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## Rudenko, Tykhy Brought to Trial

### Expect Maximum Sentence for Both

**DRUZHKIVKA, Ukraine.**—Mykola Rudenko, chairman of the Kiev Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and Oleksiy Tykhy, a member, became the first two persons in the Soviet Union to be brought to trial for their participation in the Helsinki monitoring movement behind the Iron Curtain.

Reports from Ukraine indicate that the prosecutor has demanded the maximum sentence required by law for both Ukrainians.

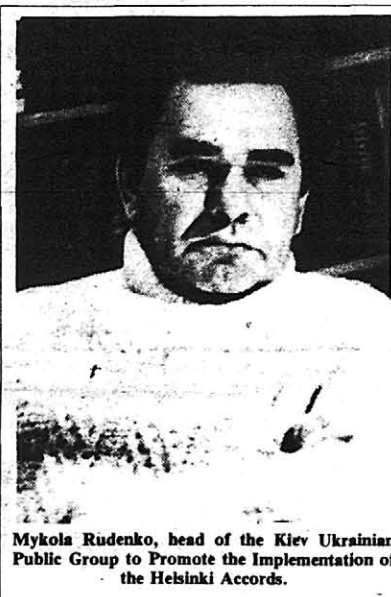
Western wire services, the New York-based Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, and the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service reported that on Wednesday, June 29, the prosecutor called for seven years incarceration and five years exile for Rudenko and ten years incarceration and five years exile for Tykhy.

The official sentence was expected to be handed down Thursday, June 30.

Western observers and dissidents in the Soviet Union feel that this trial is one of the most important courtroom proceedings in Ukraine since the trials resulting from the 1972 KGB crackdown.

Initial reports stated that the trial began on Tuesday, June 28, but New York Committee and "Smoloskyp" later learned that the proceedings began in secret here in a factory workers' club on Thursday, June 23.

Rudenko's wife, Raisa, was summoned to the trial on June 28th and she was scheduled to have testified then. Other witnesses summoned by the state were Levko Lukianenko from Chernihiv, Ivan Kandyba from Lviv, and Oles Berdnyk from Kiev. All are members of the Helsinki group in the Ukrainian capital.



Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

Rudenko and Tykhy were officially charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and their activity was termed "anti-Soviet".

The prosecutor also labeled the entire Kiev

committee as an "anti-Soviet provocational organization".

Some 60-70 persons, all approved by the KGB, were present at the trial in order to give an impression that the trial was public. Dissidents in the USSR said, however, the trial was in fact closed, because three members of the Kiev and Moscow groups were barred from attending it.

The 80-year-old mother of Tykhy was also denied access to the trial.

Both men were arrested on Saturday, February 5, and since then were confined in prisons in Kiev and Donetsk.

The trial is being held here in Druzhkivka, a town with a population of under 100,000 located on the River Kryvyi Torets, a tributary of the Donets River.

Druzhkivka is situated some 7.2 miles (12 km) south of Kramatorske and approximately 36 miles (60 km) north of Donetsk.

Members of the Kiev Group wrote in the Memorandum no. 9 that the trial is illegal because it is being held 327 miles (545 km) from Kiev, which they said is the center of their activity.

According to Article 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedures, they argued an investigation must be conducted where the suspect or the majority of the witnesses reside, or where the alleged crime took place.

"Taking into account all the points specified in the Code, the investigation should be conducted in Kiev," wrote the group members.

"It seems that we see here judicial abuse on the part of the organs of repression, which are preparing a reprisal against the poet in secrecy from the public of Ukraine," the memorandum said.

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## State Department Official Says U.S. Is "Distressed" With Rudenko, Tykhy Trial

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A State Department spokesman said here Wednesday, June 29, that the United States government "is extremely distressed" with the trial of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Speaking at a State Department National Foreign Policy Conference for Editors and Broadcasters, Matthew Nimetz, a Department counselor, said that "an appropriate response has been made to the Soviet government and that individual cases will be raised at the Belgrade review conference."

Responding to a question posed by Borys Potapenko of the Ukrainian Information Center in New York City, Mr. Nimetz said that "individual cases dealing with the reunification of families, and also cases dealing with arrests and trials of dissidents" will be raised in Belgrade.

Mr. Nimetz, however, did not elaborate

on how cases would be raised. He did say that "the United States, although it will defend human rights, is looking for a successful conference."

Mr. Nimetz further emphasized that there is a consensus among the neutral and allied governments on human rights, and that they will "pursue the issue as a block".

"In fact, a lot of neutral countries have already sided with the United States because the Soviet Union has taken a hard line," he said.

Mr. Nimetz said he sees progress in human rights in the USSR because more documents about violations are circulating and dissident groups have been formed. He said that under Stalin this would have been impossible.

"The United States will never stop supporting the (dissident) groups that

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## TUSM Youths Protest Trial Of Rudenko, Tykhy At Soviet U.N. Mission

NEW YORK, N.Y.—As the first day of the trial of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy came to a close in Druzhkivka, Ukraine, several dozen Ukrainians from the metro New York area raised their voices in unison to protest before the Soviet U.N. Mission here Tuesday, June 28, what they called the "kangaroo trial" of two members of the Ukrainian Helsinki watch group.

Led by Ukrainian youths, the demonstrators outside of the Soviet government's representation to the United Nations here on 67th Street, charged that the two Ukrainians were being tried unjustly.

The trial, said Andriy Priatka, of the TUSM national executive board, which sponsored the defense action, was "Moscow's answer to the Belgrade conference."

"Human rights is a concept with which many Americans have become

familiar and one which has become the cornerstone of our domestic and foreign policy. As a result of the Helsinki Accords and their review now underway in Belgrade, our government's commitment to international human rights has stressed the struggle for fundamental freedoms in the Soviet Union, particularly in Ukraine," said Mr. Priatka, a student at New York University.

He added that the trial is another example of how the Soviet government disregards international human rights accords.

The demonstration got underway at noontime, when eight young TUSM members began a 12-hour vigil at the site of the Soviet Mission.

They were briefly joined by Barry Farber, a candidate for mayor of New York, who told reporters that he consi-

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## Rudenko, Tykhy Brought to Trial

(Continued from page 1)

Rudenko, a writer and poet, and Tykhy, a linguist, were originally charged with criminal, not political, offenses. Rudenko was accused of illegal possession of \$36 in American currency, and Tykhy was charged with unlawful possession of arms.

Rudenko was born on December 19, 1920, in Yuriyivtsi in the Voroshylovhrad oblast. He is a Red Army veteran and suffered back wounds during World War II.

In 1960, Rudenko began his interest in human rights. He included mention of it in several of his poems, which eventually lead to his political and social downfall.

Already a member of the Moscow-based Amnesty International, in November last year Rudenko and several other Ukrainian intellectuals formed the Kiev Group.

Following his arrest, which Oles Berdnyk, another

member of the group, termed a "historic crime", the apartments of all the Ukrainian Helsinki watchers were searched.

In mid-March, Rudenko was moved from the Kiev prison to Donetsk, where he was confined with Tykhy. Also that month, reports emerged from Ukraine saying that Rudenko's life was in danger.

The reports explained that Rudenko needs constant periods of rest due to the back wound. The KGB, during its interrogation of Rudenko, did not allow him to sit down, causing great pressure on his spine.

Tykhy was born in 1929 in Izhevka in the Donetsk oblast.

He was first arrested in 1956 for supporting the expansion of Ukrainian schools. Tykhy was then sentenced to seven years in prison.

Besides Rudenko and Tykhy, two additional members of the Kiev Group were arrested by the KGB.

On April 23, 1977, the secret police picked up Mykola Matushevych, 31, and Myroslav Marvnovych, 28. No date has been set for their trial.

The Kiev Ukrainian Public Group currently numbers 12 persons. In addition to those who are behind bars, the following names are also listed among the signatures of the most recent documents: Oles Berdnyk, Nina Strokata, Oksana Meshko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Petro Hryhorenko, I. Vins and Olha Huyko.

Members of a similar group in Moscow called the formation of the Kiev Helsinki committee "an act of great courage", taking into account the state of repression in Ukraine.

The arrests of the Ukrainian Helsinki watchers evoked loud protests in their defense in the West. Many government leaders, including U.S. senators and congressmen, have introduced legislation aimed at saving their lives.

## Ukrainian Seeks Help From Moscow Group for Immigration

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A former Ukrainian political prisoner, who spent 12 years in imprisonment, has appealed to the Moscow Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords for help in immigrating to Israel, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Yevhen Hrytsiak, a onetime member of the Ukrainian nationalist underground during World War II, wrote on February 18, 1977 to the Moscow group that in 1973 Avraam Shifrin, his friend and co-inmate, sent him an invitation to come to Israel.

The following year he applied for a visa and in 1975 he was denied permission to travel abroad.

In May 1976, Hrytsiak reaffirmed his intention to immigrate to Israel in a conversation with Capt. Veleboenko, chief of the Sniatyn region KGB. Veleboenko said then that Hrytsiak knows too much and he will never be allowed to leave.

"You can tell them too much just because of your biography. If you tell (Westerners) all this, there will be big damage to the Soviet Union," Veleboenko said.

Two weeks after their talk, an article appeared in the "Prykarpatska Pravda" (Transcarpathian Truth) newspaper, slandering both Hrytsiak and Shifrin. On January 1, 1977, Hrytsiak's working permit was revoked, and the KGB stepped-up its harassment.

During a February 10th meeting of the "May First" kolhosp Communist Party in the Sniatyn region, Hrytsiak was again slandered by local party officials. He and Shifrin were accused of murdering a guard some 25 years earlier when they were both political prisoners.

Hrytsiak fears that this newest attack against him is a prelude to his third arrest.

The 51-year-old Ukrainian was first arrested in 1949 for belonging to the Ukrainian resistance during the war. He was initially sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 25 years in prison.

The KGB's harassment of Hrytsiak may possibly stem from his activity in a 1953 concentration camp mutiny in the Norilsk region of northern Siberia.

The mutiny, which lasted about five-six weeks, began in May 25, 1953, just after Stalin's death. Seven prisoners were shot by the guards that day, and one by one the camp's compounds began to strike.

Hrytsiak was instrumental in keeping the prisoners away from work until a special commission from Moscow came and reviewed the inmates' gripes.

Even though a special commission came to review the complaints, the prison guards had killed by July 4th some 150 people.

In 1956, during the general amnesty, Hrytsiak was freed and allowed to return to Ukraine. He attempted to lead a normal life, but the KGB would not let him. About a year after his release, they approached him with an offer of enlistment into the secret police, threatening him with arrest for his participation in the 1953 revolt.

Hrytsiak refused and he was sentenced in 1959 to five years in prison.

When he was again released, he resumed his work at a construction site, and the KGB resumed its harassment of him.

Hrytsiak again refused to join the KGB, and ever since then he was not able to hold a job for more than a year.

Hrytsiak is married to a high school Ukrainian-language instructor, and the couple has a 10-year-old daughter.

## Orlov Charged With Slander

MOSCOW, USSR.—Irina Orlov told Western correspondents here Monday, June 27, that her husband, Yuri, head of the Moscow Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, faces charges of slandering the Soviet Union.

She was told the charges by the KGB during an interrogation, wrote Christopher Wren of The New York Times.

Mrs. Orlov said the KGB officer referred to Article 190 of the Criminal Code. Normally, dissidents are charged under Article 70, which carries a stiffer punishment.

The Russian dissident's wife said that he may be sentenced up to three years in incarceration.

Mrs. Orlov also said that the authorities may exile her husband to Siberia, instead of confining him to a concentration camp.

She expects her husband to be brought to trial sometime during the interim between the current Belgrade talks and the conference planned for the fall.

## Oksana Meshko: No Gains in Rights In Ukraine since Helsinki Talks

### Appeals for Rudenko, Tykhy, Matushevych, Marynovych

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a letter to the participants of the Belgrade review conference, Oksana Meshko, a member of the Ukrainian Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, said that there have been no gains in human rights in her country since the Helsinki talks.

"The following state of affairs exists: After signing the Helsinki Accords, the leaders of governmental organs did nothing to implement the Final Act in regards to humanitarian affairs, specifically about human rights," wrote Meshko.

A copy of her letter was received here and made public by the press ser-

vice of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Meshko, the mother of Oleksandr Serhiyenko, a Ukrainian political prisoner, said that repressions are rampant in Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian Public Group in Kiev was formed by people who believed in the legality and necessity of the Helsinki Accords and who took upon themselves the honorable obligation of seeking their implementation," wrote the 72-year-old woman.

Meshko wrote that copies of the Helsinki Accords have been confiscated from each member of the Kiev group,

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## Yugoslavians Harass

### 5 Ukrainians at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—After apparently allowing several Ukrainians from the West access to the CSCE talks here, the Yugoslavian authorities made a dramatic turnabout and reportedly arrest two youths, expelled another, and barred two others from their journalist chores.

Andriy Fedynskiy and Adam Mishal, representatives of the Washington-based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee were apparently arrested by Yugoslav secret police Tuesday, June 28, reported the Ukrainian Information Service "Smoloskyp".

Their whereabouts as of the end of last week were still unknown to the

Committee in the United States.

On Thursday, June 23, Yugoslav authorities arrested Yaroslav Koshiv, a member of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, and reportedly expelled him from the country.

Two correspondents for the UIS, Andriy Karkoc and Konstantyn Huytan experienced harassment by Yugoslav authorities, at the same time the two from the U.S. Helsinki group were arrested. Karkoc and Huytan were barred from holding a press conference in Fedynskiy's room. However, they held a meeting with reporters in the lobby of the hotel.

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## Senate Accepts Dole Resolution Urging Firm U.S. Stand at Belgrade

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On the eve of the opening of the first phase of the Belgrade Conference to review implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the Senate approved Senator Bob Dole's proposal calling for the official U.S. delegation to "reiterate in clear and unequivocal terms the commitment of the American people to human rights in the context of an ultimate enlargement of human freedom throughout the world." Dole's resolution, co-sponsored by Senator George McGovern, was accepted as an amendment to the International Financial Institutions Act last night. It had been introduced May 13th as S.Con.Res. 24.

The Dole resolution also calls for the American delegation to "insist on a full conference agenda which includes the presentation and thorough discussion of all violations of the Helsinki

Final Act, especially those related to universal humanitarian ideals." Dole is a member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, established to evaluate and encourage compliance with its provisions.

"Human rights has become a cornerstone of American foreign policy," Dole told the Senate before passage of his amendment. "For the oppressed of the world, our crusade on behalf of individual dignity serves as a beacon of hope, a new beginning. Our statements and our actions have renewed their faith in the American people and strengthened their resolve. It is important that the U.S. delegation reiterate, at the preparatory meeting, the commitment of the President, the Senate and the American people to the humanitarian ideals expressed in the Helsinki Final Act."

## Canadian Senate Urges Strict Observance of Human Rights

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Senate approved on Tuesday, June 21, a measure calling for strict observance with the human rights principles listed in the Helsinki Accords.

The resolution, introduced by Sen. Chesley W. Carter of The Grand Banks, Newfoundland, also expresses concern over the persecutions and repression which exist in some signatory countries. The measure was seconded by Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Winnipeg.

"The Senate of Canada supports the principles of the Helsinki Declaration, particularly noting those sections that deal with human rights and humani-

tarian issues and their implementation by all the signatory countries, and voices its deep concern with respect to the persecution in some signatory countries of dissidents and religious believers, groups and others who uphold the observance of the Helsinki Declaration in their country," said the resolution.

On Wednesday, June 15, a similar resolution, introduced in the House of Commons by Stanley Haidasz of Parole and seconded by Lloyd Francis of Ottawa West, called on the Helsinki Accords signatories to "faithfully observe" human rights during the Belgrade review conference.

## Matushevych, Marynovych Confined in Kiev Prison

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two members of the Kiev Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych, are being confined in a Kiev prison, according to the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

They are being charged under article 70 of the Criminal Code which deals with "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation".

The Committee reports that the two are being regarded by Soviet officials as "dangerous state criminals".

## Oksana Meshko...

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and the right of self-defense is regarded by the procurator's office and the KGB as anti-Soviet.

All pleas from the group's members are not reviewed by the governmental organs to which they were sent, but the letters are returned "to those who caused them to be written."

"I, a member of the group who is still in freedom, appeal to you, not only for sympathy, but for concrete assistance," wrote Meshko. "Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych must be freed."

"The activity of the Ukrainian Public Group must not be severed," she pleaded.

Meshko said that the absence of fundamental constitutional rights and freedoms was commonplace in her society in the past, but they are no com-

parison to the repressions of today.

"Currently there is a wave of inhumane persecutions, the eradication of all signs of politically differing views, numerous searches, arrests, expulsions from work, fear and blackmail are all proofs of the fact that the Soviet Union's signing the Helsinki Accords did not lead to democratization, but on the contrary, it resulted in even more governmental and social totalitarian institutions," she said.

Meshko herself was a victim of KGB harassment, when officially instigated hoodlums bargaged her apartment with bricks.

"If the Belgrade conference does not alter the situation, the result of this gap between reality and theory may lead to unforeseen consequences," warned Meshko.

## No Firm Rights Stand Can Have Ill Effects, Say Dissidents

LONDON, England.—Eight former Soviet and East European dissidents wrote in a letter to the London Times that the absence of a firm stand on human rights at the Belgrade review conference will have catastrophic consequences.

"We demand that the western delegates should conform to the formal stipulation of the Helsinki Final Act for the Belgrade conference and engage in a serious scrutiny of what has happened to its recommendations. A failure to do so, both explicitly and in earnest will have shameful, if not catastrophic consequences for both Eastern and Western Europe," wrote the eight in the June 15th edition of The Times.

The signatories were Ludmila Alekseyeva, Andrei Amalrik, Vladimir Bukovsky, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, Jan Kavan, Leszek Kolakowski, Leonid Plyushch and Maria Siniavski.

They said that progress in the implementation of the human rights provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords was poor. The eight former dissidents, some of whom were incarcerated for their ideas, said that "citizens of Communist countries who expressed concern about it (the Helsinki Accords) have themselves become the target of repression."

"This indicates the failure of the USSR and of the countries of Eastern Europe to observe the solemn agreement signed by them in Helsinki," they wrote.

They scored the arrests of those individuals who were incarcerated for attempting to promote the implementation of the accords in their countries and demanded the release of Orlov, Shcharansky, Rudenko, Gamaschurdia, Lederer, Machacek, Lastuvka, Michnik, Kuron and others.

## Rep. Flood Presses for Action Ukrainian Churches Resolution

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), speaking in the House, expressed his hope that the Committee on International Relations would act soon on House Concurrent Resolution 165, which seeks the resurrection of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine.

"These national Churches of Ukraine were genocided by Stalin. The impact on the Ukrainian nation has been disintegrative and destructive. As has been recently emphasized by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University in statements to both our Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, dealing with compliance with the Helsinki Accords, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hearing testimony of the Genocide Convention, this combined case of religious genocide is unequalled anywhere and is a gross violation of human rights — national, civil and personal, said Rep. Flood.

According to the Pennsylvania legislator, the case "poses a real test for our human rights stand both in the Belgrade Conference and in the UN and elsewhere."

The resolution was introduced Thursday, March 17. "The Flood bill asks the Soviet Union to permit the two churches to have legal existence in accord with provisions of the Soviet constitution, the United Nations charter and Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accord", wrote William F. Willoughby of The Washington Star.

Rep. Flood commended the article by Mr. Willoughby entitled "Congress Bill Asks Soviets to 'Resurrect' Two Churches," and requested that it be printed in the Congressional Record.

The article explains: "It is estimated that there are seven million Catholics in Ukraine, but there is only one bishop to serve them. Of 300 clergy, they must 'combine their religious work in a surreptitious, underground manner with their normal secular vocations', a major report said."

"Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown

University said that in the mid-1930's when Stalin abolished the big Ukrainian Orthodox Church and sent it underground, its hierarchy and about 20,000 of its priests, deacons and other spiritual functionaries were liquidated or eliminated. There were more than 3,000 congregations disbanded," wrote Mr. Willoughby.

"With others deported and thousands of others coerced to join the recognized Russian Orthodox Church, plus the confiscation of church property, the Church was obliterated — officially. It still has several million clandestine members", wrote Mr. Willoughby.

## TUSM Youth...

(Continued from page 1)

ders "Russia to be the biggest imperialist in the world today."

The vigil included: A. Priatka, Victor Potapenko, Ihor Wenger, Iryna Kwasnij, Orsya Zazulkevycz, Walter Kohut, Martha Wacyk and Yurko Goy.

At 7:00 p.m. that evening, the youths were joined by other area Ukrainians who came from New York, Yonkers, Jersey City, Newark, Long Island and other towns.

Several hundred petitions to President Jimmy Carter were also collected by the youths. The letters requested the President to personally intercede on behalf of Rudenko and Tykhy.

While the demonstration was peaceful, several protesters managed to break away from the rally to verbally accost three Soviet officials as they emerged from the Mission on the way to their car.

The protesters brought along with themselves an effigy of Leonid Brezhnev which they had hoped to set afire, but the police confiscated it. The youths did, however, manage to burn a Soviet flag.

The defense rally concluded with the singing of "Ne pora", and despite police orders to disperse, a few youths and women remained for several hours.

## Dr. Drazhniowsky Heads UCCA Educational Council

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The UCCA Educational Council held its elections meeting here, Saturday, June 25, at the UCCA - UNWLA headquarters with the participation of 68 delegates — principals and teachers at Schools of Ukrainian Subjects across the U.S.

Dr. Roman Drazhniowsky was elected chairman of the UCCA Educational Council. Dr. Edward Zarsky, who was unable to attend the meeting because of illness, was elected the first honorary chairman of the council and was cited for his contributions in organizing the Ukrainian educational program in this country.

Also elected to serve on the executive board of the council were: Drs. Eugene Fedorenko and Roman Trach and the heads of the Association of Pedagogues and the Board of Sponsors of Ukrainian Schools, vice-chairmen; Dr. Ihor Huryn, secretary; Atanas Kobryn, treasurer;

Natalia Chomanczuk, chairman of the kindergarten committee; Dr. Lesia Tkach, chairman of the program committee; Pavlyna Andrienko-Danchuk, chairman of the educational committee. Dr. Oleksander Luzhnytsky, Prof. Demchysyn, Elizabeth Czartorysky, Eugenia Kuzmowycz, Roman Zwarycz, Dr. Bohdan Korchmaryk and Stephanie Kwasowsky were elected members of the executive board.

Voted to serve on the Auditing Committee were: Messrs. Kulynych, M. Hertz, I. Hubchak, I. Kobasa and O. Pryshlak.

Mr. Stetsyk will hold the position of director of the council's office.

The elections meeting was conducted by a presidium consisting of Dr. E. Fedorenko, chairman; Prof. Mykhailo Semchysyn and Dr. O. Luzhnytsky, vice-chairmen; I. Hubchak and Marta Mysko, secretaries.

## NBC Program to Delve Into Religious Rights in Ukraine

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The plight of Christians in Ukraine will receive nationwide television exposure Sunday, July 3, when the NBC network will broadcast a 30-minute program entitled "Church Rights and Human Rights", starting at noon Eastern time.

Pastor O.R. Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, will speak in defense of faith and the Church in Ukraine as one of two panelists on the program.

Pastor Harbuziuk describes Soviet persecution carried out against Baptist, Orthodox and Catholic churches in Ukraine.

"As we cherish our freedoms here in America during the Independence Day weekend, this program will provide a chilling reminder to Americans that millions in other lands, particularly Ukraine, are lacking basic rights such as the freedom of religion," remarked Pastor Harbuziuk after taping the program June 23rd in NBC's New York studios.

"We must continue speaking out and we must continue praying fervently for the modern-day heroes of the faith in Soviet prisons and for their fa-

milies," Pastor Harbuziuk said. "And we must hope that the situation will improve."

Also a panelist on the program is George J. Hess, M.D., who has visited the Soviet Union twice. The moderator is B. Robert Briscoe, executive secretary of the American Council of Christian Churches.

The All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, in accordance with the continuing campaign of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for the defense of church rights in Ukraine, has undertaken many other actions in behalf of persecuted Christians in Ukraine and the Soviet Union.

In addition, it extends to those Christians spiritual encouragement by broadcasting radio programs three times weekly from a short wave station in Monaco.

Pastor Harbuziuk also noted that 1977 is the 125th anniversary of the Baptist movement in Ukraine.

Sunday's television program could be broadcast at different times on affiliate stations, so viewers are advised to check their local listings for accurate details.

## Canadian PM Says Parents Select Language of Instruction for Youths

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau said on the floor of the House of Commons Wednesday, June 22, that parents select the language of instruction of their children.

Responding to a question posed by Alan Martin of Scarborough West, Mr. Trudeau said the "freedom of choice of parents in selecting the language of instruction of their children" is an "absolute principle".

"This is basic to the philosophy of this party and this government," said Mr. Trudeau.

The Canadian Prime Minister reaffirmed that the principle applies to all provinces, but there are administrative delays in implementing it.

"It would certainly be a mistake to over-emphasize the fact that in the administrative application of this principle, there are delays which are necessary in some cases," said Mr. Trudeau. "The principle is absolute, but it might take some time to provide the schools and the teachers. The principle remains absolute, and we hope that emphasis on this administrative delay does not deter people from realizing that the principle is and must be absolute."

## Archeparchial Appeal For CN Week Observance

Very Reverend and Reverend Father:

For the past 18 years, the citizens of the United States of America have appropriately marked the annual observance of the Captive Nations Week, the third week in July in accord with the inspiring proclamation of President Eisenhower who gave the approval to Captive Nations Week on July 17, 1959: "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world" (Public Law 86-90).

We have a great obligation to aid those people who are oppressed, deprived of fundamental human rights, amongst them the freedom to worship the Creator of Liberty. Recently on national television we witnessed a panel discussion between American and Soviet citizens at Georgetown University. More than anything, it becomes increasingly clear that the Soviets do fear world opinion. You can help your suffering brothers and sisters in Ukraine and in other captive nations by observing the third week in July as Captive Nations Week. This you can do through local observances in your particular community, through Christian prayer, through the use of your particular talents and skills, and by making your annual contribution on July 17, 1977 through your parish church for the needs of the enslaved peoples in Ukraine.

Basil H. Losten,  
Apostolic Administrator

## Choose Ethnic Theme For Windows in Canadian Senate

OTTAWA, Ont.—In January 1975, the Canadian Senate approved the appointment of a Special Senate Committee on the Clerestory of the Senate Chamber. Under the chairmanship of Sen. John J. Connolly, of Ottawa, former Government Leader in the chamber, the committee of 16 members, including Sen. Paul Yuzyk, of Winnipeg,

held nine meetings receiving evidence from leading artistic experts and historians.

The committee tabled its report in the Senate on June 8, 1977. It presents eleven recommendations and three proposed designs for the redecoration of the beautiful red chamber.

Members of the Committee were conscious that the Senate has become, in a sense, a shrine, which is visited annually by tens of thousands of Canadians and foreign visitors. Consequently, they considered that this parliament building must reflect something of the purposes, the aspirations, and the achievements of the nation so that parliament can be of enormous inspirational value to the Canadian citizens.

The chief recommendation for the installation of new stained glass windows in the Senate chamber was that the theme should be the ethnic origins of the Canadian people. It was the many-sided contributions of the British and French peoples, joined by peoples of various ethnic origins, who forged the new nation, in unity, on the northern half of the continent, that made Canada a dynamic progressive and favored habitat for a peaceful nation to live in opportunity and optimism.

The ethnic theme will visually convey something of the rich and colorful Canadian mosaic and will also reflect the democratic multicultural policy that was adopted by the Canadian Parliament in 1971.

## Mitchell Kobelinski Heads GOP Heritage Council

### Dr. Myron Kuropas Elected 2nd V.P.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the heart of ethnic America, Chicago, Ill. on May 20, 21 and 22, the National Republican Heritage Groups Council held their seventh annual convention with Congressman Edward Derwinski (R-Ill.) chairing the highly contested election of officers. When the ballots had been counted, Mitchell Kobelinski, former Administrator of the Small Business Administration, emerged as the chairman most likely to lend the dynamic leadership necessary to court the vote of ethnics for the Republican Party.

Mr. Kobelinski, of Polish descent, has made it very clear to Heritage members that he intends to intensify the Republican appeal to the ethnics who comprise the "silent working majority", that segment of the American society most adversely effected by the creeping socialism promoted by the Democratic Congress for more than 40 years. Kobelinski is expecting strong

support in these efforts from the newly elected co-chairman Michael Sotirhos of Greek heritage, whose experience as chairman of the New York State Council will be useful in promoting the 1977 Council program for organizing additional state councils.

A noted leader in the Chinese community, Anna Chennault, was unopposed as co-chairwoman for the Council, a position she has held since 1971, the year the Council was nized to afford ethnic Americans an independent voice within the Republican Party.

The first vice-chairman position was filled by Italian American Frank Stella, chairman of the Michigan Heritage Council, one of the winners of the coveted state council award presented at the Banquet on May 21st. Ukrainian American, Dr. Myron Kuropas, was elected second vice-chairman. In addition to his duties with the Council, Dr. Kuropas is presently serving as a

legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.). From the state of New Jersey, Julius Belso of Hungarian descent was elected third vice-chairman, and Lesley Murakeozy, chairman of the Virginia State Heritage Council and another Hungarian American, is the new national secretary. Stanley Glod, an active member of Polish fraternal groups, was unopposed for the position of national treasurer.

During the three days of the convention, the representatives of 20 Republican heritage state councils and 27 Republican nationality federations heard words of encouragement from the top leadership of the Republican Party. Chairman Bill Brock announced, "I am pleased to report to you that the Republican National Committee approved the Heritage Council budget exactly as submitted to the RNC. We were prepared then, and we continue to be prepared, to offer all the support we can to your efforts."

## Immigration Center Appoints Fraternal Project Director

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Prof. Rudolph J. Vecoli, Director of the Immigration History Research Center, announced the appointment of Dr. Gordon O. Hendrickson as director of the Ethnic Fraternal Project. The appointment, Prof. Vecoli declared, marks the initiation of this large-scale endeavor to survey and to preserve the records of the ethnic fraternal organizations in the United States.

The project has been funded by a one-year grant of \$75,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the IHRC. Under the grant, researchers will locate the records of the several fraternal associations and will assist in the preservation of these records. Upon completion of the survey, a directory of the ethnic fraternal associations and their records will be published. The Center's work in the coming year make available a rich new source for the study

of the immigrant experience in America.

A Ph.D. in history from the University of Wyoming, Dr. Hendrickson has most recently served as director of a federally funded research project in Wyoming designed to prepare an ethnic history of the state and to incorporate ethnic history more fully into the state's school curricula. His interest in ethnic history and his previous experience as a researcher and as an archivist will help insure the success of this important project, said Prof. Vecoli.

Persons with information concerning the ethnic fraternal associations in the United States and their records, are asked to contact: Gordon O. Hendrickson, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, (612) 373-5581.

## Form Myskiw Election Committee

IRVINGTON, N.J.—“Volunteers for Myskiw” is the name of a committee formed by Irvington, Newark, South Orange and Vailsburg Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians to help Oleh Myskiw win in November's New Jersey State Assembly elections.

The first meeting of the campaign committee was held Thursday, June 16, at the Ukrainian National Home here.

Campaign coordinator for the group is Vincent Foti, director of the Department of Public Works in Irvington. Other members of the committee include: Bohdan Wyshotycky, coordinator for internal and external affairs; Joseph Galuzzi, Irvington City Council President, campaign treasurer; Ann Dubas, fund raiser; Karl Shlager, public relations; Joseph Kurmylo, publicity coordinator; and Roman Pitio, Irvington councilman-at-large, legal advisor.

Mr. Foti said the campaign will cost some \$20,000, and the committee will sponsor a breakfast fund raiser on August 7th. Mrs. Dubas is chairwoman of the breakfast committee, which also includes Steve Mysko and Michael Lytwyn.

At the start of the meeting, Mr. Myskiw, who is a member of UNA Branch 76 and other Ukrainian organizations, expressed his thanks to the local Ukrainian community for their support in this, his maiden attempt in an election campaign.

“Without the support and voter turnout of the Ukrainian community, I do not think that I would have been able to win,” said Mr. Myskiw. “Hopefully in November, all registered Ukrainians, Republicans, Democrats and independents alike, will again cast their votes for me.”

## UNA Sends Out \$500,000 in Dividends

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A half-million dollars in dividend checks was sent out to UNA members during mid-June, according to Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk. Mrs. Diachuk reminded members of the 16-year tradition of donating dividend checks to the UNA Emergency Fund.

The Emergency Fund was established in May 1960 for the purpose of saving the lives of Ukrainians throughout the world. Up to now, \$45,000 has been contributed to the fund. Over \$16,000 has been used toward projects in keeping with the original resolution of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

In 1976 a total of \$4,296.37 in dividend checks was returned by UNA policy holders for use by the Emergency Fund.

In light of present threats to the Ukrainian nation in the form of denials of basic human rights and the imprisonment of human rights activists, the

UNA once again appeals to its members to contribute their dividend checks toward the fund.

## N.J. UNA Day Set for August 28th

PASSAIC, N.J.—This year's New Jersey UNA Day will be held August 28th at the Ukrainian Village in Bound Brook, N.J.

Preliminary plans for the UNA Day were made at a recent meeting, held here at the Ukrainian Center, of the heads and members of the District Committees of Newark, Passaic, Perth Amboy and Jersey City.

John Chomko, chairman of the Passaic District, heads the committee in charge of organizing the festivities. UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer is honorary chairman.

## State Department...

(Continued from page 1)

have been established in the USSR,” he said.

While the American government will try to help the cause of human rights in Ukraine as much as possible, Mr. Nimetz explained that “we do not possess levers that will force the Soviet Union to change.”

“Our only methodology is diplomatic means of discussion, public disclosures, and things of that nature,” he said. “Therefore the lever that the United States and the present administration has indicated it will follow is basically and simply a discussion and not a policy of directives which would use the might and will of the U.S. to actually implement these principles of the Helsinki Accords.”

During a reception following Tues-

day's opening talks, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also told Mr. Potapenko that the U.S. is aware of the trial of Rudenko and Tykhy, and that a “bilateral response on this matter” has already been made. He added that during the October session of the CSCE talks in Belgrade, the issue of the trials and arrests of the members of all Helsinki watch groups in the Soviet Union will be raised.

“Specifically the Rudenko and Tykhy case will be raised because they were the first to be tried,” said Mr. Vance.

Hodding Carter III, a State Department official, also said that the cases of Rudenko and Tykhy “will be consistently and vociferously pursued on a bilateral level at the Belgrade Conference.”

## 1977 Ukrainian Summer Courses

### 170 Youths Participate In HURI Summer Program

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One hundred seventy Ukrainian youths are currently participating in three Ukrainian-related courses offered this summer by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

One hundred students registered for the Ukrainian history course conducted by Prof. Orest Subtelny; 80 students registered for the Ukrainian literature course conducted by Prof. George Grabowicz; and 90 students registered for the Ukrainian language course conducted by Prof. Bohdan Struminsky.

The four-week program, which lasts from June 26th to July 25th, includes extracurricular activities besides in-class lectures.

The following is a schedule of events for the 1977 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute:

Wednesday, July 6, 7:30 p.m.: “Cultural Determinants of Architecture: Ukrainian Architecture Past and Present.” Radoslav Zuk, McGill University, speaker. Slide presentation. Science Center B.

Friday, July 8: Films of Alexander Dovzhenko: Zemlia and Shchors. Marcho Carynyk, com-

mentator. Science Center B.

Tuesday, July 12: “The Human Journey: Sculpture and Poems by Mirtala.” Mirtala Bentov, speaker. Audio-visual presentation. Science Center D.

Thursday, July 14: “Linguistic Assimilation and the Socioeconomic Status of an Ethnic Group: Ukrainians in Canada.” Oleh Wolowyna, Brown University, speaker. Jefferson 250.

Friday, July 15, Registration for SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America) Conference. Seminar Room, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Friday, July 15, 7:30 p.m.: Film: “White Bird with a Black Mark.” Lubomyr Hajda and Oleh Ilyntzkyj, commentators. Science Center B.

Saturday, July 16, 9:00-11:00 a.m.: Registration for SUSTA Conference. Seminar Room, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Saturday, July 16, 10:00-11:30 a.m.: Career Opportunities Seminar. Jefferson 250.

Saturday, July 16, 12:00-1:00 p.m.: Ukrainian Studies Fund Seminar. Jefferson 250.

### Ukrainian Catholic University Opens 8th Summer Session

ROME, Italy.—The eighth summer session of the Ukrainian Catholic University here was officially opened in ceremonies held Friday, June 17.

Patriarch Josyf I celebrated a Pontifical Divine Liturgy and afterward addressed students, professors and guests. He explained the importance of the Ukrainian Catholic University and urged the students to take advantage of the knowledge of their professors and the historic city of Rome during their stay.

Prof. Wasyly Lev, dean of the division of philosophy and humanities, officially opened the eighth session and invited two professors to

give their introductory lectures.

Dr. Maria Ovcharenko spoke about “Pavlo Tychna's spiritual crisis,” and Dr. Yuri Fedynsky lecture on “Ukrainian matters before the highest Polish administrative tribunal” (between the two World Wars).

### UVAN Schedules Summer Seminar

HUNTER, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States (UVAN) announced that it will conduct a summer seminar here at the “Karpattia” estate from August 15-19.

The seminar will include lectures by Prof. Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky of the University of Alberta: “The Development of Modern Ukrainian Political Thought,” and Prof. Bohdan Rubchak of the University of Illinois: “Ukrainian Emigre Literature.”

Registrations for the seminar should be addressed to Dr. O. Tretiak, 741 N. 25th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130.

EDITORIALS

July 4, 1977

Just over 200 years ago, 56 brave men of all walks of life placed the ideals, hopes and dreams of mankind on paper and proclaimed that no man can be ruler over his fellow man. The ideas written into the Declaration of Independence not only helped create and preserve "one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all" here, but they gave hope to peoples around the world that freedom can also be theirs.

America's early years were not conducive to the development of a new country. Foreign wars, the Civil War and other problems possibly may have slowed down the country's progress. But, just like today, the citizens of the New World joined together, whether in peace or in war, to prove that America's experiment in freedom could survive.

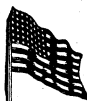
The way of life, both social and political, formulated in America even now serves as a model in other countries. To be sure, America is not without sin, but these shortcomings become minimal when compared with the ideals upon which this country is based. One prime example of this happened last year during a Bicentennial exhibit in Moscow. The so-called "Soviet man or woman", who has felt his or her share of oppression in 60 years, was genuinely overwhelmed by America's growth. Not only were modern American kitchens or material goods of interest to the average citizen of the Soviet Union, but the KGB was forced to call several fake bomb scares in the exhibition hall to scare the people away from the American voting booths, and copies of the Declaration of Independence or the U.S. Constitution.

The Bicentennial-year-plus-one brings to attention two characteristics of the American way of life, which reflect the beliefs of the Founding Fathers, and in the development of which, our Ukrainian American people played a proud role.

One is ethnicity. A country, built by a wide spectrum of peoples, all searching for freedom in a new land, is after 200 years proudly looking inwardly into its own roots. The symbol of America is dual heritage. Loyalty to the United States and respect to ancestral heritage, a notion which Ukrainian Americans have nurtured for 100 years.

The second is human rights. Conceived and born in freedom, Americans have long highly valued human rights. So highly, in fact, that after a while most took it for granted. But now, President Jimmy Carter proclaimed in the shadows of the Bicentennial that human rights will be "an integral element of U.S. foreign policy". This course charted by the new President is a tribute to the dreams of the Founding Fathers and a windfall to Ukrainian Americans who have led the fight for human rights since they first landed here.

The renaissance of two fundamental concepts of America's experiment in freedom 200 years after they were first espoused, is indeed a sincere and lasting rededication to the principles of America's liberty.



Our First Year

It was a year ago today, America's 200th birthday, that The Ukrainian Weekly launched a new phase in its almost 43-year history. We came out with a new format and double in volume.

It has been a heartening year for us, considering the fine reception The Weekly was accorded by its readers, the list of whom continues to grow even today.

Equally heartening is the fact that the list of our contributors has also been extended as, in addition to our permanent writers, more persons are finding it worthwhile to send in stories and articles on various phases of our community life.

Encouraged by this response The Weekly does not intend to sit pat, but will strive to introduce new dimensions for the benefit of its readers as time goes on. This is in line with the policy of our publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, to serve its members, the community and our people as a whole.

It is worthwhile to remember that it is the UNA, specifically, its members who have made it possible for the Svoboda Press to serve the community with the daily, The Weekly, the children's monthly "Veselka" and myriad other publications in both Ukrainian and English on Ukraine and its people. And it is the membership that sustains the organizations and makes it possible to offer better and bigger services. By joining the UNA each Ukrainian adds strength to the organization and in turn our community.

The Weekly tells our Ukrainian story in English. It is a medium that our members and readers can use to pass on that story to non-Ukrainians. The past year has shown that some do. We hope that more will.

July Fourth

by Roman J. Lysniak

"Now it is July. Now the heats in the city are intense, and dogs, big and little, run about the streets with panting sides and lolling tongues, and now citizens must beware of hydrophobia. Now pedestrians wipe their steaming faces, and the fat man longs for a shady place, where he may step out of his clothing of flesh, and let the wind pass coolingly through his ribs. Now, pop! pop! pop! is heard all through the city, day and night, from juvenile firecrackers, torpedoes, and one and two horse pistols. Now women scream and tremble in the thoroughfares, whereat mischievous little rascals, rejoicing at their fears, run laughing away. Now are patriotic police officers lenient, because 'Fourth-of-July, our 'Sabbath-Day of Freedom', is at hand, and 'something must be pardoned to the Spirit of Liberty'."

(From EDITOR'S DRAWER, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, JULY 1853).

And now it is July again. Of course, in the year 1977. This greatest date of dates in the history of the United States of America — signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 — provoked and stimulated different thoughts, feelings and memories in different people. For instance: that improbable, great chronicler of Jewish American life, Harry Golden, had this to say: "I never think of the Fourth of July that I do not remember a song that was popular for a year or two when I was growing up:

'What's the matter with Johnson?  
He's all right.  
What's the matter with Jeffries?  
He can't fight.  
It was on the Fourth of July  
That Johnson knocked out Jeffries' eye.  
What's the matter with Johnson?  
He's all right.'



This song described the heavyweight championship fight which took place in Reno, Nevada, on July 4, 1910. Jack Johnson was the heavyweight champion, perhaps the best black athlete to step inside a prize ring. Jim Jeffries was the former champ and he came out of retirement for the bout, but Johnson knocked him out in the fifteenth round.

Charles Farrar Browne (1834-1867), famous American humorous writer and lecturer, who created the delightful character of Artemus Ward, who in his turn by 1862 was a spectacularly successful humorous lecturer and writer, had this to state, (as Artemus Ward, of course), in his Fourth of July oration, in 1859 at Weathersfield, Connecticut: "Feller Citizens, — I've been honored with a invite to norate before you today; and when I say that I skurcely feel ekal to the task, I'm sure you will believe me...I'm not a politician, and my other habits air good. I've no enemies to reward, nor friends to sponge. But I'm a Union man. I luv the Union — it is a big thing — and it makes my hart bleed to see a lot of ornery people a-movin heaven — no, not heaven, but the other place — and earth, to bust it up. Too much good blud was spilt in courtin and marryn that hily respectable female, the Goddess of Liberty, to git a divorce from her now...The old gal has behaved herself too well to cast her off now. I'm sorry the picthers don't give her no shoes or stokins, but the band of stars upon her hed must continner to shine undim'd, forever."

(Continued on page 7)

Ukraine of the Summer of 1977

(1)

(The following is the full text of Memorandum no. 5 of the Kiev Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Written on February 15, 1977, the document was addressed to the countries participating in the Belgrade conference to review implementation of the Helsinki Accords, which began on June 15th. The memorandum is an explanation of the group's idea of statehood for Ukraine.)

Introduction

The historic will of a people inevitably manifests itself in one or another form, revelation or action. As a mountain stream searches out crevices in order to carve out a channel for itself, so does the dynamic essence of a people find spokesmen for itself — spokesmen who are sons of its spirit — in order to give to other fraternal peoples a sign of its will.

The Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords is one such sign.

The bureaucratic structure of the Soviet Union reacted to the appearance of the Group to Promote with great pain and hostility. During the three months it has been in existence the security organs (KGB) conducted several brutal, harsh and savage searches in each of its members' apartments, confiscating almost all of the Group's literary, epistolary and philosophical archives, its documents, a number of books which had no relationship to the case, etc. Finally, on February 5, 1977, the head of the Group, the poet Mykola Rudenko, and a Group member, teacher Oleksiy Tykhy, were arrested, with no charges whatsoever being filed against them.

What is it that the initiators of the above-mentioned lawlessness and arbitrariness are so terrified of? What terrifying things do they see in people who openly state their convictions, while inviting the ruling circles of their own country and other states to a creative, evolutionary dialogue?

The courage and openness with which the Group has come forward prove that its members are not enemies of the Soviets (Councils), nor to the revolutionary ideals of a New World, nor to the humane ideals of Socialism and Communism.

What need was there for the searches and arrests, when all of the Group's documents were released to the world for the purpose of making them public?

# Hello!...Remember Me?

Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Star Spangled Banner, but whatever they call me, I am your Flag, the Flag of the United States of America. Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you, because it is about you and me.

I remember some time ago people lined up on both sides of the street to watch a parade and, naturally, I was leading every parade, proudly waving in the breeze. When your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it against his left shoulder so that the hand was directly over his heart...remember?

And I remember you, standing straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat, but you were giving the right salute. Remember little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you with her right hand over her heart...remember?

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a few more stars since you were a child, and a lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago...

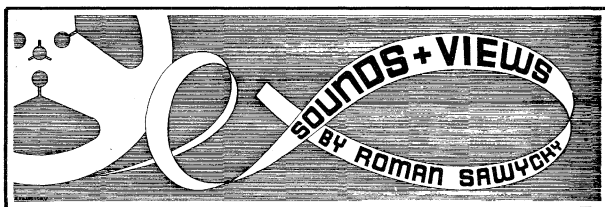
But now I don't feel as proud as I used to. When I come down your street, you just stand there with your hands in your pockets! I may get a small glance but then you look away. Then I see the children running around and shouting...they don't seem to know who I am...I saw one man take his hat off then look around and when he didn't see anybody else with theirs off, he quickly put his back on.

Is it a sin to be patriotic anymore? Have you forgotten what I stand for and where I've been? Anzio, Midway, Saipan, Guam, Guadalcanal, Korea, Vietnam. Take a look at the Memorial Honor Rolls sometime, of those who never came back, to keep this Republic free! When you salute me, you are actually saluting them.

On Monday, July 4, I'll be coming down the street again. So, when you see me, stand straight and proud!...Place your right hand over your heart!

...And I'll salute you, American, by waving back. And I'll know that you remembered!

Author Unknown



## Watching "Fantasia"

Walt Disney's animated masterpiece transforming some of the most famous pieces of classical music into a more popular, more contemporary audio-visual experience was actually conceived ahead of its time. Finished in 1940, the ambitious motion picture "Fantasia" was an expensive, full-length feature with (in those days unheard of) stereophonic sound and wide-screen color photography. Because of these properties, the film was not released on a national scale until some 15 years later when motion picture exhibitors possessed the necessary technology. Released several times since then, the film is generally regarded as a high point in Walt Disney's career.

Music direction in "Fantasia" was by Leopold Stokowski, who conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra and appears with it on the screen. Although his is certainly one of the most eminent names still on the podium today, it is generally not known that Stokowski had Ukrainian associations by way of conducting, for example, the Symphony No. 1 by Roman Prydatkevych. He also led miscellaneous orchestras in works of Berezowsky, Gliere, Mussorgsky based on Ukrainian themes and spoke highly of Ukrainian folk music in his book "Music for All of Us".

Working closely with Stokowski in "Fantasia" was the familiar and accomplished American composer Deems Taylor, who wrote the commentary for the film and appears in it as host. Taylor too, during his long career as writer, had various and numerous contacts with

Ukrainian material and was responsible for English versions of Ukrainian songs in different arrangements which he produced alone or in collaboration with the prolific German American composer Kurt Schindler. Much of this work Taylor did as far back as 1915. When he worked on the commentary for "Fantasia," in 1939, had Taylor realized that the music chosen for the film's animation sequences contained some Ukrainian elements, he might have perhaps mentioned this in the commentary having more affinity for this type of material.

What are the Ukrainian moments in "Fantasia"? Well, for one Beethoven's "Pastorale" Symphony in its rustic dance sequence has been identified as a version of the "kolomyika," the lively and sometimes spicy dance-song of the Hutsul mountaineers. (This folk genre caught the attention of other masters such as Lipinski and Bartok.) It should be added that Beethoven dedicated this Symphony to Count Andreas Rozumovsky, son of the last Ukrainian ruler of the Kozak period, Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky. Count Andreas or Andriy was a generous patron and a close personal friend of the master.

For the creation of the world sequence, Disney chose Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" score. The composer's father, Fedir Stravinsky was an accomplished singer of Ukrainian descent and young Igor Stravinsky spent much of his early years in the family home at Ustyulh in the Volyn region of Ukraine.

(Continued on page 10)

## July Fourth

(Continued from page 6)

And now, last but not the least, we will quote "The Declaration of Independence in American". A man of more modern times — its author, H.L. Mencken (1880-1956). HLM, as he was called by his intimate contemporaries, the sage of Baltimore, for nearly half a century bombarded the American public with carefully chosen words from his vast arsenal. Of his Declaration, Mencken wrote: "This jocosity was denounced as seditious by various patriotic Americans, and in England it was accepted gravely and deplored sadly as a specimen of current standard American."

And now "equal time" for some of HLM's thoughts on the subject matter expressed in the American language (English in the United States): "When things get so balled up that the people of a country got to cut loose from some other country, and go it on their own hook, without asking no permission from no-

(Continued on page 16)

We are not building an underground — this proves that we do not intend to overthrow the Soviet system.

We are not afraid of discussion — this proves that we are sure of our convictions.

We are ready to have our ideas either approved or rejected in an all-national referendum — and this proves that we would joyfully accept the will of the nation.

Is the bureaucratic structure — which has at its disposal an apparatus of repression, censorship, obedient servants and the fear sown in the Stalin era and un-dispelled to this day — ready for these things?

We are few, but we contend that with us is the will of Evolution. That is why again and again, patiently, in friendship and with hope, we appeal to the ruling circles of the land: Cease the repressions against honest people who think differently than do dogmatists and the orthodox! Such people are the hope of the future! Such people can be counted on in threatening times: they will not betray. Why should they be feared, those who speak the truth while risking their lives, health and personal happiness? On the contrary, they should be invited to take part in constructive discussions and action.

A normal governmental structure should be interested in our opposition, for forces that criticize are a sign and certification of the existence of shortcomings and, therefore, of the opportunity to better the situation.

On the other hand, "universal approbation" at "elections," conventions, and meetings is not joy, but misfortune and a terrifying sign, for it all attests that the spirit of the people is dying.

A nation's monolithic quality is manifested not through bureaucratic resolutions and approbations, but through the freedom and unfettered nature of the spiritual and intellectual life of the people.

Such freedom should be aspired to rather than have its coming obstructed with arrests and repressions.

We declare, sincerely and courageously, that we have no fear of a new wave of persecution, for Truth is on our side.

All people die, but some die as nobodies, cowards and traitors, and some as true sons of their Mother, their Nation. We prefer to die the way the glorious knights of the Zaporozhian Sich died, the way Taras (Shevchenko), Lesya (Ukrayinka) and the Stonecutter (Ivan Franko) died, having carried out Ukraine's will, as it had made itself known within their hearts.

And now the voice of Mother Ukraine thunders in our hearts. In doing her bidding we offer to (other) fraternal peoples our credo, our hopes, our confidence

that light will conquer darkness, that the era of enmity, fragmentation, and hostility will come to an end and the Sun of freedom will rise over the earth.

### Listen to the Word of Ukraine of the Year 1977.

#### 1.Statehood

All of the historical cataclysms that the Ukrainian people lived through during the past few centuries were born of the idea of statehood. The will of a nation aspires to nonsubordination, to sovereignty, to the building of its own independent life; at the same time, neighboring imperialistic predators do everything in their power not to allow such sovereignty, but to preserve the Nation Chosen As Victim in the form of a raw material — as a source of food, of spiritual force, of energy, of everything else.

This is what happened to Ukraine. Though possessed of an enormous reservoir of love of freedom, wisdom, creativity, of rare riches of the earth and the spirit, in a critical moment she was unable to hold on to her statehood and became a colony of a cruel, merciless empire, whose will was diametrically opposed to the will of Ukraine.

Russia violated all the fraternal treaties and trampled underfoot the Word spoken at (the Treaty of) Pereyaslav. A people whose love of freedom Europe had enthused over became serfs, slaves, bondservants to alien ravagers. Hryhorii Petrovsky, speaking in the Duma, provided an excellent characterization of autocracy's criminal activity in Ukraine — degradation of cultural and spiritual life, merciless exploitation of natural resources, unceasing genocide.

This is why the Ukrainian people so joyously supported the Revolution and the proclamation of the Ukrainian Republic.

The more outstanding ideas of the Ukrainian revolutionaries, as well as Lenin's ideas on the nationality question, however, were never put into practice. In the following years the chauvinistic spirit of autocracy could not be defeated and "the spirit of Catherine and Peter" found its still more terrible embodiment in Stalin's malignant activity.

Millions hounded and tortured to death, millions dead of starvation — all of this has been known to everyone for a long time. Sometimes it even seems strange why Ukraine still exists on geographical maps, why a Ukrainian word can still be heard now and then. And the strangest of all is that Ukraine is a member of the United Nations and therefore is considered a sovereign state.

(To be continued)

## 28 UNA'ers Complete 7th Secretarial Course

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.**—Twenty-eight persons successfully completed the seventh Ukrainian National Association Training Course for Secretaries and Organizers held here at Soyuzivka, Sunday, June 19 through Friday, June 24.

The course consisted of 28 40-minute lectures, followed by question-and-answer sessions. Lecturers included Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Organizer and course director Stefan Hawrysz, field organizers Wasyl Orichowsky and Bohdan Deychakiwsky, and insurance expert Bohdan Katamay. Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice-President John Flis and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk served as visiting lecturers.

Mr. Lesawyer officially opened the course Sunday evening, June 19, with his lecture on the UNA and the fraternal movement in the U.S. Mr. Hawrysz outlined the course program, and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas gave information about accommodations at the UNA estate.

As at previous training courses, the participants elected a Participants' Council chaired by Mykhailo Soroka, secretary of UNA Branch 136 in Pallatine, Ill. Stepan Horalevsky and Maria Kulchycky were voted vice-chairmen, while Mykola Sheremeta, Vera Napora, Oleksandra Dolnytsky and Roman Hornych were elected members of the council.

On Wednesday, June 22, the participants and their families visited the UNA



The participants of the UNA Training Course for Secretaries and Organizers during their visit to the UNA office.

headquarters and Svoboda offices in Jersey City. On their way back to Soyuzivka they stopped by the SUMA camp in Ellenville and were given a tour by manager Iwan Wivchar.

A farewell dinner was held Thursday evening. Mr. Soroka chaired the dinner, while Mr. Deychakiwsky emceed the

entertainment program prepared by the participants of the course.

Closing ceremonies took place Friday afternoon with the distribution of certificates to participants by Messrs. Sochan, Hawrysz, Orichowsky, Deychakiwsky and Katamay. Twenty secretaries, who attended the course, submit-

ted 42 new membership applications for a total of over \$100,000 of protection.

The participants decided to accept Mr. Hawrysz's proposal to form a club with the goal of organizing 500 new members by the end of December 1977.

Mr. Soroka thanked the lecturers on behalf of the course participants.

## Artist Couple Receive Grant For Europe Study

**UTICA, N.Y.**—Two young Ukrainian artists, Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon and her husband Lavro Polon, have had their scholarships extended to include three months study abroad, and the two will shortly depart for Europe.

Oksana is the daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Natalia Lukaszewycz, and Lavro is the son of Jakiw and Una Polon. The two artists are presently residing in Greenwich Village in New York City, where they are both Ph.D. candidates at New York University, specializing in philosophy and aesthetics.

The two young artists have already had a series of individual exhibits of their art works and have received various acknowledgements for their artistic achievements, the most recent awards were given in April of this year at the Contemporary Arts Gallery competition in the Soho Art district of New York City.

Their overseas studies are to be centered at the Il Centro Internazionale delli Arti, located in the Palazzo Grassi, an eighteenth century Baroque Venetian Palace on the Grand Canal, and in and around Venice and other cultural centers of Italy.

In addition to study in Italy, their research will also entail travel to the Greek Islands, Turkey and Istanbul, but will concentrate on experiencing in depth the "splendor that is Venice."



Oksana and Lavro Polon

## Dance Workshop — An Event Not To Be Missed

This year, as in the past consecutive years, dancers throughout the United States and Canada are preparing themselves for the "Dance Workshop". In its third consecutive year, the workshop has become the center of dance education for all dance enthusiasts. There the students find a well-balanced program of hard work and an excellent atmosphere for socializing, with a common bond among them — dance.

The workshop, once again, will be held at "Verkhovyna", in the grand Catskill Mountains of New York State. The estate in Glen Spey is an ideal setting for dancers from various cities to come together for hard work, an exchange of ideas and to have the opportunity to make many new friends.

This year the workshop has extended its program throughout the month of August, offering the opportunity for dancers with various abilities to be able to participate. The first two-week session, from July 31st to August 13th, will cater to beginner-intermediate dancers. The faculty for this session will be Joanna Von Draginda-Kulchesky, Peter Marunchak and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

The second session, from August 14th through August 28th, is an intense program for the intermediate-advanced dancer. The faculty for this session will be Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky and Vadim Sulima. During these two weeks, a strong emphasis will be placed on technical ability, according to professional standards.



## Lysenko's "Nocturne" to Open Newport Festival

## "Baturyn" Band Appears In Catskills this Weekend



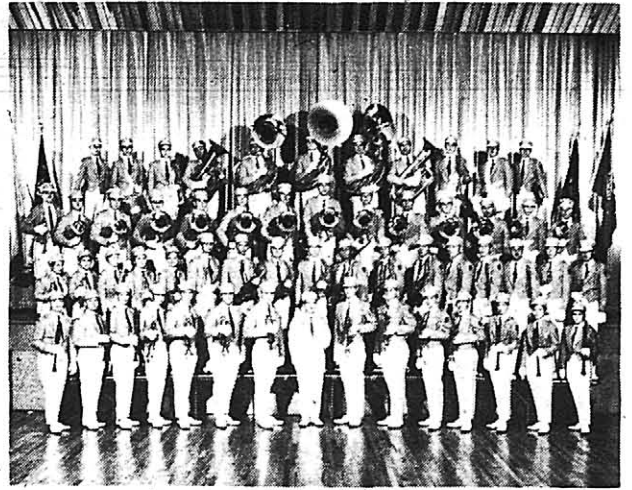
Students of last year's Ukrainian Music Workshop at Soyuzivka, directed by Andriy Dobriansky, Thomas Hrynkiv, and William Shust are pictured during a performance of Lysenko's opera "Nocturne."

NEWPORT, R.I. (hs)—A historic first for Ukrainian opera will take place on Thursday, July 21, when the Newport Music Festival stages Lysenko's "Nocturne" sung in Ukrainian by a non-Ukrainian cast.

The opera, which was the piece de resistance of last year's Music Workshop at Soyuzivka, has been scheduled

for the festival's opening night performance, the Patrons' Gala.

Met Opera bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky will be the stage director and will sing the role of the guard. Working with Mr. Dobriansky will be pianist Thomas Hrynkiv, his co-director in the Ukrainian Music Workshop, and choreographer Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.



The SUMA Brass Band "Baturyn" from Toronto, Ont., under the direction of Vasyi Kardash, will make two appearances at Ukrainian estates in New York's Catskill Mountains over the July 4th Weekend. The marching band, which is already known for its numerous performances on American terrain, performed Saturday, July 2, at Soyuzivka, during the UNA estate's 25th jubilee season opener. A guest appearance was also made by the well-known Ukrainian humorist-pianist Wolodymyr Hentisz. The next day, Wolodymyr Kotkov, an opera singer who recently emigrated from Ukraine, will be the key attraction. He will be accompanied at the piano by Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky. "Baturyn" will also appear this weekend at the SUMA camp during the 28th annual Rally of Ukrainians from America and Canada. This yearly event is held alternately in both countries.

## Youth Gets Scouting's Highest Award



New Eagle Scouts: Adrian S. Kizyma (left) and Randy Gregg (right), members of Boy Scout Troop 303 in La Crescenta, Calif.

LA. CRESCENTA, Calif.—Adrian S. Kizyma, a high school junior, received the Eagle Scout award, Boy Scouting's highest honor, in a recent ceremony held here.

Adrian, a member of Boy Scout Troop 303, sponsored by St. Luke of the Mountains Episcopal Church, has earned 33 merit badges. A former Assistant Patrol Leader and Patrol Leader, he now has the rank of an Assis-

tant Scout Master. He has been involved in Scouting since 1967, when he joined Cub Scout Pack 305.

Another member of Troop 303, Randy Gregg, was also awarded the Eagle Scout badge.

Adrian and his parents Mr. and Mrs. Bohdan Kizyma of La Crescenta, are members of UNA Branch 257 in Los Angeles.

## To Dedicate Olzhych Monument At Ukrainian Homestead

LEHIGHTON, Pa.—The Oleh Olzhych Monument Committee of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) will unveil and dedicate a monument of Oleh Kandyba Olzhych, on Sunday, July 3, 1977, at 12:00 p.m., here at the Ukrainian Homestead.

Participating in the unveiling ceremony will be Olzhych's wife, Kalyna and son, Oleh, from Toronto, Ont. Representatives from Ukrainian communities in the free world are also expected to attend the unveiling ceremonies.

The Ukrainian Homestead is named after Olzhych, a renowned poet, scholar and leader of the Ukrainian liberation movement, who in June 1944, at the age of 37, was murdered by the Gestapo at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany.

The sculptured bust of Olzhych is the work of Mychajlo Chereschniowsky, a noted Ukrainian artist of New York City.

The dedication ceremony will commence with a Pontifical Liturgy at 10:00 a.m. A banquet-festival in honor of Olzhych will be held immediately after the dedication. The main attractions during the Festival will be the internationally known "Kalyna" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Toronto, Ont. and the "Young Dumka" Chorus of New York City.

At 7:30 p.m., a panel paying tribute to Olzhych will be sponsored by the

Ukrainian Academic Students Association, "Zarevo".

Olzhych, whose father was the well-known Ukrainian poet, Alexander Oles, was an archeologist. He was invited to participate in an educational research project at Harvard University. Olzhych also led several archeological expeditions to Yugoslavia and Italy, which were financed by Harvard University, Peabody and Fogg Museums. His scholarly work in this field has been highly acclaimed by foremost archeology specialists.

Oleh Olzhych also studied at Charles University in Prague under the great Czech scholar, historian and archeologist, Lubor Niderle.

Three publications of Olzhych's poetry have already appeared in print, and like his poet-father, Olzhych's works are lauded in Ukrainian literary circles throughout the world.

## Ukrainian Museum Closed for 12 Days

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The management of the UNWLA Ukrainian Museum here announced that its facilities will be closed from July 1st to Tuesday, July 12.

The museum is located at 203 Second Avenue in the UCCA-UNWLA headquarters here.

## Ukrainian Courses at U.S. Universities — Fall '75 - Spring '77

During the 1975-76 and 1976-77 academic years, The Ukrainian Weekly received information about 41 Ukrainian courses offered by 19 universities, colleges and other adult educational institutions across the United States.

Of the 40 courses, 22 were in language, seven in culture (or a combination of history, literature, culture, etc.) six in literature, four in history, one in economy and one involving fieldwork.

We list the schools here alphabetically with a brief explanation of the courses offered, their credit value, the names of the instructors and other pertinent information. In some cases all of the information is not given because it was not supplied to us.

A table shows the number of courses offered by the schools during each semester of the last two academic years. We do not claim that the list is a complete one. (Courses taught at Harvard University, where three Ukrainian studies chairs are functioning, are not included in the summary.)

The Ukrainian Weekly asks its readers to inform us if they know of a school which offered a Ukrainian course and is not mentioned here, and in the future to tell us in advance if such a course will be offered. We will be glad to print news of Ukrainian courses and thus help attract students.

**CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE**, New Britain, Conn.—During Summer 1976, a three-week travel and study course to Ukraine and Slovakia under the supervision of Dr. Andrew D. Perejda was offered by the Slavic and East European Studies Program.

**ESSEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE**, Baltimore, Md.—During Fall 1975, "Conversational Ukrainian" was taught by Mrs. Nina Kalinowska-Bangs.

**JERSEY CITY STATE COLLEGE**, Jersey City, N.J.—During Fall 1975, Dr. Walter Trembicky taught a three-credit course on Ukrainian history up to the 20th century "Ukrainian Heritage and Culture". During Spring 1976, the professor taught another three-credit course, "Ukraine in the 20th Century".

**KENT STATE UNIVERSITY**, O.—During Fall 1975, both three-hour and four-hour Ukrainian language courses were offered at three Kent State campuses: Ashtabula campus in Ashtabula, O., Geauga campus in Chardon, O. and Trumbull campus in Warren, O. The Trumbull campus also offered "Ukrainian Culture and Civilization", a three-credit course.

**KING'S COLLEGE**, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—During Spring 1976, Dr. Joseph Krawczeniuk, professor of languages, taught "Conversational Ukrainian" as part of the continuing education program.

**LE MOYNE COLLEGE**, Syracuse, N.Y.—During Spring 1976, "The Economy of Ukraine", a three-credit course, was taught by professor of economics, Dr. Nicholas G. Bohatiuk.

**MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE**, Jenkintown, Pa.—During Fall 1975, a three-credit course, "Ukrainian for Beginners" was offered.

**MERCY COLLEGE, DOBBS FERRY, N.Y.**—During Fall 1975, a course in Ukrainian heritage was offered. During Spring 1976, a Ukrainian culture course was taught off campus in downtown Manhattan. The courses were each worth three credits.

**MILLVILLE CONTINUING EDUCATION**, Millville, N.J.—During Spring 1977, "The Ukraine: Its Language, Its History and the Ukrainian in America", an eight-week course was taught by Dr. Andrew Savicky, school psychologist for the Millville public schools.

**MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY**, Minneapolis, Minn.—During Spring 1976, "History of Ukraine, Community and Culture", a four-credit course was taught by a group of instructors: Prof. Russell Adams - geography, Prof. Thomas Noonan - ancient history, Prof. Phillip Raft - agriculture and economics, Prof. Tatiana Prokopiv - literature, Ms. Oksana Bryn - art, and Mr. Mykola Kushnir - emigration.

**MUHLENBERG COLLEGE**, Allentown, Pa.—During Fall 1976, Dr. Albert A. Kipa, associate professor of foreign languages, taught "Elementary Ukrainian".

**NEW YORK UNIVERSITY**, New York, N.Y.—During Fall 1975, Spring 1976 and Spring 1977, Ms. Zirka Derylcia taught both "Beginning Conversational Ukrainian" and "Intermediate Conversational Ukrainian" at NYU's School of Continuing Education. During Fall 1976, only "Beginning Conversational Ukrainian" was offered. A student-initiated course, "Ukraine in Modern Times" was also offered during Fall 1976. Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, associate professor of history and director of the Russian and East Central European Area Studies Program at Manhattan College was the instructor for the four-credit history course. The Ukrainian Students' Association of NYU was responsible for initiating the course.

**PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY**, Philadelphia, Pa.—During Fall 1975 a Ukrainian literature course was taught by Dr. Natalia Pazuniak. During Fall 1976 the University offered a Ukrainian language course and a seminar on 20th century Ukrainian short prose. Each had a value of three credits.

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**, New Brunswick, N.J.—Ukrainian literature courses were offered during each semester of the last two academic years: Fall 1975 - Prose of the 19th and 20th Centuries, Spring 1976 - Ukrainian Literature 1920 to the Present, Fall 1976 - Poetry to the 20th Century and the Dramas of Lesia Ukrainka and Spring 1977 - Ukrainian Literature and Civilization. During Spring 1977 students could also enroll in independent study of the Ukrainian language. All these courses were taught by Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych of the Slavic Department and carried a value of three credits each.

**ST. JOSEPH'S EVENING COLLEGE**, Philadelphia, Pa.—During Fall 1975 Dr. Leo D. Rudnytsky taught "Ukrainian 101" (elementary). During Spring 1976 the same professor taught "Ukrainian 102" (intermediate).

**TEMPLE UNIVERSITY**, Philadelphia, Pa.—During Spring 1976 it was announced that students could choose to do fieldwork relating to the Ukrainian community as part of the "American Studies Program", a senior elective course. Dr. Wolodymyr Bandera helped formulate the projects which could earn students from two to 16 credits.

**UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH**, Pittsburgh, Pa.—During Fall 1976 a course in "Elementary Ukrainian" was offered.

**WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE**, Westminster, Md.—During the January term (January 3rd to 28th) the "Ukrainian Experience", a course featuring language, history, religion, cuisine, culture and a weekend with Ukrainian families, was taught by Prof. Wasyl Palijczuk. Prof. Palijczuk is associate professor and chairman of the Art Department.

### 1975-76 Academic Year

#### FALL 1975

Essex Community College (Baltimore, Md.)	1
Jersey City State College (Jersey City, N.J.)	1
Kent State University - at three campuses	
Ashtabula campus (Ashtabula, O.)	2
Gauga campus (Chardon, O.)	2
Trumbull campus (Warren, O.)	3
Manor Junior College (Jenkintown, Pa.)	1
Mercy College (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.)	1
New York University (New York, N.Y.)	2
Pennsylvania University (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1
Rutgers University (New Brunswick, N.J.)	1
St. Joseph's Evening College (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1

#### SPRING 1976

Jersey City State College	1
King's College (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)	1
Le Moyne College (Syracuse, N.Y.)	1
Mercy College (taught in downtown Manhattan)	1
Minnesota University (Minneapolis, Minn.)	1
New York University	2
Rutgers University	1
St. Joseph's Evening College	1
Temple University (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1

#### SUMMER 1976

Central Connecticut State College (New Britain, Conn.)	1
<b>TOTAL: 14 SCHOOLS, 27 courses.</b>	

### 1976-77 Academic Year

#### FALL 1976

Muhlenberg College (Allentown, Pa.)	1
New York University	2
Pennsylvania University	2
Rutgers University	1
University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	1

#### JANUARY TERM

Western Maryland College (Westminster, Md.)	1
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#### SPRING 1977

Millville Continuing Education (Millville, N.J.)	1
New York University	2
Rutgers University	2
University of Akron (Akron, O.)	1
<b>TOTAL: 8 SCHOOLS, 14 COURSES.</b>	

## Sounds and Views

(Continued from page 7)

Here, influenced by the local nature scenery (following similar previous influences in cases of Liszt, Tchaikovsky) he wrote the "Rite of Spring" ballet and other works.

The Ustyluh countryside, especially in its spring awakening, became a catalyst for the birth of Stravinsky's music, which in turn became the birth of our planet in "Fantasia."

Most memorable in "Fantasia" is the dramatic finale with Mussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain" originally inspired by Gogol's story, "St. John's Eve." The theme concerns certain legends about the powers of darkness, specifically nocturnal rituals of evil spirits and their paying homage to Satan. These fantastic happenings on Mt. Tryhlava (The Triple-Pointed Mountain) supposedly near Kiev are familiar chapters in Ukrainian legends and in general Slavonic lore. Rumor

had it that actor Bela Lugosi, eminent in horror pictures, served as model for the portrayal of Satan in "Fantasia."

Mussorgsky inserted a choral version of "Night on Bald Mountain" into his opera "Sorochyntsi Fair" but the demonic work was originally conceived as an independent orchestral picture and is thus best known today in Rimsky-Korsakov's orchestration. The film "Fantasia" introduced Stokowski's version, closer to the original. But most recently Mussorgsky's own score was unearthed and recorded with David Jones conducting the evil proceedings (on Philips 6580-053).

As far as myths are concerned, there was one circulated at one point about Disney himself. According to the story, Walt Disney supposedly came to this country as an immigrant named...Volodymyr Dziyniuk!

## Soyuzivka — A Walk Down Memory Lane

by Helen Perozak Smindak

*Soyuzivka. The word conjures up pleasant images. Comfortable, rustic villas set amid giant pines and maples. Winding roads, pine-scented woodland trails, rocky cliffs. A crystal-clear stream with a rushing waterfall and a rock-lined pool shaded by overhanging green boughs. The breathtaking vista of low mountains seen across a broad valley. Tennis courts, an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a festive recreation hall, an outdoor dance pavilion. And over all, sunshine (or star glow), birdsongs, laughter, music, and voices mingling in cheerful conversation or in song.*

For those who have visited Soyuzivka, who have played and worked there since the 375-acre estate was bought 25 years ago by the Ukrainian National Association, the same Soyuzivka — or "Suzy-Q", as it is familiarly referred to — calls forth cherished memories. Some recall restful vacations in fresh mountain air, lazy hours spent swimming, sunbathing or playing shuffleboard at poolside. Others remember off-season weekend conventions such as those of the Ukrainian Medical Association, the Senior Citizens' Conference, SUSTA or Soyuz Ukrainok, or the "hometown" reunions of former residents of various counties in Ukraine and the annual tour reunions of the Kobasniuk Travel Agency. Still others think back to children's camps, cultural courses, tennis tournaments, weddings and family gatherings.

They all agree, however, that "There's no place like Soyuzivka."

For Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA advisor who was Special Assistant on Ethnic Affairs to President Ford, Soyuzivka has a particular significance. While working there, he became acquainted with the manager's secretary, Lesia Waskiw, who eventually became Dr. Kuropas's wife. Their marriage was solemnized in the outdoor Chapel of St. Volodymyr and the reception was held in the Veselka recreation hall.

UNA advisor Taras Szmagala of Cleveland must also have fond memories of Soyuzivka. He was among the students who attended the first Ukrainian Cultural Courses, back in 1954, when they were first organized by the UNA and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Her participation in that first year of the Cultural Courses is "among my happiest memories," says Mrs. Stella Zacharczuk Baker of Piscataway, N.J.

For Orest Samitz of St. Catharines, Ontario, manager of the Fiddler's Green Motel in Niagara Falls and director of the Dunai Dancers, Soyuzivka stands for the enjoyment of Ukrainian scholarship and Ukrainian friendships made at the Cultural Courses. Plus the excitement of building his own bandura (and learning how to play it) under the guidance of Morris Diakowsky, a bandura aficionado who was a student of the late Zinovij Shtokalko.

Artist Thomas Shepko of Rutherford, N.J., an accordionist who entertains at Kobasniuk Travel reunions, harks back fondly to the early social functions at "Suzy-Q" when he played his accordion during informal gatherings in the Trembita barroom.

Mrs. Halia Pidruchny Slonetsky, a Toronto schoolteacher who was introduced to Soyuzivka by Youth League colleagues, returns regularly to spend Christmas week at the Ukrainian resort with her two youngsters and schoolteacher husband, Eugene.

Nick and Mike Poczynok of Jersey City think of Soyuzivka in deer terms. The brothers Poczynok never missed bagging a deer (or almost never) when the hunting season opened in the fall, and Mike keeps coming back each year. Nick, now married, returns to Soyuzivka these days with wife, Ella, and their two small children for family excursions.

Reminiscences of bygone days, intangible though they may be, will undoubtedly play an important role this year as Soyuzivka rounds out a quarter century of service, growth and achievement. All the pleasures and beauties of this outstanding Ukrainian resort, its wonderful sights and sounds and scents, and the joys experienced by its guests and staff over the years will be celebrated in a summer-long 25th birthday party. It will be topped off in mid-September by a gala "Suzy-Q" weekend and the selection of a Miss Soyuzivka of 1977.

The Jubilee Season party begins this weekend and everyone is invited, says Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas. Friday night's festivities featured the SUMA "Baturyn" Brass Band of Toronto, with Vasyl Kardash conducting, and music for dancing was provided by the Veseli Chasy and Soyuzivka orchestras. Scheduled for Saturday, July 3rd was opera singer Volodymyr Kotkov, a

recent emigre from Ukraine, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Ihor Sonevsky.

As in past seasons, the weekend concert programs will feature artists of the calibre of previous performers. In recent years, Soyuzivka has played host to movie stars Jack Palance and Mike Mazurki, Canadian singers Edward Evanko and Joan Karasevich, New York City Opera soloists Mary Lesawyer and Marta Kokolska-Musijchuk, and European personalities Miroslav Skala-Starycky and Prof. Myroslav Antonovych, as well as exciting dance groups from far-flung points in the U.S. and Canada.

The Sunday afternoon cultural programs, which began in 1964 with a woodcut demonstration by Jacques Hnizdovsky, have brought outstanding artists before the Soyuzivka public, artists such as Edward (Eko) Kozak, Luboslav Hut-saliuk and Michael Moroz, and writers such as Ivan (Iker) Kernytsky and the late Mykola Ponedilok. This season's Sunday afternoon gatherings will spotlight more Ukrainian artists.

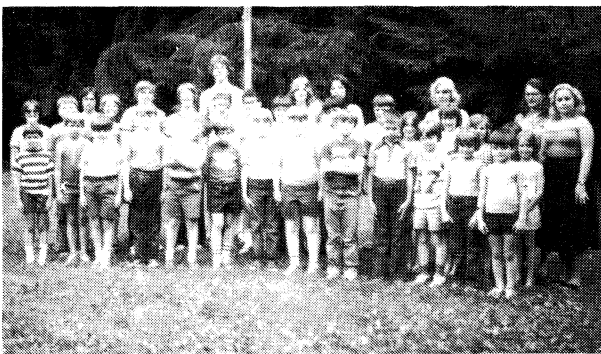
For the younger set, camp activities are underway until July 9th for boys aged seven to 12, under the direction of Mrs. Stephanie Hawryluk. The girls' camp will run from July 23 to August 6, with Mrs. Hawryluk in charge.

In between the two camp sessions, a new project will take shape for the first time. From July 9-23, a Folk Dance Workshop will be conducted by Peter Marunchak of Montreal, with the celebrated Valentyna Pereyaslavec of New York as consultant.

The second Ukrainian Music Workshop, directed by Met Opera singer Andriy Dobriansky and pianist Thomas Hryniv, begins work on staging Borntiansky's three-act comic opera "Sokil" on August 7th. That is also the opening day for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, whose three-week curriculum of lectures, craft work, bandura lessons and folk dancing will be held under the direction of Prof. Volodymyr Bakum and Prof. Christine Prynada-Demydenko. All of which translates into a marvelous bounty of Ukrainian singing, emoting, folk dancing and bandura playing...and more great entertainment for Soyuzivka patrons.

(Next week: Soyuzivka's beginnings and growth, and some highlights from its 25-year history.)

## 23 Boys Attend Soyuzivka's Jubilee Youth Camp



Soyuzivka's campers, along with their counselors, pose for photos after the opening of the camp.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Beautiful sunny skies and a pleasantly caressing breeze welcomed 23 boys, aged 7 to 12 years of age, at Soyuzivka Sunday, June 26, for a two-week tour of camping in what is the second leg of UNA's summer program for youth at this attractive estate in the Catskills. Joining the 23 boys are 5 girls whose parents allow them to enjoy a summerful of Soyuzivka which this year is marking its 25th anniversary. Consequently, the youth programs, as well as those for

adult guests and vacationers, are geared to the anniversary theme, with manager Walter Kwas and his permanent and temporary employees putting their brains and brawn to work to make this a special season.

The youthful campers joined their older counterparts on the tennis courts — 56 of them — who are here since June 13th attending the 13th annual tennis camp under the tutelage of Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak.

Taking over the secluded "Lviv" villa, the boy campers raised the Ukrainian and the American flags to the mast Sunday afternoon, June 26, signifying the opening of their camp under the helm of Mrs. Stephanie Hawryluk. Assisting her are counselors Lida Semanyshyn, Olenka Slobodian, Tunia Bilyk, Linda Geba, Bohdanna Prynada, Vera Chuma, Roman Wasylyk and Stefan Hankewych, the latter also performing the all-important function of a chef.

The boys' camp will last through Saturday, July 9, concluding with the traditional performing program by all campers. The program, geared to

Soyuzivka's "25th", includes dancing, singing, recitations, creative arts, sports and the like.

This year, the children's camps have been cut from three to two weeks, allowing for an even more diversified summer program for youth with the inclusion of a two-week folk dancing workshop from July 9th to July 23rd, followed by the girls' camp (July 23-August 6), a musical workshop (August 7-20), and the Ukrainian Cultural Courses (August 7-27).

The silver anniversary season at Soyuzivka promises to be an eventful, colorful and enriching experience for young and old alike.

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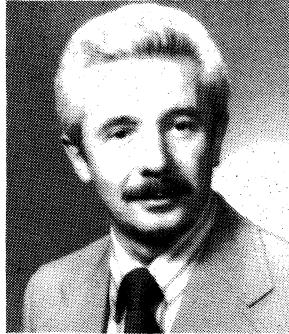
## Named V.P. of Guaranty Bank

WORCESTER, Mass.—Bohdan Smolynsky, a resident of Shrewsbury, was recently appointed assistant vice-president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company here.

Mr. Smolynsky joined the bank in 1971 as a real estate management officer. Earlier he had served as project manager for the Franchi Construction Company.

He holds an Associates degree in civil engineering from the Franklin Institute of Boston and a Bachelor of Science degree in management from Northeastern University.

Mr. Smolynsky is treasurer and secretary of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America and a member of UNA Branch 307 in Boston.



Bohdan Smolynsky

## Mark Golden Anniversary

TAPPAN, N.Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kuchma, both senior UNA'ers, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday, May 21, and were feted at a party Sunday, May 22, given by the couple's son, Peter.

The couple was married on May 21, 1927, at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York. The Kuchmas moved to Tappan, N.Y., 20 years ago.

Mr. Kuchma was born in Ukraine. His wife, Anna, is a native New Yorker. He retired in 1973 from his job as a cabinet-maker in the hotel trades.

Mr. Kuchma is a former Supreme Advisor and Supreme Auditor of the Ukrainian National Association, hav-

ing served in those posts for 17 years. He also served as financial secretary of the "Dnister" UNA Branch 361, and as its president for 35 years.

A dedicated community activist, Mr. Kuchma was a member of many other Ukrainian organizations and was particularly helpful to many Ukrainian families arriving in this country after World War II.

The couple's son Peter was last year elected recording secretary of Local 469 of the Printing Specialties and Paper Products Union, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. Since last April he serves as junior vice-commander of the Piermont Memorial Post 7462, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

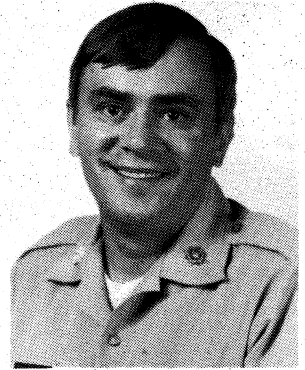
## Lt. Col. Czechut Completes Army Command College

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — Lieutenant Colonel Mark Czechut, son of Mrs. Helen Czechut and the late Dr. Bohdan Czechut, was graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) here Friday, June 10.

The Command and General Staff College is the keystone of the Army educational system. The oldest of the Army's advanced schools, its program is designed to produce graduates who are competent military problem solvers. The emphasis is on career development for the officers' future duties as a senior commander or staff officer.

Lt. Col. Czechut, promoted to his present rank in ceremonies held here in December 1976, will now be assigned to the U.S. Army Armament Research and Developments Command in Dover, N.J.

The late Dr. Bohdan Czechut was a well-known civic leader and author in the Ukrainian American community. Mrs. Czechut is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 354. Dr.



Lt. Col. Mark Czechut

Christine Czechut Machiedo, Lt. Col. Czechut's sister, is also a member of the UNA.

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## Announce Nuptials

BEAVER, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. Borys Chermak of Beaver, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Marie, to Mark Edmund Dillen, son of Mr. John T. Dillen of Yuba City, Calif. The wedding is planned for July 23.

Both Miss Chermak and Mr. Dillen are alumni of the University of Michigan and are currently foreign service information officers with the U.S. Information Agency. Mr. Dillen completed the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

The bride-to-be, a member of the Ambridge, Pa., UNA Branch 161, has participated in many Ukrainian related activities, including working for the Ukrainian service of the Voice of America.

Miss Chermak is serving now as a cultural affairs officer at the American



Anne Marie Chermak

Embassy in Madrid. She and the prospective bridegroom will continue their careers on joint assignment in Europe.

## Dr. Rudnycky Honored By Bibliographical Society

MONTREAL, Que.—Dr. Jaroslav B. Rudnycky of Winnipeg, Man., was made an honorary member of the Bibliographical Society of Canada at their annual meeting held at the National Library here, Thursday, June 9.

Dr. Rudnycky is the former head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba, and a distinguished bibliographer in the field of Ukrainian Canadians.

He was introduced to the assembly by Dr. B. Peel.

Attention!

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# Tryzub Soccer: A Winning Tradition

by Ostap Tatomyr

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Having lost only two regular season matches, the "Tryzub" second division soccer team took first place here recently in the United Soccer League.

By winning the title, the team automatically has been promoted into the first division for next season, with a shot at the major division title the season after.

Rookie coach Bohdan Siryj noted that a combination of good soccer talent and disciplined practices paid off for this year's team.

"This is the first season in a long while that we've had a truly Ukrainian line-up. In past years, for some reason, the fixation was toward Argentinian or other South American players to bolster the squads. Our guys proved that an all-Ukrainian team can win. I mean look at the soccer talent we found wandering on the streets: Nicky Kuzevich was a one-time starter for our (past) pro-team, the Luschk brothers were top notch college players and even had try-outs with the now defunct Philadelphia Atoms of the NASL. Taras Kowalczyk is probably one of the top sprinters in the city of Philadelphia and a member of the Temple University track team which has participated in many national meets. This goes on and on. All we needed was to get through practices and it worked."

The league in which "Tryzub" plays is not an easy one. Last season it was considered tops in a three-state area. In particular, the major division at which Siryj and his gang are aiming their sights has within its ranks not only a

dozen or so college All-Americans, but also several ex-NASL and ASL professional booters.

For example, All-American Casey Bahr whose father a decade ago coached the Ukrainian Nationals, plays within the league. His brother Chris Bahr, now a placekicker with the Cincinnati Bengals of the NFL, sharpens his kicking skills and timing by coming back to play in the league during the latter part of the season.

It is evident, that the level of competition is very keen and to achieve the majors requires a team to possess discipline and talent. The road to the top will not be an easy one, and only hard work and practice can send "Tryzub" to the top.

The elimination of the professional branch of the club, the Ukrainian Nationals, has aided greatly in the rechanneling of funds and coaches needed for youth development. With a major division team the youth of "Tryzub" will have a goal to shoot for from their peewee years right up to the majors where college scouts and pro scouts search out their prospects. The emphasis now in America is on developing home-bred players, and with teams like "Tryzub" and others in the United League, players will have an opportunity to hone their skills.

"Tryzub's" championship Squad: Coach Bohdan Siryj; trainer Bednarski, players — Eskiw, Keleder, Chyzowych/Fedak, Luschk brothers, Tolmao, Doroshenko, Chupak, Rosputto (captain), Wikarchyk, Klym, Kuzevich and Kowalchyn.

# Chyzowych Wins Tryzub Golf Classic

LAFAYETTE, HILLS, Pa.—Philadelphia Ihor Chyzowych took home the first place honors in Tryzub's First Annual Golf Classic. The greens were dry and fast but the weather could not have been better as Ihor, the brother of Walter and Eugene Chyzowych—both of whom are very involved and popular in the field of sports, blazed to victory.

Bohdan Anniuk, president of the Tryzub Golf Committee was very pleased by the turnout: "We had twenty eight Ukrainian golfers competing and the people in the pro shop were going crazy trying to decipher all the spellings of the names to be placed on the time and scoring sheets."

Of prime concern in this tourney was the monetary contribution each golfer made to the Philadelphia Moroz Committee in order to help them continue efforts in defense of human rights. "We will make the formal presentation to them very shortly and hope they can utilize the money in some needed way, we collected well over thirty dollars in their behalf," concluded Mr. Anniuk.

The USGA - approved Eagle Lodge Golf Course, with its difficult layout proved to be treacherous as the scores reflected — Ihor's 84, was quite a surprise as most of the participants were looking for a score in the low seventies for a winner.

In the final tabulation for awards, a calloway system of scoring was used and R. Luzniak of Wallington, N.J. was presented the trophy for earning the lowest net score.

The 10th hole was designated as "closest to the pin" with W. Gnoy of North Jersey boldly landing a shot within eight feet of the cup on one shot, and with it, taking the trophy in that category. The tenth hole is a 127-yard par three, but the tricky pin setting, and water and sand surrounding the green, made many golfers shutter.

The longest drive award went to

Ukrainian community activist Nestor Olesnyckyj of Newark, who managed to boom a shoot far beyond everyone on the eighteenth fairway. "I just caught it right and it took off," exclaimed the jubilant stroker.

It is not often an award is presented to the "most honest golfer", but in the Tryzub tourney, Oleh Ciuk earned this award. The honor goes to the golfer with the greatest accumulation of strokes — Oleh plainly stated in good humor: "I'll get you guys next year." It was Oleh's first tourney and the mild mannered civil engineer predicted that it would be the last time he would earn this award.

During the awards dinner, Mr. Anniuk thanked all who took part in the event and reminded them to mark their calendars for approximately the same time each year.

Putt Points—J. Bilovus of Utica, Michigan earned the distinction of "farthest traveller"...Young J. Mazuryk of Metro New York was seen on the practice putting green early on the day of the tourney only 24 hours after stepping off a jet that had returned from a Ukraine tour he was guiding...Best front nine score was N. Olesnyckyj with a 43...Best back nine score was Chyzowych and Luzniak at an even 40...three players finished the day in the eighties: Anniuk, Chyzowych and Luzniak, eleven in the nineties, while fourteen did not want to discuss their game...N. Fartuszk of Philly couldn't believe his score card as six consecutive 'fives' appeared on his front nine score block—a consistent effort...T. Bilenyk also of Philly, was once a top selection on the National U.S. Men's Handball Squad... Only one other golfer was able to find the green in one shot aside from Gnoy on the 10th hole—most undershot the hole...The Second Annual Ukrainian Open at Maplewood will take place in September as noted by organizer N. Olesnyckyj.

O.T.

### United League Second Division Final Standings 1976-77

teams	games	pts.	goals
* 1. Tryzub	16	30	54-14
2. Hominetman	16	22	45-26
3. Five on one	16	21	39-27
4. Lighthouse	16	20	32-27
5. Norristown	16	15	31-29
6. Arantes	16	12	28-29
7. Columbia	16	10	22-34
8. Danni United	16	8	11-54
9. Falcons	16	6	24-46

\*clinched title

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# Youngster Wins Junior Olympic Titles

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Tatiana (Tanya) Smolin of Randolph Township, N.J. captured two gold medals in the American Athletic Union (AAU) Junior Olympic Track and Field Meet held at Rutgers Stadium in New Brunswick, N.J. on Saturday, June 18, 1977.

Tanya, a nine-year-old "bantam", took first in the state in the 100 yard dash with a time of 13.9 seconds and first in the standing long jump with a jump of over 6'7". She also received a bronze medal in the state's 440 relay.

Competition in all events was tough

with Newark and other areas coming on strong.

Tanya's success at the state level crowned her already successful season in which she won several other medals and awards in area and district competition. Much of her success was due to the efforts of her coach, Norman Leon of Randolph Township and the township's otherwise outstanding track and field program.

The Smolins attend St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J. where Reverend Father Panasiuk is pastor.

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# ВЕСЕЛКА

## День Незалежності — Independence Day

„Вважаємо такі правди неперечними: що всі люди створені рівними; що Творець наділив їх деякими невід'ємними правами; що поміж ними є право на Життя, Свободу і на змагання до Щастя”.

Ці вікопам'ятні (unforgotten) слова записані в Деклярації Незалежності ЗСА. Вони були списані групою провідників боротьби 13 американських колоній за незалежність від Англії. У Деклярації Незалежності ці провідники заявили, що згадані колонії стають самостійними з хвилиною П свхвалення. Цей історичний акт був проголошений 4-го липня 1776 року. Цей день називають днем народження ЗСА. Він став важливим всенародним святом Америки. Деклярацію Незалежності співіств народів Дзвін Свободи в Домі Незалежності в Філадельфії (цей дзвін лопнув у 1835 р. і його ніколи не змогли направити).

Незалежність ЗСА не прийшла легко. Історія боротьби за самостійність довга. Рятуючися перед наслідками власного уряду в Англії і спасаючися перед релігійним та соціальним утиском і переслідуванням, група пуританців емігрувала з рідного краю. Їх називають паломниками (пілігримами). Не знайшовши захисту й пристановища в Голляндії, де досягла їх рука англійського правління і де зазнали неприхильного ставлення місцевої влади, вони в 1620 р. прибули кораблем „Мейфлауер” до Плимуту в Америці. Тут вони поселилися в дуже несприятливих умовах — тяжка зима, голод, недуги, напади індіан. Багато з них згинули. Але почали прибувати нові поселенці і закладати нові колонії. Так постало їх 13.

Жильці колоній рішили визволитися з-під англійського панування. Ця визвольна війна має назву Американської Революції. Вона не велася на те, щоб скинути уряд, але щоб встановити таку владу, яка запевнила б вольності народів, що жив в англійських колоніях Америки. Цю незалежність остаточно виборено в

### ЗОРЯНИЙ ПРАПОР

З нагоди Дня Незалежності

І червоне, і біле, і синє,  
Над ним сонце горить золоте —  
Ми літаємо прапор країни,  
Що зірками, мов небо, цвіте.

Це той зоряний прапор народу,  
Що неволю в бою переміг,  
Що, мов скарб, зберігас свободу  
У серцях і законах своїх.

Це є прапор Америки тої,  
Що усекому гоміч дає,  
Хто під прапором волі святої  
Непочитно за правду стає.

Бліз зорі на синьому полі  
Маяками горять на морях,  
І народи, що прагнуть до волі,  
Ідуть задивлені в зоряний стая.

І про нас, про дітей, вона дбас,  
Усміхася тепло до всіх  
І найкращі дари, які має,  
Завжди дітям складає до ніг.

Тут живем ми безжурно і вільно,  
Забуваєм про лихо і жах,  
В Рідній Школі навчасмося пильно,  
Вільно молимося в рідних церквах.

І для дальнього Рідного Краю,  
Що лишився за безліччю миль,  
Ми прадромом, як можемо і знаєм,  
Не жаліємо наших зуень.

Михайло Маморський



1783 р. Тоді проголошено 13 колоній стейтами. У 1787 р. стейти створили Унію, для якої випрацювано Конституцію на Конституційній Конвенції в Філадельфії. Кожний із 13 стейтів вислав представників до Філадельфії, щоб спільно укласти її текст. Поміж іншими правами Конституція гарантує громадянам ЗСА право на життя і свободу. Невільно схвалити в Америці закон, що заперечив би ці основні права. Конституцію називають сторожем-опікуном свободи і щастям кожного жителя ЗСА.

Тепер ЗСА складаються з 50 стейтів, з яких кожний має самоуправу в формі стейтського правління з губернатором у провіді. Кожний стейт має своє законодавче тіло — конгрес і сенат. Але кожний стейт мусить підлягати засадам Конституції і жаден не може винести закону, що її порушував би. Всі стейти підлягають федеральному правлінню. Льокальна влада окремих стейтів і федеральне правління складаються з трьох галузей — законодавчої, виконної й судової. Законодавче тіло називають Конгресом, який має дві пала-

ти — сенатську і конгресменську (посольську). Членів обох палат вибирає народ загальним, вільним голосуванням. На чолі виконної влади стоїть президент, якого вибирають на чотири роки. Вибір президента відбувається не безпосередньо голосами виборців, а через електро-

рів, яких вибирає народ. У виконванні влади допомагають президентові члени кабінету. Президент є одночасно головним командувачем збройних сил. Президент пильнує, щоб закони були виконувани. Він може пропонувати закони, але не сміє їх видавати чи змінювати. Може також опротестувати закон, проведений Конгресом (veto), але коли Конгрес вдруге переголосує закон, він стає правосильним мимо президентського спротиву.

Судівництво Америки є незалежне. Воно складається з судів — найвищого і різного ступня нижчих. Найвищий суд має нагляд над Конституцією.

Так американською державою править народ через своїх вибраних голосуванням представників. Тому кажеться, що американська влада, це правління „з народу, виконуване народом для народу”.

Днем незалежності України є 22-го січня. Український народ відзначає цей день кожного року. Цього історичного дня на площі собору св. Софії в Києві проголошено в 1918 році самостійність України, а в 1919 році її соборність (з'єднання всіх українських земель в одну державну цілість).

## The Smart Hare

A gray hare lived in the woods with his wife and small children.

The family of hares lived poorly. Often for dinner they would eat only grass, though a fresh cabbage would have been much more delicious. But how could a poor hare afford to eat cabbage every day?

One day in late autumn everything suddenly changed.

This is how it all happened.

One cold autumn day the hare's wife started to grumble: "my husband is good for nothing, the house is falling apart, the windows are broken, we are not prepared for winter — our house is cold and damp, the children almost freeze to death at night..."

"Don't worry," said her husband, "today I will get to work. I'll mend the roof and board up the broken window."

The hare remembered seeing an old board near a fence in a field not far from the house. The board would be just the right size to cover the broken window he thought, and set off for the field with his son. Together the two brought back the board and the whole family pitched in to help father repair the window.

After they had finished hammering the board into place, they stood back and admired their work. The father-hare noticed that a boot was painted on the board and frowned. "We should have turned the board over so that the boot faced the wall, but now it's too late."

His wife was not concerned about the boot painted on the board. Now it was warm in the house because the cold

wind did not blow through the cracked window. She was so pleased that she prepared a dinner of carrots that evening. The hare ate his dinner and then went to sleep.

Suddenly there was a knock at the door of the house. The mother-hare went to answer it and asked, "Who's there?"

"I am the old bear's son," came the answer.

By this time the mother-hare was very frightened. "Wh-wh-what do y-y-you want here?" she asked.

The young bear said "I'm looking for the shoemaker who lives here."

The mother-hare calmed down, opened the door and told the bear that he was mistaken. "There is no shoemaker here, only a poor family of hares."

"But how could that be?" the puzzled bear asked. "I was told that the shoemaker lives in the house which has a picture of a boot on it, so this must be the place. I don't want to hear any stories. Just tell the shoemaker to fix my boots quickly!"

Before the mother-hare could explain that the picture of the boot was nailed to the wall of the house only to cover a broken window, a crane appeared and also insisted on seeing the shoemaker.

The crane said, "I need a pair of high boots to wear in the mud."

An ermine also appeared. "I need a pair of shoes for my husband to wear in the snow — winter is almost here."

The mother-hare was confused and

### HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



На полі

За містом, між селами, широке золоте поле.

На полі косить машина. Вона і косить і молотить. Гарно на полі.

Є Є Є Європа  
За містом і широке золоте поле.



Євангеліс

Ми маємо книжки. Велика книжка — Євангеліс.

Івась знає про муки Христа на землі.

Євангеліс Івасеве.

с с - - с е там є він  
Там є Івась.  
С - Є Є Євангеліс

# THE RAINBOW

## Bazio-Bear Learns a Lesson

One day after breakfast, mother-bear went out to find some food for the next meal. She made it clear to her children that they were not allowed to leave the house while she was away.

The little bears were very obedient — with the exception of little Bazio-bear. As soon as mother left the house he began to plan some fun for himself. Finally he decided that he would take the jar of honey which he saw his mother hide in the cupboard and go out.

Quietly he crept out of the house so that his brothers and sisters would not see or hear him. He ran into the forest and decided to sit under an oak tree and sample some of the honey he took from the cupboard. While he snacked on the delicious honey, a fox appeared.

"Oh, it's you, Bazio-bear. Good morning! I see that your mother is still sleeping has not yet fed you," she said, noticing that he was stuffing himself with honey.

Bazio-bear blushed and put down the honey jar. "Good morning to you, aunt. Mother has been up and busy since early this morning", he said. He started telling the fox about his mother, father, brothers and sisters.

This was exactly what the sly fox was waiting for. She pulled the jar containing honey to herself, pointed and said to Bazio-bear: "Look, your mother is coming." As Bazio-bear turned around to see, she ran away with the jar. Bazio-bear walked in the direction the fox had pointed, but he did not find his mother. He returned to his spot under the oak tree, intending to finish eating his honey.

Poor Bazio-bear searched and searched for the missing honey, but he couldn't find it.

As he was walking through the beautiful woods, enjoying the sunshine and wild flowers, he saw a swarm of bees flying around an old aspen. He remembered that mother-bear had said that bees collect honey and hide it in honeycombs. He decided to sit down and watch the bees collect honey, thinking that maybe he would be able to get some for himself.

He sat down on a log, not knowing that a bee had sat down on the same spot. Suddenly he jumped up and screamed in pain. An old wolf was watching this scene from behind a nearby maple tree and found it to be very funny. Bazio-bear became embarrassed and decided to go home.

But the wolf said: "Wait, I'll show you how to get some honey from the bees. Up in the tree there is a small hole. I'll give you a lift on my shoulders and you can eat all you want — just be careful not to eat any bees. You'll even be able to bring some honey home to your mother."

Bazio-bear was so happy at hearing this offer of help that he forgot all about the lost honey jar and the bee that had just stung him a minute earlier. He climbed up onto the wolf's shoulders and into the tree and started eating the sweet honey. Suddenly bees started flying around his nose and began stinging.

"Help, help," he yelled, falling to the ground. Meanwhile the wolf had run away.

Bazio-bear could hardly get up. Crying and holding his swollen nose, he slowly shuffled home. How sorry he was that he hadn't listened to mother-bear and stayed home and out of mischief!

## WORD JUMBLE

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

Ukrainian journalists

ZMOKZYWUC — — — — —

KNYRDE — — — — —

SWAYKONKSH — — — — —

YAWSHA — — — — —

OONLYNSKA — — — — —

NGARDA — — — — —

SKYDNUCH — — — — —

DOCSULH — — — — —

DNOKEVADY — — — — —

BIOCLUVYH — — — — —

In San Francisco in 1868, this Ukrainian published the first American bilingual gazette:

Answers to last week's jumble: Bahalii, Tomashivsky, Kostomarov, Doroshenko, Antonovych, Lypynsky, Hrushevsky, Chubaty, Borshchak, Krypiakievych. Mystery words: Istorija Rusov

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

didn't know what to do. All the commotion awakened her husband. The bear, crane and ermine surrounded him and begged him to mend or sew shoes for them.

The hare scratched his ear and thought for a moment. "Neighbors, you were looking for a shoemaker and you found one. The grandfather of my grandfather's great grandfather was once a shoemaker. Naturally, I also know something about the trade. But there is one problem. — I have no tools or leather."

The customers answered in unison: "We'll get you all the supplies you need, there is a great need for a shoemaker in our woods."

So each of them brought the hare some leather, nails, and other tools the next day. The hare did not hesitate and started mending and sewing shoes for all the residents of the woods. He was smart and a hard worker.

The hare was always busy because there was plenty of work and many customers. He could barely fill all his orders on time. The whole family helped him in his new business and they became wealthy. The family of hares now had everything they wanted.

# Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholidny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



"I beg you and your friends: forge me a knightly armor!"

„Прощу тебе й твоїх товаришів: викуйте мені лицарську зброю!”



"We do not make weapons just for anyone, only for those who are stronger than we. Show us your strength!"

„Абикому ми зброї не робимо, лише міцнішому від нас. Покажи свою силу”.



"Good, we will wrestle — only you, smithy, call upon some of your friends for help!"

„Гаразд, поборемося — тільки ти, ковалю, поклич ще собі товаришів на підмору!”

# UCCA Washington News July Fourth

(Continued from page 7)

On May 17-18, the UCCA President attended and participated in several sessions of the Foreign Policy Conference sponsored by the Department of State. The sessions were held in the department's main building. At the important Tuesday morning session dealing with Helsinki-Belgrade the UCCA President took issue with the conceptual presentation of human rights by several officials present. The moderator of the session and the UCCA President shared the same platform at the University of Alabama several weeks before. Also in the afternoon session the UCCA President criticized the scale of foreign policy priorities presented to some 300 attendees and expressed surprise that human rights was placed third on the scale, this in the face of the President's statements.

Following his testimony before the Fasel Commission, the UCCA President has been asked to develop further his generic concept of human rights in preparation for Belgrade. The UCCA President has obliged in this respect, as well as directly criticizing Secretary of State Vance's attempted definition at the University of Georgia. He has also extended his extemporaneous remarks before the Commission.

On May 19th, the UCCA President opened the day-long international conference on "Human Rights After Helsinki" at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington. His remarks dwelled on the nature of human rights, their central place in a new foreign policy, and their primary significance as concern the totalitarian state-empires of the USSR and Mainland China. The UCCA President then served as moderator of the first panel on "The Nationality Problem in the Soviet Union..." Over 300 attended the impressive freedom banquet. The Voice of America, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and UPI carried most of the conference.

The following day the UCCA President appeared before the prestigious Gardner Post of the American Legion with an address on "Human Rights and the Vulnerable Russians." The luncheon was held at the Army-Navy Club in Washington. To the large gathering the UCCA President surveyed the entire field of denied rights in the USSR and stressed that the captive non-Russian nations in that empire-state constitute Moscow's chief vulnerability.

Received in Washington is a copy of the May issue of News From Ukraine with a scathing attack against the UCCA. The propaganda sheet is printed in Kiev. An article titled "Doomed to Failure" holds "The UCCA leaders do not conceal their aim of fighting against detente, in particular against implementing the principles contained in the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation..." The UCCA President, the editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly and others are severely criticized.

On May 27, the UCCA President submitted a statement to the Senate

Committee on Foreign Relations, favoring the ratification of the Genocide Convention. Additional hearings were staged on this vital treaty, and this is the third time since 1950 that the UCCA President submitted testimony in favor of it. The statement interrelates the Convention with human rights and emphasizes the Soviet Russian genocide of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine. A commendatory letter has been received from Senator John Sparkman, chairman of the committee, regarding the statement.

On June 7, the UCCA President attended a reception in Washington, honoring Senator Barry M. Goldwater. In addition to the Senator, the UCCA President met and talked with numerous friends, including Representative Philip Crane of Illinois, General Trudeau, Admiral Arleigh Burke and others.

body excepting maybe God Almighty, then they ought to let everybody know why they done it, so that everybody can see they are not trying to put nothing over on nobody... All we got to say on this proposition is this: first, me and you is as good as anybody else, and maybe a damn sight better; second, nobody ain't got no right to take away none of our rights; third, every man has got a right to live, to come and go as he pleases, and to have a good time whichever way he likes, so long as he don't interfere with nobody else. That any government that don't give a man them rights ain't worth a damn; also, people ought to choose the kind of government they want themselves, and nobody else ought to have no say in the matter. That whenever any government don't do this, then the people have got a right to give it the bum's rush and put in one that will take care of their interests... The administration of the present King George III has been rotten from the start, and when anybody kicked about it he always tried to get away with it by strong-arm work... Therefore be it resolved, that we, the representatives of the people of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, hereby declare as follows: That the United States, which was the United Colonies in former times, is now a free country, and ought to be; that we have thrown out the English King and don't want to have nothing to do with him no more; and that, being as we are now a free country, we can do anything that free countries can do, especially declare war, make peace, sign treaties, go into business, etc. And we swear on the Bible on this proposition, one and all, and agree to stick to it no matter what happens, whether we win or we lose, and whether we get away with it or get the worst of it, no matter whether we lose all our property by it or even get hung for it."



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