

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

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Helsinki Groups in USSR
Report Widespread Violations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A new set of reports from Soviet Helsinki-watchers details practices in the USSR, which violate Helsinki guarantees of civil and religious liberty and of the rights of ethnic minorities. The reports are contained in an 80-page English-language compilation of recent documents published Friday, June 3, by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The reports were released at a Commission hearing in Washington on the work of the dissident Helsinki Accords monitors, the Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR. The hearing heard testimony from two Group activists, Ludmyla Alekseyeva and Lida Voronina — recent exiles from the Soviet Union — as well as from attorney Edward Bennett Williams, representing imprisoned Group member Aleksandr Ginzburg, on the activities and repression of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union.

The second volume of Commission translations of Public Group reports (the first was published February 24, 1977) includes material from December, 1976, through early April, 1977.

It ranges from reports on the searches and arrests of Group activists, seven of whom are still in Soviet prisons awaiting trial on unspecified charges,

to an appeal to the then head of state, Nikolai Podgorny, to appoint a public commission to investigate illegal activities by the KGB.

In between are detailed descriptions of the abuse of national security considerations to block would-be emigrants, breaches of official regulations on forcible psychiatric confinement, persecution of religious high school students in Lithuania, and the efforts of thousands of members of the Meskhetian minority to return to the land in Georgia from which Stalin had them deported in 1944.

Aside from the seven Helsinki Group members in prison — Aleksandr Ginzburg, Professor Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shcharansky from Moscow; Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy from Ukraine; and Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava from Georgia — several other members of the 13-month-old organization have been obliged to emigrate from the USSR in recent months.

Nevertheless, two new members have joined the original Group in Moscow. One member has been added to the Ukrainian Group. Helsinki watch panels have been formed in Armenia and Georgia.

A special subgroup was created to investigate the use of psychiatry as a

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Kiev Group Tells Helsinki Signers
That Trust is Key for Peace

Pledge to Continue Activity in Face of Repression

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords reminded the 35 governments which signed the Helsinki Accords, as well as the Ukrainian SSR, that trust is a key ingredient to world peace, according to information received by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In the Group's so-called letter no. 2, the eight remaining members wrote that peace "is not merely a question for government leaders, but also for average people."

"That is why it (peace) should not only be decided on governmental levels, not only through disarmament, but also by the elimination of distrust between citizens of different countries," they wrote.

The Kiev Group members also called for increased individual contacts between all peoples.

The most recent document, which came on the eve of the Helsinki review conference which began in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, last week, was signed by: Oles Berdnyk, Nina Strokata, Oksana Meshko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Luki-anenko, Petro Hryhorenko, I. Vins and Olha Huyko.

The signatures reveal that the Group acquired two additional members, I. Vins, the son of the incarcerated Baptist leader Georgi Vins, and O. Huyko.

Since the establishment of the Helsinki monitoring group in the Ukrainian capital, four members have been incarcerated and many harassed by the KGB. Those arrested are Mykola Rudenko, head, Oleksa Tykhy, Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych.

The Ukrainian Helsinki monitors pledged that despite persistent official repressions against them, they will continue their activity.

The letter details the most recent KGB searches, surveillances and other harassments against the Group members and relatives.

They reported that on April 14th this year, Lidia Sverstiuk was denied permission to visit her incarcerated husband, Yevhen Sverstiuk. On May 15th, Valentyn Moroz, who was not allowed to see his wife, began a hunger strike in the Mordovian camps to protest the denial.

The Ukrainian dissidents also said that Ivan Hel began a hunger strike in prison to protest the harsh conditions

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Alekseyeva Describes National Movement in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Ludmyla Alekseyeva, a member of the Moscow based Helsinki monitoring group who last February was allowed to leave the Soviet Union, said that there is a "deeply rooted national movement of resistance in Ukraine" and that at this time the "only salvation for the Ukrainian people and their culture" is secession from the USSR. And she feels that Ukraine has the right to be free.

Mrs. Alekseyeva made these and other statements on the current dissident movement in the USSR, and particularly in Ukraine, during a visit at the UNA Headquarters here Wednesday, June 8. She was accompanied by Roman Kupchinsky, Adrian Karatynsky and Melasia Chaykivsky, members of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners. She was hosted by the Association's supreme executive officers and Svoboda editors.

The meeting was held immediately after a press conference in New York, at which Mrs. Alekseyeva had joined Lida Voronina, another Russian emigre, and Atty. Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark, who later that day departed for London, England, had announced that he will try to secure permission to defend

Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Yuri Orlov.

Speaking candidly, with knowledge and conviction, Mrs. Alekseyeva juxtaposed what she said was a rather small group of Russian dissidents confined primarily to Moscow with the national movement existing in Ukraine. She said the movement embraces people of all walks of life and is deeply rooted in the masses.

Mrs. Alekseyeva, said that Ukrainians constitute more than half of all political prisoners in the USSR and that Ukrainian dissidents are particularly harshly persecuted.

"The main reason for that is that Soviet authorities are afraid that Ukraine will break away from the USSR," said Mrs. Alekseyeva, noting that Ukrainian dissidents place equal emphasis on human as well as national rights. "They are all concerned with Ukraine first."

She cited such men as Ivan Svitlychny, a "highly intelligent and erudite person, the likes of which we do not have in Russia," Vyacheslav Chornovil, who "enlightened us on one occasion on the creative spirit of the Ukrainian people and recited from memory some of the most beautiful Ukrainian poetry



Ludmyla Alekseyeva, third right, meets with UNA executives at the Soyuz headquarters. Seated, left to right, are Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Organizer; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President; Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary; Mrs. Alekseyeva; Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer; and Walter Lewenetz, Svoboda associate editor.

we ever heard," Mykola Rudenko, a "deep thinker and an activist," Sviatoslav Karavansky and others, including their "courageous wives" and women political prisoners.

She said that in some cases the Soviet Ukrainian authorities are more intransigent than those in Moscow with regard to Ukrainian dissidents.

She confirmed that despite constant persecution, Ukrainian Catholics continue to worship, as do Pentecos-

als and others. She said she knew of specific instances where Ukrainian worshippers asked their former Catholic priest to assume Orthodoxy for fear that otherwise they would be completely deprived of clergy. "They worship, with all the rites and rituals, as in the olden days," said Mrs. Alekseyeva.

Calling herself a "Christian", she said she does not believe in "socialism with a human face", noting that one

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Despite 15-Year Ordeal, Ukrainian Believes in Freedom for His Country

Fifteen years of incarceration in concentration camps, prisons and psychiatric asylums have not broken the hopes of at least one Ukrainian patriot in the eventual resurgence of a free Ukraine.

In a highly critical letter to Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB and member of the Soviet Politburo, Yosyp Terelia, 34-year-old Ukrainian, wrote on December 21, 1976 that despite all he has suffered and expects to suffer, he believes that Ukraine will one day become free.

"Despite all that I have suffered and expect to suffer in the future, I say: No! To be a citizen of the USSR is a crime. It means siding with you and with that union which calls itself KGB. I am forced to leave my native land only because it is wounded by foreign oppressors. I have no place there because I am not the kind of person the KGB would like me to be. However, I believe that people like myself will return to Ukraine, a free Ukraine, one that will be happy to accept all those people who desire goodwill and prosperity for it," wrote Terelia.

A full text of the letter was received in the West by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Terelia was born in the Boykian region of Ukraine in 1943.

He admitted at the beginning of his letter that he was a Ukrainian Catholic and added that people of his faith were denied the right to practice their religion.

"By conviction I am a Christian, more specifically a Ukrainian Catholic, a Uniate. A Uniate who does not have an officially recognized church, a Uniate who is threatened with imprisonment for praying, going to confession, baptizing children..." wrote Terelia.

Terelia showed in his letter a great deal of contempt for the Soviet legal system. In one reference to Soviet lawlessness, Terelia accused Andropov of complicity in creating an atmosphere of terror in the USSR.

"You are a representative of higher authority, behind whose back lawlessness creates its own law," he wrote. "I am one of thousands of Christians who have felt your powerful fist on my back."

Terelia charged the KGB with forcing the Ukrainian Catholic Church to go underground — "the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the catacombs," as he put it.

He disavowed any connection with Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, saying that he grew up in a

Communist spirit. His father helped establish the first collective farm in 1949 in their village and his mother completed the Ukrainian Communist Party's ideological school.

"Therefore, as you see, I could not have been born a 'bourgeois nationalist'. I was taught from childhood to love and respect the native village, home..." he wrote.

Terelia's troubles with the authorities began in 1961. He wrote that after he finished a construction trade school, he was required to report twice a week to the Ministry of Internal Affairs office. He was arrested the following year and sentenced to four years incarceration in a rehabilitative labor camp.

In 1963 he made his first of two prison escapes, this one from the Uzhhorod prison. He was recaptured and received a new sentence of five years severe regime incarceration.

He wrote that a Col. Bilyi from the oblast's KGB office warned him that next time he will not be so lucky.

Two years later he escaped from a prison in Ishchanka. He lived seven months in freedom under an assumed name.

In 1966, KGB officers told his mother that if he surrenders and recants, he will be forgiven. On February 28, 1966, he surrendered to the Luhanske KGB office, but Terelia did not expect the demands made of him.

"You are very well aware of the kind of recantations which are expected. First of all, you must supply information about people, whom the KGB is looking for, and then a complete recantation and condemnation of everything you did," wrote Terelia.

On March 1, 1967, he was confined in the Vynnytsia prison, and the following year the Kirovohrad oblast court sentenced him to eight years severe regime incarceration for "biased interpretation of Ukrainian history and slanderous twisting of party and governmental policies."

He said that his poems, notes and thoughts were used as evidence of his alleged crimes for the purpose of creating an independent Ukraine.

"Interesting. Did not anyone know that these accusations were in violation of the law and rights guaranteed by the constitution? It was well known, but the violations continued, nonetheless. This is a new form of Stalinism," he wrote.

Until 1972, Terelia was confined in several camps in the Mordovian ASSR.

During the 1972 crackdown against Ukrainian

intellectuals, Terelia was up against charges before the camp court.

On January 5, 1972, Terelia and Zynoviy Krasivsky were charged with writing poems distasteful to the KGB — Krasivsky's "A Slave's Cry" and "The Triumph of Satan" and Terelia's "Sorrows".

He said that since the trial of Sviatoslav Karavansky "the Ukrainian word has been put on trial in the camps".

Terelia and Krasivsky were told that they were diagnosed as mentally sick by the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry. This institute was also responsible for declaring other Ukrainian dissidents, such as Leonid Plushch and Petro Hryhorenko, mentally unbalanced.

On December 8, 1972, he arrived in the psychiatric hospital in Sychivka. He said that between 1963 and 1973, 475 persons were murdered in Sychivka.

On April 7, 1976 he was released from imprisonment, issued a passport and drafted into the army.

He wrote that his life became similar to the fate experienced by Vladimir Bukovsky.

Terelia said that he was denied employment, his wife, Olena, was fired from work, and the authorities revoked his residence permit.

The repressions continued with the aim of forcing Terelia to recant and condemn his activity.

In his letter, Terelia ridiculed the Soviet system for demanding a recantation from him after they declared him mentally unbalanced.

"How can a mentally sick person violate the fundamentals of the Soviet system?" he asked.

Terelia also scored the Soviet government for fearing individuals who possess different ideas.

"How insecure a government must be when it is forced to declare as mentally sick or enemies of the state persons who voice their own opinions," he asked.

Late last year, the "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service received a dispatch from the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, reporting that Terelia was again confined in a psychiatric asylum on November 2, 1976.

Mykola Rudenko then wrote that Terelia was confined in extremely inhuman conditions.

"There are 38 inmates per room. They are fed irregularly. Rations are distributed as in prison. There is only one towel for the 38 men. These are extremely horrible conditions," wrote Rudenko, who himself has since been arrested.

Librarians to Hold Convention In Detroit June 19th

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The eighth convention of the Ukrainian Library Association of America will take place Sunday, June 19, in Detroit, Mich. The convention will coincide with the annual convention of the American Library Association which is also being held in Detroit.

Some of the main topics of the convention will be: reports of the outgoing executive committee, Vasyl Luchkiw, president; Roman Drazhniowsky, vice-president and president-elect; Dmytro M. Shytohryn, vice-president; Aleksander Sokolyszyn, secretary; Basil Nadraga, treasurer; Emil Basiuk, Petro Goy, Nicholas Krawczuk, Oleh Kudryk, Ostap Olesnyckyj, Andrew Turchyn, Roman Weres, Bohdan Yasinysky, members-at-large; auditing committee: Roman Kos, chairman; Paul Babiak, Semen Fediuk, Anna Kobrynska, Eugene Peprywsky, members. Also discussed will be plans for

the new executive committee, the feasibility of the unification of the Association with the Society of Ukrainian Librarians of Canada into one body, and the election of the officers.

After this parley and at the same place, the ULAA will host a scholarly conference on "Preservation of the Ukrainian Printed Material." Some of the leading experts in this area have already agreed to participate in the conference. The conference is open to the public. The preservation of the Ukrainian printed materials is a task of importance to the entire Ukrainian community.

According to the resolution of the last convention, the ULAA will have its hospitality room at the ALA convention. It is tentatively scheduled for Hotel Cadillac. The hospitality room will open on Saturday, June 18.

Helsinki Groups...

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prison for political dissent, and a committee of artists and writers was established to monitor Helsinki Accord behavior in the field of culture.

The foreword to the Commission publication states: "What is remarkable — to Westerners, almost astonishing — is the continuation, even the expansion, of the human rights effort in

the USSR despite such repression." The facts reported by the Public Group, the foreword concludes, "depict a disregard for the principles of the Helsinki Accords. The act of chronicling those facts, however, is proof of an abiding determination to make the principles work. And in that sense, the pages that follow are a testament of hope."

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Sen. Case Seeks Release Of Rudenko, Tykhy, Others

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) asked the Soviet Union, Tuesday, June 9, to release nine incarcerated Soviet dissidents, among them four Ukrainians, reported Robert W. Matlin of the Newark Star-Ledger of June 15th.

Sen. Case said that the arrest of the dissidents is a sign that the Soviet Union is not truly interested in complying with the Helsinki Accords.

The nine political prisoners are: Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords; Oleksa Tykhy, Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych, members of the Kiev Group, Yuri Orlov, head of the Moscow Helsinki Group; Aleksandr Ginzburg and Anatoly Shcharansky, members; Zviad Gamskhurdia and Merab Kostava, members of a group in Georgia.

"It is therefore particularly important that before the (Belgrade) conference takes up new proposals, it discusses fully the implementation to date. Already, there is growing concern about the Soviets' willingness to abide by the past agreements," said Sen. Case, adding that their release would be a "good will" gesture in his view of the Belgrade conference.

"I cite these specific cases because the arrest of these people and especially

the treason charges against Shcharansky, can be taken as another sign the Soviet Union does not want people to even try to keep track of whether it lives up to the Helsinki Accords," Sen. Case said.

Sen. Case noted that President Carter, in a report submitted last week to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, stated the Soviets had attempted to "diminish the obligations" they accepted by signing the human rights agreements.

He said he was pleased that President Carter took follow-up action by considering the withholding of export licenses for sophisticated computers to the Soviet Union.

"I hope our government and our allies hold up export licenses for advanced computers and other technologies until discussions in Belgrade and other forums give us a clearer idea of Moscow's intention," Sen. Case said.

He said the Soviets must not be allowed to "sweep under the rug" human rights violations affecting the lives of thousands of persons.

"The West must not allow diplomatic niceties to keep them from dealing with the matter as frankly and bluntly as necessary," Sen. Case said.

No Specific Representations on Rights To USSR, Says Canadian Minister

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald C. Jamieson said Thursday, June 9, in response to a question posed by a Member of Parliament, that Canada will not make specific representations to the Soviet government on human rights violations, only general statements.

Mr. Jamieson was referring to the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky. The Secretary of State for External Affairs was asked by David Orlikow of Winnipeg North whether Canada will make specific intercessions on his behalf.

"We have not made specific representation to the Soviet Union on this particular case, but it is our judgement that the general representations I have made repeatedly with regard to the treatment of dissidents as well, of course, as on family reunification, covers situations such as this one," replied Mr. Jamieson.

He did say that the Canadian delegation to the Belgrade review conference "will be making the same kind of strong representations" on human rights at the talks as will other countries.

Mr. Jamieson said in a reply to a follow-up question from Mr. Orlikow, that he would "be glad to consider" telling the Soviet Union that its actions will have a bearing on the attitude of the Canadian representatives at the Belgrade conference, but added that general representation is the policy of the government.

"It has been our experience, however, that it is more effective in most circumstances to make the kinds of representations to which I referred earlier," said Mr. Jamieson.

He did leave the door open for himself for a change of policy, adding that "if there is something to be gained", he would consider joining other countries in raising specific cases with the Kremlin.

Alekseyeva Describes...

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such attempt in Czecho-Slovakia was crushed by force.

"I was in Kiev at that time (i.e. in 1968) and upon hearing the news of the Soviet military intervention, I admitted to my Ukrainian friends that I was ashamed to be a Russian," said Mrs. Alekseyeva visibly moved. She added that since that time she was forced to make that admission several more times, alluding to acts committed by Russians against others. She said the West should not be deluded into believing that there is "liberalization" in the USSR.

Describing the activities of dissidents in the USSR, Mrs. Alekseyeva stated that first of all they make certain that everything is done in accordance with the Soviet law, leaving the authorities no other alternative but to resort to "ludicrous and concocted accusations." She pointed to the case of Oleksa Tykhy as an example who was charged with the possession of an old World War II carbine.

She said that some 270,000 rubles were dispensed in assistance over the past three years to political prisoners and their families. The monies came primarily from the Solzhenitsyn fund, she said, and a good deal of it went to Ukrainians because "they constitute the majority of those who are persecuted."

UCCA Executive Board Holds Plenary Session In New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — On Saturday, June 4, 1977, the UCCA Executive Board held its plenary session here at the UCCA headquarters, in which the following members took part: L.E. Dobriansky, J. Lesawyer, I. Oleksyn, W. Masur, Mrs. Nawrocky, B. Hnatiuk, E. Iwashkiw, M. Snihurowych, Mrs. S. Rubel, I. Billinsky, Mrs. U. Diachuk, E. Popil, W. Dushnyck, I. Bazarko, A. Bilyk, Mrs. S. Bukshowana, E. Zarsky, A. Lozynskij, E. Lozynskij, R. Maksymowych, W. Omelchenko, W. Stojko, I. Teluk and M. Shashkevych. Present at the meeting was also G. Nesterchuk, UCCA branch head and director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Washington.

The meeting, opened by UCCA President Prof. Dobriansky, was presided by Ivan Oleksyn, a vice-president of the UCCA.

Two new members of the Board were welcomed at the meeting: Dr. Roman Maksymowych and Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, representing the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Association of Ukrainian University Professors, respectively. Minutes of the last meeting were read by UCCA secretary I.M. Billinsky, who also presented a series of recommendations of the Presidium which were accepted by vote.

Reports of Executive Officers

UCCA President Dr. Dobriansky reported extensively on his activities in the nation's capital. On April 28th he testified before the Fascell Commission on the suppression of religious freedom and human rights in Ukraine, and proposed certain recommendations. Along with other Ukrainian representatives he took part in the two-day conference of the State Department on May 17 - 18 and raised the problem of

the national rights of the Ukrainian people.

As president of the American Council for World Freedom, he chaired, on May 19, 1977, a conference, "Human Rights after Helsinki" in Washington, in which conference Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, was one of the speakers, discussing the problem of human rights in Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Caucasian nations. Other speakers dwelt on the Baltic States, Russia and Turkestan. Two separate panels discussed the problem of human rights in Cuba and Communist China. The UCCA President is continuing his efforts on the resolution in Congress calling for the restoration of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

Prof. Dobriansky also reported on his conference with Bohdan Fedorak of Detroit, head of the Committee on External Affairs, and George Nesterchuk, director pro tem of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Washington regarding the program of UCCA activities in the capital. He also suggested that UCCA Branches subscribe several issues of The Ukrainian Quarterly to certain American institutions, press offices and libraries in their localities.

Other Reports

In turn, reports were presented by the following:

* Mr. Nesterchuk presented a detailed plan of activities for the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Washington, opened on June 1, although the premises are not available as a result of the breaking of an agreement by the rental agent.

* UCCA Administrative Director Bazarko reported on the work of the UCCA office and on the fund-raising (Continued on page 5)

She cautioned against sending parcels to the families of political prisoners because "for one thing, you pay dearly in levies that go to the regime's coffers, and secondly, you endanger the families when the authorities know that they are receiving parcels." She pointed to the case of Vira Lisova, who, she said, was dismissed from work after receiving a parcel from abroad.

Regarding "samvydav" publications and those appearing in the free world, Mrs. Alekseyeva feels that more should be printed in Russian to let "Russians in the USSR know more about the national movement in Ukraine".

Mrs. Alekseyeva, who also departed for London the next day, said that she has been designated as an official representative of the monitoring groups in the USSR to represent the dissidents and political prisoners at the Belgrade parley. She said that several other dissidents who are now in the West, including Leonid Plyushch, will assist her.

She said that she does not believe that West European Communities are willing to help in the area of human rights. She said she spoke to Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer and "after waiting 19 days, I received no reply from him."

She voiced surprise that so few peo-

ple in the West know what is happening in the USSR. After testifying a few days earlier before the Fascell Commission in Washington, she said she was even more disturbed over the lack of knowledge in the U.S. as to what is happening in the Soviet Union and in Ukraine in particular.

"We must all work hard to break that wall of ignorance," she urged with passion and an ostensive sense of mission, pledging that she will continue her activity now in the free world in behalf of all who are oppressed in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Alekseyeva said that she left the Soviet Union because she felt that she would be arrested. "I applied for an exit visa and ten days later I was granted permission to leave. I guess it was convenient for the authorities to let me go."

She came to the U.S. on May 19th with her husband, Nicolai Williams, who traces his ancestry to America, and son Mikhail. The family will make permanent residence in this country.

Speaking in the name of UNA officers and Svoboda editors, Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer thanked Mrs. Alekseyeva for the visit and the information related. He said that the UNA has been supporting and initiating actions in defense of Ukrainians and will continue to do so in the future.

Walter Kwas to Run for Ulster County Legislature

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka and local community activist, is one of 33 candidates chosen by the Ulster County Republicans to run for the County Legislature.

The GOP activists met Saturday, June 4, at the Ulster County Community College and made their selections. The Democrats did likewise Monday, June 6. The elections will be held in November.

Mr. Kwas is joining incumbent legislator John F. Geary and Frank Muller to represent District One which includes the towns of Wawarsing, Denning and Hardenburgh in the immediate vicinity of the UNA estate.

Like Soyuzivka, Mr. Kwas enjoys popularity both in the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian circles here. He has been involved in numerous projects that have benefited both the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian communities in this part of the Catskill range.

For Mr. Kwas it is the first try at public office.



Maurice Rosenstock (left), chairman of the Wawarsing, N.Y. GOP Committee congratulates his party's District One candidates, left to right, John Geary, Frank Muller and Walter Kwas.

Three Summer Courses Offered by HURI

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—During summer 1977 Harvard University will again offer three courses in Ukrainian studies: Ukrainian Language — taught by Dr. Bohdan Struminsky, Ukrainian Literature - Dr. George Grabowicz, and History of Ukraine - Dr. Orest Subtelyny. The summer session extends from June 27th to July 25th.

The course in modern Ukrainian history will begin with a survey of the socio-economic, cultural and political circumstances in which Ukrainians lived in the Russian and Habsburg empires at the beginning of the 19th century. This initial section will concentrate on the different problems, opportunities and world views of Ukrainians living in the two empires.

Subsequently, one of the central themes of the course — the growth of

Ukrainian national consciousness — will be discussed. An integral part of this section will be an analysis of the origins, activities and ideological orientations of the rising Ukrainian intelligentsia and of its relationship to other elements in Ukrainian society.

A discussion of attempts to establish and maintain an independent Ukrainian state during 1917-1920 will be a cumulative point of the course. By comparing and contrasting the achievements and failures of Ukrainians in Galicia and in Eastern Ukraine an attempt will be made to elucidate the significance of this dramatic period in Ukrainian history. The subsequent section will deal, on the one hand, with the growth of integral nationalism among Ukrainians incorporated into the newly formed states of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania, and on

the other hand, with the notable achievements attained in Soviet Ukraine in the 1920's and the disasters experienced there in the 1930's.

The impact of World War II on Ukrainians everywhere will be the next topic to be examined. Among sub-topics that will be treated in this context will be: the Nazi occupation, Ukrainian politics during the war, the development of a resistance movement, and the significance of the "reunification" of the West Ukrainian lands with the Soviet Ukraine.

The final part will consist of a survey of socio-economic developments in Soviet Ukraine as well as an overview of Ukrainian life beyond the borders of Ukraine. The course will conclude with a discussion of dissent in Soviet Ukraine.

Youths Active At Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—Orest S. Deychakiwsky from Brecksville, O., a junior majoring in government and international studies, was appointed Student Union social commissioner here at the University of Notre Dame.

Orest is president of the Notre Dame Ukrainian Club and an active member of Plast. He has also been involved in numerous activities in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners and helped organize the 1975 Cleveland Bike-a-thon demonstration and the 1977 vigil and hunger strike on Solidarity Day. He is a member of UNA Branch 364 in Cleveland.

As social commissioner, Orest's responsibilities include management of the rathskellar-clubhouse, concerts, campus dances and parties, homecoming activities and other events.

Included on his staff in the position of executive coordinator is a fellow Ukrainian, Eugene Woloshyn. Eugene, who hails from Youngstown, O., is an economics major at the University. He is a member of UNA Branch 230 in Youngstown. His mother, Estelle Woloshyn, is head of the Youngstown UNA District Committee.

Detention Center Will Not Open

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The long controversy over the proposed opening of the State House of Detention for Delinquent Youths on East 12th Street is over.

The East 12th Street Block Association announced that the State-owned building at 232 East 12th Street will be put up for sale at a public auction Tuesday, June 28, at 1:30 p.m. at the World Trade Center.

The association, and many area community and ethnic groups waged a battle against the opening of a House of Detention, claiming that such a facility would increase the crime rate in the Lower Manhattan district.

Many local elected officials, among them Bayor, Passannante, Silver, Ohrenstein, Friedlander, Stein, Koch, Stern, Wagner, Suttner and Steingut, assisted community groups in their campaign.

What Happened to Ukraine During Soviet-American Debate?

by Arthur Belendiuk
Ukrainian Media Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Before a specially invited audience of about one hundred Soviet and American citizens the Soviet-American debate was held in Gaston Hall of Georgetown University Sunday, June 12. NBC broadcast the program nationally. Though the debate was centered on the question of what is the appropriate role of human rights in Soviet-American relations, little mention was made of Ukraine or of the Ukrainian dissidents who comprise over half the population of the Soviet concentration camps.

Why was Ukraine left out of the debate? After it was over and the bright lights that had been set up in Gaston Hall were shut off, there was time to ask this question of the three members of the American team.

The first man with whom I was able to speak was Alan Dershowitz, professor of law at Harvard, who had spoken out in behalf of Anatoly Shecharansky, an imprisoned Soviet Jew, and in behalf

of all Jews in the Soviet Union who want to emigrate.

He told me that he sympathized with the Ukrainian movement, but because of the little time available and because of the other, more pressing issues he was not able to say anything about the Ukrainian dissidents. When asked whether he felt the cause of 3 million Jews was really more pressing than that of 50 million Ukrainians, Prof. Dershowitz replied: "There is a difference between people who want to leave a particular country and those who want to reform it. I feel that the right to emigrate takes precedence over the right of a people to reform their country."

Robert G. Kaiser, of the Washington Post, when asked why Ukraine was passed by in this debate said: "We did it the way we did it, we were not aiming to highlight any one particular group, but rather to focus on the problems of all the peoples of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kaiser then went on to say that

he was familiar with the problems of Ukraine and that he himself was of Ukrainian - Jewish parentage. Mr. Kaiser had worked for several years as a journalist in Moscow and when questioned on this point, he quite frankly admitted that though he reported on the activities of the entire Soviet Union, he rarely knew what was happening outside of Moscow. When asked why he never traveled to the other parts of the USSR, Mr. Kaiser replied, "I could have, but there were travel restrictions, you needed visas, and it was just never really worth it." Finally when asked if he would be willing to write an article in the future on the Ukrainian dissident movement he replied: "No, I doubt it."

The last of the three-member American team I spoke with was the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

The only mention of the Ukrainian dissident movement was made by him when he came out in defense of Father

Vasyl Romaniuk, who is now serving a ten-year sentence for signing petitions in defense of Valentyn Moroz. Fr. Hesburgh said that he had been approached by several groups, but that he had been stirred to action by the telegrams sent to him by people in the Ukrainian community.

"It was hard to say more because of the time restrictions and because there was so much I wanted to cover." Fr. Hesburgh said that he was interested in the problems of Ukrainian dissidents and that in the future he would lend a hand to help the Ukrainian cause.

The three Soviet debators were much harder to talk to. Before too many questions could be asked, a gentleman, who claimed to be from the Soviet embassy, would come by and make some excuse, why that particular debator could no longer talk with me. But despite the harassment I was able to get in a few questions.

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"Young Dumka" Plans Eventful Summer

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Young Dumka", the New York based youth chorus which has already branched out to New Jersey and as far west as Chicago, has mapped out a busy summer that will see its members engaging in activities ranging from singing to sports.

As early as this Sunday, said Bohdan Bidiak, the group's head, during a recent visit at the Svoboda offices here, the chorus will give a concert in Glen Spey, N.Y., to be followed by another in Leighton, Pa., Sunday, July 3. There may be appearances at other Ukrainian estates and campsites during the summer.

Joining Mr. Bidiak on the Svoboda visit were conductors Anna Kitchenko, a recent emigre from Ukraine who directs the New York branch of the chorus, and Marijka Fesio, of the Newark branch, Wasyl Sosiak, member of the "Young Dumka" board, Christine Owad, assistant field representative of the Summer Food Service Program for Children, who has set wheels in

motion to secure federal funds for Ukrainian youth organizations, four members of the chorus — Jeanette Loza, Chrystia Pasternak, Olenia and Pavlo Czerwoniak, and their mothers, Katria Czerwoniak and Olya Pasternak. In talks with Svoboda and Weekly editors, the group informed of the aggregation's extensive plans.

Two summer camps are in the offing: July 1-16, a camp for children aged 7-12 at the "Verkhovyna" site in Glen Spey, featuring voice and bandura lessons, as well as sculpture to be taught by sculptor Mychajlo Czereshniowskyj; Miss Fesio will conduct this camp; folk dancing will be taught by Miss Kitchenko; another camp will be held at the same site August 6-27 and will feature, in addition to activities endemic to the chorus, a variety of sports and choral directing; musical director of the camp will be Prof. Yuri Oransky, while the New York Ukrainian Sports Club will provide the sports staff; directing this camp will be Ihor Rakowsky, Sr.

(Continued on page 13)



Members of the "Young Dumka" chorus and parents of some of the young singers meet with Svoboda staff. Seated, left to right, are: Wasyl Sosiak, Bohdan Bidiak, head of chorus' board; Lubov Kolensky, Svoboda associate editor; Marijka Fesio, conductor of the Newark "Young Dumka" branch; Anna Kitchenko and Christine Owad. Kneeling in the foreground are: Olenia Czerwoniak, Chrystia Pasternak, Pavlo Czerwoniak and Jeanette Loza.

UCCA Executive Board...

(Continued from page 3)

campaign for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, for which some 15,000 individual letters were sent out. He also reported on the Ukrainian action at the convention of the United Auto Workers in Los Angeles, Calif.

* Dr. Dushnyk reported on the proposed memorandum to be submitted to the U.S. delegation and other participants at the Belgrade Conference. The draft of the document will be presented to members of the Executive Board for final approval.

* Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, UCCA treasurer, reported on the finances of the UCCA and appealed to all members to impart to their central organizations and UCCA Branches to send their do-

nations for 1977 at this time, so as to balance administrative expenditures.

* Eugene Iwashkiw, head of the Committee of United Organizations, the UCCA Branch in New York, reported on preparations for the national manifestation which will take place on September 18, 1977, in cooperation with the UCCA Branches from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

* Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk and Mr. Bilinsky, as members of the UCCA delegation to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, reported on the work of the Secretariat in Toronto and the Information Bureau in New York. Appli-

cations for the post of director of the latter are now being reviewed by the Secretariat. The Executive Board decided to recommend that the Third WCFU be held in New York in 1978.

* Mrs. Slava Rubel, vice-president from UCCA Youth Organizations, reported on their work and on the summer camps, as well as sports rally at the SUMA Estate in Ellenville, N.Y. A UCCA delegation, headed by Prof. Dobriansky, will visit these camps one weekend.

An extensive discussion ensued after these reports, and a number of specific recommendations were accepted.

Mr. Bazarko also reported on a number of letters received by the UCCA office, which were acted upon.

The Executive Board also delegated

several members to represent the UCCA at various functions to be held by member-organizations: Dr. Dobriansky — the blessing of the cornerstone of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York; Mr. Lesawyer — convention of Ukrainian American Veterans; Mr. Bazarko — blessing of the Home of the Ukrainian Liberation Front in New York; Dr. Snihurowych — rally of Ukrainians from the U.S. and Canada; Dr. Zarsky and Dr. A. Lozynskyj — meeting of the UCCA Educational Council; Mrs. C. Nawrocky and Mr. Bazarko — unveiling of the statue of O. Olzhych in Leighton, Pa.; Mrs. S. Rubel — the SUMA Sports Rally at Ellenville, N.Y., and finally — the meeting of the Ukrainian Museum — a UCCA representative.

What Happened to Ukraine...

(Continued from page 4)

I approached Prof. August Mishin and asked him if he understands or speaks Ukrainian. To this Prof. Mishin replied: "Every Ukrainian understands Russian and every Russian understands Ukrainian." As far as Prof. Mishin could tell, there was no difference between the Ukrainian and Russian languages or cultures.

To Prof. Samuel Ziv, I addressed the question of whether he thought that someday Ukraine might become independent of the Soviet Union.

"You nationalists with the help of the C.I.A. would like to dismember the Soviet Union. I realize that it is stated in the constitution that Ukraine can freely leave the Soviet Union, but there is no popular movement for secession." I asked him if he was familiar with Lev Lukianenko, a Ukrainian lawyer who was arrested and charged with "treason" and "participation in an anti-Soviet organization" after he started a group whose purpose it was to try to peacefully secede from the USSR.

Prof. Ziv did not seem very familiar with Lukianenko and could offer no better excuse than, "he was charged with treason because he worked for the C.I.A."

Finally I spoke with Ghenrih Borovik, the Soviet journalist. I asked him how he felt about the arrests of the Helsinki Monitoring Group in Kiev and other Ukrainian dissidents who were arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".



Prof. Alan Dershowitz of Harvard University at the reception following the debate.

When Mr. Borovik heard this question he became very emotional, dropped his television image and said: "Of course we arrest people for anti-Soviet propaganda; it is the law. What do you think, that we lost twenty million people in the revolution so that it can be destroyed by a handful of paid troublemakers?" When he had finished, he turned around and walked away in anger.

(Mr. Belendiuk is a Ukrainian student who resides in New Jersey. He had secured NBC's permission to sit in on the nationally televised debate on human rights.)

Metropolitan Michael, Head of Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Eastern Canada, Dies

TORONTO, Ont. — Metropolitan Michael, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church in Toronto and Eastern Canada, died here Wednesday, May 18, reported "Visnyk" (The Herald), organ of the Church. He was 92 years old.

Metropolitan Michael was born Fedot Khoroshy on July 10, 1885, in the village of Fedorivka near Chyhyryn in eastern Ukraine.

He was ordained a priest in April 1920 by Bishop Dymytriy Verbytsky.

During the widespread GPU crackdown on members of the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU), Metropolitan Michael was arrested and subjected to many tortures. He was

finally sentenced to eight years in concentration camps.

In 1942, Rev. Fedot was nominated as Bishop-elect, and subsequently Archbishop Polikarp and Bishops Nikanor and Ihor consecrated him Bishop Michael.

Metropolitan Michael left Ukraine in 1948 and initially settled down in Belgium. Two years later he was invited to Canada.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, May 31, from the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Cathedral in Winnipeg, Man. Officiating at the services was Archbishop Andrew, Metropolitan of Winnipeg and all Canada. The remains were interred in the "Prospect" cemetery.

Bishop Vladimiro, Head of Ukrainian Orthodox Church in S. America, Dies

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Bishop Vladimiro, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in South America, died Tuesday, June 7, reported the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory here.

Bishop Vladimiro's seat was in Sao

Caetano do Sul, Brazil.

The Consistory also said that funeral services were held Friday, June 17, from the St. Andrew's Church-Memorial here. The body was interred yesterday at the Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook.

EDITORIALS

A Muddled Debate

Last Sunday's televised debate on human rights between three American and three Soviet citizens produced little in terms of information for the American public and shed even less light on what is happening in the Soviet Union, notably the widespread protest movement against crass violations of human rights by the regime, growing demands — as in Ukraine — for religious and national rights, and the regime's reactionary response in the form of arrests and incarceration. At best, it was a well-orchestrated 90-minute show that gave an opportunity to the Soviet debaters to make some wild accusations, while their American counterparts stuttered somewhat even when they did have the Soviets on the ropes.

Billed as a debate between "private citizens", it was such on the American side only, because the three Soviet debaters represented in fact state institutions and hardly reflected the opinion of the citizenry. They represented official views of the ruling regime and made no bones about it.

Only once during the debate did the Ukrainian question surface, when Fr. Hesburgh, stating that he had received many telegrams from Ukrainian Americans, spoke of religious persecution and the case of Fr. Vasyly Romaniuk. Of course his questions went unanswered. It seems strange to us, however, that Prof. Dershowitz, who teaches law at Harvard, did not choose to raise the question of Valentyn Moroz whom that institution has thrice invited for a lectureship. It is difficult to imagine that he is unaware of that fact. If he is, then perhaps we have been remiss in informing him of that. As a matter of fact — and as a lesson for the future — our community should take the cue from the Philadelphia Moroz Committee which did inform Fr. Hesburgh by sending to him over 100 mailgrams on the persecution of Ukrainians, and he did raise the issue. We should keep that in mind next time around.

If anything, the debate may have given the Americans an opportunity for "equal time" in the Soviet Union, though it is difficult to imagine that the Soviet authorities would agree to such an open airing of human rights questions before their citizens. We feel Americans should press for it.

A Salutory Undertaking

While it was years in the making as we are told, it finally came to fruition: six New York-New Jersey are a School of Ukrainian Subjects staged a joint graduation that had an aura of elegance and meaning befitting such events. The effect, we feel, on the young people, their parents and teachers, was beneficial.

It is no secret that our young people tend to take a somewhat negative view of the Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Subjects or "Ukie schools" as they often call them. It is understandable: youngsters the world over cannot be said to have a passion for school and only in later years do they appreciate the values of education. Moreover, in our case, it is not difficult to understand the reservations of our youngsters when they have to go to school on Saturdays while others sleep longer and then play.

For these and other reasons — often inadequate facilities, lack of modern textbooks, somewhat antiquated teaching methods — it is incumbent upon all of us to make our Saturday schools real showpieces that would entice the youngsters and make their stay in them a truly meaningful and enjoyable experience. The New York-New Jersey graduation this year is but one such salutory undertaking. We are certain that there are others that can be implemented in the future to enhance the image of Ukrainian schools and to make them a truly beautiful experience for our youth. New York-New Jersey have made a good start in that direction.

A Polish "Hopak"

Sir:

What a surprise, when looking through Hammond Organ Company's promotion materials: literature and music, I noticed the music to "Hopak" in the section on international favorites. Unfortunately, the "Hopak" was labeled Polish, not Ukrainian.

This is not the first time that I have seen "things Ukrainian" usurped by the Poles. Some time ago, a new "polka" step was introduced on the Lawrence Welk Show — it was a step out of our Ukrainian national dances. Several Polish polka records include Ukrainian "kolomyiky" quite openly.

We have a Ukrainian Music Institute. Could they not take it upon themselves

to correct such lies? Also, it would be useful if more information on Ukrainian dances were available. Our own Ukrainian publications which have been translated into or printed in English do little more than mention the various dances. They furnish no information on origin, meaning, etc.

In general, if we are to "lay claim" and "stake out" as Ukrainian various aspects of our heritage, writings such as books and articles concerning Ukrainian ethnography should abound, not only in the Ukrainian language press, but especially in English! If we do not do this, Polish "pysanky", "Hopak" and "kutia" will triumph!

Lubomyr M. Zobniw
Binghamton, N.Y.

Update on John Subota

by Roman J. Lysniak

This writer has received many inquiries regarding present activities of our Ukrainian American hero, John Subota. Frankly, we haven't realized the existence of such sustained interest in him on the part of our readers. To tell you the truth, we haven't seen him for quite some time now. But of course, in order to serve our readers, we decided to visit John Subota at his art gallery on the Lower Eastside of New York.

Approaching Subota's art store, I was struck by the sight of an additional big sign on the store window which read "John Subota Construction Company". Intrigued by this sign, I entered the store and, after exchanging greetings with its proprietor, asked:

"What's the big idea, John?"

"Oh, nothing unusual. As you know, the art business is very slow so I decided to go into construction business. You probably have read that this business is picking up after infusion of some federal funds."

"Have you built anything yet?"

"Yeah," answered John Subota. "My company had just completed building a small apartment house near the East River Drive." Then John Subota picked up a photo from his desk and handed it to me: "That's the new apartment house."

I looked at the building in the photo and it appeared to me as a cheap apartment house. However, I said to John Subota:

"That's a mighty nice-looking building that your company put up. Have you got a name for it yet? You know, John, something like 'Royal Apartment House' or 'Regina Apartments', something flashy and catchy."

"Yeah, sointin I have the name: 'Cloister apartments'," answered John Subota.

"It strikes me as a rather curious name, John. Why did you call it that?"

"Well," said John Subota proudly, "because it's cloister to the East River, it's cloister to the subway and it's cloister to the shopping center."

As we were talking, Subota's insurance agent entered the store.

"Mr. Subota," began the agent, "I have dropped in to talk to you about your insurance."

John Subota's face took on a hostile air with just a trace of apprehension:

"Yeah, what about my insurance," he demanded harshly. "If you're coming here to bother me about the last time my art business got burned out why I positively ain't got no time to waste on you, mister."

"Oh, it isn't that at all, Mr. Subota," the insurance agent hastened to say reassuringly. "Your most recent loss was adjusted very satisfactorily. The company paid your claim and that's all that is to that. It just occurred to me that you ought to have some storm insurance on the apartment house built by your construction company."

"What's that?" inquired John Subota, coming around from behind the desk with light of interest in his eyes.

"Well, it protects against any damage to your building by wind storms. Remember, the summer is approaching and during the past several years we had

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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.

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There are only nine monastic institutions in Ukraine, two monasteries and seven convents. Repeated attempts to close the famed Pochaiv Lavra Monastery have to date been frustrated by the adamant resistance of monks and believers, as well as by adverse publicity abroad.

Ukrainian has been banned as a liturgical language and, outside Western Ukraine, Russian is used predominantly as the language in sermons and church administration in the urban centers. Administrative harassment and discrimination are common occurrences. Known believers are barred from all public service, including the teaching profession and state positions, which as a rule are reserved for members of the party and the Comsomol organization.

The best known recent victim of Soviet repression against the Ukrainian Orthodox clergy is Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, who was sentenced in 1970 to 10 years of hard labor for "national-religious activity," while his family was deported to Siberia without trial.

Ukrainian Catholic Church

The Ukrainian Catholic Church, sometimes also known as the Uniate Church, dates back to 1596, when the Council of Brest proclaimed the Union of Ukrainian and Byelorussian dioceses with the Roman Apostolic See.

Initially, the Ukrainian Catholics were under the authority of the Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom, but following the three partitions of Poland at the end of the XVIIIth century, they were divided between the Austrian and Russian Empires. While the Czars persecuted them ruthlessly and eventually forced them into Russian Orthodoxy, following the totalitarian principle of cuius regio, eius religio, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Galicia under Austria was wholly free and unhampered. As a result, it developed into a powerful force to play a prominent role in



Belgrade Conference: Opportunity for U.S. to Speak Out

by Borys Potapenko

President Carter, in his United Nations address, acknowledged that "the basic thrust of human affairs points toward a more universal demand for fundamental human rights." The President's letter to Andrei Sakharov, his meeting with Vladimir Bukovsky and his many statements concerning the U.S. commitment to full implementation of the Helsinki Accords have spotlighted the plight of the peoples in the USSR. The Congress, on its part, has held extensive hearings on the implementation of the Helsinki Accords and will soon be voting on the Fenwick-Dole Resolution concerning the U.S. stand in Belgrade. Even the Department of State has embarked on a policy of extensive consultation with non-governmental organizations (NGO's) by sponsoring the Special Meeting on the U.S. Role at the Belgrade Conference and the Foreign Policy Conference for NGO's.

Despite the many initiatives there continues to be considerable confusion, not only in the ranks of NGO's, but even in the government itself, as to the strategy and tactics to be employed by the U.S. delegation in Belgrade.

Adding to this negative atmosphere are State Department pronouncements cautioning Congress and NGO's on their expectations from the conference. The State Department has indicated that the American people should not expect too much from the conference itself since it operates on the basis of consensus and that in all probability the final document of the Belgrade Conference will be a bland document, delineating areas of compliance and areas where more needs to be done without identifying particular countries or blocs.

The uncertainties characterizing the U.S. position can, in large measure, be attributed to the lack of coherent and

consistent policies and the lack of specific priorities with reference to the Helsinki Final Act. The State Department has on numerous occasions and in many publications made it clear that the Helsinki Accords have not altered the U.S. policy of not recognizing the forcible incorporation of the Baltic states into the USSR. During the National Foreign Policy Conference for Leaders of NGO's, May 17-18, high-level State Department officials again confirmed their position on the Baltic countries and implied that Ukraine and all other subjugated countries comprising the USSR share a common fate with the Baltic states.

The Helsinki Final Act affords a fine opportunity for the U.S. to bring its positions on the captive nations out of NGO forums and finally have them expressed and advanced on the international governmental level.

The Helsinki Final Act, Basket I, Section VIII on Equal Rights and Self-Determination of Peoples, specifically speaks of the equal rights of peoples and "their right to self-determination and that all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development." Section VIII goes as far as to conclude with a statement of recognition that the principle of self-determination has not been realized by all signatory states: "The participating States...also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle."

Within this context two additional factors should provide the basis for U.S. concern for the national rights of

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian cultural, social and political development, especially when in 1900 this church was led by Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky. During the period from 1920-39, when Galicia was under Polish rule, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was organized in three eparchies and numbered some five million faithful. The Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland in September, 1939 resulted in the occupation of Western Ukraine by the USSR, bringing down upon the Ukrainian Catholic Church the first wave of Communist persecution. Between September 17, 1939 and June 21, 1941, all Ukrainian Catholic monasteries and convents, church schools, publications, charitable institutions and lay organizations were suppressed, and the diocesan seminaries in Lviv, Peremyshl and Stanislaviv were closed. All church land holdings were nationalized, and discriminatory taxation was imposed upon the clergy, many of whom were arrested and banished in to the interior of the USSR. But the final blow was not delivered, inasmuch as Stalin did not know how long his alliance with Hitler would last.

After the three-year Nazi occupation of Western Ukraine, during which the Ukrainian Catholic Church was barely tolerated, the Soviet Union reoccupied Western Ukraine, in 1944, and later on, also Carpatho-Ukraine, where there was a Ukrainian Greek Catholic (Uniate) diocese of Mukachiv.

After a brief period of tolerance that

lasted until March, 1945, an all-out campaign against the Ukrainian Catholic Church began. Acting in concert with the Kremlin, the newly-elected Patriarch Alexei called on Ukrainian Catholics to "break and tear the bonds which bind you to the Vatican," and so forth.

On April 11, 1945, the NKVD arrested the entire Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy of Western Ukraine, including Metropolitan Joseph Slipiy and nine bishops, and hundreds of the clergy and lay Catholic leaders. At the same time, at the instigation of the Moscow Patriarchate, an "Action Group" was organized for the purpose of calling a synod to annul and abolish the Union of Brest, 350 years after it was concluded.

At the same time, P. Khotchanko, representative of the Council of People's Commissars for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR, issued an order that the police should register all those priests, deans, and heads of monasteries who refused to join the "Action Group" charged with the transference of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to the Russian Orthodox Church. Understandably, those who refused to join the group were arrested and deported.

On March 8-10, 1946, a Synod attended by 216 terrorized Ukrainian Catholic priests, without a single bishop, met in Lviv and "officially" pro-

What Exactly Is 'Quality Education'?

by Andrij V. Szul

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The money from your tax dollars spent on education is getting you what you're paying for, right?

Maybe.

To determine whether it is or not — is not an easy matter. It depends on your own idea of what is a "quality education." That question — "What are the Ten Commandments of Quality Education" — has been asked a number of times, to be sure. But still today it deserves consideration anew.

Recently, the Philadelphia Board of Education sent an announcement to all area civic and community groups and interested citizens, inviting them to attend a special public hearing concerning the need, if any, to revise the official document governing elementary, secondary, post-secondary (and collegiate) and vocational education in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is called "The Ten Goals of Quality Education." First adopted in November of 1965 and reaffirmed in January of 1974, these "Goals" have through the years never received a thorough and efficient review and evaluation, especially as far as the general public — the ultimate financer of public education — is concerned.

By formal action of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education now, according to its decision of March 11, 1977, a Pennsylvania-wide effort will be made to involve the greatest number of concerned citizens (including administrators, faculties, parents, students, concerned civic groups and taxpayers) in this process. The initial phase of the evaluation process will be done through June, 1977. A definition of sub-goals, or objectives, and a resulting realignment of the related assessment program, would follow.

According to Donald Rappaport, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, "Thoughtful attention and cooperative, concerted effort and participation by everyone will assure a statement of 'Goals' which is broadly representative of the educational concerns of Pennsylvanians for many years ahead."

The Director of Informational Services for the Philadelphia Board of Education, J. William Jones, advises that the Philadelphia City School District, which serves as "Intermediate Unit 26" of the state-wide network of public school systems (29 I.U.'s serve Pennsylvania's 505 school districts), will hold public hearings on Thursday, June 16, 1977, at 10:30 a.m. in the Board Room of the Main School Administration Building (21st St. South of B.F. Parkway; tel: 215/299-7850). At that time, the "Goals" and citizens' input will be offered for review and evaluation.

So, before you question whether your education tax dollars are giving you back "everything you expect," check out the prevailing official understanding of what exactly is a "Quality Education."

Possibly you may be expecting to "buy" much more — or less — with the price tag that you pay for the education of Pennsylvania school youngsters. But since you are, nevertheless, paying that bill, perhaps you would also take this opportunity to express your opinions on the whole matter now?

(Dr. Szul is director of educational affairs of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Philadelphia Branch.)

claimed the "reunion of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church."

Out of a total of 3,600 Ukrainian priests and monks, only 216 attended the "synod." The rest were arrested or hid in forests and escaped through Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to the West. This bloody destruction of a living church was deplored by Pope Pius XII in his encyclicals "Orientales Omnes Ecclesias" on December 24, 1945, and in "Orientales Omnes" on December 20, 1952.

The losses of the Ukrainian Catholic Church were staggering.

As a result of the Soviet government's action, four Ukrainian Catholic dioceses were liquidated. Deported and murdered were two Apostolic Visitors and 11 bishops; out of 2,951 diocesan priests (as of 1939) some 50 percent were deported or killed, 20 percent escaped abroad, and the remainder were forced into the Russian Orthodox Church. Out of 520 Ukrainian monks, only a few survived; out of 1,090 Ukrainian nuns, only 30 percent survived. Out of 3,040 parishes and 4,400 churches and chapels, one-fourth were converted into Orthodox churches and the rest were closed or destroyed. The Soviet government closed the theological academy, the two seminaries, 9,900 Catholic primary schools and 380 Catholic secondary schools. It also shut down 35 Ukrainian Catholic pub-

lications and over 50 newspapers and reviews, and abolished hundreds of various Ukrainian Catholic organizations and societies. All in all, some four and a half million Ukrainian Catholics were subordinated forcibly to the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Soviet government, however, prides itself on its "most liberal" constitution, especially Art. 123, which guarantees every Soviet citizen "the right to free religious worship" (Art. 104 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR).

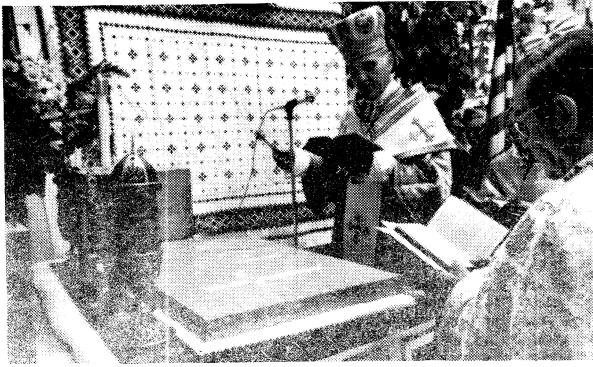
The Catacombs

Despite the ruthless annihilation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian Catholic communities continue to exist in Ukraine almost thirty years after the official abolition of their church. Numerous references in the Soviet press, films, radio and TV demonstrate beyond any doubt that Catholicism is very much alive in Western Ukraine. Otherwise, the Soviet government would not waste so much of its propaganda efforts against the seemingly "dead" church.

The priests of the Catacomb Ukrainian Catholic Church are those who did not convert to Russian Orthodoxy and remained Catholic, formally giving up public exercise of their clerical duties.

(To be continued)

Bishop Schmondiuk Blesses Cornerstone of New St. George's Church



Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk, center, blesses the cornerstone of the new St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. Seen right is Rev. Wolodymyr Gavlich, pastor of the parish.

(Photos by Osyp Starostiak)



A view of the clergy and faithful who participated in the cornerstone dedication.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some 5,000 parishioners of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church here attended the blessing ceremony of the cornerstone of their new house of worship here in Lower Manhattan, Sunday, June 5.

The ceremony was conducted by Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy with the participation of many priests from parishes in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Michigan.

The day-long ceremony began with a Divine Liturgy at 12:30 p.m. celebrated by Bishop Schmondiuk. He was assisted by Very Rev. Protoarchimandrite Isidore Patrylo from Rome; Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers in the United States; Very Rev. Dr. Wolodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George's; Very Rev. Innocent Lotocky from Hamtramck, Mich.; Rev. Sebastian Shewchuk, Rev. John Sembrat, and Msgr. Emil Manastersky.

Following the service a procession

around the block where the new and old churches are located was held. With the clergy leading the procession, Plast and SUMA youths, veterans, women's groups, and civic organizations filed in behind them.

Among the priests walking in the procession were Rev. Michael Kuchmiak from Newark, Msgr. Peter Skrincoosky from Stamford, Rev. Anthony Kuchma from West Islip, Rev. Lubomyr Mudry from Ozone Park, Rev. Josaphat Kuzniak from Glen Cove, Very Rev. Alexander Hawkaliuk from Glen Cove, Rev. Dr. Meletius Wojnar, Rev. Leo Goldade from Glen Cove, and Rev. Myron Moldovan from Glen Cove. Sixteen nuns from Philadelphia, Newark and New York also took part in the ceremonies.

Bishop Schmondiuk conducted the blessing of the cornerstone under a specially constructed tent, which was surrounded by the American and Ukrainian flags, representatives of Ukrainian organizations, and Building Committee members.

Representing key Ukrainian community organizations were: Prof. Leo Dobriansky, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, Ukrainian National Association; Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky and Roman Kobrynsky, Shevchenko Scientific Society, and others.

Among the items implanted in the base of the new house of worship were: bilingual copies of the dedication certificate, earth from around the St. George Cathedral in Lviv and pieces of the wall from the interior of the church; a small piece of the Golden Gates in Kiev, a list of the Building Committee members and contributors, Ukrainian and English copies of Svoboda and America, The Way and Our World, and 1976-77 mint American coins.

A banquet was held in the auditorium of the parish's school, which was decorated appropriately to mark not only the cornerstone blessing, but also the 70th anniversary of the parish.

Roman Huhlewych, chairman of the

Church Building Committee, opened the fete, which was attended by some 400 persons.

Speaking in the course of the program were Very Rev. Patrylo, Prof. Dobriansky, Atty. Stephen Jarema, Evhen Ivashkiv, president of the local UCCA branch, Bishop Schmondiuk, Rev. Gavlich and Iwan Wynnyk, treasurer of the Building committee.

Appearing in the course of the concert portion of the banquet were: St. George's Ukrainian Catholic choir directed by Iwan Chomyn; the "Zhayvoronky" SUMA chorus directed by Lev Struhatsky, a girls ensemble directed by Bohdanna Wolansky, Marta Machaj with a piano solo, and Oles Furda with a bandura solo.

Rev. Gavlich read, among many greetings, a letter from Patriarch Josyf I.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Mr. Wynnyk announced that some \$42,000 were raised in the course of the afternoon for the new church. Among the donations, he said, were \$38,000 in cash contributions, and \$12,000 in pledges.

Orthodox Parish in Wilmington Marks 50th Anniversary

WILMINGTON, Del.—More than 300 parishioners, guests and clergy, led by Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav, who one day earlier stepped off a plane after a tour of Europe, took part in a banquet here Sunday, June 5, marking the 50th anniversary of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

The fete was doubly joyful in that one month earlier the parish made its final payment to the UNA on a \$175,000 mortgage loan obtained in 1968 for the completion of church construction. The cost of the project was \$400,000.

The Rev. Paul Hrynshyn, pastor, expressed the parish's gratitude to Soyuz for helping with the project as he addressed himself to Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who attended the banquet with his wife, Mary. The UNA President greeted the parish on this auspicious occasion.

The banquet, held at the Hotel du Pont, was opened and conducted by Thomas Hlywak, parish president. After the rendition of the national anthems by soprano Maria Yasinsky-Murowany, Metropolitan Mstyslav offered the invocation. Greetings to the parish were extended also by Wilmington Mayor William T. McLaughlin and State Senator Charles E. Hughes.

Metropolitan Mstyslav and the Very Rev. Joseph Kreta, editor of "The Ukrainian Orthodox Word," delivered brief addresses in the course of the banquet.

Among out-of-town priests present were the Revs. Stephen Bilak of Philadelphia; Theodore Forosty of Clifton, N.J.; John Danylewich of Millville, N.J.; Michael Yarosh of Coatsville, Pa.; Petro Budnyj of Washington, D.C.; Bohdan Zelechiwsky of Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Kopchak of Chester, Pa.

The Rev. Roman Dubitsky, pastor of the local Ukrainian Catholic Church, also attended the event.

The Rev. Peter Melech of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Carteret, N.J., was detained by pastoral duties and was represented by his wife.

The entertainment part of the program was filled out by Mrs. Yasinsky-Murowany, to the piano accompaniment of Doris Coleman, "Zoria" Dancers of the Ukrainian Student Club at the University of Delaware and the bandurist ensemble.

The eventful day was closed by prayers offered by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Bilak, dean of the Philadelphia deanery.

Connecticut Ukrainians Set June 26th for Picnic

ANSONIA, Conn.—The annual Ukrainian Day picnic will be held Sunday, June 26, 1977, at Holy Protection Monastery, Ponus Ridge Road, New Canaan, Conn.

The picnic will begin at 11:00 a.m. with a Divine Liturgy celebrated by the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of Stamford. The ten Connecticut parishes in the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford have representatives on the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee which is sponsoring the event.

The day is a time for gathering of all Connecticut Ukrainians for religious,

social, cultural and recreation programs. There will be a display of Ukrainian art, ceramics, and a cultural exhibit.

A program of singing and dancing by groups in native dress and costumes coming from the various parishes is also scheduled.

There will also be swimming and volleyball tournaments, and later in the day an orchestra will provide music for dancing. Homemade Ukrainian food prepared by the women of the various parishes will be available along with the traditional picnic menu.

Liberty Park Commission Seeks Ideas From Public

NEWARK, N.J.—The Liberty State Park Study and Planning Commission has scheduled hearings next week in Hoboken and Jersey City to solicit suggestions from the public on future land use of Liberty Park.

Brian J. Strum, executive director of the commission, said recommendations are sought from interested individuals and groups either orally or in writing.

The first hearing will be Thursday evening, June 16, from 7 to 9:30 at the fourth floor seminar room of the Ste-

vens Center Building, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

The second hearing is Friday, June 17, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in Room 101, Rossey Hall, Jersey City State College, Jersey City.

Written comments and requests to speak should be submitted to Strum at the Newark office of the Department of Environmental Protection, 1100 Raymond Boulevard, Room 510, (Zip 07102). The phone number is (201) 877-7530.

In New York

Grads of Ukrainian Schools Feted In Joint Ceremony

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some 80 students of six Schools of Ukrainian Subjects in the Metropolitan New York area attended a joint graduation ceremony here in the auditorium of St. George Ukrainian Catholic School, Saturday, June 11. Also in attendance were 28 teachers of the graduates and over 200 parents and guests.

The joint celebration, the first of its kind, included official ceremonies, at which diplomas were presented, and a dance. The initiator of the event was Dr. Roman Drazhniowsky, principal of the New York "Self-Reliance" School of Ukrainian Subjects and inspector of schools in Passaic and Newark-Irvington, N.J. He was aided by the Parents' Committees of the individual schools under the leadership of Oleksander Leskiw of New York.

The official ceremonies, which were emceed by Seweryn Palydowych of Passaic, began at 5:00 p.m. Prof. Stepan Demchyshyn, secretary of the UCCA Educational Council, and Dr. Lesia Tkach of the Teachers' Association, addressed the graduates.

Katrusia Panchenko of Passaic, selected as the "Graduate of 1977", delivered the valedictory address, speaking on behalf of her fellow students from all six schools.

Diplomas were then presented to the



Graduates of Ukrainian Schools with their teachers at a banquet in their honor.
(Photo by Osyp Starostiak)

graduates by representatives of the individual schools: Neonila Sochan, principal of the Jersey City School of Ukrainian Subjects; Dr. L. Tkach, educational director of the Newark-Irvington School; Dr. R. Drazhniowsky, principal of the New York "Self-Reliance" School; Prof. Pavlyna Andrienko-Danchuk, principal of the New York SUMA School; Stefania Kvasovsky, principal of the Passaic School, and Prof. Oleksander Kulnych, principal of

the Yonkers School.

Checks for \$25 were presented to the three best students of each school by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and field organizer Wasyl Orichowsky on behalf of the UNA. The UNA has allocated \$3,000 toward awards for students of Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, and \$675 of this amount was presented at this joint commencement ceremony.

The UCCA, Ukrainian Working-

men's Association, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and "Self-Reliance" also presented gifts to students.

At 8:00 p.m. a dance to the tunes of the "Izmarahd" orchestra, directed by George Hirniak, began with the first waltz reserved for mothers and sons, and fathers and daughters. During the dance, Andriy Chirovsky and Roman Juzeniw provided entertainment in the form of comedy skits.

J. Lesawyer, B. Farber Attend Opening of New Bank in N.J.



Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association and member of the Board of Managers of the Provident Savings Bank, and Barry Farber, WOR radio commentator and Republican hopeful for New York City mayor, attended the opening of a new Provident branch in the Garden State. The new branch, the 18th on Provident's list, is located at 636 Arnold Avenue in Pt. Pleasant Beach. The opening ceremonies were held Saturday, June 11. Photo above shows, left to right, Mr. Lesawyer, Mr. Farber, and Kenneth F.X. Albers, president of the branch.

William Nezowy Named Deputy Sheriff



William Nezowy, a Philadelphia, Pa. attorney and Ukrainian community activist, was sworn in as Deputy Sheriff of Philadelphia County. Presiding over the ceremony was Philadelphia County Sheriff Joseph A. Sullivan. Mr. Nezowy was cited for his special dedication to the community and his outstanding contributions to the principles of law and order. Several Ukrainian community leaders were present at the swearing in ceremony. Photo above shows Mr. Sullivan, left, congratulating Mr. Nezowy, as his daughter, Cynthia Nezowy-Bencal, and grandson, Carl, watch.

Belgrade Conference...

(Continued from page 7)

the subjugated countries at the Belgrade Conference.

First, Public Law 86-90, better known as the Captive Nations Resolution states: "it is fitting that we (U.S. government) clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence."

Since 1959 every President has adopted and signed a proclamation expressing his support for and adherence to the provisions of the Captive Nations Law.

Secondly, the Fascell Commission has accumulated voluminous amounts of information on the current struggle for human rights and fundamental freedoms within the parameters of the Helsinki Final Act. Much of the testimony and documentation relies on underground journals and memorandums issued by a multitude of national public groups created throughout the Soviet Union as an indirect result of the Helsinki Accords. These groups, who represent the only medium for the expression of the hopes and aspirations of their nations, have put their lives on the line so that the Belgrade conference and the world could know the truth about Soviet non-compliance with the

Helsinki Accords and, even more so, to let the world know the goals and priorities of their struggle. Many of these documents testify to the high priority placed on the principles of self-determination and independence.

In Ukraine, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords was formed on November 9, 1976. The group's first two documents, Declaration and Memorandum I, clearly indicate its resolve to promote full compliance with the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine. Particular emphasis is placed on the question of national self-determination.

Kiev Group...

(Continued from page 1)

his wife and daughters are forced to live in. The Helsinki watchers said that Hel's wife and family live in a Lviv basement.

Among those dissidents or former political prisoners who have been barred from working or living in bigger cities are Oleksander Nazarenko and Nadia Svitlychna, reported the group. They said that Lukianenko, who spent 15 years in Soviet penal facilities, is un-

der constant secret police observation. The eight also spoke of searches conducted in the apartments of Barladianu in Odessa, and Raisa Serhiychuk, Anastasiya Matushevych, Nadia Marynovych and others in Kiev, and Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska and Borys Antonenko-Davydovych.

In addition to the letter, the press service also received information about the search of Mrs. Meshko's apartment

from Russia and independence."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in his Law Day speech said: "Our belief is strengthened by the way the Helsinki principles and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights have found resonance in the hearts of people of many countries. Our task is to sustain this faith by our example and our encouragement."

If President Carter's human rights policies are to be realized the questions of national self-determination and independence for Ukraine and all subjugated nations will in the long run have to be addressed, and sooner or later the hard decision will have to be made.

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In addition to the letter, the press service also received information about the search of Mrs. Meshko's apartment

last February. The material was contained in a supplement to the Group's memorandum no. 7.

They said that the agents, led by Kiev investigator Panko, were extremely abusive with the elder women. They said that at one point, Mrs. Meshko collapsed because of a heart ailment, but the agents refused to allow first aid treatment. Only when her condition worsened did they call the medics.

"Ethnicity is a Bastion of Strength and Pride"

(The following is the text of an address delivered by Mary Crisp, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Republican Heritage Groups Federation of New Jersey, Sunday, June 12, in Clark, N.J.)

It is a great pleasure to be with a group such as this one that so well expresses the central theme of American Democracy. That theme, of course, is equal opportunity for every man and woman, without regard to race, religion or national origin. And everyone of you demonstrates that that theme rings true in America.

As I look around this room, I see many members of the clergy, including our honored guest Most Reverend Archbishop Mark. Religion traditionally plays a great role in ethnic communities, and it is appropriate that the Republican Heritage Groups Federation of the State of New Jersey honor so active and highly regarded a person as the archbishop.

New Jersey is fascinating because of its very deep mixture of people of various ethnic backgrounds. This has been an area of tremendous growth and development, part of the industrial boom that provided jobs for you and your fathers when they came to this country as immigrants. This is an area where Poles, Italians, Ukrainians and members of other ethnic communities banded together in their tightly knit communities and strived to preserve the language and customs of their ancestors.

I don't think that much has changed here. I see strength in this room, strength in purpose and strength in beliefs. I know that many of you are Republicans, but that others of you are Democrats or Independent voters. But the members of ethnic communities, whatever political party they belong to, are traditionally politically active and work hard to preserve the values that brought them to America in the first place.

I'm sure I don't have to tell you that this is an important year for New Jersey politics. Your primaries are over and your candidates are chosen. Since I recognize that members of both major parties are present in this audience, I will refrain from making a strong pitch for our Republican candidate, State Senator Raymond Bateman. The most vital point I can make here today is to encourage everyone to vote. Vote for Senator Bateman, vote for whomever you please, but

exercise that precious privilege to choose your own leaders.

A return to local level politics is a major emphasis for the Republican Party this year. By local level, I mean the governorships, state legislatures and the municipal council seats. Elections are not won in Washington, but in the 50 states.

Groups like yours, based on strong ethnic identity, can provide invaluable support to the political system by getting involved in this local level support. Ethnicity is a bastion of strength and pride. You should work to extend that strength throughout your communities, states and, finally, across the nation.

It is estimated that 20 per cent of all Americans are either foreign-born or the children of immigrants. You, or perhaps your father and grandfather, came to this country in search of freedom and a better life. Much work can be done right now to preserve that freedom and the quality of life in America. It is vital that we continue to reinforce the two-party system because as true ethnics, as people who themselves have — or whose close relatives have — lived under oppressive political systems, you know how important that two-party system is.

Many Americans are concerned that we have already become a one-party nation. Only by building a strong Republican Party can that absolutely essential element of American politics, the two-party system, survive.

Our Republican Party principles are sound and they are shared by many Americans. They encourage economy and efficiency, fiscal integrity, local government, individual liberty, dignity, rights and responsibility. These are the principles that brought you and your forefathers to America. You came here and found your own way. Many of you started small business, modest grocery and dry goods stores or small manufacturing plants. You were challenged by the system of free enterprise, and you watched your efforts grow and realized your rewards. We must make certain that all future generations have that same opportunity.

I am familiar with the problems and needs of the ethnic communities because, as Co-Chairman of the Republican Party, I am responsible for guiding and coordinating the programs and activities of the party's auxiliaries. And the National Republican Heritage (Nationalities) Council, of which the New Jersey Federation is a part, is one of the most active GOP organizations. I had the privilege of address-

ing the Heritage Council at its National Convention in Chicago in April. I was impressed by the great interest and diligence of the members of the ethnic communities and by their dedication to preservation of American values and the American political system.

From a personal standpoint, however, not solely from a political basis, the ethnic communities are impressive because of the close family ties, willingness to help one another out and a very basic awareness of what is right and wrong and perhaps even threatening in your own communities. You try to maintain strong neighborhoods, making sure that potholes are fixed and the traffic light at the corner where the school children cross is in good working order. In short, you are involved in your communities.

The ethnic communities are important also because of their strong religious ties and their support of religious institutions and, probably basic to all, the ethnic communities are important because of their strong positive attitudes about the vitality of the family unit.

Certainly, the status of the family is in transition all over the world. There are so many forces at work — social and political change, the increasing number of women in the work force, the fact that people are marrying later and having fewer children. But the ethnic communities are very stable, not resisting change entirely, but accepting it more cautiously and more reasonably.

You, the members of the ethnic communities have a right to proceed conservatively, however, because of the sacrifices you have made to start new lives in America. You recognize the true meaning of the phrase "human rights" because they are the very principles on which the United States was founded — that all men are created equal, that men and women have the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the right to their individual religious beliefs, and the rights to speak freely and to assemble. You came to America in search of those basic rights and you must now continue to work to preserve them.

The way to preserve them, of course, is to vote, to get involved. Enter the political mainstream and work for your candidate. Don't play sideline politics any longer — jump right in and make your skills and your talents available to your candidate and your Party.

It is people like you who make America work.



Ukrainian Events in The Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



* The Zaporozhian Kozaks are still very much alive, at least in operatic form via the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble and the sponsorship of the New York State Council on the Arts. Having recently captivated Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Hartford, Conn. with their performances of Hulak-Artemovskyy's "Zaporozhets Beyond the Danube," the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble brought the beloved Kozaks to Brooklyn's Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School auditorium on May 22.

It's reported that the company turned in a stirring performance, though attendance was somewhat disappointing. Lev Rejnarowicz, who heads the ensemble and who sang the role of Karas in this production, was marking the 40th anniversary of his operatic debut in Lviv in 1937 as the officer in Lysenko's "Nocturne." The occasion was noted at the conclusion of the opera by Bohdan Karash, chairman of the United Ukrainian American Committee of North Brooklyn, and Mr. Rejnarowicz received an ovation from the audience and a round of "Mnohaya Lita."

Others in the cast were Alicia Andreadis (Odarka), Tamara Lycholaj (Oksana), Bohdan Chaplinsky (Andrij), Walter Karpinich (Sultan and Iman) and Mychaylo Yablonsky (Selig Aha).

Members of the Holy Ghost church choir formed the chorus while the Osenenko Ukrainian Dancers of St. Vladimir's in Hempstead, L.I. provided lively folk dancing.

Yaroslav Lishchynsky of Albany conducted the chamber ensemble and pianist Luba Lishchynska of Boston and violinist Rafael Wenke of the

Bronx were concertmasters. Scenario was by Anya Borysenko. The stage direction used was that of the late Theodore Fedorovych.

* Though mezzo-soprano Kristina Osadca Pauksis received lukewarm reviews from the music critics for her singing in "Adriana Lecouvreur", audiences loved her and she will be making further appearances with the newly formed Verismo Opera Company.

Mrs. Pauksis sang the role of the Princess de Bouillon in Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur," a four-act opera set in Paris that was staged by the Verismo Company at the Beacon Theatre on May 10th and 12th.

The Verismo Opera Company plans to feature a repertoire drawn from the compositions of the verismo/realism late 19th century Italian school of opera. Best known examples of this school are Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Charpentier's "Louise."

* Thousands of New Yorkers applauded the expertise of the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria when they performed on May 15th in the city's fourth annual Ninth Avenue International Festival.

As their director, Mrs. Elaine Oprysko, cheered them on from the sidelines at the 45th Street stage, the group opened with "Vitayemo" and continued with a spring dance "Vesnyka." Then, a flirtation dance "Oksana," the harvest dance "Zhentsi" and for a finale, an exciting "Nozhychky." Mrs. Oprysko's son, Peter, served as emcee.

The festival, which drew some 250,000 visitors during the weekend of

May 14-15 to the section of Ninth Avenue between 37th and 57th Streets, was sponsored by the Ninth Avenue Association, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the Mayor's Office of Special Events, with entertainment coordinated by the city's Department of Cultural Affairs. Festivities included foods and craftwork of many nations, and entertainment on three outdoor stages.

* While the dancers were wowing them over on Fifth Avenue, two outstanding students of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America were doing their thing at a concert in Carnegie Recital Hall presented by the Associated Music Teachers' League.

Sonia Szereg of Brooklyn, a piano student of Kalina Chichka-Andrienko, interpreted Bach's Simfonia in A minor and M. Silvansky's Ukrainian Scherzo, while Martha Machay, a piano student of Melanie Baylowa, rendered Zhuk's Poema and Liszt's Dance of the Gnomes.

A few weeks earlier, both young ladies took part in the concert given in Newark by outstanding students of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America. That program also included selections by the Institute's String Ensemble, which is taught by Rafael Wenke and has Volodymyr Yaremchuk as one of its members.

* Artist Taras Shumylovych, who held a one-man show of paintings and graphics in April at the Ukrainian Sports Club Gallery under the auspices of the Ukrainian Artists Association in the U.S.A., has been busy preparing for another big event, this time outside the Ukrainian community. It's the Biennial Convention of Composers, Au-

thors and Artists of America was held in New York from Monday, June 13 through Friday, June 17.

As the convention's art chairman, Mr. Shumylovych has arranged an exhibit of works by 31 artists at the Manhattan Savings Bank, 385 Madison Avenue at 47th Street. The show will be opened officially on Monday from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. and will continue to June 24th, Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Among the works on display will be Mr. Shumylovych's graphic depicting two wooden churches in Ukraine, the 17th century Blahovishchenska Church in Kolomyia and St. Luke's Church in the village of Sernichki, Volyn.

Mr. Shumylovych, who firmly believes in getting out of the ghetto and proselytizing about the Ukrainian cultural heritage and the fate of Soviet-dominated Ukraine, is a member of the American Artists Professional League as well as of CAAA, is official photographer for The Murray Hill News in midtown Manhattan and arranges many art exhibits in two banks in the Wall Street area. In the CAAA spring exhibit last month at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust bank on Madison Avenue, he displayed his painting of a Ukrainian "pysanka" and a graphic of a Ukrainian church and the Liberty Bell, entitled "Let Freedom Ring For the Churches in Ukraine."

Born in Ukraine, Mr. Shumylovych studied art and architecture in Germany and the U.S. and works as a designer for the architectural firm of John A. Prunyn. He has had 25 one-man shows of his art work and has taken part in 36 group shows, winning many awards and prizes.

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Ukrainian National Association

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL 1977

INCOME FOR APRIL, 1977

Dues from Members	\$ 249,379.60
Interest from:	
Bonds	185,349.12
Mortgage Loans	16,366.85
Certificate Loans	1,221.24
Banks	262.50
Total:	\$ 203,199.71
Real — Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 1,000.00
Income of "Souyzivka" Resort	15,387.39
Income of "Svoboda" Operation	50,426.19
Refunds:	
Insurance - Group Premiums	44.16
Employee Hospitalization Plan	167.52
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	4,302.26
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	8,989.17
Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan on Employee Wages	5.25
Telephone Charges	4.08
Total:	\$ 13,512.44
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer to Orphans Fund	500.00
Sale of Ukrainian Publ.	366.60
Total:	\$ 866.60
Investment:	
Matured Bonds	51,016.10
Mortgages Repaid	101,332.62
Certificate Loans Repaid	2,575.55
Total:	\$ 154,924.27
Total Income for April, 1977	\$ 688,696.20

DISBURSEMENTS FOR APRIL, 1977

Paid to or for Members:	
Reinsurance Premiums	1,466.84
Cash Surrenders	26,086.71
Death Benefits	66,157.43
Matured Endowment Certificates	81,432.66
Payor Death Benefits	172.21
Donation to Indigent Member	2,260.00
Refund of Members Dues	178.43
Total:	\$ 177,754.28
Operating Expenses — Real Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	55.61
Total:	\$ 55.61
Operating Expenses:	
"Souyzivka" Resort	9,574.66
"Svoboda" Operation	52,583.08
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	1,909.91
Medical Inspections	490.60
Travelling Expenses Special Organizers	1,744.15
Field Conferences	541.95
Reward to Special Org.	950.00
Reward Br. Org.	4,394.00
Reward to Br. Secretaries	77,170.10
Total:	\$ 87,200.71
Pavroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Canadian P.P. & P.U.I. Employees	11.70
Employee Hospitalization Plan	168.00
Employee Pension Plan	433.33
Salaries - Executive Officers	6,583.34
Salaries — Employees	25,573.69
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	13,527.76
Total:	\$ 46,297.82
Official Publication — "Svoboda"	18,600.00
General Administrative Expenses:	
Bank Charges for Custodian Account	1,379.27
General Office Maintenance	272.89
Books & Periodicals	88.00
Postage	750.00
Printing & Stationery	816.45
Rental of Equipment	836.11
Telephone	1,053.95
Traveling Expenses — General	1,963.06
Accrued Int. Paid on Bonds Purchased	1,947.95
Operating Expense - Can. Office	400.00
Auditing Committee Expenses	3,341.08
Annual Session Expenses	6,510.00
Total:	\$ 19,358.76

Miscellaneous:	
Donations	888.00
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	8,399.20
Scholarships	100.00
Loss on Real Estate	433.09
Total:	\$ 9,820.29
Investment:	
Bonds Acquired	96,250.00
Certificate Loans Granted	4,587.24
Capital Improvements at "Souyzivka"	9,722.17
Mortgages Issued	150,000.00
Printing Plant Equipment Purchased	3,570.00
Total:	\$ 264,129.41

TOTAL Disbursements for April, 1977: \$ 685,374.62

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$ 314,642.05	Funds:	
Bonds	28,115,758.28	Life Insurance	\$ 40,936,065.29
Stocks	528,291.14	Fraternal	248,403.20
Mortgages	3,339,378.36	Orphan's	194,162.35
Certificate Loans	539,712.77	Old Age Home	250,158.49
Real Estate	682,554.03	Emergency	52,698.11
Printing Plant & Equipment	161,150.81		
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00		
TOTAL:	\$ 41,681,487.44	TOTAL:	\$41,681,487.44

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MARCH, 1977	22,889	58,393	6,199	87,481
GAINS IN APRIL, 1977				
New Members	58	122	49	229
Reinstated	17	37	7	61
Transferred in	6	10	—	16
Change of class in	1	9	—	10
Transferred from Juv. Dpt.	—	7	—	7
TOTAL GAINS	82	185	56	323
LOSSES IN APRIL, 1977:				
Suspended	21	58	22	101
Transferred out	7	11	—	18
Change of class out	8	9	—	17
Transferred to adults	1	—	—	1
Died	3	68	1	72
Cash Surrender	17	36	—	53
Endowments matured	58	25	—	83
Fully Paid-up	16	41	—	57
Reduced Paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	1	—	—	1
Certifs. Terminated	—	2	3	5
TOTAL LOSSES	132	250	26	408
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN APRIL, 1977:				
Paid Up	16	41	—	57
Extended Insurance	12	31	—	43
TOTAL GAINS	28	72	—	100
LOSSES IN APRIL, 1977:				
Died	—	16	—	16
Cash Surrender	11	11	—	22
Reinstated	6	9	—	15
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	22	41	—	63
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
As of APRIL 30 1977	22,845	58,359	6,229	87,433

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

John Subota

(Continued from page 7)

some storms. And your apartment house is built almost at the East River where the gales tend to be very strong. You really should consider taking out this insurance, Mr. Subota, it costs very little comparatively, and it may pay you very well."

"You said enough," stated John Subota. "I take some policies of that storms insurance right away. But hold on just for a minute!" John Subota approached the insurance agent, lowering his voice to a confidential tone, however, not low enough for me not to overhear:

"Foist, I got to ask you a question: How do you start one of them storms?"

"Young Dumka"

(Continued from page 5)

Among "Young Dumka's long-range plans are: an appearance at the White House for the Christmas tree lighting ceremony and a joint concert of all branches and the senior "Dumka", under the direction of Semen Komirny, in Washington sometime in March. The concert would be dedicated to Taras Shevchenko and would also mark the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian statehood. A special committee for the latter event has been set up in Washington, headed by Rostyslaw Chomiak.

The "Young Dumka" chorus, which last year received a grant of \$2,500 from the New York State Council on the Arts, may be availing itself of additional funds, along with other Ukrainian youth organizations, thanks to Miss Owad, a state employee who helps administer the Summer Food Service Program for Children. The federal program provides millions of dollars to children up to age 19 during summer camps.

Miss Owad has already helped the Plast organization, as well as SUMA and ODUM, the latter two under the auspices of the UCCA, and now "Young Dumka" in applying for the funds. If approved, the organizations stand to benefit in thousands of dollars, designated to feed children during the summer camps.

Miss Owad, 29-year-old former Newarker, said that while processing the applications of various youth organiza-

tions, she found none submitted by Ukrainians. She contacted Stefan Krawczeniuk in Jersey City, who directed her to the UCCA.

"Miss Owad has been of great help to us," said Mr. Bidiak, calling her a "veritable angel". Her voiced hope that other Ukrainians employed in city, state and federal agencies will do likewise and thus help the Ukrainian community to benefit from various programs that many do not even know exist.

Miss Owad, who attended St. John's parochial school, holds a Bachelor's degree in European history from Rutgers University, a Master's degree in French and history from SUNY at Albany, and a Master's degree in curriculum and instruction from the same school. She is a Ph.D. candidate at SUNY in literature and history.

Miss Owad was born in Paris and came to the U.S. with her parents in 1955. She currently resides in Albany, N.Y. During the summer she can be reached at Yonkers Board of Education, 145 Palmer Road, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701, tel.: (914) 403-4567 ext. 325.

Captions Misplaced

In reporting on the concert of outstanding students of the Ukrainian Music Institute (The Weekly-Sunday, June 12), the captions under the two photos were placed under the wrong pictures. The caption listing the UMI teachers and students should have been under the right photo, and the caption listing the UMI String Ensemble members should have been under the left photo. We apologize for the error.—Ed.

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District Members

1. Philadelphia, Pa., chairman P. Tarnawsky	124
2. Chicago, Ill., chairman Helen Olek	103
3. Cleveland, Ohio, chairman J. Fur	103
4. New York, N.Y., chairman M. Chomanczuk	66
5. Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Didyk	62

Branches Members

1. 51 Chicago, Ill., secretary M. Olshansky	36
2. 346 Cleveland, Ohio, secretary (late) S. Hlohowsky	20
3. 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary I. Skira	20
4. 163 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary T. Duda	19
5. 106 Chicago, Ill., secretary W. Nychay	12

Organizers Members

1. M. Olshansky (51) Chicago, Ill.	32
2. (late) S. Hlohowsky (46) Cleveland, Ohio	20
3. T. Duda (163) Philadelphia, Pa.	19
4. W. Refit (120) Aliquippa, Pa.	17
5. R. Tatarsky (94) Hamtramck, Mich.	15

Total number of new members in April	229
Total number of new members in 1977	980
Total amount of life insurance	\$2,428,000

STEFAN HAWRYSZ,
Supreme Organizer

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For Our Children

VESELKA

Riki, The Industrious Little Mouse

by Iwanna Sawycky

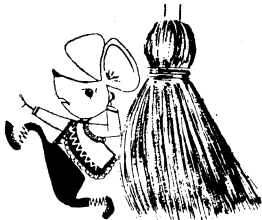
Illustration by Yaroslava Surmach-Mills

A little mouse named Riki lived in a dark garage along with her mother and little sisters.

Often the family of mice had to starve.

One day, when the mother mouse returned with no food after a long and tiring search, Riki quietly slipped out of the house and peered out onto the world. Everything around her was very interesting, and also very frightening! The little mouse trembled in fear, but her hunger pressed her to go on and look for something to eat.

From the bakery across the street came the smell of delicious fresh bread. Riki stood before the plump baker and squeaked: "I want to eat!". "Oh, so you want to eat, but you don't want to earn it," grumbled the baker. She took a broom and chased the little mouse away.



Hungry Riki continued her search, not discouraged by her first failure. She saw a children's toy store. It was full of stuff animals, dolls, balls, electric trains and other playthings. The mouse stood before the counter and said in a high-pitched voice: "I want to earn some money."

The owner of the store smiled kindly and answered: "It is nice that you want to work to earn a living, but my store is closed now. The workers are resting on vacation and there is no work to be done. You'd better try the paper factory."

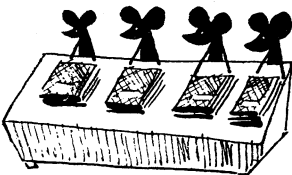
Riki ran to the factory owner and once again said: "I want to work."

The tall man wearing glasses answered in a gentle voice: "There is no work now, because the machine which punches holes in paper notebooks is broken. All the workers have gone home, work is at a standstill. Come back some other time when the machine is fixed — then you will be able to earn some money."

Riki thought for a moment and then said: "Making holes in paper is my specialty! My grandfather and great grandfather punched holes in paper, and my whole family can help in doing this work. Just give me a notebook and I will show you what I can do."

In several minutes Riki was seated behind a table punching holes in notebooks with her sharp little teeth. She did this so neatly and quickly that the factory owner was greatly surprised and gave her a fine salary that evening.

The next morning, the whole family of mice sat behind the table at the factory. The little mice worked so hard and well that they prepared enough notebooks for all the children in all the schools. Of course, they were paid a lot of money for this. Soon they moved out of the dark garage, and moved into a beautiful new home of their own.



And you, children, take a good look at your notebooks. Maybe you will find the little teeth marks of industrious little Riki.

День Батька

Та нема дерева ряснішого від дубочка,
Та нема роду ріднішого над батечка...

(З народної творчости)

Для відзначення і шанування батьківства (Fatherhood) відведено окремий день — третю неділю червня кожного року. День Батька був офіційно встановлений вже після того, як святковано День Матері.

Це має кілька причин. Перша — історична. У найдавніших часах людського суспільства в примітивних його формах панувала родова побудова (tribe, clan). У провіді роду стояла мати. Звідси цей період у розвою суспільно-громадського й родинного життя має назву матриархату (панування матері). Становище жінки в суспільстві було тоді рівноправне з чоловічим у виконанні різних занять, як — ловецтво (hunting), рибальство (fishing), збирання земних плодів (harvesting), та мотичне (mattock, hoe) землеробство. Однак центром життя сім'ї й головою роду була мати і в тому вона мала перевагу над чоловіком-батьком. По матері визначалося родове походження. Цей звичай зберігся в деяких латинських народів до сьогодні (діти мають прізвище матері).

Зі змінами соціально-економічними і громадськими умовами та зростом людського роду, змінилися й ролі жінок-матерів і чоловіків-батьків у родині й громаді. Найважливішою причиною цієї зміни стали збройні сутички між окремими родами і племенами за території багаті в засоби прохарчування. Це т.зв. часи патріархату, коли батько або найстарша віком людина чоловічої статі (male) стояла у провіді сім'ї, роду чи племені.

З ходом часу та з дальшими змінами в економічно-соціальній ділянці, з поступом технології, розвитком торгівлі, промислу, комунікації та скомплікуванням політично-державної структури, що заступили примітивний поділ на роди й племена, ролі чоловіків-батьків і жінок-матерів зазнали дальших змін. Батько став годувальником родини, а мати осередком сімейного життя. Її ролі зосереджувалася довкола домашнього господарства й виховання дітей. Вона висунулася на передове місце в родинному житті, залишаючи батькові ділянку зовнішню. Оцінюючи цю її важливу й відповідальну ролі в вихованні молодого покоління, жінку-мату поставлено на п'єдестал. Одним з виявів цього було встановлення Дня Матері.

Але поступ культури й цивілізації, дальші економічно-соціальні переміни скомплікували життя

до тієї міри, що різниці поміж ролю батька й матері почали затиратися. Вони обоє стали співвідповідальними і за утримання родини і за виховання дітей. Змагання жіноцтва до рівноправності поставило його в ряди цих діянок життя, які досі знаходилися в руках чоловіків.

Зі словом „батько” зв'язані різні поняття й значення, нпр. „батьківщина” на означення рідного краю (fatherland). Вислів „батьки народу” означає заслужених для країни й держави людей, які несуть відповідальність за їх долю. Так само про винахідників, відкривців, мисців, поетів, які започаткують або створюють щось нове кажуть, нпр.: „батько атомової бомби”, „батько української літератури”. Шевченка популярно називають „батько Тарас”, бо він відродив українську націю. Господня молитва починається словами „Отче наш”... бо Бог є творцем і опікуном світу.

Модерна психологія виховання й педагогіка підкреслюють вагу гармонійного впливу обох батьків (тата й мами) на виховання дитини. Через те, що виховна ролі і вплив батька на родинне життя в новіших часах щораз більше зростає, суспільство почало теж чимраз більше оцінювати ролі батька в родині. Тому країни західної культури встановили День Батька паралельно до Дня Матері.

У цей день діти шанують своїх татів, складають їм побажання, вручають квіти й дарунки. Відбуваються спільні родинні зустрічі. За здоров'я живучих татів відправляються Богослужби, за померлих поминальні моління. Влаштовують також публічні шанування батьків у школах, дитячих і юнацьких організаціях з участю дітей і молоді. Деколи поєднують у спільних публічних шануваннях День Матері з Днем Батька.

Цікаво, що в „Українському Радянському Енциклопедичному Словнику” вираховано аж 29 „Днів”, присвячених всяким народам, але не згадано ні Дня Матері, ні Дня Батька. Тому українці на поселеннях повинні за звичаєм культурних народів західного світу відзначати ці два родинні Дні без страху, що це прояв асиміляції. Бо ці найдорожчі й найближчі кожній людині особи повністю собі на це заслуговують, а український народ споконвіку (for many ages) з великою пошаною ставиться до батька-матері.

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

Мій кінь

Мій кінь — Сокол.
Він — скік-скік — по кімнати.
— Стий, мій конику!
Ось Оксанка просить:
— Конику, налийсь молока.
— Ні, Оксанко! Приготуй йому сіна.
— Стий, мій Соколику! Ти втомивсь.

Орел летить
Орел

Коло озера гуся. І Петрик тут.
Він пасе гуси.
У траві крілик.
Високо летів орел.
Раптом орел кинувсь, немов камінь, униз.
Він ухопив крілика і поніс угору.

Петрику, нема крілика!
e e e орел село
Петрик пасе гуси.

І в Володь
Володь горить.

THE RAINBOW

Acorns and Pumpkins

One day, a little boy was playing in the woods. He soon got tired and lay down under an oak tree to rest. As he looked up into the tree, he noticed that there were hundreds of acorns in the tree.

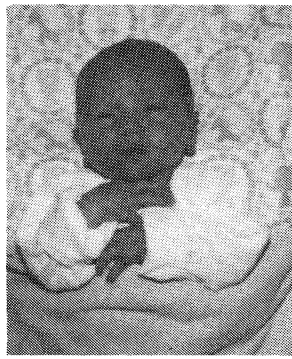
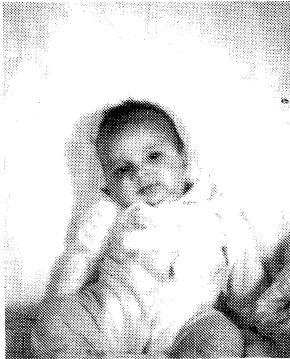
"How odd," he thought to himself, "that such small fruit grows on such a gigantic tree! A pumpkin, which is bigger than a bucket, grows on a very thin stalk." This also struck him as being strange.

"I think that pumpkins, not acorns, should grow on oak trees", he decided.

At that moment, a strong breeze shook the tree, causing many acorns to fall to the ground. One landed quite heavily right on the boy's nose. The boy jumped up and ran out from under the tree.

"No," he thought, "it would not be a good idea for pumpkins to grow on trees."

Youngest UNA'ers



Though the UNA does not keep such records, it is quite possible that Larysa Yurcheniuk (photo above), who at 2 and 1/2 months was enrolled into Branch 42, became the youngest UNA'er. Born on February 23, 1977, she is the daughter of Walter and Mary Yurcheniuk, of Rockaway Township, N.J., who are also members of that Branch.

Cringing somewhat at the camera and the world around him is this youngest member of Patriarch Josyf UNA Branch 231 in Camden, N.J. The tot is Joseph Quinn who was born on February 24, 1977. Making certain that his future is secure were his grandparents, Mykola and Anna Laluk, who enrolled him in the largest of families — that of Soyuz.

WORD JUMBLE

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

Mountains of Ukraine

- ISUVALY = - - - - -
- ALIAI = - - - - -
- LORHITAVY - - - - - =
- RHAROCNOOH - - - - - = - - -
- HOBARZAV - - = - - - - -
- RYLOHASA - = - - - - -
- VILOREHA - - - - - = - -
- ARAGUM. - - - - - =
- SYSKDEB - - - - = - - -

Popular Mountain Resort in Ukraine:

- - - - -

Answers to last week's jumble: Onyshkevych, Pritsak, Horak, Bociurkiw, Chirovsky, Stojko, Szporluk, Wynar, Stepanenko, Fizer.

Mystery word: Shevchenko.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

МІЙ ТАТО

Немас в світі крапчих друзів,
Як я й мій рідний тато;
Ми любимось так дуже-дуже,
Що й годі розказати!

Мій тато добрий і ласкавий,
Всміхнеться — сонце гірє,
Він різні гарні гри-забави
Придумати уміє.

У вільний час книжки зі мною
Читас, оглядас
І мови рідної, дзвінкої
Щодень мене навчас.

Казки розказує чудово,
А знає їх чимало —
И ловлю кожнісіньке я слово,
Щоб марно не пропало.

Улітку йдемо в парк гуляти,
А взимку — на санчата.
Любити Бога, зла цуратись —
Усього вчує від тата.

Я кожного шаную тата,
Хоч як їх скрізь багато.
Та лиш таким хотів би стати
Розумним, добрим і завзятым,
Як мій, мій рідний тато.

Роман ЗАБАДОВИЧ

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



Bohuta walks and walks until he comes upon a deep stone-laid well.

"Here they have their underground fiery forge", says Ivan the Fisherman.

There emerged from the well a smith, black with soot who menacingly called out: "What do you want?"

Іде Бохута й іде — аж ось у землі глибочна криниця, каміням обмурована.

"Тут вони під землею свою вогненну кузню мають", — каже Іван-рибалка.

Вийшов з криниці коваль, чорний, закурений, грізно обізвався: "Чого вам треба?"

Summer 1977 — Youth Camps and Courses

The following is a list of summer 1977 youth camps and courses in the United States and Ukrainian University courses in the U.S. and Europe, which will be held under the auspices of various organizations. The list was compiled on the basis of announcements in the *Svoboda* daily.

ODUM — ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN YOUTH OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

"KIEV" CAMP, ACCORD, N.Y.:

Youth Camp — July 2 - 9, for boys and girls age 7 - 17.
Counselors' Camp — July 9 - 23, for youths age 15 and up.
Youth Camp — July 23 - August 13, for boys and girls age 7 - 17.
Ukrainian Studies and Bandura Camp — August 13 - 27, for all youths - not restricted to ODUM members. The bandura course is conducted under the supervision of the T.H. Shevchenko Bandurist Capella and its member, Petro Kytasty.

SIBLEY PARK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

Youth Camp — July 31 - August 13, for boys and girls age 7 - 17.

PLAST — UKRAINIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

"BERKUT" CAMP, WESTFIELD, WISC.:

Youth Camps — July 10 - 30
 Camp for "novachky" - girls age 7 - 11.
 Camp for "novaky" - boys age 7 - 11.
 Camp for "yunachky" - girls age 11 - 17.
 Camp for "yunaky" - boys age 11 - 17.

"BOBRIVKA" CAMP, NORTH COLEBROOK, CONN.:

Youth Camps — July 9 - 30
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.:

Youth Camps — June 18 - July 2
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"

"NOVYI SOKIL" CAMP, NORTH COLLINS, N.Y.:

Youth Camps — July 3 - 23
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"

"PYSANYI KAMIN" CAMP, MIDDLEFIELD, O.:

Youth Camps — July 9 - 30
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"

"VOVCHA TROPA" CAMP, EAST CHATHAM, N.Y.:

Camp for Counselors of "Novatstvo" — June 26 - July 7, for youths age 15½ and up.
Youth Camps — July 9 - 30
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"
Sports Camp — July 30 - August 13, for youths age 11 - 17, organized by the "Chervona Kalyna" Plast unit.
Camp for Counselors of "Yunatstvo" — August 13 - 20, for youths age 16 and up.

"ZELENYI YAR" CAMP, BRIGHTON, MICH.:

Youth Camps — July 10 - 30
 Camp for "novachky"
 Camp for "novaky"
 Camp for "yunachky"
 Camp for "yunaky"

ADIRONDACKS STATE PARK, N.Y.:

Hiking Camp — August 7 - 13, for youths age 14 - 16, organized by the "Pobratymy" Plast unit.

CRANBERRY LAKE, N.Y.:

Maritime camp — July 30 - August 13, for youths age 16 and up, organized by the "Chornomortsi" Plast unit.
Maritime Instructors' Camp — July 30 - August 13, for youths who have attended at least one regular Maritime Camp, organized by the "Chornomortsi" Plast unit.

HUNTER, N.Y.:

"Shkola Bulavnykh" — July 30 - August 13, for girls age 16 and up who wish to become leaders of camps for "yunachky", organized by the "Ti, shcho hrebli rvut" Plast unit.
"Lisova Shkola" — July 30 - August 13, for boys age 16 and up who wish to become leaders of camps for "yunaky", organized by the "Lisova Chorty" Plast unit.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.:

Canoeing and Hiking Camp — August 15 - 21, for youths age 16 and up, organized by the "Pobratymy" Plast unit.

SUMA — UKRAINIAN AMERICAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION

BARABOO, WISC.:

Youth Camp — June 25 - July 16, for older "yunatstvo" — boys and girls age 13 - 18.
Youth Camp — July 16 - August 6, for younger "yunatstvo" — boys and girls age 7 - 12.
Counselors' Camp — August 6 - 20, for youths age 16 and up.
Sports Camp — August 20 - 27, for youths age 12 - 18.

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.:

Hiking Camp — June 18 - 25, for young people age 18 and up.
Hiking Camp — June 26 - July 2, for older "yunatstvo".
Youth Camp — July 3 - 23, for younger and older "yunatstvo".
Youth Camp — July 24 - August 13, for younger "yunatstvo".
Sports Camp — July 24 - August 13, for older "yunatstvo".
Counselors' Camp — August 14 - September 3, for youths age 16 and up.

"KHOLODNYI YAR" CAMP, BUFFALO, N.Y. AREA:

Youth Camp — July 16 - August 6, for younger and older "yunatstvo".

"KHORTYTSIA" CAMP, CLEVELAND, O. AREA:

Youth Camp — July 10 - 30, for younger and older "yunatstvo".

"KIEV" CAMP, DETROIT, MICH. AREA:

Youth Camp — July 4 - 20, for younger and older "yunatstvo".

SOYUZIVKA — UNA RESORT

KERHONKSON, N.Y.:

Tennis Camp — June 18 - 29, for boys and girls age 12 - 18, directed by Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak.
Boys' Camp — June 25 - July 9, for boys age 7 - 11, directed by Stephanie Hawryluk.
Folk Dance Workshop — July 9 - 23, Peter Marunchak, director, Valentyna Pereyaslavec, consultant.
Girls' Camp — July 23 - August 6, for girls age 7 - 11, directed by Stephanie Hawryluk.
Musical Workshop — August 7 - 20, directed by Andriy Dobriansky and Thomas Hrynkiw.
Ukrainian Cultural Courses — August 7 - 27, directed by Profs. Volodymyr Bakum and Christine Prynada-Demydenko.

OTHER

"VERKHOVYNA" — UWA RESORT, GLEN SPEY, N.Y.:

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School — July 17 - 30, for boys and girls age 9 - 16.
Ukrainian Dance Workshop — July 17 - 31, directed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky and Wadim Sulima.
Music and Sports Camp — August 6 - 27, for boys and girls age 7 - 19, organized by "Moloda Dumka" and the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York.

Ukrainian University Courses

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

June 27 - July 25 — the summer program of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will include Ukrainian Language, Ukrainian Literature and History of Ukraine. This summer, for the first time, the program is tuition-free, with costs being underwritten by the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, ROME, ITALY

June 16 - July 17 — courses in various Ukrainian subjects will be taught by a faculty consisting of Profs. J. Hnizdovsky, V. Lev, B. Lonchyna, V. Markus, Rev. I. Muzychka, M. Ovcharenko, L. Rudnytsky, Rev. I. Tyliawsky and Y. Fedynsky.

THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY, MUNICH, WEST GERMANY

July 18 - August 5 — Ukrainian studies courses geared to college students and high school seniors will be offered. Special courses for teachers of Ukrainian subjects will also be taught at this time.

July 1 - August 30 — during the regular summer semester students may choose from course offerings of the departments of philosophy and legal and social-economic studies.