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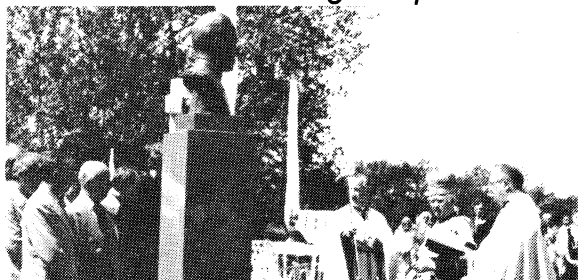
No. 187

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1977

25 CENTS

Dedicate Bust of Rev. Dmytriw In Tribute to Ukrainian Pioneers

**Ceremony Caps UNA Program
During Dauphin Festival**



Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk blesses the bust of Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, after the moleben which he celebrated with area clergy.

DAUPHIN, Man. — Amid the fun and frolic of the 12th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival, many of the Ukrainian Canadian and American festival-goers took a moment of their time to pay tribute to the Ukrainian pioneers who settle in the western prairies of Canada.

On Sunday afternoon, July 31, a bronze bust of Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, the first Ukrainian priest to celebrate a Ukrainian Liturgy in Canada, was unveiled in the course of the traditional UNA Day festivities at the Cross of Freedom.

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Dr. Shtern Expected to Attend New York Rally September 18th

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The UCCA executive office here has sent an invitation to Dr. Mikhail Shtern, a former Ukrainian political prisoner, to attend the rally in defense of Ukrainian rights here Sunday, September 18.

A spokesman for the office said that the 62-year-old doctor has accepted the invitation to attend.

Dr. Shtern, who is of Jewish descent, was a physician in the town of Vynnytsia in western Ukraine. On May 29, 1974, Dr. Shtern was arrested after his son, August, received permission to emigrate to Israel.

The KGB interrogated many witnesses from Dr. Shtern's home town, intimating that he was murdering non-Jewish children. None of the Ukrainians called to testify against Dr. Shtern substantiated the charges.

Nonetheless, he was sentenced on charges of accepting two geese, three pails of apples and 775 rubles in bribes. Dr. Shtern was sentenced to eight years in prison. However, due to the public outcry in the West against the arrest and imprisonment,

Dr. Shtern was allowed to leave the Soviet Union with his wife.

Dr. Shtern is known for his defense of the Ukrainian culture. During the trial, he refused to speak in any other language, except Ukrainian.

After settling in Paris, France, Dr. Shtern wrote in the July 2nd edition of the Ukrainian newspaper "Nash Holos" (Our World) this year that he believes that Ukraine will someday be free.

"You can be sure that Russification will not devour the Ukrainian nation. And also be sure that Ukraine will be a free and fortunate state. Fight for that goal. Help your countrymen in their struggle in the native country," said Dr. Shtern.

After the rally, Dr. Shtern hopes to tour the United States and speak about human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

The rally is being coordinated by the UCCA executive office, in cooperation with many branches in the northeast. Organizers are looking forward to a crowd in excess of 50,000 Ukrainians from 34 communities in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The principal theme of the rally is Ukrainian American support for President Carter's policy on human rights.

Mr. Ivashkiv added that the UCCA office contacted all branches in the area to organize buses for the rally. Many other organizations, among them the Ukrainian National Association, have followed suit.

The rally is slated to begin at 1:00 p.m., at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue. The parade will then proceed down Fifth Avenue to Bryant Park, which is situated behind the Main Branch of the Public Library at 42nd Street and the Avenue of the Americas.

After a brief program there, the participants will march to Hammaraskjold Plaza, opposite the United Nations at 47th Street and First Avenue.

The manifestation's steering committee also announced that it will contact other former political prisoners or emigres from the Soviet Union to attend the rally. Among hopeful participants are Ludmyla Alekseyeva and Andriy Hryhorenko.

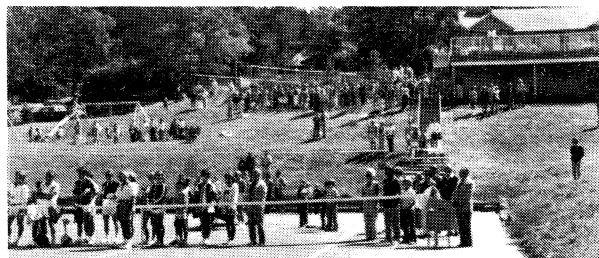
Soyuzivka to be Site of Tennis, Swimming Nationals

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — It'll be "play ball" at Soyuzivka's tennis courts, possibly as early as Friday afternoon depending on the number of entries in the men's division, and "on your marks, ready, go" in the swimming meet Saturday, September 3, at the estate's Olympic-size swimming pool as the national tennis and swimming championships get underway over the extended Labor Day weekend.

Staged by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America (USCAK), the tennis event is in its 22nd year, while the swimming meet is one year younger.

The championships are known to attract competitors from across the U.S. and Canada, who are vying in various age group events for UNA, Svoboda, Soyuzivka and The Ukrainian Weekly trophies and medals. This year's meet is dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Soyuzivka.

While the swimmers have until 9:30 a.m., Saturday, September 3, to register with meet director Jaroslaw Rubel and his committee, the tennis players had



Players and spectators stand of attention during opening ceremonies.

until last midnight to dispatch their registration forms and fees. Only registration postmarked prior to midnight Saturday, August 27, will be considered by the tourney's chief umpire Bohdan Rak and his committee, which meets Thursday, September 1, to make up the draw in the varied groups. Players in the men's division who will compete on Friday in preliminary rounds will be notified to that effect by Wednesday, August 31.

As a rule, the large number of entries

necessitates some matches in the early round to be played in New Paltz. Players are urged to be on the premises of Soyuzivka to be informed of any changes in plans, obviated by such factors as the weather, exceptionally long matches, and the like.

The opening ceremonies will be held Saturday afternoon at Soyuzivka's lower courts which will also be the site of the closing festivities and trophy presentations after the last of the finals Monday afternoon.

**Rally in Defense of Ukrainian Rights —
Sunday, September, 18, 1977, New York City — Be There!**

Protests Sentence With One Day Hunger Strike

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dmytro Kvetsko, a Ukrainian political prisoner, presently incarcerated in the Perm region concentration camps declared in his letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet a one-day-long hunger strike in protest of his harsh sentence, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Kvetsko, a history teacher in the Ivano-Frankivsk region and a former prisoner in Stalin's camps, was arrested on March 21, 1967. He was charged with alleged membership in the Ukrainian National Front and "betrayal of fatherland", and sentenced to 15 years incarceration and 5 years of exile.

Initially he served his sentence in Vladimir prison, but subsequently was transferred to the Perm camps.

The following are excerpts from the text of Kvetsko's protest, dated March 21, 1977, which has been circulating in the samyvdav:

To the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR: Statement by Dmytro Kvetsko, a political prisoner unlawfully repressed.

The human rights issue is presently widely discussed in the press. The West accuses the East of human rights violations, the East in turn accuses the West. It is difficult to conclude who is right and who is wrong. In my opinion there is nothing to violate in the USSR, as there is a completely different approach in the Soviet Union to the concept of "human rights".

Here we should talk not of the human rights violations, but of suppression of any kind of desire to attain hu-

(Continued on page 3)

In USSR, Writing Poetry is Punishable By Five Years Imprisonment

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Imagine how many American poets would be imprisoned if it was a crime to criticize the American government or the way of life here. Numerically, it would be hard to determine how many poets would be incarcerated, but it is safe to say that many of the best and popular American poets would be behind bars if such was the case here.

This fear of the written word does not exist in the United States, but poems and ideas that do not reflect the policies of the Kremlin are banned in the Soviet Union.

The press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) recently received the official text of the sentence handed down to a Ukrainian for writing a poem about life in Ukraine.

Mykola Horbal, who turned 36 last May 6th, was arrested early in 1971 for writing a long poem, entitled "Duma". On April 13, 1971, after a four-hour trial, Horbal was declared an enemy of the state and sentenced to five years severe regime incarceration and two years exile.

Horbal was born in the village of Volyvets in the Horlytsky county.

This so-called enemy of the state was not a member of the Communist Party, was a correspondence student of the Ivano-Frankivsk Pedagogical Institute, never committed a crime, is single,

and was a lecturer of esthetics at the Borshevik technical school.

He was tried by a Ternopil oblast court, headed by I.I. Yarovyi, and consisting of P.S. Harasymenko, M.S. Budnyi, V.V. Zinevych, and P.I. Darmohray as prosecutor.

During what they called was an open trial, the judges determined that Horbal displayed hostility towards the Soviet government. They said that he set out on a "fight against the Soviet government by way of disseminating a poem, entitled "Duma," which he authored, and which has an anti-Soviet and nationalistic text."

From the pages of Soviet jurisprudence

Horbal began writing the poem in 1968, and he finally completed it in 1969. The judges said that the poem is replete with slanderous remarks about Soviet reality and the CPSU nationality policies.

According to the judges, Horbal wrote that within the Soviet system, Ukraine is dependent on Russia, and that the Soviet government represses the populace.

In addition to writing the poem, Horbal was also charged with disseminating his work.

The court found witnesses who

testified that Horbal either showed them his poem, or quoted it for them.

Among the statements allegedly attributed to Horbal by the court are remarks that there is no democracy in the Soviet Union.

Horbal explained that it was not his intention to fight against the Soviet government by writing "Duma," but the judges said that the theme of the poem and the testimonies of the witnesses substantiated his hostility towards the USSR.

"Taking into account that the defendant Horbal committed an especially grave crime against the state, the (judicial) collegium considers it imperative to sentence him to a rehabilitative-work colony for a term prescribed by article 62, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, to be followed by exile," said the judges.

From 1971-72, Horbal was confined in the concentration camps of Mordovia, and from 1972-75, he was incarcerated in one of the Perm camps.

Today Horbal is serving his exile in the Tomsk oblast of the Russian SFSR.

Earlier this year, the "Smolenskyp" Ukrainian Information Service reported that Horbal was among 15 Ukrainian political prisoners to renounce Soviet citizenship.

"The Envy of Dante"

(1)

(The following is the full text of a letter written by Yosyp Terelya, a Ukrainian political prisoner who served 14 years in prison and was again incarcerated last June. The letter was addressed to Yuri Andropov, chief of the KGB and member of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Terelya's letter, which serves as a moving indictment of the Soviet penal system, was the theme of a column written by Jack Anderson Wednesday, August 18. Mr. Anderson's office provided *The Weekly* with the full text of the letter.)

An Open Letter to the Chief of the KGB,
Council of Ministers of the USSR,
Yu. V. Andropov,
From Citizen of Ukraine Yosyp Terelya

"Do not bind yourselves in a strange yoke with unbelievers; for what has righteousness to do with wickedness, or light with darkness?"

(The Second Epistle of Apostle Paul to the Corinthians, 6:14)

Yuriy Volodymyrovych,

You may note the above quotation from the evangelist Apostle Paul and agree that you and I really have little in common — you are a despot, one of those behind whose backs lawlessness creates its own "law": "Be my friend, or else I'll kill you."

By conviction, I am a human being. By religious belief — a Christian; to be more precise, a Ukrainian Catholic, a Uniate. Yes, the very same Uniate who has no officially recognized Church, the Uniate who under the threat of imprisonment is forbidden to take part in prayers and functions of worship, go to Confession, baptize his children, repent, and celebrate Church holidays lest he be labeled from above a "militant Catholic."

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is in the catacombs! You, if anyone, know this well. Strange, is it not, that the age of Diocletian is long gone, we're in the

twentieth century, and Ukrainian Catholics are in the catacombs. (Many other Christian communities in the USSR also find themselves underground.) But, actually, I wish to speak here about myself personally, and about you. You are well acquainted with my genealogy from my camp protests and statements, but I feel that I should refresh your memory as to who I am. I am one of the thousands of Christians who has felt your despotic fist on his own skin.

My family comes from Boykivshchyna. I was born in 1943, during the Hungarian occupation of Carpathian Ukraine. During my short life span, I have lived through three occupations. I grew up in a family of Communists. My father organized the first collective farm in Volivechchyna in 1949, and in that same year was wounded by — as is officially said — a "Banderite bullet." My mother was graduated from the Higher Party School of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. As you can see, I could not have been born a "bourgeois nationalist." From childhood I was taught to love and honor my native village, my home; in time this would be turned into a "crime" against the foundations of Soviet society. I grew up blind and dumb, as did also others. For one, I enjoyed going to church with my grandmother; in time this child's curiosity would also become a "crime." I first felt another's hatred — from a foreigner, a grown man — when I was in the ninth grade, with two months remaining in the school year. It happened that I was called a "filthy Hutsul," to which I replied in an original manner — by spitting in his face. To spit in another's face is forbidden; one should stand silent and not even wipe his own. Thrice they

expelled me from school and every time for "hooliganism" — hooliganism, for which there is no forgiveness in the USSR, not even for children. From the ninth grade until today, I am hounded by the chauvinistic slogan: "He would not step onto the road of rehabilitation."

By 1961, after having completed construction school, I was already on the "register," paying semi-weekly visits to the Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, 15 Korolenko St., Room 7. In 1962 I was sentenced under Article 222, Section 2, and Article 223, Section 2, to four years in a corrective labor camp. On January 4, 1963, I fled from Uzhhorod Prison No. 128-72; I was caught. Another trial, another sentence — five years in a

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Ukrainian Camps, Resorts To Draw Thousands For Labor Day Weekend Activities

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of Ukrainians across the United States and Canada will take advantage of the last weekend of the summer vacation season to attend sports competitions, rallies, congresses and other such events sponsored by Ukrainian organizations during the extended Labor Day weekend, September 2-5.

A summary of the major events follows.

* **KERHONKSON, N.Y.** — The Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North

America will hold the 22nd annual national tennis tournament and the 21st annual swimming competition here at Soyuzivka on Labor Day weekend. Participants of the tennis championships will compete for individual trophies of the UNA, Soyuzivka, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as the Mary Dushnyck Sportsmanship Trophy. Swimmers will vie for individual and team championships, and UNA trophies and medals.

A dance to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra will be held Friday night. Saturday's entertainment program will feature Ed Evanko, stage and movie actor, Thomas Hrynkyv, pianist, and Wolodymyr Hentisz in "Hentisz with a Dose of Humor". Sunday evening the Soyuzivka employees will present a revue on the occasion of the estate's 25th. Music on Saturday and Sunday nights will be provided by the "Rushnychok" and "Tempo" orchestras.

* **CHICAGO, Ill.** — The Ukrainian Baptist Church will commemorate its 125th anniversary with a Jubilee Congress here September 2-5, under the theme "Victory with Christ". The congress will take place under the auspices of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, and will be hosted by the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago, 1042 North Damen Ave. A welcoming service is slated for 6:30 p.m. Friday. Among the activities planned for the weekend are a historical lecture, youth and women's programs and the viewing of a videotaped discussion program on church and human rights broadcast by NBC. The program featured Rev. O.R. Harbu-

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Protests Sentence...

(Continued from page 2)

man rights. This function of oppression constitutes the main task of the court organs who in their zealotry, not only violate human rights, but also the norms of socialist legality and judicial system.

My trial presents conclusive proof of these violations. On March 21, 1967, I was arrested and put into the Ivano-Frankivske prison. The inquest attributed to me the writing of critical articles of a nationalistic content. The articles were published by Zynoviy Krasivsky in the samvydav journal "Liberty and Fatherland".

"This journal, as well as other literature of similar nature, I gave out to read and circulated between my friends: Mykhailo Dyakiv, Yaroslav Lesiv, Vasyly Kulynin. For this I was sentenced under article 56 section 1 and article 64 of the Criminal Code to 15 years imprisonment and 5 years of exile, as well as confiscation of my private property.

The court grossly violated the Criminal Code by incorrectly interpreting the crime; it could not prove my guilt through any of the seven paragraphs of Article 56 which constitute the judicial meaning of "betrayal of fatherland". This violation of the Criminal Code stems from the fact that, according to Soviet law, the punishment did not conform with the crimes I have committed, which forces me to protest firmly against such highhandedness and lawlessness of the court.

I have written about this many times to various Soviet authorities, but to no avail. No one wishes to raise his voice in defense of the trampled socialist law, or defend justice — my elementary human right.

To accept all this, would mean to give precedent to all the new acts of highhandedness and unlawfulness.

Ten years ago this was possible since the human rights issue did not draw such great attention as it does today. The trial was closed — so no one would learn about the violations of human rights and Soviet law, taking place at these trials. Even today the sentence was handed down in secret — not because of any secret information in it, but because it is primitively and clumsily prepared and from the judicial point it has absolutely no substance.

The only means by which I can disclaim this sentence is by continually pointing to its brutality and unlawfulness. As a sign of protest against my harsh sentence, I am proclaiming a one-day-long hunger strike on the tenth anniversary of my arrest."

U.S. Helsinki Watchers Report on Work in Belgrade

CLEVELAND, O. — The Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee held a press conference here at the City Club Monday, August 8, to report on its activities in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where the signatory governments to the Helsinki Agreement were preparing for a follow-up conference, that is to review progress in implementing the Helsinki Agreement.

The press conference was opened by Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee member, Ulana Mazurkevych who outlined the history of the Committee, which was formed early this year in Washington, D.C., to cooperate with and represent the Kiev-based Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

The American-based Helsinki Group has translated documents of the Kiev Group and has made them available to the Western press and to Helsinki signatory governments. Members of the American Group have also provided testimony before Congressional Committees and has cooperated with the State Department in its preparation for the Belgrade Conference.

Mrs. Mazurkevych introduced the first speakers, Adam Misztal and Andrew Fedynsky, who were arrested and expelled from Yugoslavia on June 28, 1977, for trying to hold a press conference, during which they hoped to present pertinent information about human rights violations in Ukraine and about the arrest and trial of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in Kiev.

Mr. Fedynsky read a statement describing the massive nature of human rights violations in Ukraine, which, he said, stems in great part from Ukraine's "diplomatic and press isolation" from the rest of the world.

This isolation, Mr. Fedynsky related,

"makes it possible for Soviet authorities to carry out repressive policies with impunity."

The American-based group felt it was their duty to go to Belgrade to present their information directly to participating governments in an effort to inform them about the serious nature of human rights violations in Ukraine and appeal for the release of those that were arrested in connection with the Helsinki Agreement.

Mr. Misztal provided a personal account of the arrest and expulsion of himself and Mr. Fedynsky. Though the two men concealed nothing and conducted themselves openly in Belgrade, they were subjected to several searches, and were held incommunicado for several hours before being placed on a plane for Vienna.

Mrs. Mazurkevych then introduced the last speaker, Andriy Karkoc, who was an accredited journalist to the Belgrade Conference and to the International Writers' Conference that had been held in June in Sofia, Bulgaria, in connection with the Helsinki process. Mr. Karkoc reported on the presentation of petitions to the International Writers' Conference, signed by many prominent writers on behalf of Mykola Rudenko and Oles Berdnyk, two Ukrainian writers who had been arrested in connection with their activities on behalf of human rights in Ukraine.

In Belgrade, Mr. Karkoc presented another petition to the Yugoslav Delegation at the Belgrade Conference, signed by over 5,000 Americans expressing their concern about human rights violations in Ukraine and for those activists arrested for their efforts in connection with human rights in the Soviet Union. Mr. Karkoc also was able to conduct a news conference in Belgrade reporting on the arrest of Fedynsky and Misztal.

Rep. Koch Pledges Close Contact With New York's Ethnic Groups

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), one of seven candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of New York, pledged that if elected he will keep close contact with New York's ethnic groups.

Rep. Koch returned to his congressional district here in Lower Manhattan to speak to some 150 Ukrainians at the Ukrainian Liberation Front Hall, Tuesday, August 23. This was the New York legislator's second appearance before New York Ukrainians in two weeks. On Sunday, August 14, he spoke with a Ukrainian group in Astoria.

Rep. Koch said that the ethnic portion of his campaign is very important to him.

"Our country is great because ethnic cultures are allowed to flourish," said the tall, slightly balding 52-year-old legislator.

Rep. Koch pledged that he would have "regular dialogues" with Ukrainian and other ethnic groups. He said that one day a month will be set aside at Gracie Mansion for an open house, during which he will try to meet with community representatives.

Speaking with a hoarse voice, Rep. Koch said that his spirits were especially high that evening because he learned that the Wednesday, August 24th edi-



Rep. Edward I. Koch, center, poses with some representatives of New York's community organizations after his second meeting with Ukrainians in two weeks.

tion of the New York Daily News will publish an editorial endorsing him for Mayor. The New York Post did so earlier.

Rep. Koch, who stresses the cultural diversity of New York in his frequent appearances at Ukrainian functions, said that as Mayor he would do everything in his power to help ethnic groups flourish.

He said in response to a question about establishing a mayoral assistant for ethnic affairs, that such an office would overburden the city budget, but added quite strongly that "the only person who will represent the Mayor before the ethnic community will be me."

The meeting with Rep. Koch was

(Continued on page 5)

Captive Nations Week Remembered in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—The week of July 17-23, 1977, was designated by Governor Michael S. Dukakis as "Captive Nations Week" in Massachusetts. The proclamation states: "The captive peoples of Armenia, Byelorussia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and others, continue to struggle for their national independence and their fundamental freedoms of thought, conscience, religion and belief" and "Hundreds of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Jewish, Armenian, Georgian and other dissidents are held in Communist Russian jails and concentration camps for demanding the application of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords for their respective peoples."

Governor Dukakis issued the proclamation on July 14, 1977, in the presence of representatives from the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, American Lithuanian Council of Boston and American National Latvian League of Boston. The Boston UCCA was represented by: Very Rev. Myron Pacholok, pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Joseph Charyna, vice president Boston UCCA, Mrs. Olga Szcudluk, secretary Boston UCCA and Orest Szcudluk, vice president

and director of public relations, Boston UCCA. Mr. Szcudluk presented to the Governor a book, "The Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations 1976," in "appreciation for proclaiming Captive Nations Weeks in Massachusetts."

Coverage By News Media

The news media in Boston and in Massachusetts received a special press release and copy of governor's proclamation. The press release related this year's CNW observance to the Belgrade conference, from which the captive nations were excluded.

Pilot, the official newspaper of the Boston Archdiocese, carried on July 22, 1977, a timely editorial. "Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Georgians wish to exercise their rights to preserve their culture and their language and to govern themselves. The Captive Nations desire a restoration of their human rights, be they personal, civil or even national. It remains our duty to insist on their rights," concluded the editorial.

On July 21, 1977, Jamaica Plain Citizen, Hyde Park Tribune, Dorchester Argus-Citizen and Mattapan Tribune carried a letter, written by Orest Szcudluk, Boston UCCA vice-president, which informed readers about the present conditions in



Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis signs the 1977 Captive Nations Week proclamation. Standing, left to right, are: Very Rev. Myron Pacholok, Olga Szcudluk; Latvians — K. Balgalvis, Dr. I. Zalitis, S. Bower, A. Balgalvis; Lithuanians — M. Bizinkauskas, D. Austras, Edmundas Cibas; Ukrainian — Orest Szcudluk

captive countries.

The Boston Herald American of August 2, 1977, published Orest Szcudluk's letter under the heading "Captive Nations Week." The letter pointed out that hundreds of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Armenian, Georgian and other dissidents are held by the Soviet Government in jails and concentration camps for demanding the implementation of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords. It pointed to the arrests of Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Ruden-

ko, Oleksiy Tykhy, Yuriy Shukhevych, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk and other Ukrainian political prisoners. The letter reminded readers that captive nations in the USSR were not represented at the Belgrade conference by their own delegations, adding that "they should be participating in the conference, because the Helsinki Accords apply to them too."

This year's observance of the Captive Nations Week in Boston was coordinated by the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Dissidents "Speak" in Smuggled Artwork

A small collection of underground art done by members of a secret group of dissident Soviet artists has been smuggled out of Ukraine and into New Jersey by a New Jersey tourist, wrote George Wirt in the August 18th issue of the Newark Star-Ledger.

The eight-piece collection includes the wood block cuts, etchings and drawings of three young artists. They are believed to be the first examples of anti-government Ukrainian national art to appear in the West.

Arthur Belendiuk, a spokesman for the Ukrainian Media Service, which displayed the sketches, said the works provide a rare first look at a new national art movement which is said to be flourishing in Ukraine and the Soviet Union's other member republics.

"It took a certain amount of courage for these artists to do these works and then try to smuggle them to the West," Belendiuk said.

"These are not the kind of traditional pieces we are used to seeing from the Soviet Union which are done in the social realism style, the only style of painting approved by the government," Belendiuk said.

"The works we have here would have surely been destroyed if discovered by Soviet officials, and the artists would probably be identified as dissidents and harassed and imprisoned as writers and other intellectuals have been in the past," he said.

The underground Ukrainian paintings join other works by Russian Jews which surfaced in the West earlier this year. They could be the vanguard of many more anti-government or national art works to be clandestinely shipped to the United States by dissidents in Ukraine and other Soviet republics.

According to the Ukrainian American who carried the works through Soviet customs, the drawings were circulated secretly among the members of



Members of the Ukrainian Media Service display the artworks at the Svoboda office. Standing, left to right, are Arthur Belendiuk, Lubov Kolensky, Svoboda associate editor, and Roman Kudela.

an underground school of artists near Lviv, the major city of western Ukraine, during the past two years.

"These paintings are part of a message that the artists want to send to the people of the free world," said the tourist, who asked to remain anonymous because of fears of reprisals by Soviet officials against her family and friends.

"They asked me to show these paintings and tell the world that they are struggling for their freedom as artists and as people," she said.

Although the drawings depict a number of traditional Ukrainian themes, the most striking pieces include four works that seem to depict the artists' feeling of isolation and despair.

The untitled sketches show solitary, lonely figures in stark and very dark settings. Even a woodcut called "The Fiddler," normally a carefree village character, is shown dancing, but with a humorless expression.

Belendiuk said the paintings showed heavy signs of wear and were produced with what appeared to be less than desirable materials.

"Canvas, drawing paper and paints are very difficult to obtain in any quantity or quality in the Soviet Union, even for government-approved artists," he said.

The works will be widely displayed and eventually sold, with the proceeds going to the families of imprisoned Ukrainian dissidents, said Belendiuk.

Camp, Resorts...

(Continued from page 3)

ziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

* ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — SUMA Ukrainian Youth Association will hold its 26th annual Youth Rally here at the SUMA camp during Labor Day weekend. The rally will feature sports competitions and performances by the "Zhayvoronky" chorus of SUMA's New York branch and the orchestra of the Montreal branch. Dances will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights at the camp's pavillion. A similar rally will be held in the midwest at the "Khortytsia" campsite in Huntington, O.

* LEHIGHTON, Pa.—The Ukrainian Gold Cross will hold its 27th congress here at the Ukrainian Homestead, the resort of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, September 3-5. Elections of a new executive board and working sessions of the congress will take place on Saturday. Sunday will be designated "Olena Teliha Day". Divine Liturgies, a seminar, dinner and a musical program will commemorate the 70th anniversary of O. Teliha's birth and the 35th anniversary of her heroic death.

* GLEN SPEY, N.Y.—Veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army will meet at their 15th national congress, Saturday and Sunday, September 3-4, here at the "Verkhovyna" resort. In addition to working sessions of the congress, the agenda for the weekend will include a concert on Saturday night, and a dance featuring the "Verkhovynky" chorus, a dance ensemble and other entertainment on Sunday afternoon.

"When a dissident is imprisoned, his wife is usually fired from her job as well, leaving their family with no income," he said. "We have had reports of other dissidents banding together to help them out."

Ukrainian Baptists to Mark 125th Anniversary

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ukrainian Baptists in the free world will converge on Chicago during the Labor Day Weekend of September 2-5 to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Baptist movement in Ukraine.

Hosting the four-day jubilee conference is the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago, located at 1042 N. Damen Ave.

With a theme of "Victory with Christ," the conference is being conducted under the auspices of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, which represents congregations in the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and Europe.

Persons attending will join in praising God during musical and literary programs and services with various topics.

The event opens with a welcoming service Friday beginning at 6:30 p.m. A historical lecture will be presented Saturday at 9:00 a.m.

The gathering features special participation by young people during their program Saturday at 6:30 p.m. and by the ladies during the women's program starting at 2:30 p.m. Sunday.

Bible messages each day will give

those attending opportunities to recall their spiritual roots and to re-affirm their commitment to spread the gospel among the Ukrainian people.

The celebration will also include fellowship dinners on Saturday and Sunday, an exhibit of Ukrainian articles such as embroidery and Easter eggs, a display of Ukrainian-language religious books and publications, and a display of English-language books about Ukraine in general and about communist persecution of Christians.

An added attraction will be the first subsequent showing of a videotaped program that was broadcast over the NBC television network on July 3rd. The discussion program, examining church rights and human rights in Ukraine and the Soviet Union, featured the Rev. O.R. Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

Registration will be conducted in the front lobby. A flat fee of \$10 per person has been set which includes two meals and refreshments. Children seven to 13 years old may be registered for half price. There will be no charge for younger children.

An activity room, with supervision,

has been set aside for small children, and a nursery is available for infants.

Arrangements have been made with a modern motel to provide accommodations at special rates. A bus will transport guests between the motel and the church facility. Information about the motel will be available at the registration table.

Various Ukrainian civic and fraternal organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association, have indicated they will send representatives to extend greetings for the historical observance.

Written greetings for the occasion already have been received from some Baptist pastors and believers in Ukraine.

"Although they expressed a desire to attend in person, they assured us that they will be present in spirit," remarked Pastor Harbuziuk. "While this conference is in progress, believers in Ukraine will be praying for us and we will be praying for them," he pointed out.

"The bonds of Christian fellowship are transcending barriers imposed by men," said Pastor Harbuziuk.

Millions of people in Ukraine, plus

Ukrainians living elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain, have been informed of this event by means of short wave radio broadcasts. The Fellowship sponsors three weekly radio programs beamed toward Ukraine from Trans World Radio in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

Several main committees are busily preparing for the event. Program committee: Pastor Volodymyr Domashovetz, chairman, Irvington, N.J.; Music: Pastor John Polischuk, Chicago; Hospitality and accommodations: Anton Kocepula, Jaroslaw Bylen, William Wolot, all from Chicago; Publications: Pastor Ivan Berkuta, Philadelphia; Food: Mrs. Nina Bylen, Chicago; Registration: Alex Harbuziuk, Chicago; women's program: Mrs. Nina Wozny, Chicago; Youth program: Nick Melnyk, Winnipeg; Children: Mrs. Lydia Gaponiuk, Chicago; Exhibits: Mrs. Nina Wozny and Jaroslaw Bylen, Chicago.

The Fellowship issued a proclamation designating 1977 as a jubilee year among Ukrainian Baptists and pointed out that the first person baptized in Ukraine as a Baptist by personal faith in Jesus Christ was Ivan Oshychenko in the autumn of 1852 in the village of Osnova, Odessa region.

Fine Entertainment Slated For N.J. UNA Day Today

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—An outstanding program of entertainment, raffles, fun, games and socializing are in store for all who plan to attend the annual UNA Day in New Jersey Sunday, August 28, at the Ukrainian Village in Bound Brook, N.J.

Staged by the state's four District Committees — those of Perth Amboy, Passaic, Newark and Jersey City, the event attracts UNA'ers and their friends from the nearby states of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland as well as New Jersey.

Appearing in the course of the afternoon program will be SUMA dancers from Jersey City, their counterparts from Carteret, and the original band of the Baptist community in Union, N.J.

Providing music for dancing will be the "Vyshyvky" orchestra under the direction of B. Chomut.

The Day's committee, headed by John Chomko, chairman of the Passaic District, expects a solid turnout for this traditional event, inasmuch as the weatherman has pledged to cooperate.

Rep. Koch...

(Continued from page 3)

organized by the Ukrainian Defense Committee, a division of the local UCCA branch. Atty. Askold Lozynskij, chairman of the committee, opened the program and called to the head table Eugene Ivashkiv, president of the local UCCA branch, Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Atty. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme Vice-President.

Adding a warm note to the program was a personal thank-you delivered to Rep. Koch from Michael and Maria Ostafijchuk. In a written statement, Mr. Ostafijchuk publicly thanked the congressman for helping his daughter in Argentina obtain a visa to visit her parents here.

Mr. Ostafijchuk later said that "no one seemed to be able to help."

"But as soon as I contacted Mr. Koch, he helped me," said Mr. Ostafijchuk.

Switching topics to another area of great concern to him, Rep. Koch said that human rights "is the single most important issue for a legislator to deal with."

He said that the United States has a "special responsibility" because of human rights. Rep. Koch suggested that the U.S. has the "right and obligation" to refuse trade to any Communist-bloc country that violates human rights.

He said that the Soviet Union is one of the prime human rights violators and the Soviet government "has not allowed Ukraine the right to live."

"Valentyn Moroz is in jail because he fought for the right to live as a Ukrainian," said Rep. Koch, characterizing Moroz as one of the "few people to attain the rank of martyr."

"I will never forget them until they are free, and I will never forget you for what you have done for me," said Rep. Koch.

At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Lesawyer urged registered Ukrainian voters to vote in the primaries Thursday, September 8. He said that Rep. Koch is a mild person who "tackles tough problems."

After the meeting, Rep. Koch briefly attended a reception in his honor, during which he was presented with a donation for his campaign.

It's Festival Time At St. Joseph's in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The popular eleven day "Acres of Fun Festival", sponsored by St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Parish, 5000 N. Cumberland on the far northwest side of Chicago, opened on Friday, August 26, and will conclude on Labor Day, September 5.

Exciting attractions and varied family-type entertainment including games of skill and chance, rides and amusements, have been arranged for young and old. Nightly entertainment will appear on the carnival stage featuring name bands and orchestras as well as many different kinds of ethnic dancing.

Both Sundays and Labor Day are bargain days for kids of all ages, for there'll be cut rate prices for all rides between 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Committee chairman Ted Szym announced: "Once again we're going all out for the ethnic thing. We'll offer our guests exquisite food and entertainment. There'll be holubtsi, pyrohy, nalysnyky, tortes, kobasa, kapusta and a profusion of other tasty Ukrainian culinary delights. Come on out and find out what all these great foods taste like. In addition, we'll be serving the best hot dogs, hamburgers and Ukrainian pizza in town."

Various evenings will be devoted to other nationality and ethnic things. There will be tantalizing Italian, German, Irish, Chinese and Spanish-American gastronomic specialties in the midway specialties booth.

The two big weekends will be crammed with lots of exciting happenings: the first weekend will focus attention on the "Ukrainian Man of the Year", who this year is Fr. Volodymyr Gavlich; that same weekend a queen will be selected at the Miss Ukraine pageant.

Fr. Gavlich will celebrate a Liturgy

for the Ukrainian nation on Sunday, August 28, at 11:00 a.m. at the outdoor Grotto of Our Lady of Hoshiv, and will then be feted at a dinner immediately afterwards.

Chairman of the Miss Ukraine Pageant, Gene Bereza, said: "I hope we have many young ladies 16 years and over taking part in the contest. Special judges will choose the winner who will receive a valuable prize. Applications are being processed through the committee, 5000 N. Cumberland, Chicago."

The second Sunday of the Festival, September 4, is the 21st anniversary of the parish, and the pastor, Rev. Joseph Shary, the co-pastor, Fr. Leonard Korchinski, and assistant, Fr. Demetrius Kowalchik, will concelebrate a Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving at the outdoor Grotto of Our Lady of Hoshiv at 11:00 a.m. Following the Liturgy the parishioners and all their friends and guests are invited to a sumptuous "Chicken Kiev" Ukrainian dinner. Chefs of the day, Vera Korchinski and John Groch, said: "The point is that the price of \$4.50 for adults and \$2.50 for kids is a bargain today no matter how you look at it. We'll start serving at 12:30 p.m. First come; first served."

The Festival finale is scheduled for Labor Day, September 5. It is billed as "I Am an American Day". The day will start with a parade on wheels beginning from the parking lot of the First State Bank of Chicago at Lawrence and Cumberland Avenues to the Festival grounds.

This year's Festival committee is headed by Mr. Szym and is co-chaired by Messrs. Anton Luczkiw, George Wotovich, Peter Dumich and Walter Gawaluch. Advisors are Walter Bardygula, Walter Szulkowski and Rudolph Presslak. Culinary coordinator is Sam Beninator.

Garden State UNA Day — Sunday, August 28

EDITORIALS

A Challenge To Psychiatrists

The sixth congress of the World Psychiatric Association, slated to meet in Honolulu this week, will bring together several thousand psychiatrists from many parts of the globe for a series of sessions relating to their profession, as well as its positive and negative implications for human beings everywhere.

Apart from pure medical aspects of psychiatry, one of the questions which will undoubtedly surface in more than one form will be the now well known practice in the Soviet Union of confining people who dare to question this or that tenet of the prevailing ideology. Since the emigration to the West of men like Plyushch and Bukovsky, the term "psykhushka" has become synonymous with a house of horrors where unbridled barbarism reigns supreme. And this is not confined to the orderlies and lower ranking personnel. The acts are cynical concoctions of Soviet headshrinkers.

The very notion that a human being who entertains ideas different from party conformity should be deemed insane is inimical to the basic precepts of humanity and intolerable in civilized societies. Yet the representatives of those civilized societies, meeting in a similar congress six years ago in Mexico City, refused to confront the Soviet delegates forcefully enough to warrant some explanation of what were then and are now undeniable facts: that the Soviet psychiatrists have been guilty of using psychiatry as a political, rather than medical, tool against dissidents, not hesitating to torture them into submission.

The world's psychiatrists have again an opportunity to raise the question of psychiatric abuses in the Soviet Union. It is a challenge to their professional and moral integrity. And, considering the evidence at hand, it is their duty to do so.

A Fair or a Farce

On September 6th, an international book fair is scheduled to open in Moscow, at which many of the world's best known publishers are expected to present their books. But they won't know themselves which of their books will be shown and to whom until the exhibit is ultimately opened.

Many of the Western publishers withdrew from the fair altogether having merely read the initial set of rules laid down by Moscow. Still others are boycotting it openly in protest against Soviet violations of the right of free expression, witness denials to publish such authors as Solzhenitsyn or physically dismembering exhibits of paintings by avant-garde artists.

An example of what the publishers might expect in Moscow is the recent "Photography USA" exhibit which opened recently after a year's tour of the Soviet Union. The official in charge of the exhibit said that no less than 80 percent of the material was barred by the Soviets. That included all works containing a picture of Hitler or Mussolini, some works containing pictures of nudes, while Alistair Cooke's book "America" was rejected because of its "political views".

Moreover, some parts of the exhibit were restricted to viewers with special passes only, while all exhibit-goers were kept under close surveillance by individuals who made no bones about their assignment. The American official in charge of the exhibit said that the watchdogs are interested neither in books nor photographs, but "in the people who are looking at them".

This undoubtedly will also be the case with the Moscow book fair. And this may also be the case with the Olympics three years from now, as Moscow will want to dictate who is to take part in them and what the Soviet citizens will be allowed to see. Will the West allow that event to be as much of a farce as the upcoming book fair already is?

News Quiz

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

1. Who was elected president of CeSUS early this month? What was significant about this assemblage?
2. What is the name of the Ukrainian dissident who asked President Carter to persist in his human rights policy?
3. Who heads the UNA Canadian Office in Toronto, Ont.?
4. What society is being sued by a Ukrainian American on grounds that its publication grossly misrepresents the ethnic make-up of the Soviet Union?
6. Who was arrested in Ukraine in June for denouncing Soviet mental asylums?
7. What is the name of the American lawyer who hopes to defend Mykola Matusyevych and Myroslav Marynovych?
8. What former Ukrainian soccer great and community activist was recently killed in an auto crash?
9. What Ukrainian singer was instrumental in staging a Ukrainian Opera at the Newport Music Festival? What is the name of the opera?
10. What is the theme of the Ukrainian rally in New York City Sunday, September 18.

(Answers to previous quiz: Vasyi Bardaiianu; Ramsey Clark; Winnipeg, Man.; Dauphin, Man.; Manor Junior College; George Chaplenko; Roman Rakochy, Jr.; Colombiana; "Pysanka: The Glorious Eggs" by Slavko Nowytski; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Youth Organization.)

Gold Cross To Honor Olena Teliha

Olena Shovheniv was born in St. Petersburg in 1907. Her father, a talented engineer, was professor at the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg and then in Kiev. Her mother came from a family of clergy from Podillia.

Despite Russian environment, Olena was always aware of her Ukrainian origin.

In 1923 Olena escaped with her parents from Kiev through Podillia to Podesbrady, where she acquired her education attending the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute. It was here that a character of fine qualities and gifted talent in poetry began to mold. Always ebullient and loving life, but very serious, she began to crystallize into a patriotic leader, for she knew that only through hard struggle can a great ideal be achieved. Her one desire was to live and create for Ukraine. She channelled all her thoughts, efforts, energy and knowledge toward that goal. Olena was not content with the idea that women should only be good wives and mothers. She believed that women must be equal partners with men, so that in crucial moments of life they can assist and support them in their strivings, and even join them in their fight for glorious deeds. In her work as a poetess she strongly emphasized patriotism — that love for one's people and own life is greater by far than even one's country.

In 1927 Olena married Mykhailo Teliha, an engineer by profession and bandurist by avocation. Unselfishly, they devoted themselves to the Ukrainian cause and assisted one another in their work.

In 1939 Olena joined the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) whose aim was to regain Ukraine's freedom. She worked in the underground movement in the cultural field. She advocated unity and was fair in her views and dealings with others; she imparted her knowledge at every turn and thus gained the respect and love of all those she met. She worked with great enthusiasm against injustice, cruelty

and oppression.

During World War II, when the Germans occupied Kiev, Olena felt that her duty was to be there. Being aware of all the dangers awaiting her and disregarding the advice of others against her going, Olena arrived in Kiev in September of 1941. She immediately contacted other literary friends and organized a literary club of which she became president, continuing with her work for the underground. Publishing a weekly called "Litavry" amid Russian and German agents, the group urged courage, sacrifices, bravery and dignity.

The Germans seized and arrested some of the members of the group and barred the publication of "Litavry". Olena then utilized all her time and energy to organize secret meetings carrying on with the work, teaching and instilling the aims of the Ukrainian nationalist movement. She took care of the sick and hungry by getting extra supplies of clothing and food for them. Each day of her life in Kiev became more and more dangerous but Olena refused to leave or take on an easier and safer assignment in the underground.

On February 9, 1942, the German Gestapo arrested Olena Teliha. One February morning shortly thereafter they led Olena out of the cell to be shot. On the walls of her cell was found an inscription:

"Here I sat and from here I went to be shot. Olena Teliha." Over this was a trident.

That day recorded the tragic death of a young woman, but that same unforgettable day gave birth to a great heroine, whose sole aim was freedom for her native country.

The Ukrainian Gold Cross of America designated Sunday, September 4, as "Olena Teliha Day" to be held at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa., in conjunction with the organization's 27th convention.

(Continued on page 9)

Whose Shoes Are You Wearing?

(2)

This has its great benefits for material and immaterial life, but it is not the entire story. Indeed, if we should lose out on the other, more ultimate side of the story, all of these benefits could go down the drain.

This other side of the human story has to do with the ultimate structure of being. To be yourself, to wear your own shoes, presupposes a deepening understanding of yourself, of man in general, in order to do operationally according to one's being and nature. This falls within the realm of metaphysics, which is scarcely taught in our academic institutions today. And nowhere is this deficiency, this lack of metaphysical insight, more evident today than on the present level of national discussion concerning human rights.

I promised you — no political viewpoints per se. And so be it. We're not concerned with the politics of the growing discussion but with our understanding of human rights as such and their possible applications. It has been in no vacuum of circumstances and conditions that the President has raised the issue of human rights on the highest pedestal of national concern and thought. The ingredients of human rights can be traced in our national history back to the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. However, in sharp contrast to any of his predecessors, President Carter has concentrated on the issue, so much so as to make it a centerpiece, a common denominator, in a new formulation of our foreign policy; and he has repeatedly stated that this is a firm commitment for him. At this stage, I wonder to what extent our people comprehend the full implications of this new, moral posture. In any case, what has this to do with the shoes you are wearing?

The present groping for a concrete and practical definition of human rights has much to do with the shoes you are now wearing and those you will be wearing in your challenging future. Metaphysically, you can't define human rights unless you start with a clear and firm conception of man as a homo spiritualis, encompassing integratively his vegetative, animal, cognitive, and volitional powers and functions. In wearing your own shoes these powers seek their free but disciplined expression. The latitude of opportunities for such expression depends in turn on the garden environment of still higher levels of social order. In a recent address in Georgia, Secretary of State Vance made an attempt at defining human rights but, unfortunately, legal

The Kremlin Cannot Ignore Will of the People

(The following statement was read by Andrew Fedynsky at the press conference in Cleveland, O., Monday, August 8)

Few Americans can imagine the scope of the human rights violations in Ukraine. The thousands of Ukrainians who are now political prisoners in the Soviet Union, constituting a majority of all Soviet political prisoners, are only the most dramatic symptom of the current situation in Ukraine. Citizens there are denied their right to personal, cultural, religious, and national expression through the daily exercise of intimidation. Those who are brave enough to voice disapproved opinions, attend church services, express love for Ukraine, or participate in national cultural traditions, are subject to dismissal from work, interrogations, house searches, attacks by so-called hooligans and so on. The few who do not crumble under this pressure and succumb to silent acceptance of a disagreeable status quo, are subject to long prison terms in horrible conditions.

Few people in the general public or in the press are aware of this situation because of the diplomatic and press isolation of Ukraine, which makes it possible for Soviet authorities to carry out repressive policies with impunity.

As Ukrainian Americans concerned for the country of our origin as well as for our own country, the United States, we decided to go to Belgrade to draw the attention of the nations represented there to the tragic state that exists in Ukraine and thereby remind the world of the true nature of the USSR.

For while the Soviet Union pledges peace and pleads for cooperation and trade and demands to be treated with respect and quality, it breaks agreements and even arrests persons who offer to help implement treaties and agreements. This was the fate of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy who

went on trial the very day Adam (Misztal) and I were arrested. The press conference we were not permitted to hold was to focus attention on these two older gentlemen, whose life will probably end behind barbed wire. Their crime was being brave enough to want to humanize the society in Ukraine and in the Soviet Union, to make the rulers responsible to the people they govern. Such a development would do more to bring about world peace than any Helsinki or SALT agreement. The Kremlin can cynically ignore any piece of paper as they do the Helsinki Agreement, but they would not be able to ignore the will of the people, who in the end want peace and prosperity, not war and massive armament.

Even though our efforts ended with arrest and expulsion, we hope that the attention focused on us will be turned toward those that were arrested in Ukraine and toward what they have to say, so that our efforts will turn out to be one small step toward building a world of peace and respect for each individual's right to be himself.

Harvard Ukrainian Studies And "the" Ukraine

by Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka

The long awaited journal, "Harvard Ukrainian Studies," has arrived. Let me be one of the first to welcome it. Though this journal fills a gap in Ukrainian academia a few critical observations are in order. It is better to make constructive criticisms now while the journal is young, rather than wait until it has aged and becomes more resistant to change.

The use of the article "the" in front

A Great Humanitarian

(Remarks of UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer at the unveiling ceremonies of the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw monument on Sunday, July 31, 1977, near Dauphin, Man.)

We have assembled here today to pay homage to an outstanding Ukrainian priest, loyal patriot, and a devoted humanitarian. The monument that we have unveiled of Father Nestor Dmytriw reflects not only our deep and loving appreciation of what he did for Ukrainian pioneer immigrants, the first settlers in what was then a wilderness in this part of western Canada, but it also immortalizes him as a true servant of God here on earth, as a staunch proponent of freedom, Justice, and human rights, and a stalwart champion of Ukrainian culture and traditions.

Father Dmytriw truly ranks among the greatest of that group of men in the Western world who completely and unselfishly gave of themselves for the comfort and well-being, both spiritual and physical, of his fellowmen. His deeds epitomize the basic character of the Ukrainian people and their aspirations. The immediate and visible result of his efforts here 80 years ago we see symbolized on this site in the Cross of

Freedom and the small building which represents the first Ukrainian Church in Canada. These structures will for-

ever underscore what we Ukrainians stand for. They will also constantly remind us of the concern shown by one group of Ukrainians in the U.S.A. for another such group in Canada. These memorials indeed represent the strong unbreakable solidarity of our heritage which surfaced so dramatically 80 years ago and which for over one thousand years has kept us living, working, playing, and worshipping together.

We in the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal benefit society organized in Shamokin, Pa. in 1894, are proud of our founders who answered the appeal for help of the pioneers here in this area in 1896 by sponsoring and financing Father Dmytriw's trip that brought him to Drifting River in the spring of 1897 and it was our desire to commemorate this event on this 80th Anniversary.

We are most grateful to his Grace, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk for suggesting that we do so by erecting a monument in Father Dmytriw's memory. We also thank Mr. Michael Shewczuk, his neighbors, and our members and friends in the Dauphin area, for their generous guidance and assistance. To Leo Molodozhany, the sculptor, go our special thanks for creating a brilliant work under severe handicaps and in a relatively short period of time. We also thank all of you here for joining us in today's ceremonies.

On behalf of our 87,000 members in the Ukrainian National Association we solemnly promise to dedicate ourselves to perpetuating the ideals and principles represented by the monuments and structures we see before us for the everlasting good of our Ukrainian people and for the continued welfare of this great Canadian nation which is so dearly loved by our people. In this effort we humbly ask for God's help and His blessing.

(Continued on page 13)

distinctions are no substitute for rooted philosophical ones.

To be yourself, to wear your own shoes, is in the order of human rights. It is in the primary, generic order of your personal rights, based and predicated on your God-given essence as a free-willed person with a reservoir of potentialities for creativity. These are the rights to live, to multiply, to hold property, to educate oneself, to develop fully, to express oneself, to mobilize and move — in short, to be yourself and to wear your own shoes. But to obtain the maximum possible latitude for these personal, human rights, the garden of environment, without force or coercion, must accommodate expressions in the second generic category of human rights, those of civil rights. In their true Latin sense (civilis) civil rights go far beyond the current, narrow sense of racial, female and other forms of discrimination. Civil rights pertain to citizens of a nation and country and include group assembly, worship, work, free oral and written speech, opportunities for group development, and fair representation. In short, to wear your own shoes, you have to associate, to socialize, to work and play in your garden environment — that is, your fellow human beings in constructing an always better garden environment for those loved and unknown ones who will follow us.

When it comes to the highest category of human rights, for some reasons our leaders and opinion-makers get

fouled up, as so well evidenced in the Vance address. Being the most extensive and yet a long-term guarantor of the personal and civil rights, this third generic category is that of national rights. One of the foremost ironies of our situation is that in sharp contrast to all other outstanding revolutions — the English, the French, the Russian — our American Revolution was born in independence from an empire — a prime expression of the rights of an incipient nation. And yet, when this right is supposed to be recognized in others, we tend to cringe and cower; worst of all, intellectually we avoid its statement as simply national rights. You won't find this in the Vance address. And yet, national rights are veritably expressive of a moral organism, the highest quantitative order, called a nation with all its attributes of geographical territory, language, history, religion and legend. It, too, has a right to existence, to development, to growth and contribution to the historical flow of mankind at large. Here, too, as in the cases of person and groups, without coercion and force upon other nations. A free and independent nation provides in the long or short run the best guarantee for the full fruition of your personal and civil rights. This has been shown and demonstrated by our own Nation.

A National Be-Yourself

Thus, a nation, too, must be-itself, or wear its own shoes, if its expects its

own member citizens to do the same. As a prime example, we as a Nation have not really begun to wear our own shoes as concerns our prime enemy — not adversary — the totalitarian and imperialistic clique in the Kremlin: For want of appreciative knowledge or will, or because of exaggerated self-interest or fear, we have exercised an undue timidity toward a state which is not a country, nor a nation, but a forced empire of many conquered nations called by deceit the Soviet Union. Our sole and somewhat irrational fear is nuclear war — a fear that Dr. Kissinger specialized in spreading — yet the deepest fear of the Russian Kremlin is the restiveness of its majority non-Russian captives. With constant strong arms, ready for even the unlikely desperate blow, we can constructively and knowledgeably advance human rights in the worst of the two areas of the world, the USSR and Mainland China.

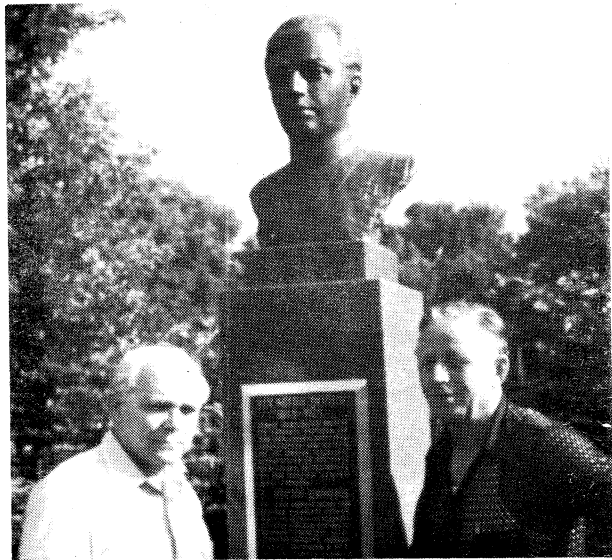
This national be-yourself may seem as an unrealistic and risky projection of your own human rights. In the rapidly contracting world in which we live, this is not so. Simply put, if for one neglect or another, our U.S.A. were put out of commission, the world would automatically become the World Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, with its capital in Moscow. No amount of euphoria or hazy thinking could becloud this outcome. Your right to be yourself, to wear your own shoes, would also be negated. On the

human rights plane, our opportunities are great and promising. We can point to the captivity of the non-Russian nations in the USSR, particularly Ukraine, the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe. We can point to Moscow's genocide of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine, a combined case with no equal in matters of religious genocide. We can point to the whole array of disidence — Russian, Jewish and non-Russian — within the inner and outer empire of Moscow. But the foremost question in the period ahead is, "Do we have the will and courage to be ourselves in talking about and promulgating human rights in all of its generic categories as pertain to the foulest of the areas in contemporary mankind — the Soviet Union and Mainland China? This is the paramount question to be answered in the immediate years ahead.

"Whose shoes are you wearing" applies to you as personal beings; it applies to you as citizens of the grandest republic in the history of mankind; it also applies to you as integral members of a Nation that has been unique in its origin, its traditions, and its material and spiritual capacity. I submit, the shoes you and I will have to wear are those textured by self-confidence in the natural order ordained by God, by the knowledge that the texture depends in part on the garden environment, and by the mature vision that, today, this environment includes the globe. Ame-

Dedicate Bust of Rev. Dmytriw

(Continued from page 1)



Ukrainian Canadian artist Leo Mol-Molodozhanyin, left, and John Hewryk, right, pose in front of Mr. Mol's creation.

The Cross of Freedom, which was erected by Ukrainian pioneers 80 years ago, stands near the little house where Rev. Dmytriw first offered a Ukrainian Liturgy.

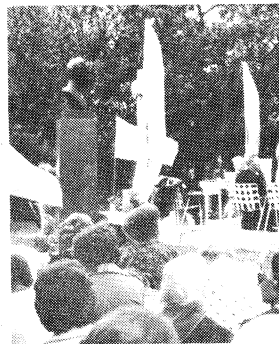
The bust is the work of the world famous Ukrainian Canadian sculptor Leo Mol-Molodozhanyin, who had the statue cast in West Germany.

This year marked the 80th anniversary of the visit of Rev. Dmytriw to this pioneer community and the founding of the first Ukrainian Catholic parish and church. In April of 1897, Rev. Dmytriw celebrated that historic Liturgy.

Rev. Dmytriw's trip to Canada was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda, of which he was editor.

John Hewryk, UNA Supreme Auditor, opened the program at 1:00 p.m., and conducted it. On behalf of the UNA, Mr. Hewryk thanked Mr. Mol for the statue, and also thanked Dr. Michael Marunchak, a Ukrainian Canadian historian, for writing the commemorative book, "How Ukrainian Canada was Being Born."

Present at the presidium during the unveiling ceremony were Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada; Peter



Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme P
unveilir



Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Her
Rev. Mitred Gregory Oucharyk and Ve
of Rev. Dmytriw's bust. Also seen in t
UNA Supreme Auditor, Joseph Lesa
Michael

Dauphin's Festival Again Attracts Thousands

Year in, year out, the world's most popular Ukrainian festival has been the four-day jamboree in the western Canadian prairie town of Dauphin, Man. This year's 12th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival was no exception.

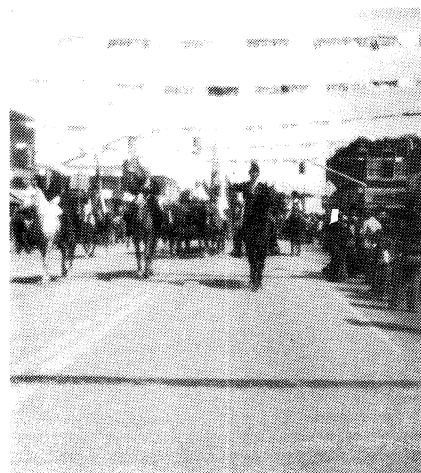
Thousands of Ukrainians from Canada, the U.S., and beyond converted this small town into a little Ukraine from Thursday, July 28, to Sunday, July 31.

Hospodar and Hospodynia of this year's festival were Roy and Eleanore Romanow. Mr. Romanow is attorney general of Saskatchewan.

The four-day program included variety shows, talent contests, exhibits of Ukrainian folklore, games, and a myriad of other activities which made the visitor forget the troubles of the outside world.

Alongside are three photos from Saturday afternoon's traditional festival parade down Main Street. The photo alongside shows a group of local children atop the Cross of Freedom float.

(Photos by Olya Petrinczyk)



Burtniuk, Manitoba Minister of Highways; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, UNA Supreme Director for Canada; Reeve John Potoski of the Rural Municipality of Dauphin; Michael Szewczyk, supervisor of the Cross of Freedom site; and representatives of western Canadian UNA districts.

The bust, which is mounted atop a marble pedestal measuring some eight feet, was unveiled by Metropolitan Hermaniuk, and Messers. Lesawyer, Yuzyk, Mol and Szewczyk.

The inscription on the monument reads: "Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, 1863-1925, First Ukrainian priest in Canada. Pioneer of the Ukrainian National Association and editor of its organ Svoboda. Chronicler of the first Ukrainian settlements in the United States and Canada."

A wreath in tribute to the pioneers was placed at the statue by local UNA'ers.

Assisting Metropolitan Hermaniuk at the moleben for the intention of the Ukrainian people were Very Rev. Mitred Gregory Oucharyk of Dauphin, Very Rev. Msgr. Semen Izyk of Winnipeg, and Rev. Michael Klymchak of Sifton.

After the service, Metropolitan Hermaniuk blessed the statue, and proceeded to explain the significance of the monument.

The Ukrainian Canadian Catholic prelate said that two important elements characterized the lives of the early pioneers. He said that the preservation of the faith and freedom were central in the minds of early Ukrainians in Canada.

Lukiw Plays in Pro-Celebrity Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ihor Lukiw, of Irvington, N.J., is the only Ukrainian player to have played in the Robert F. Kennedy Pro-Celebrity Tennis Tournament Saturday, August 27, at Forest Hills here.

He got there by winning the first annual Governor's Cup doubles tournament, which was played Friday, July 15, at Morven, Governor Brendan Byrne's mansion in Princeton, N.J. The finalists of that tourney, played in a round-robin format, advance automatically to the Forest Hills bonanza which comprises teams of top professionals paired up with celebrities. The proceeds from the tourneys go to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial fund, of which Ethel Kennedy, the late senator's wife, is chairman.

Entries for the New Jersey tourney were chosen from 16 leading corporations in the state, each of the firms supplying one executive officer and one employee.

Mr. Lukiw, a chemist with Schering-Plough Corp., paired up with Fred Kovaleski, senior vice-president of the corporation, who was ranked No. 10 in the nation in the 1950's.

Mr. Lukiw graduated from Pembroke State University in North Carolina with a B.S. degree in chemistry in 1970. While there, he played No. 1 racket

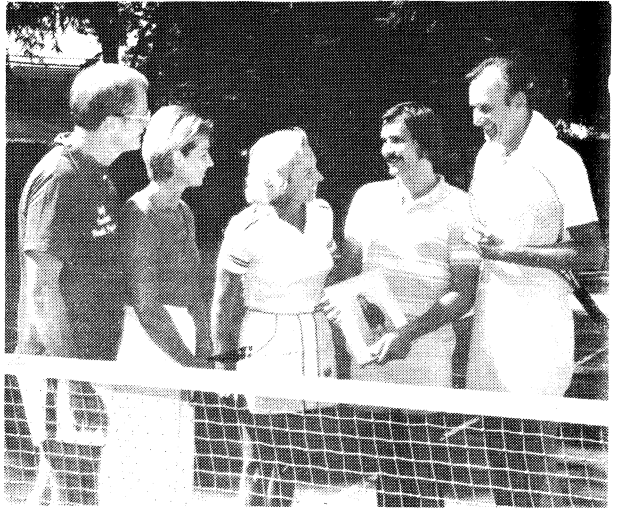


Photo above shows Ihor Lukiw (holding RFK photo-plaque) and his partner Fred Kovaleski being congratulated by, left to right, Gov. and Mrs. Brendan Byrne and Ethel Kennedy.

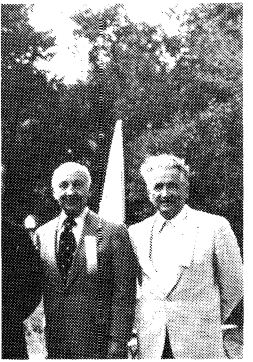
for the tennis team and also captained and was highest scorer of the school's soccer team. He has been with Schering-Plough since October of 1973 and has

won several of the company's tourneys.

The son of a well-known New Jersey businessman, Ihor plays in all Ukrainian tourneys at Soyuzivka.



...addresses the throng during the ceremony.



...CSSR, third right, flanked by Very Michael Kowalchuk, stands in front to, left to right, are John Hewryk, UNA Supreme President; and Dr. Chak.

Their first act following the Ukrainian Liturgy was to construct the Cross of Freedom, which was to serve as a monument for future work," said Metropolitan Hermaniuk.

He said that the "spirit of human rights" which exists today was already existent among Ukrainians here 80 years ago. Metropolitan Hermaniuk honored the early pioneers "the first defenders of human rights."

The pioneers could not forget two things despite the severe obstacles they faced — the Holy Church and freedom," said Metropolitan Hermaniuk. "We are not true followers of our forefathers as were our ancestors, then the Ukrainian pioneers will scorn us in his- tory."

In his bilingual address, Sen. Zyzyk said that the site of the Cross of Freedom has become an "integral part of Ukrainian Canadian history, as well as Ukrainian history."

He said that he hopes that in years to come people will come to the Cross of Freedom and Rev. Dmytriw's statue will be inspired by the work of our early settlers."

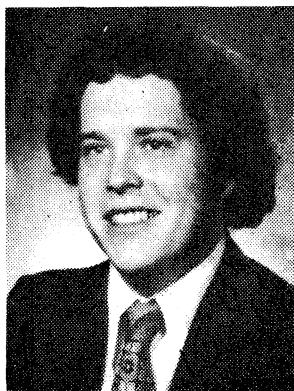
Dr. Lesawyer, in turn, called Rev. Dmytriw a "devoted humanitarian".

Father Dmytriw truly ranks among the greatest of that group of men in the modern world who completely and unselfishly gave of themselves for the betterment and well-being, both spiritual and physical, of his fellowmen," said Dr. Lesawyer.

Following the ceremony a concert program, picnic and reception were held on the grounds surrounding the Cross of Freedom.

News of the unveiling ceremony was reported in the Winnipeg Free Press, and other newspapers.

Receives Degree



John Fecycz

AUBURN, N.Y.—John Fecycz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fecycz, graduated last May from Clarkson College of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering. He is currently employed as a consulting engineer at LaCrosse, Wis.

The son of Ukrainian immigrants who came to the U.S. in 1952, John attended St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School here before entering Auburn High School which he graduated prior to attending Clarkson.

The young Ukrainian engineer, his parents and his sister, Mrs. Mary Wejko, are all members of UNA Branch 38 here.

Gold Cross...

(Continued from page 6)

A commemorative book of over 450 pages marking the 70th birthday and the 35th anniversary of O. Teliha's death at the hands of the German Gestapo, published by the Ukrainian Gold Cross will be available the day of the observance. The program will commence with church services, a seminar with participants who knew the poetess personally, concluding with a dinner and a musical program.

Sisters of St. Basil Re-elect Superior

ROME, Italy.—Mother Emilia Prokopyk was re-elected archimandrine (superior general) of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great at the order's general chapter in Rome.

Mother Prokopyk, who completed her higher education at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., was first elected superior general in 1971. She formerly held office in the American province of her order and served as dean of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. Mother Proko-

pyk also served as principal of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Grammar School in New York City during the 1950's and early 1960's.

The order has about 120 nuns in the Ukrainian-rite Sacred Heart Province, in America which includes the dioceses of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Stamford, Conn., and 130 nuns in the Ruthenian-rite Our Lady of Perpetual Help province, which includes the dioceses of Pittsburgh, Pa., Passaic, N.J., and Parma, O.

Rhode Island UNA'er

Visits Home Office



Leon Hardink, UNA Woonsocket District Committee chairman and secretary of UNA Branch 206, visited the UNA Office in Jersey City, N.J., Monday, August 15, to, as he put it, "promote goodwill between the members in Rhode Island and the Home Office. Mr. Hardink is also one of Soyuz's more successful organizers. In private life Mr. Hardink is the assistant manager of Paul's Liquor Market in Woonsocket. Photo above shows, left to right, Mr. Hardink, Waiter Sochan, Supreme Secretary, Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, and Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer, during a friendly conversation in Mrs. Diachuk's office.

"The Envy of Dante"

(Continued from page 2)

severe-regime corrective labor camp — and, as Colonel Bilyj of the regional KGB warned me, "One more time and you won't weasel out of it..." I fled again in 1965, this time from Camp No. 128-59 in Pishchanka. I escaped, lived seven months in freedom, under assumed names. In 1966, KGB officials told my mother that if Yosyp gives up and repents, all will be forgiven, for aside from escaping, he did not commit any crime. On February 28, 1966, I appeared to repent at the regional office of the KGB in Luhanske (Voroshylivgrad). You know very well how repentance is received. First, you report on all who interest the KGB, then the repentance and repudiation of "the past." It is necessary to renounce everything. "Take off that crucifix! What kind of repentance is this?..."

On March 1, 1966, I was arrested and transferred to Vinnytsia Prison, whose warden then was Colonel Kashyryn. The prison greeted me "joyously": on the second day after my arrival I was given 15 days in the penal block, so that — according to the chief of the operations section — I would become "acclimated." On May 2, a trial — seven years' severe-regime corrective labor camp. In July, they transfer me to Camp No. 128-39, in the village of Ladyshyno. During this time the KGB was feverishly searching for "a candidate for a statement of repentance..." Repressions began with my first moments in the camp. As soon as I set foot inside the prison gate — "Take Terelya aside and search him well. Take off all the regalia." That is how I became acquainted with First Lieutenant Yarmosh, who was to be my future tormentor. They began to strip me. Seeing a locket with a picture of the Virgin Mary, they ripped it off. And for having dared to conduct this "overt propaganda" — fifteen days of SHIZO (penal solitary cell). After release from the SHIZO — more repressions. Prisoners were forbidden to talk with me, walk with me, "associate" with me. Every morning the officer would announce in front of the prisoners' ranks that I was a bandit, that I was there for rehabilitation and that they would beat the "Banderite spirit" out of me. One August day before dinner — by this time I had already spent one month and fifteen days in the SHIZO — the guards herded all believing Christians into the dining room. No one suspected anything. The head regimen officer, First Lieutenant Yarmosh, and the deputy political instructor of the camp, Captain Tarchevsky, were present at this affair. Yarmosh ordered all vegetarians to step onto the stage, where there was "table for parasites." Ten prisoners stepped forward. "Set Terelya in a chair in front of them all." The order was carried out with precision. The remaining nine were tied hand and foot to their chairs with telephone wire, after which the guards began "feeding" the religious Evangelical prisoners. They began pouring (illegible) into the prisoner's mouths, while the supervisors were "splitting their sides" with laughter. When everyone was "fed," it was commanded that Terelya try some meat broth by himself, for the guards were tired, but before eating he must say a prayer, for all Christians pray. A tight circle was formed around me; the believers were herded into the circle so that they could all see how one should eat broth by himself. I recited a prayer aloud: "Lord God, help us sinners endure the work of the evil one." They knocked me off my feet and began to beat me. And so I ended up in the camp jail for "correction." That same day, they sent for "correction" the believer of

Christ's Church, Jehovah's Witness Vozny, and the Orthodox A. Boyko. (For writing a book, "One Human Being to Another," and for forming a camp organization Boyko was sentenced in 1969 to be executed by firing squad.)

The camp jail was where the torture began. We were made to pick up and stack granite slabs that were "scattered about"; we were given three twigs to clean the cells of water sloshed on the floor; we were forced to stand for days on one spot. After a month we were told that the camp commission could not release us because we had not stepped onto the path of rehabilitation. At ten o'clock each morning the camp commandant, Major Platonov, First Lieutenant Yarmosh, Captain Tarchevsky, and the chief of the guards, Captain Volosenko, along with a formation of guards would come to the camp jail to see if their "victims" would beg for forgiveness and "confess" their crimes. After two months, my weight dropped to 49 kilograms. Our daily menu was uniform:

"10-B"

1. 400 grams of bread (special bread)
2. 200 grams of meatless broth
3. 15 grams of salt
4. 63 grams of fish (rotten salt sprats)

November brought snow and frost. The snow mixed with rain and the chilly winds penetrated through our summer uniforms; for inserting towels underneath our shirts and thus violating the "uniform dress code," we were severely beaten.

On November 3rd (a day I shall never forget). I was taken into the corridor before the others and told to undress. I undressed. Encircled by Yarmosh and the guards, I thought that they would beat me; however, no one did. Volosenko asked whether it was true that Christians are baptized in water. I wasn't sure what I should answer... Finally, I gathered enough courage and said yes. They told me to go outside. I started to dress, but they took away my clothes and chased me into the street. The cell locks clanked, and the other prisoners were filed outside. When I came into the courtyard, they doused me with water, placed into my hands a small icon of the Jerusalem Mother of God which they had confiscated from me, along with a Bible, back at the Vinnytsia Prison, and told me to stand in front of the prisoners who refused to step onto the road of correction. They said that I would be saved by the almighty Jesus Christ. Some believers began to cry and pray out loud; right then and there they were beaten for "sympathizing" with a Banderite. I prayed to God that I would endure and not fall. Then they herded everyone under a roof and began to pour out portions of swill; in the cold the cooked concoction cooled immediately. I was left behind at the "place of work" to "think things over" — I did not know then that this would be my place of work for two months, minus four days. On December 30th I was transferred to Vinnytsia Prison, and from there to a prison in Odessa.

On a few occasions during December they took me into the courtyard, where in front of the "zek" (prisoner) formation they enumerated my "crimes" and warned the prisoners that if anyone were caught near the penal block yards with bread in his hands, he would take Terelya's or Boyko's place.

In 1967 the Kirovohrad Regional

Court sentenced me to eight years in a severe-regime corrective labor camp for "tendentious interpretation of the history of Ukraine and slanderous fabrications about the policies of the Government and the Party." My poems, notes and even my thoughts, all this became evidence of criminal activities aimed at creating "a so-called independent Ukraine."

Interesting? Could it be that no one realizes that by this Soviet law and rights guaranteed by the Constitution were being violated? They knew and still they violated — this is Stalinism in a new form. I find it difficult to write about and describe all the details of the cruelties I suffered at the hands of the officers and men of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of the Ukrainian SSR. Even the officials of the investigative branch of the Kirovohrad KGB were shocked. All of the above-mentioned criminals in MVD uniforms were called as "witnesses" in my case, and no matter how bitter it was for the court to admit this, it did make note in the sentence that the camp administration "treated Terelya, Y.M., with cruelty." And that was all. With cruelty! At that time I did not know that "cruel" treatment could also be official, that is, sanctioned by law. In Kirovohrad I was neither beaten nor chased out into the frost and doused with water. But, instead, the regional procurator Dyatlov, in the presence of the head of the investigative branch of the KGB, Snyesarenko, and an investigator, First Lieutenant Medvedev, read me "The Regulations Concerning Physical Persuasion Methods," explaining that they apply when there is some evidence of criminal activity on the part of the accused which is dangerous to the state system, and when the accused refuses to testify. I do not have to explain to you this well-known procedure, and you know very well why I was selected for this "humor." For two years I was tortured by the KGB; this time they did it officially, demanding that I admit to being a member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), knowing full well that I never was nor could I have been a member of an organization that was destroyed by the valiant KGB when I was but three years old. To prove that they were not kidding, they placed me in a penal cell for fifteen days. The temperature of the cell was changed every hour — one hour hot, one hour cold. Here I got hypertonia and hemorrhoids. Even before my trial, they told my mother that Yosyp would get ten years. When she asked then why go through with a trial, when everything is already known in advance, they answered that if I should confess, then, possibly, I would be released, but for this I would have to be influenced. The trial lasted four days — my mother was present for three — a trial behind closed doors! I and my fellow accused, Yuriy Zapashny, the son of a famous entertainer, and Alim Khabirovych Seyfutdinov, the son of the district party secretary of Baykanur, denounced the pre-trial investigation proceedings in writings as a false and deceiving formality. They dragged us into the courtroom by force, handcuffed, beaten up, barefoot.

Tell me, where else could one find such enthusiasm in the performance of duties; we had, after all, refused to take part in the trial, a right that is guaranteed by our laws.

My mother witnessed all this cruel mockery throughout the entire "trial." When they let her speak so that she could influence me, she said: "I would rather see you crucified on a slab than

alive in their hands." The court reached its verdict:

"Terelya, Y.M., as a juvenile was drawn into criminal company. Aside from escaping, he did not commit any crimes. Taking into account his youth, and so forth, he cannot be considered an especially dangerous repeat offender; therefore this court sentences him to eight years in a severe-regime corrective labor camp. The term will begin on August 10, 1967."

One year and five months was lost without hope of recovery. They told me later that the court got its dates mixed up, but this "mistake" never did get corrected.

And that is how I got into "Dubrovlag" in the Mordovian ASSR, into the "fiefdom" of the old Bera band and Stalinist General Hromov, who had eluded the punishing hand of law. March 10, 1968, I entered Camp No. 385/11 in Yavas Station, where the camp commandant was Major Spirin.

Three days after my arrival I was put into the SHIZO — ten days. At that time I was having problems with my stomach and liver. Major Biskaykin, stopping by the SHIZO, told me that I would croak there. In the spring, they took me, Yaroslav Lesiv and Volodymyr Kulchysky to a local prison near women's Camp No. 385/2, where we were met by KGB Captain Petro Rusyn and Major Krut. When I entered the office, Major Krut began "screaming" at Captain Rusyn for wasting time on "this bandit; the scum should have been shot a long time ago; the government is only wasting bread on him." Rusyn asked that Krut leave and let the two of us be alone. The major left. The captain approached me and said that Krut is an old Stalinist and scoundrel, that I should ignore him, etc. He continued that if I decide to cooperate with the KGB, they would free me in a year, give me a woman and good food. He said that I should think it over and give "a bit of thread" (disclose any contracts), for my case is not closed, and it would be better for me to tell all, so that things don't get worse later.

When I answered that there was no "bit of thread," Rusyn began threatening me that this is not Ukraine, that they would soon "dehorn" me. And if I ever do get released, all my work will go for medicine. "Here, you'll turn blue and green, you'll croak, and there won't even be the trace of a grave." He said, "Before you finish your term, we'll Russify Ukraine." To which I replied that I had not planned on living in a Russified Ukraine; I would live in Russia and Ukrainianize it. This comment cost me five months in the camp jail. In the camp jail I was struck by paralysis; in December my legs refused me. The same month they transferred me to the prison hospital, where Captain Yeremeyeva was in charge of the medical section. While making the rounds, Yeremeyeva began beating her chest and shouting at me that she is, first of all, a Chekist and only then a physician, that I am "filthy Banderite scum" and that she would soon have me on my feet. In three days I began to hemorrhage profusely — from the nose and mouth, and in a week, from the right ear. These were the results of all that I had to endure since March 1, 1966, the day I voluntarily placed myself in the hands of the KGB.

They had no choice but to take me to the main hospital in Barashevo Station, No. 385/3, where I was placed in a separate room. In two weeks the crisis passed.

(To be continued)

Ukrainian Woman Chairs Session of Chemists

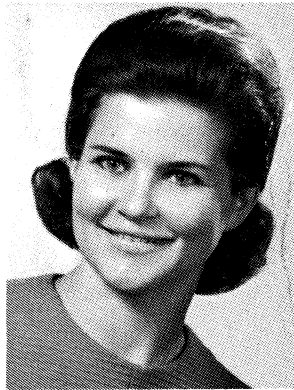
CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Lydia Bazarko of Cleveland, O., attended the 80th annual meeting of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), which was held from June 26 to 29, in Denver, Colo., at which she chaired the section on the revision of drice analyses.

ASTM is a national organization consisting of several thousand chemists, dedicated to the establishment of analytical methods. The methods are published annually in a 30-volume edition and are revised every five years to encompass the most up-to-date analytical techniques.

Since Mrs. Bazarko assumed chairmanship of the section one year ago, two of the methods written by her committee have been nationally tested and will be ready for publication shortly. Two more are in the process of being nationally tested.

She is employed as a research chemist and project leader in the Organic and Catalyst Research Laboratory of the Sherwin-Williams Co. She resides in Cleveland, where her husband, Dr. Volodymyr Bazarko, is a partner in the Bazarko, Futey and Oryshkewych law firm. They have two sons, Andrew, 11 years, and George, 8. All are members of the UNA.

Mrs. Bazarko studied from 1960 to 1964 at Barnard College, Columbia



Mrs. Lydia Bazarko

University in New York City, where she received a B.S. degree in chemistry cum laude. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After Barnard College, Lydia also studied organic chemistry for one year at Case-Western Reserve Graduate School.

Lydia is the daughter of the late Dr. Nicholas and Mrs. Daria Chylak. Her father was a well-known physician, who practiced in Jersey City, N.J.

Lydia's husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Bazarko of New York, Mr. I. Bazarko has served as Administrative Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for over a decade.

Dr. Hvozda Heads Democratic Ethnic Council

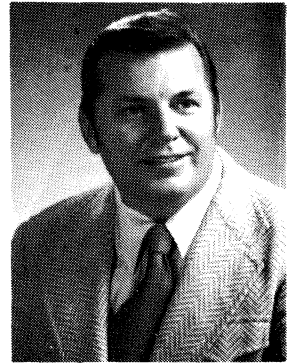
SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Dr. John Hvozda, a political science professor at Cayuga Community College, has been named co-coordinator of Onondaga County's new Ethnic Democratic Council, reported the Syracuse Herald-Journal of August 9th.

County Democratic Chairman Michael J. Bragman said the council was organized on the belief that the highest form of freedom is the freedom to associate for political purposes by participating in a political party.

"A democratic society depends on the use of parties for the formulation and expression of opinions and policies by citizens in our society," said Dr. Hvozda.

Bragman said the council will function as a coordinating body of the activities of ethnic Democratic organizations and will represent them in the Democratic Committee.

Besides politics and teaching, Dr. Hvozda is also an active participant in Ukrainian community life. He is head of the World Lemkos Federation, and



Dr. John Hvozda

a member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America executive board, the Organization in Defense of Lemkivshchyna, the Shevchenko Society, UNA Branch 25, and other organizations.

Whose Shoes Are You Wearing?

(Continued from page 7)

rican lives were needlessly wasted in Vietnam, not because of military incapacity but because of political incapacity. It was the right place, but a bad time, and we were found politically wanting. Will we, as a Nation,

pursue human rights in its generic orders so that you can wear the shoes you want and need to — this is the real question that I leave with you, not historically but truthfully, for the rest of your lives.

To Participate In Stamp Show

CHESTER, Pa.—Andrij D. Solczanyk will participate in the BALPEX '77 National Stamp Exhibition to be held at Hunt Valley Inn, Highway I-83 and Shawan Rd., near Baltimore, Md., September 3-5.

His exhibit "Science and Technology with Ukrainian Connections" (80 pages in 5 frames) deals with many scientists and technologists connected in some way with Ukraine: nationality, descent, birth, work, study etc.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

GOLF OUTING

**Saturday, September 17th, 1977 — Tee-Off 10 a.m.
at Pheasant Run Country Club**

Golf \$8.00 • Dinner \$9.00 — 5 p.m.

Prizes — UNA Champ Trophy. UNA Men and Women Golfers Invited.
Sponsored by **UNA National Sports Committee.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL:

John Evanchuk 965-4247	John Gawaluch 692-2412	Edwin Blidy RE 7-2911
Jerry Mychalchuk 843-1847	Bill Semkiw BR 8-6209	Russ Haluczak 867-5793

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Sunday, September 4, 1977, starting at 2:00 p.m.

at the

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681-691 Roosevelt Avenue, CARTERET, N.J.

CONCERT — 4:00 p.m. DANCE in airconditioned hall — 5:00 p.m.
WE WILL BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU! WE ARE HOPING TO SEE YOU!
Admission \$1.50 • Children — free.

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DEAR STUDENTS! Don't miss this opportunity, which not only gives you a FREE VACATION but also monetary rewards. Also an opportunity to MEET HUNDREDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE from different areas of AMERICA and CANADA and become friends!
For further information, as how to organize members, refer to either your branch secretary or UNA.

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302
Tel. (201) 451-2200, N.Y. Line (212) 227-5250-1

Ukrainian National Association

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1977

INCOME FOR JUNE, 1977

Dues from Members	\$ 255,833.27
Interest from:	
Bonds	109,341.35
Mortgage Loans	18,594.64
Certificate Loans	1,392.26
Banks	960.81
Dividends from Stocks	1,498.37
Total:	\$ 131,787.43
Real — Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 1,000.00
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	31,511.72
Income of "Svoboda" Operation	59,642.64
Refunds:	
Employee Hospitalization Plan	75.33
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	3,388.26
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	7,107.34
Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan Employee Wages	5.25
Telephone Charges	5.72
Scholarships	100.00
Total:	\$ 10,681.90
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer to Orphans Fund	1,000.00
Sale of Ukrainian Publ.	6,819.13
Profit on Bonds Sold	29,451.10
Total:	\$ 37,270.23
Investment:	
Bonds Sold and/or Matured	210,287.21
Mortgages Repaid	36,966.51
Certificate Loans Repaid	3,546.08
Total:	\$ 250,799.80
Total Income for June 1977	\$ 778,526.99

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1977

Paid to or for Members:	
Reinsurance Premiums	519.97
Cash Surrenders	26,007.08
Death Benefits	91,545.00
Matured Endowment Certificates	75,668.75
Payor Death Benefits	224.89
Benefits Paid Out	2,160.00
Dividend to Members	505,712.65
Orphans Fund Benefits	1,580.37
Total:	\$ 703,418.71
Operating Expenses — Real Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J.	50.34
Total:	\$ 50.34
Operating Expenses:	
"Soyuzivka" Resort	45,219.88
"Svoboda" Operation	59,410.75
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	3,146.75
Medical Inspections	179.65
Traveling Expenses Special Organizers	1,581.71
Reward to Special Org.	950.00
Reward to Branch Org.	19,286.25
Reward to Br. Pres. & Treas.	8.00
Field Conferences	3,492.27
Total:	\$ 28,644.63
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Insurance — Workmens Comp.	4,656.00
Insurance — Group	10,725.47
Canadian P.P. & P.U.I. Employees	11.70
Employee Hospitalization Plan	180.16
Employee Pension Plan	433.33
Salaries — Executive Officers	6,583.34
Salaries — Office Employees	20,577.94
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	9,819.10
Taxes — Canadian Corporate Income	20.00
Total:	\$ 53,007.04
Official Publication "Svoboda"	21,100.00
General Administrative Expenses:	
Auditing Committee Expenses	89.00
General Office Maintenance	684.76
Book & Periodicals	358.93
Postage	1,815.13
Printing & Stationery	9,394.39
Rental of Equipment	1,767.61
Telephone	1,037.63
Traveling Expenses — General	1,819.61
Insurance Dept. Fees	20.00

Operating Expenses — Can. Office	313.39
Annual Session Expenses	52.80
Furniture & Equipment	222.60
Total:	\$ 17,575.85
Miscellaneous:	
Scholarships	1,100.00
Support	13,787.06
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	3,826.32
Loss on Bonds	40.81
Youth Sport Activities	849.00
Total:	\$ 19,603.19
Investment:	
Bonds Purchased	150,453.66
Certificate Loans Granted	7,012.26
Capital Improvements at "Soyuzivka"	1,574.18
Stocks Acquired	1,498.37
Electronic Data Processing Equipment Purchased	83.70
Total:	\$ 160,622.17
Disbursements for June, 1977:	\$ 1,108,652.56

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$ 318,272.91	Fund:	
Bonds	27,929,897.65	Life Insurance	\$ 40,677,461.93
Stocks	529,789.51	Fraternal	258,358.77
Mortgages	3,254,130.68	Orphan's	199,120.35
Certificate Loans	548,660.32	Old Age Home	251,398.22
Real Estate	690,041.14	Emergency	45,771.15
Printing Plant & Equipment	161,318.21		
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00		
Total:	\$ 41,432,110.42	Total:	\$ 41,432,110.42

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

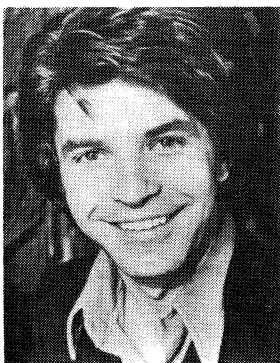
RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY, 1977	22,823	58,342	6,235	87,420
GAINS IN JUNE, 1977				
New Members	56	132	28	216
Reinstated	12	53	4	69
Transferred in	5	14	5	24
Change of class in	4	3	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	14	—	14
TOTAL GAINS	77	216	37	330
LOSSES IN JUNE, 1977:				
Suspended	24	29	23	76
Transferred out	2	18	4	24
Change of class out	18	3	—	21
Transferred to Adults	1	—	—	1
Died	4	78	1	83
Cash Surrender	18	48	—	66
Endowments matured	52	30	—	82
Fully Paid-up	38	51	—	89
Reduced Paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. Terminated	—	4	2	6
TOTAL LOSSES:	157	261	30	448
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JUNE, 1977				
Paid Up	38	51	—	89
Extended Insurance	16	10	—	26
TOTAL GAINS:	54	61	—	115
LOSSES IN JUNE, 1977:				
Died	1	23	—	24
Cash Surrender	7	12	—	19
Reinstated	4	16	—	20
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	17	56	—	73
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
As of June, 1977	22,780	58,302	6,262	87,344

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

From Boyhood Choir to Broadway, Making Music is His Life

by Helen Perozak Smindak



Tenor-Ed Evanko

At four or five years of age he was singing "little Ukrainian songs" and later, at the age of nine or ten, he sang in the Winnipeg Boys' Choir and the choir of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Greek Church in Winnipeg.

These accomplishments could well be termed the early stepping stones of the career of Edward Evanko, for Evanko is still singing, and governing acclaim and adoring sons wherever he performs.

He has sung in operatic productions and concerts in England, Wales, Scandinavia and Canada, has appeared on his own CBC network television variety show in Canada, and is now making waves in the United States.

Since his Broadway debut in "Canterbury Tales" in 1968 (his work in that musical as four different young men won him a Theatre World Award), Mr. Evanko has been singing and winning plaudits in Broadway, Off-Broadway and stock theatre. He has played in the national company of "A Little Night Music". Last year, following his West Coast engagement in "Rodgers and Hart," Mr. Evanko appeared on Broadway in the Richard Rodgers musical "Rex" and followed that with "a manly and sterling" performance (New York Post review) as Brom Broeck in a Town Hall concert version of "Knickerbocker Holiday."

From August 1976 to the spring of this year, Mr. Evanko did an acting stint on TV — he was Dr. Alex McLean on ABC's daytime series "Ryan's Hope."

Now, fresh from a summer stock tour of "A Little Night Music" with film and TV stars Jean Simmons and Hermione Gingold, Mr. Evanko is getting set for his appearance at Soyuzivka on Saturday, September 3, with pianist Thomas Hrynkiw as his accompanist.

Interviewed backstage at the Westbury Music Fair after a recent performance of "Night Music," the handsome and boyish-looking singer discussed the program he will do at Soyuzivka. He planned to include songs from some of the shows he's done ("My Fair Lady" and "South Pacific," for instance) as well as some traditional Ukrainian songs and "a few new songs from Ukraine with beautiful lyrics which I'm going to use in an LP recording I'm preparing."

Speaking in quick excited sentences that revealed his lively, bright personality, Mr. Evanko said he is looking

forward to his second booking at the UNA resort and to meeting and talking with Soyuzivka guests, and since he has a good command of Ukrainian he will be able to converse in either Ukrainian or English.

"I've visited bookstores in New York such as Surma and Arka, but I don't know many Ukrainians socially in this country so it will be fun to get acquainted with my own people," he said.

He is kept so busy with performances, rehearsals, auditions and studies that there is very little time for socializing or hobbies, he said in response to a question about his work and daily schedule. "My work is my joy, my whole life," he summed up simply.

Born in Winnipeg, Mr. Evanko is the son of immigrants from the Ternopil area of Ukraine, and a graduate in English Literature from the University of Manitoba. He trained at the Old Vic Theatre School in England, became interested in opera and spent six years there singing and acting with the Bristol Old Vic Company, Benjamin Britten's English Opera Company and the Welsh National Opera. He was selected by Tyrone Guthrie for his productions of "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "The Pirates" at the Stratford Festival in Canada and Her Majesty's Theatre in London.

In repertory, regional and stock theatre, Mr. Evanko has been featured in such roles as Robert in "Company," Christian in "Cyrano de Bergerac," Peter Latham in "Forty Carats," Nikos in "Z," Joe Hardy in "Damn Yankees,"

Cable in "South Pacific" and Carl Linden in "Bittersweet." Off-Broadway he has been seen in "Leaves of Grass" and "Love Me, Love My Children."

"I've been very fortunate — I've worked with a great many fine people — Jane Powell, Ann Blyth, Sandy Duncan, Janis Paige, Van Johnson, to name a few."

Earlier this summer he taped a TV version of the 1954 musical "Golden Apple", playing the male lead opposite Margaret Whiting. The hour-long musical, which features the popular song "A Lazy Afternoon," will be aired by CBS-TV in New York in two segments on the Camera Three Series at 11:30 a.m. on September 25 and October 2.

Because he has his sights set on opera, Mr. Evanko is now working hard on an operatic repertoire.

"Of course I would still like to do musicals if the right ones came along, and I'm sure I will do them, but mainly

what I am working on right now is all the Mozart tenor roles. They're not as heavy as Puccini and Verdi, but they're the right things to start on so that you don't work too hard or damage your voice," he explained.

Mr. Evanko is also preparing an LP album of Ukrainian songs which he expects will be released this fall in Canada and the U.S. Selections will include contemporary songs from Ukraine as well as traditional Ukrainian songs, some of which he is recording with the Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg.

Those who miss the Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka and Evanko's great voice and personal warmth and smile can watch for this Ukrainian charmer on CBS-TV later in September. Or look for his record in a few months.

After that, watch the newspaper listings of the leading opera companies. Edward Evanko is on the way.

Harvard Ukrainian Studies...

(Continued from page 7)

is that the "the" be dropped before Ukraine.

This recommendation is finally and slowly being adopted by American scholars. For example, Brickford O'Brien does not use the "the" in his recent book review published in "The Russian Review," vol. 36, no.2, April 1977. Allow me to quote several segments from this review... "The decision of Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine... the onerous demands of Tsar Peter upon Ukraine, Moscow's uncertain military capability, Ukraine's future after a Swedish victory..." Now let us compare by quoting a segment of a book review written by Prof. Omeļjan Pritsak, chairman of the Ukrainian History Chair at Harvard. Please refer to the bottom of page 130 in vol. 1, no. 1 of the "Harvard Ukrainian Studies," and see "...the help of Zbigniew Wojcik, the competent historian of the Ukraine..."

It would thus appear that there is a basic cowardice among some Ukrainian professors to drop the unnecessary "the" before Ukraine. This issue needs to be resolved as soon as possible.

One other issue needs to be raised in reference to the first volume of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies." That issue is the question of transliteration. Looking at the back cover of the journal it seems that Hetman Khmelnytsky's name is mutilated twice on the same page. One finds "Khmel'nyts'kyi" and "Xmel'nye'kyj", both presumably referring to Khmelnytsky. This is almost comical. Again, firm and consistent editorial policy is needed.

It is sincerely hoped that these constructive observations will improve the technical quality of this journal.

THE FIVE BEST IN JUNE 1977

District	Members
1. Philadelphia, Pa., chairman P. Tarnawsky	182
2. Chicago, Ill., chairman Helen Olek	151
3. Cleveland, Ohio, chairman J. Fur	134
4. New York, N.Y., chairman M. Chomanczuk	100
5. Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Didyk	84
Branches	Members
1. 51 Chicago, Ill., secretary M. Olshansky	39
2. 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary I. Skira	32
3. 106 Chicago, Ill., secretary W. Nychay	26
4. 163 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary T. Duda	25
5. 78 Minnersville, Pa., secretary J. Petrucio	23
Organizers	Members
1. M. Olshansky, Branch 51, Chicago, Ill.	35
2. T. Duda, Branch 163, Philadelphia, Pa.	26
3. J. Petrucio, Branch 78, Minnersville, Pa.	23
4. W. Reft, Branch 120, Aliquippa, Pa.	20
5. P. Fedyk, Branch 292, Detroit, Mich.	18
Total number of new members in June, 1977	216
Total number of new members in 1977	1,477
Total amount of life insurance	\$3,625,000

STEFAN HAWRYSZ,
Supreme Organizer

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA

*The Ukrainian
Nation's
Association
RESORT*

in the Catskill Mountains,
near Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Friday, August 26 — 10:00 p.m. — DANCE to the tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra.

AUGUST 27-28 — HUTSUL FESTIVAL.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27 — The "CHEREMOSH" Hutsul Ensemble from Philadelphia.
DANCE to the tunes of B. HIRNIAK's orchestra.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28 — EXHIBIT OF WORKS by LIUBOSLAV HUTSALIUK.
2. Montage by the Ulana Kunynska-Shmerekowska Folk Ballet Studio entitled "In the Carpathians"

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 — DANCE to the tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 — ED EVANKO, stage and movie actor. Piano accompaniment — THOMAS HRYNKIV. WOŁODYMYR HENTISZ — "Hentisz with a Dose of Humor".
DANCE to the tunes of the orchestras "RUSHNYCHOK" and "TEMPO".
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 — Revue "SOYUZIVKA 25th" presented by the ESTATE'S EMPLOYEES.
DANCE — "RUSHNYCHOK" and "TEMPO".
SEPTEMBER 2-5 — NATIONAL TENNIS and SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 — "SOYUZIVKA 25th" anniversary program. UKRAINIAN DANCERS from Montreal. PETER MARUNCHAK, director. SELECTION OF MISS SOYUZIVKA.
DANCE to the tunes of "RUSHNYCHOK".
Master of Ceremonies for all programs: ANYA DYDYK.

Jabberwocky

'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought —
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood a while in thought.

And as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffing through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One, two! One, Two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outrabe.

— Lewis Carroll

Literary-Arts Page

"The Jabberwock"

Motrya Chodnowska-Rakocza



Жабивочне

Було ж там брилко й товпи злят
На гантах гимбили у вив;
Всі мимзо боракові сплять
У моми ратників, — відрив.

„Ти, Жабивока, стережись!
Тих шок несних, лапок пазурів!
Втікай від птахи Жабджани,
Й Бандерснопів — фрумів!”

Той в руки ворбний меч узяв,
Пшов і манського шукаць
Під тем-тем деревом він став,
Щоб в глибших мислях спочивать.

Як в офхах думи він стояв
З полумям в оці Жабивок
Крізь ліс толчистий завафлав,
Ще й з бурбулами крок-у-рок.

Раз-два, раз-два, тай скрізь до дна —
Той ворбний меч затракотів.
В трофеї голову узяв,
Галюпфом же помчав домів.

„Ой! Жабивока ти убив?
Юначе бинний!” — сильно обнімав.
„Ой фрайний дені! Келикалень!”
Він з радости прохікотаєв

Було ж там брилко й товпи злят
На гантах гимбили у вив;
Всі мимзо боракові сплять
У моми ратників, — відрив.

переклав Пантелеймон Пупчик

"Reflections"

Vira Elyjiw



The Village

In front of the hotel, the man in green eyes me quizzically and asks me what the matter is. I am stunned as he must not know what my plans are. Smilingly, I regain my composure and file away my anxieties... Later, we all disappear in different directions to meet again and stash our American MacDonald stomachs into a little car. We are going to the village with fear in our hearts, as we have come for the first time, to see our country and our family. We could not bear being stopped by the Russian police. The road is deserted; fields stretch outward on both sides. Sometimes on the rocky beaten track we pass a cluster of houses.

Night begins to fall when we reach my grandfather's house. Moments become mystical revelations as eyes, ears, and hands, see, hear, and touch what for many years were only dreams. As we walk through the fields, we hear voices calling in the distance. "Ivan has come home!" The darkness is velvety, and the feet never stumble over the much loved earth. The night protects the voices, the shiny eyes glistening with tears, and the soul-searching glances of those who know they will part when day breaks over the rooftops.

Olena Dniprova

The End of the Line?

You have just read through one of the last literary - arts pages that will ever come into existence. After dozens of appeals — public, personal, printed, and spoken, — we are coming to the end of our supply of publishable material. No one writes anymore. Nobody illustrates. There is an absolute vacuum.

Come on, do you believe that? Everybody writes. Everybody draws nowadays. I know at least a hundred people who have come up with really good short stories, poems, photos, illustrations, but haven't sent it in because they didn't think we would want their work.

They were wrong. We want everybody's stuff. I want to see it. I want to touch it. So send it in — now!

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



Ukrainian Hockey Wrap-Up And Sneak Preview of 1977

by Ihor Stelmach

The crackling sound of a booming Guy Lafleur slap shot is, of course, a mere distant echo during these hot days of summer. Professional hockey has been in seasonal hibernation for over two months now, since the last game of the Stanley Cup's Montreal massacre.

We bring you an imaginary vacation in the snows of Canada or center ice seats in New York's Madison Square Garden by presenting this feature on Ukrainian hockey stars. Briefly, we examine the 1976-77 season through the accomplishments of our own natives' play. Also, we present you with the past season's statistical facts on our Ukrainian players, so that you may draw your own conclusions on their success. Finally, we take a glimpse at the young Ukrainian amateurs drafted into the professional ranks earlier this year as part of our sneak preview of the fun and frolic of pro hockey in 1977-78.

In the National Hockey League, the Atlanta Flames were once again led by inspirational centerman Tom Lysiak, who turned in a third successive consistent year with 30 goals and wound up as a team scoring leader. Winger Larry Romanchych overcame a crippling, early season injury and only began playing his way into top form.

Boston Bruins captain Johnny Bucyk, the 41-year-old wonder, compiled an amazing 43 points (20 goals) in only 49 games as a back injury hampered him for the second half of the year and the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Chicago Black Hawks right winger Cliff Koroll played his usual solid defensive style to perfection, still scoring 15-26-41.

Although financially bankrupt and troubled, the Cleveland Barons boast pesky little Dennis Maruk, who scored 28 goals and reached the 78-point mark. Rookie Ken Kuzyk showed potential after being recalled from the minors.

The lowly Detroit Red Wings' star last season was fiery Dennis Polonich, voted captain by his players. Although only 5'8" tall, Polo compiled 274 minutes in penalties while hitting for 18 goals and 46 points.

In Los Angeles, neither center Vic Venasky nor linemate Don Kozak are paid for their scoring prowess, but both turned in solid checking and defensive hockey for this defense-oriented club.

Veterans Walt Tkaczuk and Greg Polis lent needy experience to the youth-laden New York Rangers with unspectacular, but good play. Defenseman Larry Sacharuk earned a trip to the big time from the minors, but after only two games sustained an injury. Young Larry Huras shows much promise.

Philadelphia Flyers' coach Fred Shero calls Orest Kindrachuk his second

most valuable player after Bobby Clarke. Though down in his scoring totals from last year, the "O" remains a very central figure on this fine team. Defenseman Mark Suzor will be relied on in the team's future.

Just when defenseman Dennis Owchar emerged as the Pittsburgh Penguins' top backliner he, too, was stricken with a serious injury, limiting him to a good 5 goal 18 assist total in only 46 games.

The surprising division winning St. Louis Blues received a tremendous boost from No. 1 draft choice, center Bernie Federko, who in his first 17 games produced 8 goals and 12 points. Certainly a youngster to watch next year. Finished with 14 goals and 23 points in only 31 games.

Toronto's defenseman Mike Pelyk played his way back to the Leafs prior to sustaining a leg ailment. Minnesota's defenseman Dwight Bialowas had his season cut drastically short by, you guessed it, leg problems. Buffalo gave high draftee Joe Kowal a few games' experience, then returned him to the minors for seasoning.

Taking a look at the World Hockey Association, it seems that the Birmingham Bulls have only one capable defenseman in Jim Turkiewicz, based on the team's sluggish play. Jim turned in a gutsy performance on the blue line with a point production of 31. Calgary's defense has been quite adequately anchored by old man John Miszuk, who finished with a 28-point total. The league's super scoring team, the Cincinnati Stingers, were led by winger Dennis Sobchuk, who plays the power play, a regular shift, kills penalties and finished as the league's 10th top scorer with 44 goals and 52 assists. Ron Busniuk enjoys a rough brand of the game and proceeded to rough his way to 224 penalty minutes as a member of the Edmonton Oilers. The Western Division champ Houston Aeros found a surprise in rookie Morris Lukowich, who cracked the 20 — goal mark (27) in his inaugural year. Unfortunately for the Aeros, Morris has bolted the WHA for the established NHL's Pittsburgh Penguins, where he will toil in the upcoming season.

Veteran Nick Harbaruk was summoned back by the Indianapolis Racers and was a valuable man in the playoffs. New England profited from the demise of the Minnesota Saints by obtaining winger Mike Antonovich, who scored 40 goals and had a 70-plus point total. Last year's WHA outstanding defenseman, Paul Shmyr, led his San Diego Mariners into the playoffs with excellent scoring: 13 goals, a 50-point total and solid defense. Winnipeg's unsung hero is winger Billy Lesuk, amazing his critics each year with nearly 20 goal status and 40-plus points.

NHL 1976-77 Scoring Stats:

player	team	goals	assists	points
1) Tom Lysiak	Atlanta	30	51	81 (15th)
2) Dennis Maruk	Cleveland	28	50	78 (19th)
3) Orest Kindrachuk	Philadelphia	15	36	51
4) Walt Tkaczuk	N.Y. Rangers	12	38	50
5) Dennis Polonich	Detroit	18	28	46
6) John Bucyk	Boston	20	23	43
7) Cliff Koroll	Chicago	15	26	41
8) Vic Venasky	Los Angeles	14	26	40
9) Greg Polis	N.Y. Rangers	16	23	39
10) Don Kozak	Los Angeles	15	17	32

WORD JUMBLE

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

Ukrainian choruses

- AKRULBA _ _ _ _ _ = _
- MONHI = _ _ _ _ _
- KVIESNAV _ _ _ _ _ = _ = _
- LOSHOI _ _ _ _ _ = _ =
- AMUKD _ _ _ _ _ = _ =
- ZROBKA _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- ETREMOHUPS _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _ =
- PIRNOD _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- OVIBARD _ _ _ _ _ = _ = _
- AHRYNOVYZOK _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _ =

He directed the "Boian" Chorus of Lviv:

Answers to last week's jumble: Voloshky, Yevshan, Veselka, Cheremosh, Verkhovynsi, Chayka, Orlyk, Zirka, Rusalka.

Mystery word: Honyviter

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

11) Dennis Owchar	Pittsburgh	5	18	23
Bernie Federko	St. Louis	14	9	23
13) Dwight Bialowas	Minnesota	1	9	10
14) Larry Romanchych	Atlanta	4	5	9
15) Joe Kowal	Buffalo	0	5	5
Ken Kuzyk	Cleveland	0	5	5
17) Dave Hrechkosy	St. Louis	1	2	3
18) Mike Pelyk	Toronto	0	2	2
19) Mark Suzor	Philadelphia	0	1	1
20) Larry Huras	N.Y. Rangers	0	0	0
Larry Sacharuk	N.Y. Rangers	0	0	0
Larry Bolonchuk	Washington	0	0	0

Goaltender Dave Tataryn N.Y. Rangers 1 Win 1 Loss 7.50 Avg.

WHA 1976-77 Scoring Stats:

1) Dennis Sobchuk	Cincinnati	44	52	96 (10th)
2) Mike Antonovich	New England	40	31	71
3) Paul Shmyr	San Diego	13	37	50
4) Morris Lukowich	Houston	27	18	45
5) Bill Lesuk	Winnipeg	14	27	41
6) Jim Turkiewicz	Birmingham	6	25	31
7) John Miszuk	Calgary	2	26	28
8) Ron Busniuk	Edmonton	3	11	14
9) Nick Harbaruk	Indianapolis	2	2	4
10) Bernie Lukowich	Calgary	0	1	1
11) Mike Federko	Houtson	0	0	0

Following the conclusion of post-season play each year, all-star teams are selected in the pro ranks. The top individual players are rewarded with the proper recognition of being the best at their positions, a most valuable player is chosen, as well as the league's top rookie. From among our 31 professional Ukrainian hockey stars, here are our all-star teams, comprised solely of Ukrainians and combined from both leagues, as selected by this writer:

1976-77 Ukrainian Hockey All-Star Teams:

FIRST TEAM		SECOND TEAM
Paul Shmyr, San Diego	—Defense—	Dennis Owchar, Pitt.
Jim Turkiewicz, Birm.	—Defense—	John Miszuk, Calgary

(Continued on page 16)

Ukrainian Hockey...

(Continued from page 15)

Dennis Maruk, Clev.	—Center—	Tom Lysiak, Atlanta	Rockey Saganiuk	RW	Tor.	2
Dennis Polonich, Det.	—Right Wing—	Cliff Koroll, Chicago	Jeff Bandura	D	Van.	2
Dennis Sobchuk, Cin.	—Left Wing—	Mike Antonovich, N.E.				

Most Valuable Player /NHL/ — Dennis Maruk, Clev.
 Most Valuable Player /WHA/ — Dennis Sobchuk, Cin.
 Outstanding Defenseman — Paul Shmyr, S.D.
 Rookie of the Year — Morris Lukowich, Hou.

Ukrainian Amateurs Selected in 1977:

player	pos.	team	round
Miles Zaharko	D	Atl.	1
Randy Rudnyk	RW	L.A.	6
Dave Semenko	LW	Minn.	2
Sid Tanchak	C	Mont.	10

Zaharko, Semenko and Bandura will receive long looks in their respective training camps this year with the hope that each is polished enough to make an immediate contribution to his team. The others will probably be assigned to the minor leagues until they are ready for the big step to the pros.

The start of the 1977-78 season remains a few months away, but all of the experts are already proclaiming that the Montreal Canadiens will reign supreme. It seems that the Canadians

have achieved dynasty status in the eyes of most hockey authorities. The divisional races stack up as hairy and hectic, though at this early stage it is difficult to formulate realistic predictions. Trades and finances may alter much in the pro hockey scene by the time the first puck is dropped at center ice.

The World Hockey Association enters yet another season with an enormous question mark. A possible merger with the NHL has been debated and studied in the current off-season, and then nixed.

In conclusion, the 1976-77 season was quite a year in the professional hockey ranks. Today, amid the usual rabid fan interest in this still rapidly growing American sport, a cloud hangs over the hockey world's sky. Serious financial crises exist in almost one-half of the pro teams, and it is a known fact that at least a few clubs will be disbanded by the beginning of next year. Fortunately the Ukrainian contingent of hockey players is a well proven, respected roster of quality professionals and it is expected that our heroes will always find employment in their chosen profession. Let us look forward to a continued increase in the number of Ukrainian players successfully achieving professional status in the sport of hockey.

Back with a full preview feature in September.

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under the auspices of the
 ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN SPORTS CLUBS IN NORTH AMERICA (USCAK)
 will hold

THE ANNUAL TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION

at SOYUZIVKA

IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF SOYUZIVKA

September 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1977 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
 and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA, SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, and the Sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHYNCK

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK.—Singles matches are scheduled in the following divisions: Men, Women, Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45 and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, division and the fee of \$5.00 should be sent to:

Mr. BOHDAN RAK
 43-21 49th Street
 Long Island City, N.Y. 11104

Registrations should be sent not later than August 27, 1977. No additional applications will be accepted before the competition, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

FRIDAY, September 2 — Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round. Players who must compete in this round will be notified by the tournament committee by Wednesday, August 31st.

SATURDAY, September 3 — Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men 45 and over, and women. New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. Men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. Men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakotchyj Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to: Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$5.00

- Name:
- Address:
- Phone:
- Date of birth:
- Event — age group:
- Sports club membership:

Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club.

SWIMMING COMPETITION

Saturday, September 3, 1977

for INDIVIDUAL and TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
 UNA MEDALS & TROPHIES
 in the following events:

- Boys (8-10) — 25 m. free-style
- Boys (11-12) — 25 m. free-style
- Juniors (13-14) — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
- Juniors (15-17) — 50 m. free-style
 50 m. breast-stroke
 100 m. medley
- Men — 100 m. free-style
 100 m. breast-stroke
 4 x 50 m. free-style relay
 4 x 50 m. medley relay
- Girls (8-10) — 25 m. free-style
- Girls (11-12) — 25 m. free-style
- Juniors (13-14) — 50 m. free-style
- Juniors (15-17) — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
- Women — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
 4 x 25 m. free-style relay

Registration will be held on Saturday, September 3, 1977 from 9:30 a.m. at Soyuzivka swimming pool.

Meet director JAROSLAW RUBEL

Swimming meet will be held on Saturday, September 3, beginning at 11:00 a.m. with finals in the afternoon (same day).

Registration fee \$1.00 per person. Swimmers may enter or participate in one division (one age group) only, except relays.

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