy can refrain from further weakening family life by developing welfare programs which do little to support family stability and cohesion.

What has happened to our neighborhoods? As more and more of the decisions were being made in state capitals and in Washington, fewer and fewer people had control over their communities. Entire neighborhoods have been bulldozed out of existence by well-intentioned but ill-planned federal highway and housing programs creating environments in their wake which are totally devoid of community cohesiveness. Think of it, ladies and gentlemen, between 1946 and 1971, the Congress of the United States increased the number of federal urban programs from 45 to 435 and federal expenditures \$1 billion to \$30 billion. And yet, despite all of the federal planning, despite all of the government spending, our nation's cities are deteriorating at a faster rate than ever before. Our planners have failed our cities because they failed to develop an overall urban strategy which was based on common sense and the realization that urban development really begins with neigh-

borhood revitalization and that neighborhood revitalization begins with the family, the church and the cultural ties which bind people together. Our planners still don't realize, for example, that ethnic neighborhoods are very often the healthiest and safest places to live in many of our cities and that these neighborhoods were not created to keep out but to provide a meaningful environment for those who live within.

I believe it is good for our cities to have predominantly German or Italian or Polish or Black neighborhoods. It is natural and right that the members of these communities feel a sense of group identity and group pride. What really matters in a free and open society such as ours is mobility, the right of every American, regardless of race, sex, religion or national origin to decide for himself where and how he wants to live — whether as part of an ethnic enclave or as part of the larger society or — as many of us do — as part of both. We cannot be free if we are denied the right to live where we wish. At the same time, however, we cannot be free if we are required to fit our lives into prescribed places on the basis of federally ordained residential formulas.

Our churches have not done well either. In our well-meaning desire to maintain a separation of church and state, we have forgotten that while the state cannot favor any one religious denomination over another, the state does have an obligation to permit the free exercise of religion by protecting

the truly religious environment in which most of our citizenry finds itself. The current drive of a militantly atheistic minority to eradicate all forms of religious symbolism from our way of life is, in my opinion, not in keeping with the intentions of our nation's Founding Fathers.

The road that we must follow in the future is clear, ladies and gentlemen. It is not a new road designed by a few self-annointed leaders anxious to remake the world into their image at your expense and mine. It is rather, an old road, a road familiar to you and to me because it is based on values which have stood the test of time. It is the road our Founding Fathers meant us to take when they decided that "we the people" would be the rock upon which this nation was established. It is a road that is firmly founded on the principles inherent in our fraternal way of life. It is a road that has helped us solve our most serious social and economic problems in the past and I believe our country is beginning to return to that road after almost two decades of incredibly devastating detours.

I am especially pleased with the return of a foreign policy that is based on high moral principles. Americans have always believed in freedom. Equality and these beliefs have been reflected in our foreign policy, whether it was Wilson's national self-determination approach, Roosevelt's four freedoms, Eisenhower's liberation ideals, or the

containment policy of the Kennedy-Johnson era. I am pleased, therefore, that President Carter has made human rights the cornerstone of his foreign policy. Let us support him. Let us not be swayed by those who suggest that our President has gone too far or that American business interests will suffer if we are too hard on the world's oppressors. As long as one political prisoner languishes in the jails of Chile, Iran, South Korea, or the Philippines, as long as entire nations — Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Rumania and others — are subject to the most reprehensible domination of life and spirit the world has ever known, as long as one Soviet Jew is denied the right to leave a land where he cannot freely practice his religion, President Carter cannot go too far.

There is much that we fraternalists can do to affect the future course of our nation both internationally and domestically. We can no longer afford to remain indifferent to government encroachment on our lives. We can no longer remain silent — as we have done — when our basic values are under attack by a militant and misguided minority. We can no longer ignore the world around us in the hope that despotism will fade away. As fraternalists, we have a sacred trust to keep America morally, economically and militarily strong, traveling that road that will help her achieve her highest aspirations, her fondest dreams, and her greatest glory.

# UNA Senior Citizens Conference III: Summit and Success

by Marion K. Burbella

The Third Conference of the UNA Ukrainian senior citizens opened on Monday, Memorial Day, May 30, 1977, at the Ukrainian National Association estate, Soyuzivka, situated high in the Catskill mountains in New York.

The sunny May weather — May had been named in April by President Carter as Older Americans Month — enveloped happy Ukrainians as old friendships were joyfully renewed and new ones readily made. It was also reunion time — for the first time — for the former activists of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

They arrived from near and far: Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Canadian registrants were from St. Catharines, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. Our older Ukrainians have shown their interest and desire to join the growing Ukrainian senior power, a power that holds promise for a productive future. Total enrollment numbered 200.

Maria Czuczman of Toronto, Walter Didyk of Detroit and John Evanchuk of Morton Grove, Ill., all honorary life-time UNA Supreme Assembly members; Marion Burbella of Highland Lakes, N.J.; Mary Andreyko and Mary Tchir of the Kerhonkson community were registration secretaries.

Once registered, the guests were free to explore the new Soyuzivka, resulting in comments of approval and praise. The refurbishing and remodeling were the combined efforts of Manager Walter Kwas, Assistant Manager Marusia Hankewych and a staff of dedicated employees. Of special interest was the large mural of Chornohora in the Carpathians, a vision that artist Michael Moroz retained in his mind's eye as he bid farewell to his beloved Carpathian mountains.

At the closing session of the conference, Friday, June 3, the following officers were elected: Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, Long Island City, N.Y. — president; Eustachy Manackyj, New York City — vice-president; Dr. Helena Noskowska-Hirniak, Long Island City, N.Y. — secretary (Ukrainian); Marion Burbella, Highland Lakes, N.J. — secretary (English); Volodymyr Renner, Kerhonkson, N.Y. — treasurer; Architect Ivan Zayac, Forest Hills, N.Y. and Emil Smishkevych, South Orange, N.J. — representing the membership.

## Welcome Dinner

In keeping with the tradition of the first two conferences, the first dinner is known as "Welcome Dinner." The packed dining room inspired both UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Stephen Kuropas, chairman, to great heights of oratory.

Among other things, Mr. Lesawyer informed the guests that he was scheduled to confer with a federal government staff the following day, in Washington, regarding federal funds for the proposed senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka.

Mr. Kuropas, by profession an agricultural specialist, has rightfully earned the title of the Ukrainian Bob Hope. His unlimited humorous stories and anecdotes have been, for Conferences I and II, as well as for Confer-

ence III, a delightfully uplifting experience for all.

The very year, 1977, that Soyuzivka celebrates its silver anniversary, so, too, Stephen Kuropas celebrates his silver anniversary as writer and producer of comedy skits for the annual UNA Supreme Assembly meetings held in May of each year at Soyuzivka. His acting staff has always been drawn from among the Assembly attending the annual meetings.

For the benefit of those who desired to attend the conference but were unable to do so due to lack of accommodations at Soyuzivka, and also for the benefit of all the senior readers of The Weekly, a full report of day-by-day proceedings is reported herein — rather than having them wait a whole year to learn what had transpired at Conference III.

## Opening of Conference III

Mrs. Kuropas presided at the official opening of Conference III, Tuesday, May 31, at 10:15 a.m. in the "Veselka" auditorium. Marion Burbella played the American national anthem on the piano and accompanied the general assembly in the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Emanuel Prytula, of Baltimore, Md., presented the following slate of pro tem officers: S. Kuropas, chairman; Dr. V. Sawchak and E. Manackyj, vice-chairmen; J. Evanchuk, treasurer; M. Burbella, secretary (English); Semen Mychajlyshyn, secretary (Ukrainian). They were unanimously approved by the general assembly.

Mr. Kuropas reported on his liaison, during the past year, with the UNA Executive Committee, the UNA commission, the Committee of Five and Mr. Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka. He stated that he has already put in a reservation request for Conference IV: the week of Saturday, June 5 to Saturday, June 12, 1978.

Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, secretary, read the minutes of Conference II, held September 19-24, 1976, which were approved as read. Dr. Padoch also read the Resolutions of the said conference. In addition, he reported on the activities of the Committee of Five and the four meetings held by them since the close of Conference II.

Mr. Didyk, treasurer, submitted his financial report, approved as submitted.

Because of illness and the absence of Mykola Schpetko, chairman of the Committee of Five, and in the absence of its secretary, Dr. Helena Noskowska-Hirniak, who was attending the doctors' convention in Chicago, Mr. Manackyj read the minutes of the four meetings held by said committee. As part of his presentation thereafter, he raised the matter of the availability of reasonably-priced lodgings in major cities with Ukrainian communities where older Ukrainian visitors from other countries might stay during their visits. He also informed of an influx of 302 applications from UNA seniors desiring apartments in the proposed senior complex at Soyuzivka. Mr. Manackyj also presented the program for Conference III which was approved. Myroslawa Powch of Rochester, N.Y., offered to type the agenda (in

Ukrainian), mimeograph same and distributed a copy of said agenda to each conferee.

Dr. Roman Pohorecky submitted the financial report of the Committee of Five, informing the general assembly of a practically non-existent cash reserve.

Among the speakers at the opening morning session were Nicholas Avramchuk of Jersey City, Walter Cisyk of New Hope, Pa., W. Didyk of Detroit, Paula Riznyk of Warm Mineral Springs, Fla. and J. Evanchuk of Chicago.

Chosen to the nominating committee were: Dr. Michael Semchysyn of Reston, Va., Prof. Michael Waskiw of Kerhonkson, N.Y., E. Manackyj of New York City, E. Smishkevych of South Orange, N.J. and Emanuel Prytula of Baltimore, Md.

Elected to the resolutions committee were: Irene Padoch, of New York City and Kerhonkson, N.Y., Paula Riznyk of Warm Mineral Springs, Fla., and Mykola Bihun of Kerhonkson.

Dr. Semchysyn prepared and presented to the assembly a resolution of appreciation on behalf of the officers of Conference II.

## Tuesday Afternoon, May 31

How many Ukrainians are aware that the architect for the Meadowbrook Village for Senior Citizens in Jackson Township, N.J., home of the Great Adventure Playland, is a Ukrainian? He is architect Ivan Zayac of Forest Hills, N.Y.

Before introducing the speaker for the afternoon session, Dr. Padoch read off a list of the formidable scholastic background for Mr. Zayac: Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; Cooper Union graduate; two years at Columbia University; Master of Law, Master of Diplomatic Sciences; Asst. Director at University of Lviv, Ukraine; Etudes Supérieures, University de Paris (Sorbonne); currently working with world-famous architects Philip C. Johnson, Edward Durrell Stone and I.M. PEI.

His talk on various intricacies in the building of senior citizens buildings was followed by drawings and diagrams. He stated that he knows every inch of ground at Soyuzivka and pointed out the good points and the pitfalls in selecting a proper site for the building of the first UNA senior citizens complex.

Mrs. Czuczman of Toronto was moderator for the third annual "Vechir Rozvahy" and for the third year Joseph and Anastasia Bilovus of Warren, Mich., presented a program of humor which gave much merriment to those assembled in the main lobby of the Main House. Walter Cisyk of New Hope, Pa., brought the house down with his reading: "How Shevchenko Came to Boston in April 1977."

## Wednesday, June 1

The Marian Sodality of Kerhonkson sponsored a "mystery trip" for this day. Chairlady Mary Andreyko and her assistants Olga Saluk and Mary Tchir provided traveling accommodations for 70 seniors. The excursion departed from Soyuzivka under what was

the first cloudy day thus far within the conference session. However, there were no clouds inside the bus as Mary Gretchen of Astoria, N.Y., led the merrymakers in the singing of Ukrainian songs — all the way to Hunter, N.Y. Rev. Father Michael Shewchuk, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church in Kerhonkson, celebrated a Divine Liturgy in St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church for the health of the senior citizens. The responses during the Liturgy were sung by Lubomyr Lampica, with the entire assemblage joining in the singing.

Because of inclement weather, the owners of "Xenia", Hunter, N.Y., opened the doors wide to their resort and welcomed the guests. Lunch, prepared by Walter Kwas's committee, was served in "Xenia's" dining room. Never lacking funny stories or jokes, S. Kuropas kept the group laughing. He even had them pondering over riddles, Ukrainian riddles, of course. The return trip was made in ample time for dinner at Soyuzivka. The returning travelers were greeted by those who stayed behind with a sincere greeting: "We missed you all!"

## Wednesday Evening

This proved to be a very busy evening. First on the agenda was the showing of a movie taken during Conference II banquet, September 22. Jerry Kulynych had done a good job. All crowned heads of that festivity were able to see themselves in the movie.

This presentation was followed by the movie taken during the unveiling ceremonies of the Lesia Ukrainka monument at Soyuzivka on Sunday, September 18, 1976.

Upon returning to the Main House, Mrs. Czuczman presided as moderator for an evening of serious thought. She introduced Prof. Stephen Cymbala of Brooklyn, N.Y., who presented a very interesting physical fitness program. The listeners were very enthused, asked many questions, and some even tried a hand at calisthenics.

Prof. Wolodymyr Wynnyckyj of Philadelphia gave a most inspiring talk on "How to Cure Arthritis by Diet." He introduced his wife as a living symbol of the authenticity of this program.

## Thursday Morning, June 2

The constitution and by-laws were presented by Dr. Padoch for approval by the general assembly. He acknowledged that Dr. Sawchak and Mr. Schpetko had assisted him with the project.

Name: "The United Seniors of the Ukrainian National Association".

Central Headquarters: New York City was chosen subject to change by Conference III.

Address: All checks and letters to be sent to:

Mr. Eustachy Manackyj  
c/o "Samopomich"  
98 Second Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dues: Set at \$2.00 per person per annum, to be mailed to above address.

Dr. Padoch invited Dr. Sawchak to assist him in answering many queries emanating from the floor in the matter

(Continued on page 16)

## 400 Youths Participate In Traditional SUMA "Zlet"

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—Some 400 youths from 18 SUMA branches in the northeast participated in the organization's 18th annual Memorial Weekend Rally — "Zlet" — here at its camp.

Sports meets, poetry readings, tests, and concerts rounded-out the weekend's program.

The official opening of the program commenced Saturday morning, with Eugenia Kuzmowycz, commandant, welcoming the youths. The rally's command included 18 other youths.

The motto for this year's "Zlet" was "Our Goal — Freedom for Ukraine." The rally was dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the 70th anniversary of the birth of UPA Commander-in-chief Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, and the fifth anniversary of the KGB purge of Ukrainian intellectuals in 1972.

The New York SUMA branch won first place overall in sports, poetry and tests, amassing a total of 408 points, followed by Yonkers with 311, and Hartford with 205.

Individual overall champions were Oleh Dusaniwsky of Astoria, and Natalia Maslij and Daria Leschuk of New York.

Medals to over 100 youths were presented Sunday evening in the camp's hall by Myroslaw Shmigel, SUMA head, and Miss Kuzmowycz.

Taking part in Saturday evening concert, which was emceed by Lesia Halatyn of Astoria, were: the Yonkers dancing ensemble, the "Halychanky" girls vocal ensemble from Boston, a musical group and dancing ensemble from Passaic, two dancing groups from Boston, bandura ensemble from Astoria, bandura soloist Oleh Furda, a bandura ensemble from New York, vocal ensemble from Yonkers, and a dancing group from Hartford.

Sunday's liturgies were celebrated by Rev. Wolodymyr Gavlich from New York in the Ukrainian Catholic faith, and by Rev. Ivan Tkachuk of New York in the Ukrainian Orthodox faith.

The next event at the SUMA camp will be the annual sports meet between Ukrainian youth and sports organizations Saturday and Sunday June 18-19.

## Oleh Myskiw Wins GOP Primary For Assemblyman



Oleh Myskiw, a local businessman and Ukrainian community activist from Irvington, N.J., won the Republican Party's nomination for State Assemblyman from the 28th District in last Tuesday's New Jersey primaries. Mr. Myskiw was campaigning on Raymond Bateman's GOP ticket. Mr. Bateman also won his party's nomination for governor. Photo above shows Mr. Myskiw, right, with Mr. Bateman before the primaries. The 26-year-old Ukrainian, who successfully completed the first hurdle in his maiden election campaign, was endorsed by Joseph Galuzzi, Newark City Council President, and Roman Pitio, the Ukrainian councilman-at-large in Irvington.

## To Dedicate New OULF Home Today



The new headquarters of the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, which houses several Ukrainian civic, women's, youth and other organizations will be dedicated Sunday, June 12 at 2:00 p.m., in New York City. The building is located at 136 Second Avenue, between Ninth Street and St. Marks Place. Together with this building that entire Second Avenue segment consists of Ukrainian-owned buildings — the Plast Home, the Ukrainian National Home and the OULF Home. Among the organizations which have offices in the OULF building are: Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, its Women's Association, the Ukrainian American Youth Association, the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky, the Ukrainian Information Center, the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the SUMA School of Ukrainian Subjects, the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club and the Association of Ukrainian Cultural Activists. The dedication ceremony will consist of the blessing, a banquet and concert.

## To Cite Archbishop Mark, Two Others at Testimonial

CLARK, N.J., June 7.—The Republican Heritage Groups Federation of New Jersey announced that Mrs. Mary Crisp, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, will present the keynote address at a special testimonial banquet honoring leaders of three of New Jersey's ethnic communities.

The testimonial, slated as a non-partisan event, will be hosted by the Federation at the Ramada Inn in Clark, N.J. on Sunday, June 12, at 5:00 p.m. Honored on the occasion for their work in the cause of human rights and in the preservation of ethnic heritage within the United States will be Archbishop Mark of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Reinhold W. Smyczek, president of the New Jersey Polish American Congress, and Halsey T. Burke of the New Jersey German American community.

In announcing the special event, Myron Leskiw, chairman of the testimonial committee and past president

of the Federation, stated: "Our honored guests have all made outstanding contributions to the betterment of ethnic communities within New Jersey. Beyond that, each of them has been vocal in the defense of freedom and human rights for those living in totalitarian countries around the world."

"In honoring Archbishop Mark, Reinhold Smyczek and Halsey Burke," Mr. Leskiw went on to say, "we are delighted to have Mrs. Mary Crisp presenting the featured address at the testimonial. She has already, in her capacity as newly elected co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, demonstrated her interest and support for the efforts of our various ethnic groups."

The dinner, which is open to the public, is expected to draw representatives from a wide number of New Jersey's ethnic communities. All inquiries about tickets should be directed to Joseph Worobetz (201) 789-1076 or M. Leskiw (201) 485-9025.

## Young UNA'ers to Enjoy Free Weekend at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A total of 70 youths between the ages of 16 and 23, who have earned a free weekend at Soyuzivka by joining the UNA last year and paying one year's dues in advance on their certificates of \$5,000 or more worth of insurance, can avail themselves of that gift during the weekend of June 18-19. Youths from the Western and Mid-Western states have a choice of the Round Lake resort near Chicago.

The 70 youths qualified for a free weekend within a special program

instituted by the UNA as part of its annual membership drive. The award is made to those young people who have taken out life insurance certificates for a minimum of \$5,000 and paid one year's dues in advance. The action was conducted from July through December 1976. The 70 youths had taken out a total of \$400,000 worth of life insurance.

The Organizing Department has contacted all winners by letters. For reservations at Soyuzivka they could call the UNA estate at (914) 626-5641.

## Music Institute Presents Outstanding Students in Concert



Seated, left to right UMI teachers: Rafael Wenke, Maria Mackiewicz, Daria Karanowycz, Melania Baylowa, Taissa Bohdanska, Helen Klym, Olga Czypak, Kalyna Cziczka-Andrienko. Standing, left to right, outstanding students: Anita Ayerbe, Sonia Shereg, Robert Durso, Tania Babenko, Nadia Jaworskyj, Laryssa Husak, Nadia Hnat, Natalia Shevchenko, Martha Machay, Tania Hirniak, Martha Ayerbe, Borys Buniak, Elizabeth Hoffman Ihor Ilnyckyj.

(Photo by Bohdan S. Polanskyj)



UNI String Ensemble, seated: left to right: Wolodymyr Jaremczuk, Roman Bukachevsky, Andrij Bakun, Mychajlo Hrycak, Arita Ayerbe, Ihor Ponomarenko, Ihor Ilnyckyj, Ala Hrycak, Bill Ayerbe. Standing is their teacher, Rafael Wenke.

NEWARK, N.J.—One of the joys of spring is the annual Concert of Outstanding Students of The Ukrainian Music Institute (UMI).

Ordinarily, these concerts attracted mostly New Yorkers, but this year, after a pause of six years, the Newark-Irvington branch of UMI had the pleasure of being the host.

The newly built auditorium of the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington, with its 7-foot Steinway, offered a great asset in this presentation.

The teachers and students of the

UMI, known for their benefit recitals, have allocated the proceeds of \$120 from the concert to the families of the Ukrainian dissidents.

The concert, held April 24, presented 13 students of piano and two of violin. The four works played by the String Ensemble of the UMI were a pleasant addition to the concert's program. The music played during the concert ranged in style from Baroque to the contemporary. The audience listened to the works of Bach, Vivaldi, Corelli, Scarlatti, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, Rachmaninoff,

Seitz, Godard, Gershwin, and Copland, and of Ukrainian composers Barvinsky, Revutsky, Fomenko, Kosenko, Kolahevsky, Sylvansky, Dovzhenko, Zhuk, Znesko-Borovsky and Shutenko.

Students were of the intermediate and advanced classes: Melania Baylova's — Martha Ayerbe, Martha Machay; Kalyna Cziczka-Andrienko's; Sonia Shereg; Daria Karanowycz's; Elizabeth Hoffman, Amy Wong, Tania Hirniak, Robert D'Urso, Helen Klym's — Nadia Hnat, Natalia Shevchenko, Laryssa Husak, Tania Babenko; Taissa Bohdanska's — Nadia Jaworskyj, Bo-

rys Buniak; Rafael Wenke's — Ihor Ilnyckyj, Anita Ayerbe.

The String Ensemble consisted of: Roman Bukachevsky, Andrij Bakun, Wolodymyr Jaremczuk, Mychajlo Hrycak, Anita Ayerbe, Ihor Ilnyckyj, Bill Ayerbe, Ala Hrycak, Ihor Ponomarenko.

After the concert, some members of the audience conversed over coffee and pastry served by the mothers of the students. The tasty tidbits were prepared by Mesdames Vera Jaworskyj, Natalia Buniak, Maria Hnat, Tonia Husak.

## Chicago Men's, Ambridge Women's Teams

### Win First Places in UNA Bowling

ALQUIPPA, Pa.—The men's team from Chicago's UNA Branch 22, and the women's team from Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., won first places in their respective divisions during the 12th annual UNA Bowling Tournament held here over Memorial Day Weekend.

The Chicago team amassed a total of 3098 ppoints. The Ambridge ladies tall-

ied up 2889 points, with Derry's Branch 113 second with a total 2717 points.

Forty teams, including 29 men's and 11 women's teams, participated in the 12th bowling tournament here.

After a cocktail hour at the UNA Branch 120 Home here, the kegglers attended a dinner at which some 290 UNA'ers were present.

Guests came from Ambridge, Ali-

quippa, Derry, Chicago, Rochester, and Detroit. Also present was the newly elected sheriff of Mahoning County in Ohio Michael Yarosh, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Martinshyn, president of UNA Branch 230, Peter Kohut, secretary of Branch 56 in Wheeling, W. Va., Helen Olek of Branch 22 in Chicago, and William Hussar, chairman of the Rochester

District Committee.

Representing the UNA Supreme Assembly at the banquet was Andrew Julia, Supreme Advisor and Sports Committee chairman.

Chairman of the 12th tournament was Ronald Evushak.

The 13th UNA Bowling Tournament will take place on Memorial Day Weekend next year in Detroit, Mich.



First place winners in the men's division from Chicago's UNA Branch 22, standing, left are: Andrew Julia, Supreme Advisor and Sports Committee chairman; Eugene Wolownik, Victor Mieszko, Joseph Molocznyj, Tony Bachir, Wladimir Schewtschenko, and Ronald Evushak, tourney chairman.



First place winners in the women's division from Ambridge's UNA Branch 161, standing, left to right, are: Andrew Julia, Sue Savie, Sophie Nadzak, Goldie Roman, captain; Jean Roman, Ronald Evushak. Missing from the photo is Joan Farkasovsky.

## Ukrainian Girl Becomes Lawyer

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Ukrainians in the Twin Cities are proud to add to their ranks a new professional.

Daria M. Stec, daughter of the well-known family of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Stec, recently graduated from the Columbus School of Law at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D.C.

Daria was born in Minneapolis where she graduated magna cum laude from the Northrop Collegiate School, a college preparatory school for girls. While at this school, she was a national merit finalist, recipient of the Minnesota Classical Award, and the Wheaton College Award for excellence in Latin.

In 1970, she enrolled at Middlebury College in Vermont, where for her scholastic achievements she was on the Dean's List, was awarded the Travelli Grant, and received a B.A. degree in political science. Four years later she entered the Law School at the Catholic University of America. Besides studying she was employed at the office of Congressman Don Fraser and lately at the Department of Justice where her responsibilities included reading and describing documents requested under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts, and determining whether they may be released.

Despite a busy schedule, Miss Stec remained an active member of the Ukrainian community, a good parishioner of St. Constantines' Ukrainian Catholic Church of Minneapolis, a member of the parish youth organization, and a participant in the parish's



Daria M. Stec

Ukrainian Folk Dancing Ensemble.

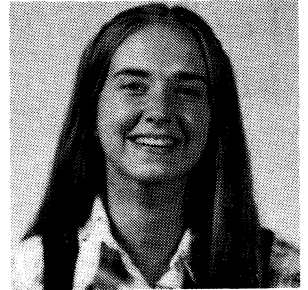
To enrich her knowledge of her Ukrainian heritage, she took part in the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka and at Harvard University. In 1972, she attended the Institute of Comparative Political and Economic Systems, at Georgetown University, headed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky. An active member of the Ukrainian Students Club, she served on the executive board of the Washington branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. For her outstanding achievements, she became a recipient of scholarships from the Ukrainian National Association and the "Providence"

## Graduates with High Honors

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Graduating with honors is nothing new for Paula J. Dobriansky, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lev E. Dobriansky of Alexandria, Va. She was a top student and a recipient of many honors in elementary, junior and senior high school.

Paula, a National Honor Society scholarship recipient, graduated summa cum laude, second in her class, from the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, majoring in international relations. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, the national government honor society, and to Phi alpha Theta, the national history honor society. At the Tropaea Exercises she was awarded The W. Coleman Nevils Medal for the highest scholastic record in "U.S. Diplomatic History". Paula made the "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

Paula was one of five students selected to spend her junior year abroad traveling, working and studying at The Nijenrode School of Business in The



Paula J. Dobriansky

Netherlands. She participated in European integration and east-west relations seminars and worked in the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy.

She is a member of the Ukrainian National Association and was a camp counselor at Soyuzivka. Her sister, Larisa, also a member of the UNA, graduated Juris Doctor, from the Georgetown University Law Center.

Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

May 7, 1977, was a very happy day for Miss Stec. In the presence of her proud parents, her sister Lesya, her brothers Adrian and Markian, she received a degree of Juris Doctor. She also received recognition for her literary achievements and distinguished service as staff member, rendered to the Catholic University of America "Law Review". Her family and friends were happy for her, but the happiest of them all were her grandparents, Anton and Maria Picho, World War II refugees from Ukraine.

## Novel Offers...

(Continued from page 7)

It seems that this book has been written with an eye toward Hollywood. It needs a good script writer and an imaginative director as well as knowledgeable consultant. It would make an interesting movie on the lives of refugees: their home background, war happenings and their struggles in countries of their settlement. As yet, we don't have such a movie, except countless horror stories on their being mistreated by Germans.



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# Hockey: The Hour of The Cup

## Ostap Tatomyr

To the dismay of many American hockey fans, the Montreal Canadiens once again asserted their supremacy in the National Hockey League by sweeping the Boston Bruins hockey club in the Stanley Cup finals.

Even with the heroic attempts of veteran John Bucyk, the Bruins only managed to check the Canadians in the very minimal, way, to say the least. The Ukrainian Bruin, one-time captain, was hampered by injury in the lower back, and during the finals the condition continued to plague him.

Even Ben Hur and his chariots shouldn't have stopped the Canadians this season. With Ukrainian trainer Eddie Palchak nursing all the injuries with care throughout the season and Scotty Bowman at the helm of probably one of the world's best collection of icemen, the Canadians managed to demolish literally every team pitted against them.

It was evident even from last season's finale with the Philadelphia Flyers that hockey would have again a Stanley Cup holder that will for many a year protect the honor. And as it was, this season proved to many skeptics that the team was real and truly a rarity in the annals of hockey history. "Just too tough," many of the Flyers stated when asked about a prediction of the season capper.

Although the Canadians easily put away the Bruins, it was perhaps fate that

brought the two teams together. For it was the Bruins who throughout the regular season gave the Montrealers the hardest time. It may have been this fate that pushed the Bruins past the Flyers in the season's semi-final round. The Flyers, always a threat, were not easy to eliminate. Just like last season, they squeezed by Toronto, in the quarter finals and it looked as if Boston may have a difficult time with them. But, as real life, sports has its human factors. One thing that may have gotten the Flyers off one depressing note after the Toronto series was the untimely passing of assistant coach Barry Ashbee. At age 37, he was struck down by leukemia.

Ashbee played his early hockey in the Barrie, Ontario area of Canada and was a friend of many Ukrainians. On many occasions he would joke about Ukrainian hockey players, the likes of Kindrachuk. He would never pass up an invitation to a home cooked Ukrainian meal. It was a shock to the Flyers to play in such an important series of games without one of their leaders behind them.

To Ukrainians living in the Montreal area the past two years have been a ride on a cloud and, by the looks of things, the cloud should be high with them for several more seasons to come.

The Canadiens deserve congratulations for going through a fine series with flying colors and in great style.

## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of ten Ukrainian scholars in the free world. They are spelled in the manner in which they themselves chose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

### Noted Living Ukrainian Scholars

- HYONKSYCEVH \_\_\_\_\_
- SKIARTP \_\_\_\_\_
- OKRAH \_\_\_\_\_
- IKWIRBOCU \_\_\_\_\_
- VISKYCORH \_\_\_\_\_
- SJKOOT \_\_\_\_\_
- ULKSPROZ \_\_\_\_\_
- YRNAW \_\_\_\_\_
- KNOPSTAENE \_\_\_\_\_
- ZIEFR \_\_\_\_\_

A scholars' society was named after this person:

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers to last week's jumble: Ovyd, Svitlo, Krylati, Forum, Promin, Nash Zhyttia, Nash Svit, Lys Mykyta, Yunak, Ekran.

Mystery words: Soyuz Ukrainok

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

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## UNA Senior Citizens Conference...

(Continued from page 11)

of the by-laws, namely, those from Dr. Semchishyn and the Messrs. Czuczke-wycz, Smishkewych, Waskiw, Riznyk, Manackyj, Tchir, Glinski, Harasymiak and Anastasia Bilovus. This produced an amendment to the by-laws; architect Zayac moved that it be accepted; Prof. Wynnyckyj and Olha Saluk seconded the motion, and the by-laws, with the added amendment, were unanimously approved.

Mr. Schpetko gave a detailed report on the entire spectrum of the older persons needs and the procedures of the various governmental bureaus.

### Thursday Afternoon, June 2

This afternoon the conferees heard addresses by UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Roman Osinchuk of New York. Both dwelled on matters of immediate interests to Senior UNA'ers.

### The Banquet — June 2

In the May 22nd issue of The Weekly, we wrote: "This would be a night of surprises for many." It was. Aside from the announced appearance of humorist and writer Ivan Kernycky, the entire program was kept a secret.

The theme of the banquet was "Senior Citizens Conference III and the Kerhonkson Youth in tribute to the Veterans of the Ukrainian National Army" — on the occasion of the 60th anniversary (1917-1977) of that momentous epoch in Ukraine's history.

The planning had to be kept secret. The prepared version of the citation in English needed to be translated into Ukrainian and then printed. Upon appealing to the editor of The Weekly for guidance, an offer was promptly made to translate and print.

Olympia Waskiw of Kerhonkson graciously consented to teach the youth choir of the School of Ukrainian Subjects affiliated with UNWLA Branch 89 in Kerhonkson, a medley of songs appropriate to the occasion. Since many children live within a radius of 50 miles, their parents had to be consulted about driving the students to rehearsals. When told about the program to honor the Ukrainian veterans, they gladly offered to drive their children to the needed rehearsals.

Prof. Waskiw offered to compose a tribute to the head of the senior citizens organization, S. Kuropas. Mrs. Lesia Kuropas of Maryland and Vera (Kuropas) Gojewych of Virginia agreed that the five grandchildren would memorize the tribute for the night of June 2nd.

The insignias were prepared and all was set for the big event.

Just as the banquet opened, a procession filed down the aisle toward the main table. Marion Burbella escorted 7-year-old Tamara Gojewych, Stephen and Michael Kuropas escorted their mother, Lesia (Waskiw) Kuropas and Christine and Katherine escorted their mother Vera (Kuropas) Gojewych.

When they arrived at the main table they stood silently as the man who was never at a loss for words stared in silence, speechless silence. Children and grandchildren of Stephen Kuropas had surprised him by attending Conference III, honoring the Ukrainian veterans.

Vera's godfather, John Kohut and his wife, Johanna of Chatham, N.J., attending Conference III, and Vera's former neighbor in Des Plaines, Ill., Anne Motluck, were also surprised, as were many others.

Mr. Kuropas opened the banquet by welcoming the guests and introducing the guests at the main table: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer, Mrs. Dora Rak, banquet toastmaster, Dr. and Mrs. Jaroslaw Padoch, Dr. and Mrs. Volodymyr Sawchak, Dr. Helena Norkowska-Hirniak, Dr. Roman Pohorecky, Prof. and Mrs. Michael Waskiw, artist Michael Moroz, architect John Zayac, Mykola Schpetko, Mrs. Maria Czuczman, John Evanchuk, Eustachy Manackyj and Marion Burbella, conference coordinator and banquet chairwoman.

Following the dinner hour, Mrs. Rak invited Ivan Kernycky to open the program with his presentation. His very first statement was indicative of the humor that was to follow: "I want to warn the gentlemen present that my presentation tonight will not appeal to them as it was written to please the women." Considering the contents of his talk, Ivan Kernycky emerged a hero.

Mr. Lesawyer spoke next and it was without question that he, too, emerged a hero as he had some very encouraging statements to make about the proposed senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka.

Then followed the program honoring Ukrainian veterans. Little Tamara Goyecz, carrying a silver tray covered with a Ukrainian embroidered cover upon which rested the veterans' insignias, escorted by Ted Semchishyn, dressed in a Hutsul outfit and holding his bandura, were followed by Olympia Waskiw and the chorus as they proceeded from the hallway outside the dining room to the main table area.

As they walked, Dora Rak announced the theme of the banquet.

The pinning ceremony commenced. Little Stephen Kuropas pinned the insignia for his grandfather and the five grandchildren recited their tribute, in unison and in flawless Ukrainian. Michael Kuropas pinned the insignia on his grandfather Waskiw's lapel, after which all the grandchildren took turns in pinning the remaining veterans who were visibly moved by the surprise ceremony: John Steckowicz, Stepan Cymbala, Eustachy Manackyj, Roman Chubatyy, Volodymyr Cisyk, Joseph Kasichnyak, Roman Pohorecky, Mykola Bihun, Nicholas Yarmovich, Roman Shushkevich, Stanislaw Lewickij and Marian Marenin. Three veterans were honored in absentia: Anna Ratyck, Rev. Stepan Kirzecky, Wasyl Plaskonis — they had attended Conference II.

After the last veteran had received his insignia, the audience rose and sang "Mnohaya Lita".

The youth chorus then sang a medley of songs in honor of the decorated veterans. The audience rewarded them with prolonged applause. He, too, was rewarded with enthusiastic applause.

The chorus was comprised of Lisa Aleksandrovich, Stephanie Saviskie, Peter Saviskie, Marianka Hawriliuk, Natalia Hawriliuk, Natalia Sawchuk, Lida Hunchak, Halyna Hunchak, Christina Bedrij, Roxanna Bedrij, Roman Wasilik, Sophia Kaczor, Ivash Kaczor, Olenka Slobodian, Lida Lenec, Peter Cymbal and Victor Cymbal.

When the seniors arrived at Soyuzivka on Monday they had been asked to fill in on their registration cards the dates of their wedding anniversaries. It was determined from the information supplied that four couples present at the banquet were celebrating their June wedding anniversaries in conjunction with the June banquet. Honored

were: Paula and Walter Riznyk, Anastasia and Joseph Bilovus, Anastasia and Wolodymyr Kruhowy, Lydia and Alexander Hanas.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Kwas were not registered as senior citizens, it was learned that they too belong to the "June brides and grooms." The assembled guests sang "Mnohaya Lita" in honor of the June celebrants.

Birthday queen for June was Olena Dodyk of St. Catharines, Canada. She was escorted to the main table where Stephen Kuropas presented her to the assemblage and lit the candle on her birthday cake. Two former birthday queens were also introduced: Marion Burbella, November 1975 and Lidia Yaciw, September 1976.

Since Conference IV will also be held in June (1978) a different month will be selected for both the birthday queen and the wedding anniversary couples.

The ladies in charge of preparing the crown for the birthday queen were Catherine Hale, Lillian Horylev, Stella Shurgot, Tillie Kowalik and Mary Klimcow.

Joseph Bilovus recited-sang the beautiful "Ternya i Rozhi", accompanied at the piano by Marion Burbella, who then proceeded to play a piano solo, "Sontse Nyzenko", music by Zarembo.

Stephen Kuropas entertained the guests with funny stories and jokes. At the end, he thanked Dora Rak, toastmaster, and all those who made Veterans Night at Conference III such a memorable affair.

Father Shewchuk closed the banquet with a prayer.

Then followed greetings between Mr. Kuropas' family and all the relatives and friends who were surprised by their participation in Conference III. A night of surprises for many.

### Friday, June 3

Prof. Roman Czuczke-wych was the first speaker at the morning session. He enumerated a series of questions that should be prepared for presentation at the May 1978 UNA convention, particularly the matter of the senior citizens building. He urged those in at-

tendance to seek new members for Soyuz.

Paula Riznyk, president of the Resolutions Committee, read the Resolutions. Assisting on the Resolutions Committee were Irene Padoch, secretary and Mykola Bihun, member. The three-member panel signed the Resolutions (with one amendment) and they were approved by the general assembly.

The auditing committee consists of Messrs. Waskiw, Czubatyy and Hurin.

By-Laws Committee: headed by Dr. Padoch and Mrs. Rak, with assistants Mrs. Saluk and Messrs. Bihun and Prytula.

The speaker at the business session of Conference III was Dr. Padoch. He made an impassioned plea to all seniors present to be missionaries on behalf of older Ukrainian seniors, to help them in seeking assistance from Ukrainian attorneys who really have their interests at heart in the matter of dispatching funds to needy relatives in Ukraine. In most cases, the relatives would not get the funds. Instead, the bulk of the funds would ultimately find its way to the treasury of the repressive Russian communist regime, a regime that has for its purpose the total destruction of Ukraine. He asked that Ukrainian seniors designate 10% of their funds to the Patriarchate, Ukrainian churches, The Academy of Education, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and the various fraternal organizations.

The singing of "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" ended Conference III at 12 noon, June 3, 1977, at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York.

### Farewell Luncheon

The farewell luncheon was billed as "poet's day." J. Evanchuk presided. With great gusto and humor, Volodymyr Cisyk read his poem, "A Farewell to Conference III." Anastasia and Joseph Bilovus sang a duet. Prof. Chubatyy recited. In the midst of the fun. American Ukrainian war veterans were arriving for their conference and witnessed the humor and laughter with which the senior citizens were ending Conference III.

## Wayne State to Publish Guide on Ukrainians in U.S.

DETROIT, Mich.—"Ukrainian Ethnic Communities in the United States," an annotated bibliography and guide to research facilities, compiled by Myroslava Stefaniuk, will be published this summer by the Ethnic Studies Division, Center for Urban Studies at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Mrs. Stefaniuk is a graduate student in geography and research fellow at the Ethnic Studies Division. She is currently preparing a manuscript on the history and development of the Ukrainian community in Detroit, her study area, to be published as part of the "Peopling of Michigan" series.

The forthcoming bibliography and guide are designed to serve as research tools for studies on the Ukrainian experience in the United States. The publication is divided into three parts.

Part I, the Annotated Bibliography, suggests background references on Ukraine and Ukrainians abroad and lists major works on Ukrainian immigration. It includes references which deal with various aspects of history, causes

and consequences, as well as demography and sociology of Ukrainian immigration to the United States.

Part II, Guide to Research Facilities, lists and describes major academic institutions and associations, special libraries, record repositories, and information centers, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, which have holdings and resources relating to Ukraine, Ukrainians, and Ukrainian immigration.

Part III deals specifically with the Ukrainian community in the Detroit area.

This publication, a comprehensive survey of the subject, is intended as an introductory step to preliminary research and should prove to be a significant contribution to scholars, researchers and students of ethnicity, in general, and Ukrainian studies in particular.

For additional information and publication orders, contact: Ethnic Studies Division, Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202, tel.: (313)577-2154.