

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Khrystos Rozhdaietsia — Christ Is Born!

"Hasten the Day Of Resurrection"

(Translated text of the Christmas Message of Metropolitan Mstyslav to the Brethern in Ukraine, broadcast via Voice of America).

Dearly beloved!

Christ is born! Let us glorify Him!

With great longing and hope contemporary mankind has awaited this year's Holy Day of the Birth of Christ, trusting to once more hear the joyful news of the coming to earth of the Son of God, Christ the Savior, Whom the Almighty sent, 1977 years ago for the salvation of mankind. At the same time, this year's Christmas night sees people straining to see Bethlehem's Star, desiring with their entire being to hear the angelic hymn — "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will among men".

Unfortunately, dark clouds have covered this year's Christmas sky from one end of the earth to the other. Thick and foreboding, these clouds spread out, touching almost our heads. Through them nothing can be seen or heard. Only Mother Earth groans within her bosom, awaiting another devastation, waiting to be incinerated, to be torn asunder by steel and asperged with an abundance of the blood and tears of God's innocent children as is want to occur. Yes, this year's Christmas night is unspeakably sad in the world. And it is the darkest and emptiest this year in Ukraine.

As we know, the joyous news of the birth of the Savior was muffled by the cry of the women in Rama, who wept over the loss of their children, thousands of whom were murdered by the Herod of that era. In similar fashion, on this year's Christmas night, the cry of Ukrainian women is heard in the lands of Ukraine, lamenting over the loss of those dearest to them and the millions akin to them by flesh and blood. For over a half century the heart-rending lament increases in Ukraine from year to year, month to month and day to day. Every day brings new losses and compels them to be mute witnesses to the destruction of God's treasures which our pious and hardworking people continually increased for the glory of God, the good of all humanity and the praise of the Ukrainian nation.

Today, the Ukrainian mother sheds bitter tears over her children, for insatiable Moscow strives to tear away the soul and lead them into a condition of parentlessness divested of roots.

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"He Was the Light Of the World..."

(Christmas Pastoral of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy in the U.S.)

"Behold I bring you tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people, for this day a Savior is born to you, who is Christ the Lord" (Luke 2, 10-11).

This joy first announced by an angel over the hills of Bethlehem has resounded over the earth for almost two thousand years. Today it rings louder throughout the Christian world as we celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ. We, your Archshepherds, today greet you in the age-old Ukrainian tradition: Khrystos Rozhdaietsia, Slavite Yoho — Christ is Born, Praise Him.

It was not without reason that Almighty God chose to announce this great joy to the poor, humble shepherds, for they were properly disposed to accept this long-awaited good news. Only the heart unshackled by earthly riches and not blinded by pride, self-love, hatred and jealousy can in childlike simplicity believe divine revelation and rejoice in it.

The eternal God was born on earth in human form. He was the Light of the world that first began and in time developed the entire process of human culture, raising mankind up from the slavery of sin to the freedom of God's children. All benefit from this culture.

All the world rejoices with Christmas joy consciously or unconsciously, whether it believes in the Child of Bethlehem or not, in the extent to which Christ's teachings reached a given individual and a given nation, and in the extent to which each individual and nation practically apply His teachings in his and her private and public lives.

We, your bishops, pray and hope that this Light of Christ's doctrine reaches you, Beloved in Christ, in all its fullness, that your Christmas joy be intelligent and conscious of its heavenly origin, and not exclusively tied to earthly pleasures. Examine Ukrainian

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A Christmas card by Moki Chodnowska-Rakocza

Berdnyk Reportedly Arrested by KGB

Other Helsinki Monitors Harassed

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Oles Berdnyk, a Ukrainian writer and member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, was to have been arrested by the KGB Monday, December 12, reported press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

For several months, Berdnyk was the victim of widespread KGB harassment, said the press service. He was frequently detained by the secret police, and threatened with incarceration.

On the same day Berdnyk was arrested, the KGB conducted a search of Kasia Rudenko's apartment. Mrs. Rudenko, the wife of the incarcerated head of the Kiev Group, Mykola Rudenko, has made numerous appeals to Soviet authorities and the West in defense of her husband.

On Thursday, December 8, the KGB bodily removed Petro Vins from a

Moscow-bound train. Vins, a member of the Kiev Group, was en route to the Soviet capital to take part in the annual human rights demonstration at the foot of the Pushkin monument.

The press service also reports that prisoners of conscience of various nationalities in the Mordovian concentration camps, are continuing to fight for official recognition of political prisoners.

Prisoners who have been designated as political do not have to do forced labor, can correspond with relatives, receive literature, and have other rights.

Taking part in the action are, among others, Mykola Badulak-Sharahn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Sergei Soldatov and Mikhail Heifyts.

In retribution, the camp authorities confine the strikers in solitary, or curtail their meals.

To all our readers who celebrate Christmas on December 25th, we extend our best wishes for a joyous and merry celebration of our Savior's birth.

Plyushch, Three Others Plead For Dzhemilev

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Leonid Plyushch, former Ukrainian dissident, joined three others in dispatching a letter to The New York Times, pleading the case of Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhemilev whose fourth prison term was to have ended on December 22nd of this year.

Citing a report by Dr. Andrei Sakharov that the KGB might re-arrest Dzhemilev while he is in prison, as the Soviet Secret Police did in 1975.

Joining Mr. Plyushch in writing the letter, which the N.Y. Times carried Tuesday, December 20, were: Reza Barahine, Hugo Blanco and Martin Sostre.

The full text of the letter is as follows:

We are alarmed by reports from Soviets dissident Andrei Sakharov that the Soviet authorities may re-arrest Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhemilev, whose current prison term should end December 22nd.

Mustafa Dzhemilev has been imprisoned four times because he champions the demands of the Crimean Tatars in the Soviet Union for the right to return to the Crimea and the re-establishment

of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which Stalin abolished in 1946. The whole Crimean Tatar population was deported in May 1944. Although the post-Stalin authorities in the USSR have admitted that this deportation was a crime of Stalin's, they refuse to grant the Crimean Tatars' demands.

Sakharov's report is even more disturbing because just three days before Mustafa's third term was to end in June of 1975 the authorities re-arrested him in prison. To protest the new charges, he went on a hunger strike, which he continued for 10 months, until he was finally brought to trial in April 1976. At that time, weighing only 77 pounds, he was re-sentenced to two and a half years' forced labor.

We, former political prisoners from four corners of the world, appeal to all adherents of social and democratic justices to condemn the injustices to which Mustafa Dzhemilev has been subjected and demand that the Soviet authorities proceed with the unqualified release of this great leader of an oppressed nationality in the Soviet Union.

Drach May Visit Columbia in Spring

NEW YORK, N.Y.—With luck and a visa, Ivan Drach, the highly regarded Ukrainian poet, should make it to Columbia University for a reading of his work next spring, reported The New York Times of Friday, December 16th. After being given permission to do so about two weeks ago, he arrived here but was suddenly whisked off to Canada by the Soviet authorities for a hasty departure home, leaving a disappointed potential audience at the School of Arts, according to Frank MacShane, chairman of the writing

division. No reason was given for his hasty return to the Soviet Union.

Stanley Kunitz, professor at Columbia and also editor and translator of "Orchard Lamps," a collection of Mr. Drach's poems to be published by The Sheep Meadow Press in New York, says that his work is steeped in the Slavic tradition, with strains of lyricism and mysticism.

A protest on the canceled trip has been lodged by Columbia's writing division with the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations.

Bukovsky Scores Rights Violations in USSR at AFL-CIO Luncheon

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vladimir Bukovsky, the Russian dissident who was given permission to leave the Soviet Union a year ago, warned area labor leaders here that economic assistance to Communist countries, without regard for human rights, strengthens those regimes.

"Economic aid to the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, not conditional on human rights, strengthens totalitarian regimes," said Bukovsky at an AFL-CIO luncheon in his honor here at the Roosevelt Hotel Monday, December 19.

Bukovsky's appearance here marked the end of his 11-city tour across the United States under the aegis of the AFL-CIO. Just as at this week's appearance, Bukovsky focused his addresses on human rights violations in the Soviet Union and what can be done to support dissidents behind the Iron Curtain.

The former inmate of Soviet psychiatric asylums said that no matter how hard western tourists try to understand the Soviet Union, "it is still confusing."

He compared Soviet workers' rights to those of western laborers, saying that unions in the USSR "do not protect workers."

He said that Soviet labor unions are government organs.

Bukovsky said that strikes in the Soviet Union are illegal. He said that strikers can receive up to three years in

prison, but picketing and holding sit-down strikes can result in sentences of up to 15 years.

Characterizing the Soviet system as "60 years of terror and lack of rights," Bukovsky said that there are 3,000,000 prisoners in concentration camps in the USSR. He claimed that prisoners are an economic aid to the Soviet government.

"The prisoners afford cheap labor, they can be moved, and they are efficient," he said.

Bukovsky said that an average prisoner in the concentration camp earns between 60 and 80 rubles per month, compared with a salary of 140 rubles on the outside. Of this wage, said Bukovsky, 50 percent is deducted for the guards, and another percentage is subtracted for the administration, leaving the inmates with some 15-25 rubles per month.

"A general amnesty in the Soviet Union would cause a great economic catastrophe," said Bukovsky.

He reminded American workers that goods imported to the United States from the Soviet Union "contain some slave labor."

Bukovsky summarized the economic plight in the USSR as a vicious cycle of lack of rights and poverty.

"The lack of rights gives rise to poverty, and poverty strengthens the lack of rights," said the 34-year-old Russian.

Former UPA Officer Protests

Medical Repression in Perm

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A former officer of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, in a letter to the medical sector of the Perm region camps, protested against the medical repressions which he said exist in the Perm region concentration camps, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Vasyl Pidhorodetsky, a former member of the staff of Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the UPA, wrote that he was designated by a neuropathologist as being an invalid of the second class. This category relieved Pidhorodetsky from four hours of labor.

Pidhorodetsky said that in the camp where he was confined the officials did not recognize the second class category, however they assigned him to work in the barbershop.

Despite this designation, wrote Pidhorodetsky, the head of the rehabilitative-labor column selected 20 second-class invalids for a special work detail.

Pidhorodetsky said that this order resulted in "deaths, suicides, complaints, and investigations."

"I also complained to the Central Committee of the CPSU, but the doctor who examined me did not change the decision of the KGB. However, she did designate me an invalid of the third class and assigned me to a four-hour work day despite the continue seriousness of my illness," wrote Pidhorodetsky.

Pidhorodetsky said that he is not complaining against the medical staff in the concentration camp, but claimed that medical treatment is being exploited by the camp administration. He said that human beings are being transformed into experimental units.

The former UPA officer, who was sentenced to 25 years in prison, said that he is being injected with various medications aimed at increasing his work output.

"For a whole year I have protested against these inhuman experiments, which are no different than the experiments conducted in German concentration camps," wrote Pidhorodetsky.

He complained that even though he works half a day, the deductions from the salary are the same as for inmates who work eight hours.

"For a whole year I was being robbed through the deductions of my last kopeks, which I saved up while I was stronger," he said.

Pidhorodetsky asked the medical authorities to help him. He requested that they either heed the designation of his illness, or not rob him of his money when they conduct medical experiments on him.

He said that if he does not receive a suitable answer, he will seek help from higher Soviet authorities or international health organizations.


The press service also received a copy of a letter written by another UPA soldier to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, protesting the human rights violations in the USSR.

"I do not expect, that the Belgrade conference will force the USSR to implement the obligations it took upon itself, which are traditionally violated in this country, I assume it my moral responsibility to protest against this continuous cynical violation of the basic rights and freedoms of people in the Soviet Union," wrote Dmytro Basarab on June 14, 1977.

Basarab was sentenced to 25 years in prison. He is currently in the Mordovian region concentration camp.

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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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Prof. Pap Elected Head Of University Professors Association

CLEVELAND, O.—Dr. Michael Pap, professor of history and director of the Institute of East European Studies at John Carroll University, was elected president of the Association of Ukrainian American University Professors at the organization's elections meeting held here at John Carroll University Saturday, November 19.



Prof. Michael Pap

Also elected to the executive board were: Profs. Mykola Stepanenko, W. Janishevsky and Dmytro Shtohryn, vice-presidents; Peter Stercho, secretary-treasurer; Yaroslav Bilinsky, T. Zalutsky, Ihor Kamenetsky, Y. Kulchitsky, Bohdan Lonchyna, Y. Rakovsky and I. Ratyeh, members; Natalia Pazuniak, Rev. Meletius Wojnar and Nicholas Chirovsky, auditing committee.

The association's members voted by acclamation to bestow honorary membership on Patriarch Josyf and Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyeh.

Prof. Pap, the newly elected president of the association, is also president of the Inter-University Council on Ethnic Studies in the Cleveland area and of the Council on Ethnic Heritage Studies in America.

Prof. Pap is often invited to address university groups and other organizations. He sometimes provides commentaries on political events in East Europe on television and radio in Cleveland.

Prof. Kamenetsky, who heads the so-called Munich project, a joint academic program of the Ukrainian

Free University, Central Michigan University and the association, reported on plans for the next summer, stating that there are a few scholarships available.

Prof. M. Melnyk reported on the Scholarship Fund which is growing slowly.

In his acceptance speech, Prof. Pap outlined some of his plans for the future, which include defense of Ukrainian scholars in Ukraine, support for the Munich project, staging of scholarly conference on relevant Ukrainian topics, as well as the replenishing the Scholarly Fund.

Ukrainian National Fund Campaign Is in Full Swing

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—At the beginning of November, 1977 our Ukrainian newspapers, such as Svoboda, America and Narodna Volya carried an appeal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America urging Americans of Ukrainian descent to contribute to the Ukrainian National Fund in this year's campaign. The appeal also called on Ukrainian central organizations to do likewise.

The contribution to the UNFund is not an enforced taxation, but a voluntary donation for the work of the UCCA. The UNFund was instituted in 1949 and has been re-approved by each UCCA Congress, including the XIIth one held in the fall of 1976, in which representatives of 52 central organizations took part.

More than 100 Ukrainian communi-

ties take an active part in the fund-raising campaign for the UNFund; these communities are large and small, some of them situated close to the UCCA headquarters here, others hundreds and thousands of miles away.

Judging by the results of the campaign in the first ten days of December it would appear that this year's fund will at least reach last year's level. Both the UCCA branches and hundreds of individuals donors are sending in their contributions in a steady flow. Along with donations the UCCA receives heartfelt and inspiring letters which in some cases are more eloquent than the sum remitted. One such letter came from Florida, and reads as follows:

"My name is A. Romanchuk. I am enclosing herewith a postal money

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"He Was the Light of the World..."

(Continued from page 1)

Christmas carols, sing them and meditate on their meaning to learn true Christmas joy. They breathe of Christian simplicity and sincerity. They formed the basis of catechesis for our forebears. Thus did our forefathers live their lives in true evangelical simplicity and holiness, untainted by godless modernism and sophistication.

May your Christian joy be as that of the shepherds of Bethlehem, following

the example of our ancestors. May all earthly joys which you experience today and throughout the year be properly understood as coming to you through the Christ-Child of Bethlehem. Who gave us His love and asks only for love in return. Then will your Christmas be truly merry.

For this end we send our Episcopal Blessings. May the God of Christmas peace be always with you.

Khrystos Rozhdaietsia — Slavite Yoho!
Christ is Born — Praise Him!

Joseph M. Schmondiuk
Metropolitan-Archbishop

Jaroslav Gabro
Bishop of Chicago

Basil Losten
Bishop of Stamford

Georgetown U. Again Offers Summer Study Program

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Georgetown University here will again hold its Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems this summer from June 9th to July 21st. The program is headed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University.

Students enrolled in the program take two three-credit courses, Comparative Political Systems and Comparative Economic Systems, and work as interns on Capitol Hill.

The cost for the program, including tuition, board and meals, is approximately \$1,100.

Inquiries concerning the program and available scholarships may be addressed to: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Director of the Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems, 5272 River Road, Suite 770, Washington, D.C., 20016.

The deadline for applications is February 15, 1978.

Dedicate Symposium to Ukrainian Scholar

LUBROCK, Tex.—The 11th annual Comparative Literature Symposium, which will be held here at Texas Tech University January 25-27, will be dedicated to Prof. Volodymyr T. Zyla, professor of languages at the university, "in acknowledgement of his vision and indefatigable effort in creating and nurturing this annual event for 10 years."

The topic of this year's symposium will be "Classical Mythology in 20th Century Thought and Literature." In addition to lectures and panel discussions, the symposium will feature performances of the fine arts.

The opening session of the symposium will be held January 25th at 7:30 p.m.

"Hasten the Day of Resurrection"

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow deliberately conditions Ukrainian children to forget the language of their fathers and grandfathers, knowing that those who disdain and forget their native language will become like a dumb herd, ready victims for those who enslave.

For over half a century Moscow plunders in thief-like fashion the riches of the Ukrainian land, the richest land in the world, knowing that it is easy to force the hungry and persecuted into the yoke. This is clearly seen and sorely felt by the Ukrainian woman — a labor loving woman who finds herself chained to the collective farm. From the rising of the sun to the appearance of the evening star she hears the lament of her native land and weeps with the land.

Who is responsible for bringing the Ukrainian woman to such a state of bitter tears? The truth cannot be concealed. We are responsible, we the Ukrainian people who have disregarded the counsel of Apostle Paul: "Be on your guard, stand firm in the faith, and act like men. In a word, be strong. Do everything with love. (I Corinthians 16: 3-14). To be sure, we have not always been voluntarily responsible. Helping us to forget the apostolic counsel has been Christ's and people's most bitter enemy, Moscow, red with human blood, that Moscow which for ages strives to obliterate from the face of the earth our great and glorious nation. And as a consequence, in the course of the last century there were years when weak, self-serving people prevailed among us. They lived only for themselves and saved their own skins, forgetting that they had a soul.

This year's Christmas night presents an irksome question: How many are left among us who can be called courageous, strong and who act with love? Fortunately, God's Providence which heals that which is infirm and completes that which is lacking, overlooking the multitude of our transgressions still cares for the Ukrainian nation. The courageous, the strong in faith and those who act with love are still to be found among us. Their number continually increases. Foremost, they are those whom Providence has given the strength not to loose sight of the guiding

light of all humanity — the Star of Bethlehem. They are those who bear a heavy cross for the entire Ukrainian nation. They are the thousands incarcerated in the Russian Soviet prisons and concentration camps of Mordovia and the Urals. They are those who show us the way to Ukraine's day of resurrection. Among them are numerous truly courageous women who wiped away tears with the sleeve and went to do battle with the enemies of Christ and the despisers of humanity. We rejoice at their being among us, we embrace them with our most sincere thoughts on this Christmas Eve. Our gift to them is our vow to be better, to be worthy of their great sacrifice.

My beloved, so far away, separated from us by the ocean and high mountains, allow me the tartness and bitterness of this my Christmas message to you. Permit me this, for it is directed to you on this very dark night in the history of the Ukrainian nation and all humanity.

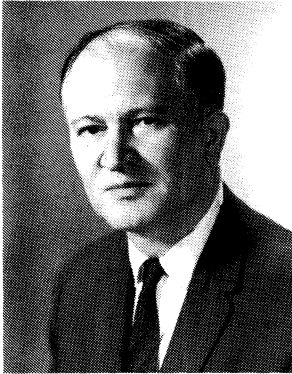
I greet you who are so far away but so very dear to us, with the Feast of Christ's Nativity, in the name of my brother bishops, the priests and the hundreds of thousands of faithful of our Holy Church. As a modest Christmas gift accept our assurance that on this year's Christmas night, in hundreds of God's churches of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, built by us in the countries of the free world, we will most heartily and most zealously implore Christ, born for the sake of our salvation, to first of all grant strength and perseverance to Ukrainian martyrs who are in prisons and in exile. And we will also implore Him to set you free from bondage and hasten for all of us the radiant day of Ukrainian resurrection.

We shall also beseech the New-born Lord for the rebirth of Ukrainian statehood, for a just order and the equal distribution of the goods of the earth as well as for peace on earth and good will among men.

Christ is born! Let us glorify Him!
With all my soul and heart, I remain devotedly yours in Christ.

Mstyslav
Metropolitan

Evhen Lozynskyj, Community Leader, Dies



Evhen Lozynskyj

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Evhen Lozynskyj, a noted Ukrainian community leader in the United States, died here Saturday evening, December 17, after a prolonged illness. He was 68 years old.

Mr. Lozynskyj, a lawyer by profession, was active in numerous Ukrainian organizations in Ukraine and the United States.

He was a member of the Command of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. For his participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle prior to and during World War II, Mr. Lozynskyj was imprisoned in Polish prisons and later in Nazi concentration camps.

Coming to the U.S. after the war, Mr. Lozynskyj was active in several of the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, among them he served for many years as president of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine.

He was also longtime president of the Self-Reliance Society, head of the Society of Former Political Prisoners, and a member of the UCCA Executive Board.

Surviving Mr. Lozynskyj are his wife, Maria, son, Askold, daughter, Laryssa, son-in-law, Myron Kyj, grandson, Oles, and near and distant relatives.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, December 21, from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church here to St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., where the body was interred.

Mary Uhorchak, 99, Dies

LONG ISLAND, N.Y.—Mrs. Mary Yurchak-Uhorchak, mother of former UNA Supreme Vice-President Mrs. Anne Herman, who would have been 100 years old next July, died Tuesday, December 6.

Born in Staryi Sambir on July 22, 1878, Mrs. Yurchak-Uhorchak arrived in the U.S. in 1902. She was active in the UNWLA and in organizations of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic parish in New York.

Surviving are her two daughters, Mrs. Elaine Ropke and Mrs. Anne Herman, 10 grandchildren, 22 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Friday, December 9, 1977. The remains were interred at the Calvary Cemetery in Long Island.

Gen. Grigorenko Released from Hospital

LIVINGSTON, N.J.—Gen. Petro Grigorenko, former Red Army general turned dissident, was released from St. Barnabas hospital here Saturday, December 17, having undergone successful surgery for a prostate condition.

A team of physicians, including two Ukrainians, and St. Barnabas Medical Center have volunteered their expertise and facilities to care for Gen. Grigorenko without financial remuneration, said a hospital bulletin.

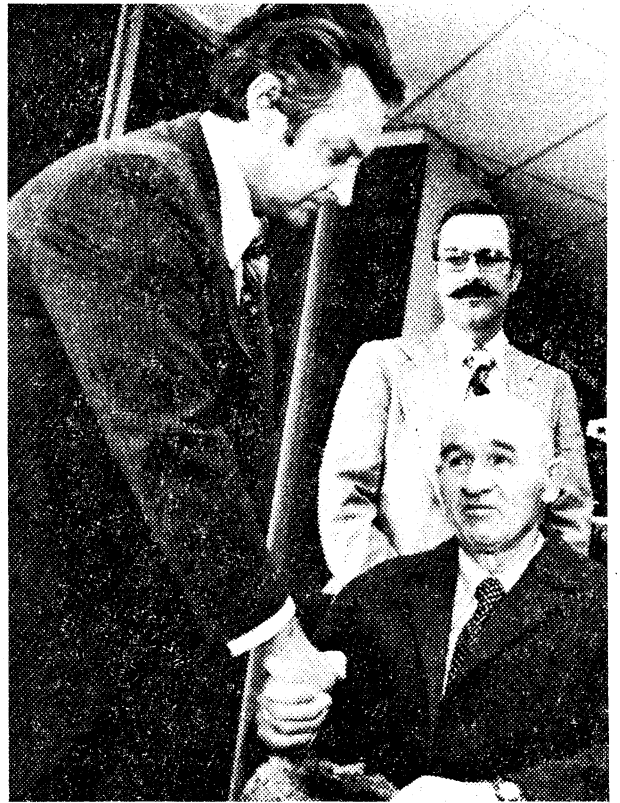
Dr. Kuzmak explained that the surgery was complicated by existing medical conditions including: age (70 years), diabetes and a serious heart ailment. The post-operative management was uncomplicated, however, the general will need further treatment for his existing ailments.

According to Dr. Kuzmak, "Saint Barnabas Medical Center opened its doors to Grigorenko. I approached Saint Barnabas knowing from past experience that the hospital would be sympathetic to the patient's plight."

Grigorenko is a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords and acting chairman of the similar group in Moscow. He is on a six month visa and is renowned for this criticism of Stalinist military policies and defense of human rights and persecuted minorities in USSR.

Grigorenko was operated on Thursday, December 8, and is expected to be discharged Saturday, December 17. He was admitted to a unit staffed with personnel who served as Ukrainian interpreters.

John D. Phillips, Executive Director, said: "Countries with socialized medicine do not reimburse their citizens who are treated in foreign countries. Saint Barnabas has experienced similar situations with patients visiting from other countries with socialized medicine, receiving no financial reimbursement from such patients. His medical bills will obviously be absorbed by the hospital."



Gen. Petro Grigorenko (seated, right) shakes the hand of Dr. Myroslaw Kuzmak as he leaves St. Barnabas Hospital after successful surgery. In the background is Dr. Mark Olesnicki. Both Ukrainian doctors were part of a four-man team that performed the surgery.

(Photo courtesy of The Star-Ledger).

Grigorenko was impressed with the quality of medical and nursing care and particularly the humanity offered a stranger in the U.S.A. Speaking through

an interpreter he expressed deep appreciation to the entire health care team and special pride in the fact that Drs. Kuzmak and Olesnicki are Ukrainians.

Amnesty International Pickets Soviet Mission

by Roman Kudela

"Visti" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Amnesty International members from the Great Neck (Long Island) and the Riverside (Manhattan) chapters picketed the Soviet Mission to the United Nations on East 67th Street on behalf of two prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

The human rights organization identified the men as Valenty Moroz, 41, a historian now serving a second sentence in Ukraine for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and Mark Nashpits, a 29-year-old dentist, imprisoned in Siberia for leading a demonstration to uphold the right of Jews to emigrate.

Prof. Arthur C. Danto, chairman of the Riverside group, described Moroz as a former history instructor at the Pedagogical Institute in Ivano-Frankivsk. In June 1970 he began his second term in prison on charges of anti-Soviet agitation. The grounds for his sentence are his historical writings wherein he discussed the question of how a people — Ukrainians — keep their national identity in the face of a huge bureaucracy. He also has written on the Soviet prison system and the KGB, showing the West how much Stalinism still pervades the Soviet system. Prof. Danto compared his writings on the Soviet system to Solzhenitsyn's. On his release from prison

in June of 1978, Moroz will still face 5 years of exile. He has been offered a teaching post at Harvard University.

Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the noted Soviet dissident, has given support to the drive to free Moroz, who, he declared, was a victim of "mountains of lawlessness".

Prof. Danto asked all people of good will to send a card with holiday greetings to Moroz to remind him and the Soviet government that he is not forgotten.

Moroz is a Christian and observes Christmas on January 7th. His address is: Valenty Moroz
P-Ya ZHIKH -Mordovskaja ASSR
5110-1 Moscow USSR

The chairman of the Great Neck chapter, Arthur M. Michaelson, pointed out that the demonstration which brought a five-year sentence to Nashpits lasted only 15 seconds, according to witnesses. He scored the punishment as harsh and unjust, imposed after a closed trial on an offense which usually results in a 10 to 15-day prison term.

"Our group has sent more than 100 letters in this case to Soviet officials with no response", he explained. "Perhaps the larger writing on our placards may draw the attention that our letters failed to get. We march today to show our support for Mark Nashpits."

Johanna Hurwitz, spokesperson for the Great Neck group, said that they have received only nine letters from Nashpits out of the hundreds sent to him. In one of them he writes: "You ask what I need — I need freedom!"

She stated that he always concludes the letters on an optimistic and courageous note by stating that next year he will celebrate Passover in Jerusalem.

Nashpits's parents are in Israel and Miss Hurwitz felt his confinement violated the Helsinki Accords. She stated that support for Mr. Nashpits means support for all prisoners of conscience.

Soviet Mission officials refused to accept a letter from the two chapters, requesting the release of Moroz and Nashpits.

LUCY Board Meets

ADELPHI, Md. — This city was the scene for the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth national board meeting this month. The meeting opened with a welcome from newly elected president, Mary Ellen Keyes. As the meeting continued, the board discussed various ways of strengthening the individual chapters. In conclusion the board decided to visit each parish to help start and/or strengthen its group. The next meeting will be held in March of 1978.

Joint Human Rights Actions Sought by Ukrainian Fraternals



Participants of the seventh consecutive joint meeting of the representatives of Ukrainian fraternals: seated, left to right, Edward Popil, UWA Financial Secretary, Dr. Aleksander Bilyk, Providence Association Vice-President, Ivan Oleksyn, UWA President, Joseph Lesawyer, UNA President, Wolodymyr Mazur, UNAA President; standing, left to right, Dr. Roman Ryzczok, UWA Secretary, Ivan Smolij, associate editor of Narodna Volya, Dr. Jaroslaw Bernadyn, Providence Association Organizer, Myron Baranecky, Providence Association Financial Secretary, Stefan Hawrysz, UNA Organizer, Stephanie Wochok, Providence Association Treasurer, Bohdan Kazaniwsky, Providence Association Secretary, Anthony Dragan, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Wasy Werhan, Narodna Volya Editor-in-Chief.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Joint actions in defense of human and national rights of the Ukrainian people and of Ukrainian political prisoners, and the strengthening of the internal fabric of Ukrainian community life in the U.S. and Canada constituted the main thrust of the decisions reached at a meeting of executive officers of four Ukrainian fraternals, held here Wednesday, December 14, and hosted by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

A similar meeting was hosted by the UNA in 1975.

UWA Supreme President Ivan Oleksyn greeted representatives of the UNA, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and of the Ukrainian National Aid Association, noting that the hosts have departed from proceedings of the previous meetings in that they pre-empted a strict agenda, with addresses, in favor of a more informal debate on subjects of mutual concern.

Among them he cited in his opening remarks, the failure to tap the existing potential of members on the North American continent. He said that considering that there are some 2 million Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada, a mere 10 percent is enrolled in the Ukrainian fraternals. He accentuated the problem of young membership and urged that a coordinated effort be made to enroll more young people into the Ukrainian benefit societies.

He pointed to the UCCA and the Ukrainian Churches as the bedrocks of Ukrainian community life in addition to the fraternals, which are vitally interested in preserving and developing that life.

Dr. Roman Ryzczok, UWA Supreme Secretary, averred the points made by Mr. Oleksyn, commending, at the conclusion UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan for the preparation of excellent minutes from the previous meeting. Neither Mr. Sochan nor UNA Su-

preme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk were able to attend this session because of heavy workload at the Main Office.

Dr. Aleksander Bilyk, Providence Supreme Vice-President, summarized the views voiced by Mr. Oleksyn into four points: (a) cooperation of fraternals; (b) fraternals in relation to the Ukrainian organized community (UCCA, UUARC); (c) defense of Ukraine's national and human rights; (d) future actions of the fraternals. This constituted the agenda of the meeting.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer suggested that the joint meetings should be confined to community affairs and the role of the fraternals in them, and should not delve into the insurance business of the societies. He said that the joint meetings should be devoted wholly to UCCA-initiated programs and activities, since the Ukrainian Churches do not need the assistance

(Continued on page 16)

UNA N.Y. District Committee Meets

NEW YORK, N.Y.—An organizing meeting of the UNA New York District Committee was held Friday, December 9, at the Ukrainian National Home here to assess the District's membership drive. Chairman Mykola Chomanczuk presided while secretary Michael Yuzeniw took the minutes. Present were Branch secretaries and officers as well as UNA supreme officers: President Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President John Flis and Mary Dushnyck, Secretary Walter Sochan and Auditor Iwan Wynnyk, as well as field organizer Wasy Orichowsky.

Mr. Sochan alerted secretaries to send to the Home Office all dues by December 30th and all 1977 applications by December 31st. He detailed membership requirements for convention delegates: 75-149, one delegate, 150-299 two, 300-999 three, 1,000 and upwards four, the maximum. Branches with less than 75 may join with another such Branch, thus enabling them to have one delegate and an alternate.

Mr. Sochan spoke at length about the new term TP-65 Juvenile certificate, which is available from ages 0-15, with a single dues payment of \$75 up to age 23. It then converts to a Paid-at-65 Life, without medical examination, in the amount of \$5,000, with annual dues of \$75. Under the TP-65 the child is entitled to all rights, including eligibility to apply for scholarships, etc. This is a practical gift to be considered for a favorite child. Mr. Sochan answered queries regarding the new certificate.

Mr. Orichowsky pointed out that New York needed 71 more members to fulfill its quota by 75 percent, which it may do so in December, as revealed by a countdown of Branches represented at the meeting. He appealed to all to help the District place at least second.

Mr. Lesawyer reported on his community activities and stated that the 800-acre park on the Jersey City waterfront will enhance the value of the area and of the UNA building. He also mentioned his cooperation with May-

or-elect Edward Koch of New York City. The President reported on UNA assets which are over \$42 million, the status of the building, Svoboda mailings, the 1978 UNA Almanac which should be mailed out in mid-January, the senior citizens home at Soyuzivka, for which no federal funds were available but if there are over 80 applicants, the complex could be started, with units going from \$26-\$45,000. The speaker also gave details on the UNA Convention to be held in May in Pittsburgh, Pa.

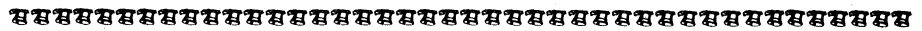
In his remarks, Dr. Flis stressed the overall need for more than 600 new members in December if there is to be a substantial plus. He stated the organizing effort was the most important facet of Soyuz activity if the UNA is to continue its growth. He also spoke of the convention, by-laws changes and election procedures.

Mrs. Dushnyck appealed to delegate candidates to organize members this year as well as in early 1978. She offered national statistics which show that the average policy for women went up from \$4,500 to \$10,500, a 129 percent increase, and that women now outlive men by 5 years. Men reaching age 65 can expect 13 more years of life, while women have an expectancy of 18 more. However, widows die sooner than women with husbands living.

Mr. Wynnyk noted that Branches should check their membership lists carefully in order to have the requisite number of dues-paying members for maximum delegates and not to lose out for lack of one or two members, which could be organized before the year's end.

Taking part in the discussions were Mrs. E. Milanytch, Drs. W. Palidwor, M. Schpetko, J. Sierant and W. Weresh, as well as Messrs. B. Lastowewy and J. Choma.

Mr. Chomanczuk thanked all participants at the meeting and called for greater organizing endeavors. Animated discussions continued at the coffee.



UNA National Bowling Tourney Slated for May in Warren

DETROIT, Mich.—The 13th annual national bowling tournament of the Ukrainian National Association will be held in Warren, Mich., over the Memorial Day weekend May 27-29, announced the UNA Sports Committee headed by Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula.

Pampa Lanes, a 40-lane facility located at 31925 Van Dyke Ave. in Warren, is the site of the competition. The arena is equipped with an automatic score board, has a beautiful restaurant and a large refreshment bar.

Out-of-town bowlers will be lodged at the Holiday Inn, located at 32035 Van Dyke Ave., opposite Pampa Lanes. The committee is working out special rates for Soyuz bowlers with the Inn.

To get to the alleys by car, you travel on I-75 and get off at exit 14 mile Rd. The place is located between the 13th and 14th mile Rds.

The banquet will be held at the Warren Chateau Hall, 6015 East 10 mile Rd., which is about a mile and-a-half from the alleys and the Holiday Inn.

A Saturday night reception will be held at one of the area Ukrainian clubs and will be announced as plans are finalized.

Eligible to take part in the tourney are bowlers who are members of the UNA. Guaranteed cash prizes are:



Tournament committee co-chairmen Barbara Kowalenko and Nicholas Mykolenko.

\$500 and \$300 for men's first and second place teams, and \$200 and \$100 for first and second place women's teams. There will also be individual and team trophies in various categories. Additional cash prizes will depend on the number of entries.

The tournament committee consists of the following:

Nicholas Mykolenko, 31630 Bretz Str., Warren, Mich. 48093; tel.: (313) 939-9391; co-chairman;

Barbara Kowalenko, 30021 Gruenburg, Warren, Mich. 48092; tel.: (313) 751-1557; co-chairman;

Anna Ofeksenko, 2197 Beech Lane, Troy, Mich. 48048, secretary;

Michael Petruska, 34103 Dryden Dr., Sterling Heights, Mich., 48087, treasurer.

UNA bowlers, making plans to participate in this annual event, should write for additional information to the co-chairmen of the tourney.

UNA Convention

Committee To Meet

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The UNA Convention Committee, headed by Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula, announced that its next meeting will be held Sunday, January 29, 1978, at 3:00 p.m. at the Hilton Hotel in suite No. 76.

All members of the Committee are asked to attend this session since there are many important matters to attend to.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Lord's Prediction Come True

It was one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven years ago that God's most salient prediction came true amid emblazonment on the firmament and the singing of the angels, changing man's history as no other event before or after. It was the birth of our Savior in the humble abode in Bethlehem.

There was joy in the hearts of the downtrodden and the lowly, who saw a new hope being born, rekindling a new spark of faith in their hearts. For here was the Lord's only and most beloved son assuming human countenance and coming down to earth to save mankind from sin and grant it eternal salvation. The Lord's prediction, conveyed through the prophets, gave the ultimate confirmation to all that had been said and taught, yet not necessarily believed until the Christ-child's birth. It was now a reality.

As we recreate each year since that time this joyously solemn event, embellished, as it is in the Ukrainian lore, with a mosaic of beautiful customs and traditions, there are still those that doubt and there are those that strive to destroy the imbedded and repeatedly reconfirmed faith. Suffering under the swords of the Herods of our time are our people in Ukraine and many of them outside its borders in the Moldovian and Perm camps. In their hearts, we are certain, they celebrate the prediction come true with faith as their consolation and sustenance.

Let us join them in our hearts and prayers as we greet the birth of the Savior, proclaiming joyously, solemnly and hopefully that

KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSA — CHRIST IS BORN!

Human Rights Reaffirmed

"We have strengthened our foreign policy on human rights and we are letting it be known clearly that the United States stands for the victims of repression; we stand with the tortured and the unjustly imprisoned, and with those who have been silenced."

These are the words of President Carter, who opened last week's press conference with a strong reaffirmation of America's commitment to human rights and the inclusion of their pursuit around the world as a matter of the nation's foreign policy.

He did so at the risk, as he said, of being either "too rash or too timid".

"But this is a small risk compared to the risk assumed by brave men and women who live where repression has not yielded to liberty," concluded President Carter, emphasizing once again his personal commitment to human rights, his conviction that the American people feel as he does and that the American government will continue to express that commitment and "not ever hide it."

It was a timely re-statement of what has been President Carter's and his administration's theme throughout the year since his inauguration. Coming as it did during the Helsinki review conference in Belgrade and on the eve of the holiday season, it was a heartening reassurance to the hundreds of thousands languishing in Soviet prisons and concentration camps, who have staked their hopes and lives on what the peoples and governments of the free world countries intend to do about their plight.

Hopefully the failure of the reporters present at the conference to ask a follow up question on the President's statement is not a reflection of the free world's intentions. Indeed, it must not be.

President Carter stands to be applauded for having once again spoken out for human rights and we look forward to his words being translated into vigorous and forceful actions against those who continue to violate international covenants and their own laws regarding basic rights. The major culprit in this respect is Moscow and the majority of its victims are our people. There is so much more reason for us to support President Carter's stand and press for its more visible implementation.

Day of Solidarity

Recently the Ukrainian youth organization Plast reminded its membership that since 1974 Vyacheslav Chornovil, joined since then by many of his friends, stages a one-day hunger strike on January 12th in commemoration of the onset of new arrests of intellectuals in Ukraine, in 1972.

In previous years we reported on myriad actions on this side of the Iron Curtain, mostly by our young people, in what has been termed a "Day of Solidarity" with Ukrainian political prisoners.

We are looking forward to filling more pages come next January 12th with accounts of our actions in solidarity with Chornovil and his friends. It is of utmost importance to raise our voices here at each and every turn as new names are being added daily to the rota of our incarcerated brothers and sisters in Ukraine. Let us stand up in solidarity with them.

Belgrade: Well Worth the Effort

(The following is a report by Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.) on her participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.)

During the weeks starting November 14th and November 21st, there were no voting sessions in the House of Representatives, so I went to Belgrade as one of the official U.S. delegates to the international conference there. The 35 nations, including our own, which signed the Final Act at Helsinki on August 1, 1975, were all represented. Arthur Goldberg, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and our former Ambassador at the United Nations, is the chief of the delegation which is composed of members of the State Department, five public members appointed by the President, and members of the Congressional Commission, of which I am one.

This Commission was set up following legislation I introduced in September 1975 in the House, and Senator Case introduced in the Senate in November of that year. It was signed into law by President Ford in June of 1976. The Commission is made up of six Senators, six Representatives, and a member of each of the State, Defense and Commerce Departments. Its special concern is the section of the Final Act which lists the Human Rights of the citizens of each of the 35 signatory countries — the so-called "Basket Three." (Basket no. 1 deals with military matters and Basket no. 2 with economic affairs.)

During my stay in Belgrade, there were two plenary sessions of the full conference with all delegation members present. Senator Pell of Rhode Island spoke at one of them and Senator Dole of Kansas at the other. As members, like me, of the Congressional Commission, they spoke mostly about human rights.

Senator Pell emphasized the fact that human rights — the rights of the people of all the 35 signatory countries — have now become a matter of international agreement and concern. They are no longer to be considered purely as internal affairs. Proof of this was given, as the Senator noted, when both the American and the Soviet delegations made specific reference to certain individuals in the other's country. The Senator referred to the importance of detente, but stressed, "We must not lose sight of the individual as we consider the many proposals before us. If the individual does not benefit from our endeavors, by what yardstick will he measure our work here?" He ended with the famous quotation from John Donne, "No man is an island, entire of itself..."

Senator Dole spoke not only of human rights, listing the various ethnic, religious and cultural groups with which he has worked in the U.S., but he went further, to speak also of the fact that America "has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia." He reminded the plenary session that, "This longstanding principle is the policy of the U.S. and is supported by the Congress of the U.S." At once, the chief of the Soviet delegation responded reminding the conference that it had taken 16 years for the U.S. to recognize the Soviet government of Russia and expressing his confidence that time would bring change in this policy, too.

My own work was involved with the Committee of the Conference that worked on Basket 3. Earlier, the review of implementation of those provisions had been completed and we were dealing with new proposals. While I was

there, the new proposals involved such items as the freedom and responsibilities of the press, access to foreign embassies and consulates, and international sports meetings of young people. Sometimes the procedures were absurd — at least to the non-diplomatic mind. An hour and a half, at one meeting, was taken up by a discussion of which delegate should take the chair and — as a further refinement — whether or not the Committee could be said to be in session during this discussion.

More substantive and interesting was the question of the press. The Eastern European countries clearly believing that the press is an organ of government, the participating states were to "encourage" journalists and the mass media to "serve the lofty goals established in the Final Act." These were seen to be "security", "friendship between peoples", "mutual confidence" — no mention of reunification of families, the right to travel for personal and professional reasons, religious freedom or other rights enumerated in the document.

The Western countries were equally clear and firm in saying that government "encouragement" of the press and mass media was anathema to their principles. It was seen as the beginning of government control and suppression of unwelcome views. This meant a stalemate for that particular proposal, since consensus is the system, and one State therefore can veto.

I looked around the hollow square of the table at the representatives of 35 nations, each seated behind the placard bearing the country's name, in alphabetical order according to the French spelling: The Netherlands (Pays Bas) next to Poland, Canada next to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (Tchecoslovaquie) next to Switzerland. So many nations — so many millions of people! I thought of the wide differences in the conditions of life for these people, the ordinary citizens of the world, trying to live in peace, to bring up their children safely and decently, working hard, and too often fearing the heavy and capricious hand of unfettered governments from whose actions they have little or no appeal.

When it came my turn to speak, it was in that spirit that I addressed the Committee. I reminded the delegates that the head of State of each country had gone to Helsinki and had there signed this document, the Final Act, which brought us here to Belgrade to review and perfect. The honor of each country was therefore at stake, as well as the welfare of the people represented. I could not at this Committee meeting, bring up the individual cases which had come to my attention during the months I have been in Congress, but I made a point of meeting later with the chief of the Soviet delegation and their Basket Three Chairman — and laid it all before them — Shcharansky, Leonid Slepak, Tykhy, Rudenko, Moroz, Pastor Vins, Marija Jurgutis, Irina McClellan, Orlov, Michelson, and all the others — so many with anxious relatives at home in America. It took almost an hour and I am hopeful of results. At the very least, they know that these people are not forgotten.

When it's all said and done, one wonders — as the American public must wonder — what does it accomplish? What comes of these meetings where there is so much shadowboxing,

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The Legend of the Golden Bells



by I. Kernytsky

translated by Maria Malanchuk



The Holy Family descended down to earth from the heavens: Saint Joseph and the Mother of God, bearing the Child in her arms.

Saint Joseph asked: "To which land, among which people shall we go, Mary?"

And the Mother of God answered: "We will go to the concentration camps."

Saint Joseph said: "To go there is a fearful thing, Mary. That is the land of the cold tundra and the frozen desert, without end and without horizon. The Siberian winds blow with an icy breath, and the muffled howling of hungry wolves is heard at night, mourning the souls of the tortured dead. To go there is a fearful thing, for in that land, there is no God."

The Mother of God smiled radiantly and answered: "We will bring them God, our Holy Child."

They began their journey on the road to the north, the road that knows no return, the road of damnation and of shed tears, sown with the nameless graves of martyrs.

The Holy Family traveled for many a day and many a night. For days without the sun and nights without the stars, they bore the suffering and the fatigue of the homeless and of the shelterless; their only signposts were the martyrs' yellowing bones strewn along the wayside.

Finally they arrived in the land of the black and voiceless tundra; they saw a half-ruined sheepfold with a few sheep inside, almost frozen from hunger and cold. Saint Joseph scraped a handful of blackened hay from under the snow, and on this miserable Siberian bedding the Mother of God lay her Son.

The freezing sheep clustered around the Savior to warm Him with the last breath of heat that was burning out in their bodies.

And suddenly, a great light filled the poor sheepfold, and above it, way beyond the subpolar desert, there shone and beamed out the bright Star of Christmas Eve.

But on the other side of the tundra, behind watchtowers and barbed-wire fences, stood the black prison walls — the stern and merciless concentration camp, where thousands of prisoners, after a hard day's labor in the mines, slept in the slumber of slaves.

When the rays of the Star of Christmas Eve touched the windowpanes of their barracks, crowds of thousands of the enslaved jumped to their feet and ran out into the yard. Gray-headed, aged prisoners and young men with hair as gray as the old, threw themselves down on their knees and, lifting their arms to the heavens, exclaimed: "Brothers, the Star of Hope shines for us! Brothers — this is Freedom!"

And the throngs of prisoners lunged forward straight on to the barbed-wire fences, to the guarded watchtowers. And then a miracle happened: the guards lay down their arms and, in great fright, ran away to hide in the wilderness; and the wicked, wolf-haired dogs became as meek as lambs!

Then the prisoners came to the poor sheepfold, where their Savior rested on a handful of blackened hay.

They greeted Him and said: "Welcome, our long-awaited Savior! We believed in You, and You have come to us. We suffered, and in return, You have brought us the greatest reward — Liberty. We have no gifts to offer You, but we lay at your feet our only possession — our chains.

And they lay at the feet of the Holy Child their heavy prison fetters.

Then the angels came down from the heavens, gathered up these iron chains, and carried them heavenward where, during a night's time, the celestial masters forged them into the best and loudest golden bells.

The day of the Birth of Christ came, and the golden bells rang out to the world these joyful tidings:

"Glory be to God in the highest, on earth Peace and Liberty to the enslaved."

Christmas and St. Nicholas

by Roman J. Lysniak

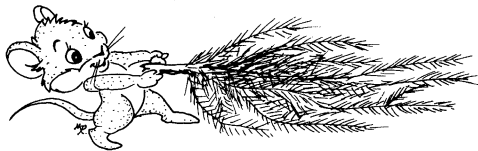
Every American child knows Santa Claus, but only few know that Santa Claus is simply an abbreviation for St. Nicholas, perhaps the most universally popular of all saints.

While knighthood had its St. George, serfdom had its St. Nicholas. He was the saint of the people. He was the protector of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the captive, against the oppressor; he was the guardian of young marriageable maidens, of schoolboys, and especially of orphan children. Throughout Europe children were taught to place themselves under his particular care. It was he who came in the dead of the Christmas night and filled their stockings with dainties, and to all children his name has stood for generations as the saint most devoted and most loved.

Of the innumerable pictures painted of St. Nicholas, perhaps the finest is to be found in England's National Gallery in a painting by Raphael, entitled "The Madonna dei Ansiedi". St. Nicholas stands on the left-hand side, a noble and dignified figure holding the Gospel in his hand. At his feet there lie three golden balls, which are there to remind the one of the most famous of the many stories connected with the saint.

A certain nobleman had three daughters, and from being very rich had been reduced almost to the state of a beggar, so he had nothing to give to his daughters, who wept because, being without dowry, they could not marry. Hearing of this, Nicholas went one night when the maidens were asleep while their father sat alone watching and weeping. Nicholas took with him a handful of gold. He did not know how to convey the money he had brought to them, but the moon passing through a cloud displayed an open window. Putting the gold in a handkerchief, he threw it in, and it fell at the father's feet. This helped the first daughter to get married. He returned a second time when it was dark, provided the father with a similar sum, and with it the nobleman married his second daughter. He greatly desired, however, to find out who his benefactor was, and so, hiding, he saw the saint appear on the third occasion with another sum of money. Flinging himself at the saint's feet, the nobleman cried: "O Nicholas! Servant of God! Why seek to hide yourself?" And he kissed his feet and his hands. But Nicholas pledged that he would tell no man.

The festival of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of childhood, especially in Western Europe, is celebrated with great enthusiasm. The shops are full of pleasant little gifts; many-shaped biscuits, gilt gingerbreads (sometimes representing the saint), sugar and chocolate images, toys, and other trifles. In many places, when evening sets in people dress up as St. Nicholas, with a miter and a pastoral staff, inquire about the behavior of the children, and if it has been good, impart benediction and promise them a reward next morning. Before they go to bed the children put out their shoes with hay straw, or a carrot in them for the saint's white horse. When they awaken in the morning, if they have been good, the fodder is gone and sweets or toys are in their place. If they have been "naughty," the provender is untouched and instead of a gift there is a twig.



Ukrainian Christmas Customs

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Every nation has its customs and traditions which have developed through many centuries. The customs of a people are those attributes by which a nation can be recognized not only in the present, but in its historical past as well. Folk traditions encompass all areas of social, family and community life. They, along with language, are the strongest elements which unite separate persons into one nation. Traditions evolve throughout the long span and development of every nation.

Long before the coming of Christianity, the tribes of Rus'-Ukraine had their holidays — certain times of the year devoted to the worshiping and honoring of this or that god. The religious calendar was closely tied to nature and agriculture. Ukrainian ancient holidays were agricultural celebrations which took place depending upon weather and phase of agricultural activity, and upon the phase of the sun. Only with the coming of Christianity were the celebrations fixed to certain days. All holidays had a single purpose: to honor the sun and the sun gods, to mark the conflict of summer and win-

ter, warmth and cold — so basic to agriculture.

The pre-Christian religious calendar in all nations began with the winter solstice, when the days begin to lengthen and the "newly born" rays warmed the earth for the rebirth of nature. This was the birthday of the sun, celebrated at the end of December and the beginning of January — the welcoming of the new sun year.

This holiday in Rus'-Ukraine, called Koliada or feast of Korochun, was the greatest and most important Eastern European family and religious feast of the winter cycle. This feast, like the entire pre-Christian faith, was saturated with animism — the belief that everything in nature, animate and inanimate, possesses a soul, and that man, by certain magical words and actions, can influence natural and supernatural powers. This feast of Koliada — completely agricultural — gave man hope and faith in a good harvest, an increase in cattle, health, wealth and happiness for him and his household.

With the coming of Christianity, Christmas replaced the feast of Koliada-Korochun, but the Church could

not root out the ancient beliefs and customs. These have remained, changed and dimmed, intertwined with Christianity. This dual belief was a necessary result of every instance of acceptance of a new faith, because the old, acquired through the ages, could not be immediately forgotten.

Although from the customs given below only shadows, memories and token motions remain, these traditions are an integral part of Ukrainians no matter where and not matter of what generation. They are also most interesting from a cultural and ethnological point of view.

Long before Christmas preparations are made for the holidays. The "hospodar" (head of the family, the master) has kept a sheaf of wheat ("di-dukh") from the harvest. To the wheat were added blades of other grain along with the best grazing grasses. Wood, wax and honey were prepared; the farm animals taken care of; the whole farm was tidied for the winter feast. The woman of the house bought new utensils for the kitchen, prepared clothing for the family and new

embroidery for the house, white-washed the house and decorated it.

Twelve lenten dishes are prepared for the Christmas Supper ("Sviata Vecheria"): kutia, uzvar, kapusniak, peas, borshch with mushrooms, sauteed or baked fish, also fish in aspic, varenyky filled with fruit or sauerkraut, mlyntsi (pancakes), kasha, pyrohy (baked), holubtsi. In some localities 17 dishes were served. Also, dishes varied by area. The reason for the number 12 is because the moon circles the earth twelve times a year; in Christian times this changed to represent the twelve apostles.

For this evening, dishes must be prepared from all the fruits and vegetables of the farm, to welcome the god of harvest and the holy souls of the ancestors. These, tasting the food offered, will give an even better harvest in the new year. The dishes must be meatless and without milk because it must be a bloodless sacrifice to the god of the harvest. Also, on this evening, the god of the animals comes down to see his beings and for this reason no animal

(Continued on page 9)

Chyzowych Pleased with Soccer Youth

The article below by Ron Griffith appeared in the December 6th edition of "Soccer America."

Undaunted by four losses in as many games, National Coach Walt Chyzowych returned from Monaco quietly surprised at the progress our national junior team has made in the international arena.

"We are definitely in the ball park," remarked Chyzowych. "It was a nice surprise to find out that we could compete with all but the Soviet team, which is ahead of the rest of European teams themselves. I think that it's time to concentrate on more European competition, both inviting them over here and entering more tournaments over there."

"I think that in defense we were adequate, but in our approach work we are a little rushed, and need players who can slow the game down and dictate pace. I am always encouraged when I see wingers attack defenders and many of the teams possessed brave attacking players. There was a lot of positive soccer in Monaco," Chyzowych stated.

He did concede that there were problems in team selection and in preparation, and has told the National Commission to turn down an invitation to Israel this Christmas due to the time element involved.

"I will get together with my staff coaches in Florida this Christmas and tell them the sort of players we are looking for. I think that the development clinics run in conjunction with the National Coaching School in the summer are the ideal places to look at young, promising players. It's much better than the quick trial game or weekend get-together. You can really get to know the boys. Some of them are technically good but may not be suited psychologically to the rigors of international soccer. I would also encourage as many youth teams to travel overseas and "blood" as many young Americans as possible to international soccer experiences.

"Many of our youth and high school coaches live in their own little world, divorced from the rest of the country and international soccer, and we need



Walt Chyzowych

to get across to them, through our staff coaches, what they need to concentrate on in teaching our players. Basic skills are often lacking, and you can never spend enough time on them. Our players are often in too much of a hurry and need to get used to thinking, even before they get the ball, what options they have."

The national coach is concerned that the better boys get the chance to be looked at, but doesn't agree with the approach that every kid has a right to try out for the national youth team. "There are only a few boys in each area who are really international material, and we just don't have the time for every registered youth to go to trial."

There was sharp contrast between north Texas and Missouri, for example, this summer. In the first instance every kid, whatever his ability, was given his chance, and nobody was dropped after each trial game unless each of six different coaches agreed. The process took the best part of three months and resulted in all the players getting ignored in the end. There were no trials in Missouri, so Walt called up

Harry Keough (head coach at St. Louis U.), asked for the best three prospects and they were sent up to join the team. It was that simple.

In Monaco, Chyzowych would admit that there were perhaps five to six players who were of international standard, and while the team was by no means a disgrace, the majority of the players were no better or worse than those of many club players around the United States.

Sandie Ivanchukov, a defender with strength, speed and flair was a standout in the American squad. The son of a Bulgarian international of Mongolian background, he reads the game well and is calm under pressure. Bill Morrone and Seattle Sounders pro Eddie Kreuger, on the team for the third straight year, were also sound but tend to lose their cool occasionally which will hopefully be righted under good guidance. In midfield, captain Perry Beck, though lacking strength right now seems set for a promising future

and the two goalkeepers, Jim Tietjens and John Benbow, were more than adequate and will mature with experience.

For once the team could not complain of their accommodations as is sometimes the case on the CONCACAF trips. They were housed in a four-star hotel next door to the famous Monte Carlo Casino, in \$65 rooms overlooking the Mediterranean. Looking through the program, their opponents from such clubs as Real Madrid, Moscow Dynamo, Partizan Belgrade, A.C. Milan, St. Etienne, Schalke 04, etc., were good, but only human. Losses to West Germany 3-2, Spain 3-1, and France 1-0 were reasonable for a first experience. Next year the U.S.A. will probably be invited back and will do much better. With the legislation before Congress at present, the problems with players having the right to represent their country without interference from the high schools and colleges will also probably disappear.

Eugene Chyzowych Named Jersey's "Coach of the Year"

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Eugene Chyzowych, former coach of the U.S. national and Olympic soccer teams, who is pursuing a successful coaching career at Columbia High School in Maplewood, N.J., chalked up yet another honor by being voted New Jersey's "Coach of the Year."

After Columbia's yet another successful season, the New Jersey School and College Officials honored Mr. Chyzowych for "dedicated, distinguished and meritorious service to soccer as a coach, a leader and servant to the youth in the state of New Jersey."

Mr. Chyzowych, who has been associated with several Ukrainian sports clubs, both as a player and coach, lastly with Newark's "Chornomorska Sitch," is a member of UNA Branch 214, as are his wife Anna and two sons.



Eugene Chyzowych

New Group Surfaces In Montreal

MONTREAL, Que.—This city, the home of many Ukrainian bands, recently witnessed the creation of yet another vocal-instrumental ensemble named "Samotsvit" (gem).

"Samotsvit," however, has a different twist. Its members combine vocals and instrumentals with Ukrainian dance, and the result is a contemporary sound with a captivating image.

The group, which was formed in 1976, has four members: Ihor and Oles Cap, Taras Kolanitch and Nykola Shylo. Their goal, according to one member, "was to develop a style which would foster the most innovative tendencies in Ukrainian music."

The two brothers in the group, Ihor and Oles, who sing and play bass and rhythm guitars, took advantage of their training in Ukrainian folk dancing and added dance to "Samotsvit's" act.

Taras is the group's drummer. He originally played the organ, but then decided to learn to play the drums from his brother, a member of another Ukrainian band in Montreal.

Nykola (Nick) provides the accordion music for "Samotsvit."

The ensemble's repertoire reflects members' desire to create something new. Such songs as "Zhovtyi Lyst," "Balada pro Skrypkyara," and "Vesna i Ty," display their originality of interpretation.

"Samotsvit" will soon release its first LP album.



"Samotsvit"

Ring Day Highlights

Christmas Party at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Ring Day ceremonies were held at Manor Junior College's Student Lounge, at 12:30 p.m., Monday, December 12.

Rev. Richard Seminack, Chaplain, blessed the rings, which were distributed to each student, by the President, Sr. Miriam Claire, OSBM. Each Sophomore received a long-stemmed red carnation after receiving her ring, as a token of recognition by the college of its future graduates.

The President urged the Sophomore to look upon the ring as a student's pledge of loyalty, to wear this symbol of happy days spent at Manor, and to return again after graduation as alumnae of Manor.

A Christmas party, hosted by the students, followed. A jovial, holiday atmosphere prevailed. The administration, faculty, staff and personnel of the college joined the students in the refreshments, served buffet style, in the lounge, gaily decorated in a Christmas motif.

Eugene Grativich To Appear in N.Y. Recital

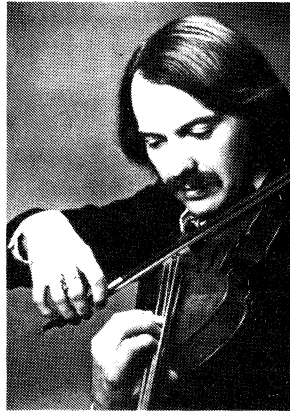
NEW YORK, N.Y.—Eugene Grativich, violinist, nationally known for his performances of early American music, and Regis Benoit, pianist, will present a concert featuring music by American composers at the Carnegie Recital Hall, Tuesday, January 10, 1978, at 8:00 p.m.

The program will include Sonata in G minor, Op. 20 (1890) by the Bostonian, Arthur Foote and Sonata No. 4 ("Children's Day at the Camp Meeting") by Charles Ives. A new work, "Miniature Variations for Violin and Piano, Op. 49" by Paul Turok will have its premiere performance. Debussy's violin sonata and Wieniawski's "Polonaise" will conclude the program.

Born in Ukraine, Mr. Grativich came to the United States in 1950. He first received national recognition when at the age of 16 he was invited to

perform as a soloist with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. In 1974 he was accepted by Jascha Heifetz to his famous master class. Mr. Grativich is currently on the music faculty of DePaul University in Chicago.

In addition to extensive national appearances, Mr. Grativich was invited to lecture and perform the music of Charles Ives at the Royal Academy of Music and at the American Embassy in London during his 1974 European tour. Both artists had been invited to perform at the Ives Centenary Festival-Conference held in New Haven in 1974. Orion Records of Hollywood has recently released a recording featuring Grativich and Benoit performing the sonatas by Foote and Carpenter. For ticket information please call (212) 586-2349 or write to: Bichurin Concerts Corp., Carnegie Hall, Suite 609, N.Y., N.Y. 10019.



Eugene Grativich

Hnizdovsky's Work Shown

RIVERDALE, N.Y. — Jacques Hnizdovsky's woodcuts and oils are currently on display here at Wave Hill Botanical Garden. The exhibit is open daily (including Sundays) from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. through Sunday, January 15. Wave Hill is located at Independence Avenue and 249th Street.

Artist in the News

ALHAMBRA, Calif.—"Bookplates in the News", the newsletter of the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers published here, recently printed three of Jacques Hnizdovsky's ex libris along with a short biography of the artist and descriptions of the bookplates. The ex libris were executed by Hnizdovsky for his daughter, Mary Martha Hnizdovsky, the Harvard College Ukrainian Seminar and Rostyslav Sonevskytsky.

Ukrainian Christmas Customs

(Continued from page 7)

should suffer the slightest wrong, much less be slaughtered.

"Kutia" (cooked wheat grains with poppy seeds and honey) is the food of the god of harvest, and "uzvar" or "var" (compote of cooked dried fruits) is his beverage. The word "kutia" is ancient, from the Greek "koukia" (grains) — offering for the dead. "Kutia" and "uzvar" at this time have a ritual character and are extremely ancient. The noted Ukrainian anthropologist, Khvedir Vovk, stated that "grains of wheat or barley cooked in water, with honey and dried fruit cooked in water date back to the neolithic." Knishes are baked for the spirits, and they are the bread of the souls of the ancestors.

On Christmas Eve the master and his son walk into the barn where the "didukh" (sheaf of wheat) is kept. They remove their hats, bow to the "didukh," cross themselves, and the father, bowing his head, prays: "... Merciful God, and you, righteous Sun, I bring greetings at Christmas! Last year you gave us a harvest, gave us wealth and health...Be even better to us in the new year!" We see how the old and new faiths are intertwined in this prayer.



The "didukh" is then carried into the house with great ceremony, the master announcing that the holidays have arrived ("Sviatky idut'"). It is placed in the place of honor in the house (the "pokuttia") and the master speaks to it: "You have made us full, given us drink, fed us, warmed us and our animals, guarded our fields — give us even better in the new year." The "didukh" (or "sneep") was believed to be the home of the souls of the ancestors who were the guardians of the home. These souls were good holy souls who spent the summer in the fields guarding the crops from all natural evils and insuring a good harvest. These souls were also the middlemen between the god of the sun and the people.

For the winter, the souls of the an-

cestors came into the home with the "didukh"; others settled in the forests and meadows until they were called by the sun god in the spring. It was for the god of the sun, the god of the animals and the souls of the ancestors that the "Sviata Vecheria" was celebrated in pre-Christian times. And because the gods and souls are present, before anyone sits down to the dinner, the person blows upon or brushes the chair thus removing the soul.

The master spreads a thin layer of straw on the table while his wife places special herbs (in later times, cloves of garlic) in the four corners of the table. She recites, "Evil power, dark power, go into the swamps, caverns, cliffs, deep waters, where the voice of the chicken cannot be heard, where the sun does not shine..." With this curse she believed that all evil was chased from the farm. The layer of straw was covered with one tablecloth, for the souls, then with another for the members of the family.

Two extra place settings were set, one for the souls, one for absent family members. This custom has remained to the present, with the empty place setting also representing the fallen Ukrainian freedom-fighters of this country. The master sticks a beeswax candle into a special bread ("palanytsia") and lighting it says, "Shine, righteous Sun, for the holy souls and for us living. Warm for us mother earth, our fields, our animals." This candle burns all night. Each member of the family shakes straw onto the floor, and the children run and play in it, making farm animal sounds — to insure an increase in the animals, because it was believed the souls of the animals live in the straw. During the day, the master feeds the animals, using hay (not the usual straw) to line their stalls, because the animal god will visit them this night. It is believed the animals speak the human language during this night.

At dusk the son is sent outside to see if the first star has appeared. He returns, announcing, "God's star shines." With this moment, "Sviata Vecheria" begins. The master mixes the kutia, then carries it around the farm, all the while reciting magical words — after Christianity, special prayers.

Upon his return, the family kneels facing the "didukh" and the holy icons and prays. The master then takes the "kutia," his wife takes the candle, and they stand in the doorway. They invite the sun, the moon, the stars, the rains and the ancestors to dinner. Then the lady of the house calls the frosts, winds, droughts, storms and all natural evils for dinner. Not receiving an answer, she says, "I'm calling you. If you do not come now, don't come at all, ever. May we never see you or hear you." The husband and wife return to the table. A spoonful of every dish is saved for the animals.



The master sits down first, then the others. His wife is the only one who may get up from the table during this meal. It was believed that anyone else leaving the table would not live to see the next "Sviata Vecheria." The eldest member of the family, after saying magical words, throws a spoonful of "kutia" to the ceiling. The number of grains and seeds sticking indicates the number of bee swarms, increase of cattle and of eggs in the new year. The family then proceeds to eat dinner, eagerly, for it is the custom not to eat all day "until the star shines." Since earliest times it was the custom to invite for "Sviata Vecheria" single persons, the poor, homeless and loners.

After the dinner, the family sings "koliady" (carols), many with pre-Christian, agricultural themes. They then go to church for the midnight services. The lights shine in the house all night, because light is a symbol of life. This is a holy night during which all gods and souls and spirits wander about, inspecting homes and farms. It is also believed that buried treasure glows on this night.

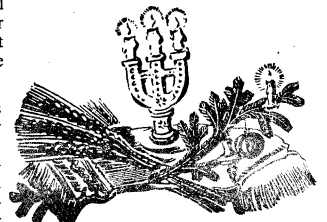
There are innumerable other legends and beliefs connected with the Holy Night, depending upon the region. Children carry dinner to their grandparents and godparents after "Sviata Vecheria." This is more than a courtesy call, and indicates respect for

elders and the belief that innocent youngsters were the messengers of the benevolent gods.

Immediately after supper, or on Christmas Day, groups of carolers ("koliadnyky") go from house to house caroling and reciting good wishes to individual members of the family. Also, special plays called "Ver-tep" are performed by the costumed carolers in each home.

As mentioned earlier, some of these customs are not observed today. People, times and places change, no matter what their nationality and tradition. But enough of the ancient Ukrainian traditions have remained to the present, unchanged through the centuries.

Even if Christmas Eve is celebrated by some on December 24 (the Gregorian Calendar) instead of the traditional January 6 (the Julian Calendar), the Ukrainian family in its modern split-level or ranch house still waits the first star to appear before sitting down to dinner, still abstains from meat and dairy products on this day, still eats 12 special dishes with "kutia" and "uzvar" on the menu. The candle glows on the embroidery-covered table, and the empty place setting continues to remind of those no longer here. The family not only sings the Ukrainian "koliady" at home, but joins carolers who visit every Ukrainian family between Christmas and Epiphany. The donations collected go towards the church, cultural organizations and other charitable institutions. The churches, both Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic, are crowded for services each of the three days of Christmas. And Ukrainians all over the world still wish Merry Christmas with the words "Khrystos Rozhdaetsia" — "Slavimo Yoho" — Christ is Born Let Us Praise Him!



The Rudenko-Tykhly Trial

(2)

(The trial of Mykola Danylovych Rudenko, born in 1920, and Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhly, was the first court proceeding against members of the Helsinki monitoring movements in the Soviet Union. The trial was held in the small town of Druzhkivka, near Donetsk, from June 23, 1977, to July 1, 1977. The court was presided over by Edvard Mykolayevych Zinchenko, deputy chairman of the Donetsk Oblast Court of Criminal Cases. The people's assessors were Perush, Lukashenko and Bezverkhnyi, alternate. The secretary was Nadia Hryhorivna Susidko. The prosecutor was Arzhanov from Kiev, Rudenko's counsel was Fedir Ivanovych Alekseyev, and Tykhly's counsel was Koretsky. The proceedings of the case comprise 47 volumes. The following account of the trial was translated by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners in New York City.)

6. Lev Hryhorovych Lukianenko, who testified that Rudenko had visited him and that Tykhly had been there at the time, that this meeting had not been planned in advance, and that it had occurred as a result of pure coincidence. (He said that Rudenko had brought with him the Declaration of the Group and its Memorandum No. 1, that he (Lukianenko) had taken these documents to the kitchen, read them and signed them. Later, Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhly had also gone into the kitchen, where he had read and signed the documents. During this time Lukianenko and Rudenko had been sitting in (another) room. There was no discussion concerning these documents. Afterwards, all three had discussed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords.

The prosecutor asked who was the author of the anti-Soviet documents: the Declaration, Memoranda Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lukianenko replied that all the members of the Group who had signed these documents were their authors...Each had contributed comments and changes. During the leave-taking, Tykhly had asked Rudenko to add his (Tykhly's) letter to the Group's documents and to include it in the Memorandum. Rudenko agreed.

7. The court then called Rudenko's wife, Raissa Afanasiyivna Rudenko, to testify. The prosecutor asked her which anti-Soviet documents she had reproduced on the typewriter. She replied: none. She then stated that she still did not know what charges were being brought against her husband and that she felt that the court had violated the defendant's right to defense by not informing her of the beginning of the trial. She said that the American lawyer, Ramsey Clark, had agreed to defend Rudenko and that she had written to the American Bar Association (ASY-u?) and to the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (MAYuD) requesting that Mr. Ramsey Clark be permitted to defend her husband. The presiding judge, E.M. Zinchenko, replied that foreign lawyers do not have the right to defend Soviet citizens.

8. The testimony of Kaplun (Raissa Rudenko's brother) was then read. He stated that he had taken a manuscript entitled "Energy of Progress" in parts from the Rudenkos' apartment without their knowledge or approval and read them at home. He did not tell his wife about this. He also testified that his sister had typed "Energy of Progress" and other works by Rudenko. (Meanwhile, the Rudenkos stated that Rudenko himself typed all his materials and that his wife neither typed nor read them.)

After an intermission, (Rudenko's) lawyer Alekseyevnin came up to Mrs. Rudenko and told her that he wished to speak to her at the request of her husband. She asked which court was trying him and why only selected people were being admitted into the courtroom. The lawyer replied that the trial is open and named the judges. As regards (her claim) that only selected people

were being admitted into the courtroom, he had "not noticed". Alekseyevnin said that he had recommended to M. Rudenko to plead guilty and recant, but that Rudenko, in the lawyer's own words, had become very angry and had asked that he never bring up the subject again, or he would be forced to refuse his services as counsel. Therefore, he, as the lawyer, suggests that Mrs. Rudenko convince her husband to recant. Rudenko's wife replied that she would suggest nothing of the kind to her husband since in her opinion he had nothing to recant. Mrs. Rudenko asked the lawyer why he had not informed her of the beginning of the trial. Alekseyevnin replied that Rudenko had not instructed him to inform her, and that he, as a lawyer, did not have the right to suggest this. Moreover, the court is not obliged to inform anyone. There is no such law.

The court refused to accept a written statement from Raissa Rudenko concerning a violation of the right to defense.

10. The testimony of V.I. Barladjanu was read. He stated that he had visited M.D. Rudenko on his (Rudenko's) birthday on December 19, 1976, that afterwards he had slept at the train station, and that the following day he had again visited Rudenko and given him his letter to the prosecutor of Odessa Oblast. Mykola Rudenko had then acquainted him with the contents of Memorandum No. 2. Two days later a search was conducted in Rudenko's apartment and the letter was confiscated. Therefore, a month later, Barladjanu sent an identical letter to Rudenko by mail. At the same time, he authorized Rudenko to make use of his (Barladjanu's) signature as he saw fit.

The judge stated that everything mentioned here is corroborated by the documents taken from Rudenko's home searches.

11. The testimony of Ivan Petrovych Matushevych was then read. Matushevych confirmed that during a search of his residence (some) black envelopes were confiscated containing papers which had been left there by his son. He had not read these papers and did not know their contents. He stated that he knows nothing about his son's activities. He only knows that his son is unemployed at present, because, as his son explained, he is looking for a different job.

12. This was followed by a reading of the testimony of Mykola Ivanovych Matushevych, or rather by a reading of a statement that Mykola Ivanovych Matushevych refused to testify.

13. This was followed by a reading of the testimony of Myroslav Marynovych, who stated that he had frequently visited Rudenko and had talked with him mostly about literature.

14. The testimony of Prof. Yu. Orlov was read but not in its entirety.

M. Rudenko asked that the addendum to the record of Yu. Orlov's interrogation be read, but the court refused.

M. Rudenko asked for a reading of the testimonies that Matushevych and Marynovych had given after their

arrests, since the court had made public only the testimonies they had given prior to their arrests.

The judge asked Rudenko why he found this necessary. Rudenko replied that he wished the witnesses — members of the Ukrainian Public Group — to know about these testimonies, since they are slanderous, of a provocative nature and terrible. They state that the Public Group is an underground anti-Soviet organization.

The presiding judge forbade any discussion of this, saying that this is not part of the indictment.

Rudenko and Tykhly (both) asked that all the documents with which they are being charged be read out, including: the Declaration, Memoranda Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Borys Kovhar's open letter to the KGB, Yosyp Terelya's "Open Letter", and many others. The court refused. Concerning the letters of Kovhar and Terelya, which form part of the charges against Rudenko, the judge stated that both (authors) are mentally ill, and therefore, their letters would not be read.

Tykhly asked that no costs be deducted to pay for expertise to determine whether various documents had been typed on his typewriter, since he had not denied this and no expertise had been required. Tykhly also asked that the proceedings be recorded stenographically or taped. The court refused. Tykhly made frequent request that his counsel, Koretsky, be dismissed, but neither the court nor the lawyer paid any attention to this.

During a visit with his wife on July 4, 1977, Rudenko told her that many other witnesses had testified at the trial. Incriminating testimony was presented against Rudenko by Yevhen Volodymyrovych Tsybulsky, who regularly wrote denunciations against Rudenko to the KGB. What was in these denunciations is not known for the Rudenkos were not permitted to finish their conversation.

The witness Stebun testified that Tykhly had called him once at the university and asked for an appointment to see him. This was arranged and during the conversation Tykhly expressed views on the nationalities question that are hostile to our ideology. Stebun said that Tykhly had slanderously claimed that Ukrainian culture is perishing and that the Ukrainian language is disappearing. Tykhly's works, according to Stebun, are politically hostile towards Soviet reality and falsify and slander it. Stebun added that Tykhly hates the Russian language.

The judge asked if that is the case, why did Tykhly graduate from Moscow University. Tykhly replied that this proves exactly the opposite, namely, that he harbors no hatred towards the Russian language.

M. Rudenko asked Stebun: "Do you remember, Illya Isakovych, how in 1949 you were being accused of cosmopolitanism, and what my position was at the time?"

Stebun: "It's true that I was accused of this (at the time). Rudenko was then secretary of the party organization of the (Ukrainian) Writer's Union. He fiercely defended writers (who were eventually rehabilitated). But he never helped me personally."

Rudenko: "Why then are you pouring salt into the fresh wounds of those who are suffering today?"

Stebun: "These are imaginary sufferings. There is no suffering among our people today, and sowing such talk is a crime against Soviet reality."

Tykhly (addressing himself to Stebun): "Do you remember how in 1939 you wrote in your article that Rylysky and others like him belong in Siberia and not in Ukraine?"

Judge: "Tykhly! Tykhly!...Don't insult the investigative organs."

Tykhly: "I did not give you my writings and did not ask you to review them Who gave you my articles to review?"

Stebun: "The KGB."

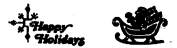
Tykhly: "I telephoned you at the department (at the university) and asked you to give me a copy of the review of my works that you had sent to the KGB. You said that you would give it to me, but when I arrived, you told me that you could not do so (for someone had forbidden you), but that you had nothing against talking to me. Thus the initiative for the conversation came from you, and not from me, as you claim. You slanderously claim that I came to change your convictions for the purpose of engaging you in hostile activity. Furthermore, there was no talk whatsoever about a conflict between Russian and Ukrainian culture. (Turning towards the court): I accuse Stebun of slander and of denouncing me, Tykhly, to the KGB."

NOTE: The witness Bakhayeva, a lecturer at Donetsk University, had been questioned the day before and said that she was present during the discussion between Tykhly and Stebun and described this discussion exactly as did Stebun.

All of this took place on the 28th and 29th of June. All that took place earlier is known only to the court, the KGB and the defendants.

Following is the speech of the prosecutor, who began his address with an attack on Rudenko, then on Tykhly, and then on the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, which he called anti-Soviet, hostile, etc.

(To be continued)



N.Y. Bandurists To Present Christmas Carols

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York Bandura Ensemble, directed by Rev. Serhij K. Pastukhiv, will present a medley of Ukrainian Christmas carols at the Library Museum of The Performing Arts at Lincoln Center, 111 Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday, December 27, at 2:30 p.m.

The program will be held at the Heckscher Oval and reservations are suggested. For tickets and information call 799-2200, extension 237.

Gift Shop Open For Last Minute Shoppers

NEW YORK, N.Y.—For last minute shoppers the Ukrainian Museum here has plenty of relief. It has a myriad of items, including Christmas tree ornaments, that will make original gifts.

The shop is open Wednesdays from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., Fridays from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m., and Saturdays.

Shopping for Safe Toys

from the desk of Pat M. Englebrecht

The safety of a toy must depend on its suitability for the child. It must be safe for the level of development of the child. For example a bag of marbles may be suitable for an elementary school student, but not for a one or two year old who puts everything in his mouth and will swallow it.

A toy must be well-constructed of nontoxic inflammable materials. Avoid toys with rough or sharp edges.

Let us examine a few toys and see what safety features to look for.

Rattler: Check seams carefully to see that they are securely closed. Some rattlers are joined with two sides with irregular metal teeth that mesh inside. These may open up and expose the baby to the edges. Be sure the rattler is of a heavy gauge, pliable plastic. Thin plastic would crack or break easily and harm the baby. See how the handle is attached. A handle that is molded as a part of the toy will not come off.

Stuffed Toys: Check to see that arms and legs etc. are carefully sewn together so that the toy cannot be pulled apart. Check the label to determine what materials are used for washing instructions. Is it washable? Avoid ornaments that are sewn on or glued on that could be pulled off and swallowed.

Float Toys: Consider the material. Is it brittle? (The float toy could also be used as a dry toy). Will it break easily? Are the parts assembled securely? If there are small parts can they be pulled off? If so, avoid this for it will end up in the baby's mouth.

Wheel Toys: These are available for children of all ages. Is the child physically coordinated enough to use the toy? The wheels should be attached in such a way so they will not come off easily. Is the toy assembled with screws and bolts? These can be tightened and replaced. Will you be able to get extra parts if necessary from the local store? With bicycles and tricycles, are the seats and handle bars adjustable? Can the handle bar be securely tightened; Is the toy well balanced? Are the wheels spaced far enough apart to be sturdy and to turn without tipping over? Does it guide and turn smoothly? Are all joints smooth, and corners rounded? Are there any small pieces that will easily pull off and be lost or be dangerous for smaller children?

Dolls: What material is the doll made of? Are the hair and clothing flame resistant? How are the arms and head attached? The arms and legs should be connected with a wire cord or spring that goes through the body. Choose a doll that is washable and does not have parts and decorations that are glued on.

Toy Trucks, Cars and Airplanes: These toys are popular with children of all ages. How are the wheels attached? They should be grooved and securely attached to the axle and held in place with a cotter key. Rough edges and small parts are a danger.

Toys that Entertain: These are usually a poor choice for the child because they will quickly lose interest. Children need toys that make them do something or use their imagination. When buying toys consider their potential life, use and safeness.

Ukrainian National Fund...

(Continued from page 3)

order for \$12.00 as my donation to the UCCA. Regrettably, I cannot send \$25.00 at one time hence the balance of \$13.00 I will send in December.

"My old-age pension amounts to \$124.00 only, but I am not suffering from any illness, so I work two days a week earning \$30.00 to supplement my income. I have no cash in the bank, but I have a small house of my own — my only possession.

"But I do not want to remain on the sidelines from assisting our Ukrainian cause, our Ukraine.

"Please, excuse me for not sending the money in one sum. Sincerely yours. Antonina Romanchuk, Florida."

Following is a list of 18 Ukrainian communities which have already contributed more than \$1,000 each:

Chicago, Ill.—\$3,900; Metropolitan, New York—Manhattan, Astoria and Bronx—\$1,050; Brooklyn, N.Y.—\$1,020; Ozone Park, N.Y.—\$775; Rochester, N.Y.—\$2,650; Hartford, Conn.—\$2,522; Newark-Irvington, N.J.—\$2,515; Buffalo, N.Y.—\$2,188; Philadelphia, Pa.—\$2,020; Jersey City, N.J.—\$1,770; Boston, Mass.—\$1,665; New Haven, Conn.—\$1,470; Youngstown, O.—\$1,485; Cleveland, O.—\$1,220; Syracuse, N.Y.—\$1,215; Nassau County (Hempstead, N.Y.)—\$1,190; Elizabeth, N.J.—\$1,145; Bergen-Passaic County, N.J.—\$1,110; Washington, D.C.—\$1,035; and Milwaukee, Wisc.—\$1,035.

Some smaller Ukrainian communities, in proportion to the number of Ukrainians, contribute more than the

larger cities because they are better organized and, as such, are more effective in the fund-raising drive. One of the prerequisites of a successful campaign is dedicated collectors, who know how to solicit funds in their respective communities.

As of December 10, 1977, the following communities contributed over \$500 each to the UNFund:

State of New York: Amsterdam, Binghamton, Cohoes, Watervliet and Utica; State of Connecticut: Bridgeport, Colchester and Willimantic; State of Pennsylvania: Chester and Reading; State of Minnesota: Minneapolis; State of Maryland: Baltimore; State of Nebraska: Omaha; State of Florida: Miami.

There are several communities which have not as yet remitted their collections to the UCCA Central Office, but it is certain that they will do so as soon as possible, so that they can be listed in our second report on the progress of the campaign.

The UCCA Executive Board decided to cite with Honorary Certificates three UCCA branches which collected the highest sums in their communities in 1977, and three other UCCA branches which, proportionately to the number of Ukrainians in their localities, have succeeded to fulfill their campaign quotas almost one hundred percent.

Also, special recognition will be given to those individual collectors who will be recommended by local UCCA branches as the most dedicated and deserving activists of the UCCA.

Manor Students Bring Christmas to Pinehill

"Life is a tale told by an idiot. Full of sound and fury. Signifying nothing." ("Macbeth" — Shakespeare.)

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Eight students from Manor Junior College Medical Club proved that, perhaps, even the bard could be mistaken.

For two brief hours they brought a measure of cheer into the bleakness of the daily routine of 20 neurologically impaired and mentally retarded patients at Pinehill Rehabilitation Center.

The sound and fury was provided by the "cookie monster", "Big Bird" and Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus who dished out home made cookies, candies, cupcakes and presents to the tunes of Christmas carols.

Several of the girls came straight from their weekend jobs in order to participate in the event.

Was it a success? The often wordless patients' smiles were the reward for Eileen DeVore, Helen Davis, Joanne Finley, Val Klymiuk, Diane Malizzia, Karen Maser, Maureen O'Neill, Joyce Tassone and all the Medical Assisting students at Manor Junior College who had contributed their time and effort in preparation of the event.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| GLASSES! | GLASSES! | GLASSES! |
| WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGN PACK OF 6 or 12 IN A BOX. WE SEND BY MAIL. <i>(Can be obtained in all Ukrainian stores in USA)</i> | | |
| DELTO EUROPA CORP. Roman Iwanycykj | | |
| 136 and 146 First Avenue (Bet. 8th and 9th Sts) | | New York, N.Y. 10009 Tel. (212) 228-2266 |

HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Beeaux Cham

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1977
NEW YEAR'S EVE

WITH THE SPECIAL PROGRAM
NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPER
by reservations only.

DANCE to the tunes of SOYUZIVKA ORCHESTRA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1978

CHRISTMAS SUPPER
CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

• This is the ideal way to give the housewives a Christmas treat!

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
Kerhonskon, N.Y. ■ Tel.: (914) 626-5641

No Place Like Soyuzivka at Christmas Holidays

ATTENTION! HOUSEWIVES!

SALE!!! Oval and round casseroles oven-tempered with covers, with Ukrainian design at 20% of regular price.

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NOTICE

**To Secretaries and Organizers
Of the UNA**

The 1977 Membership Campaign ends December 31, 1977 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 31, 1977.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 31, 1977.

UNA Home Office

Ukrainian National Association

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1977

INCOME FOR OCTOBER, 1977

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Dues from Members | \$ 252,501.84 |
| Interest from: | |
| Bonds | 181,969.99 |
| Mortgages Loans | 18,043.87 |
| Certificate Loans | 1,875.85 |
| Banks | 262.50 |
| Total: | \$ 202,152.21 |
| Real Estate: | |
| 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. | 1,000.00 |
| Total: | \$ 1,000.00 |
| Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort | 36,346.95 |
| Income of "Svoboda" Operation | 54,024.53 |
| Refund: | |
| Indigent Benefits | 30.00 |
| Group Insurance Premiums | 367.80 |
| Employee Hospitalization Plan | 201.85 |
| Taxes Held in Escrow Paid | 3,338.26 |
| Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages | 7,090.68 |
| Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan Employee Wages | 5.25 |
| Dividends to Members | 74.06 |
| Reward to Branch Org. | 25.00 |
| Telephone | 2.25 |
| Total: | \$ 11,135.45 |
| Miscellaneous: | |
| Donation to Emergency Fund | 216.75 |
| Sale of "Encyclopaedia" | 579.50 |
| Total: | \$ 796.25 |
| Investment: | |
| Bonds sold and/or Matured | 72,686.43 |
| Mortgages Repaid | 37,917.08 |
| Certificate Loans Repaid | 6,532.57 |
| Total: | \$ 117,136.08 |
| Total for October, 1977: | \$ 675,093.31 |

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1977

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Paid for or for Members: | |
| Dividend to Members | 199.80 |
| Cash Surrenders | 25,057.15 |
| Death Benefits | 58,100.00 |
| Matured Endowment Certificates | 89,289.17 |
| Payor Death Benefits | 80.64 |
| Benefits Paid Out from Fraternal Funds | 1,990.00 |
| Dues from Members Ret'd | 96.82 |
| Reinsurance Premiums | 897.79 |
| Total: | \$ 175,711.37 |
| Operating Expenses: | |
| "Soyuzivka" Resort | 32,882.96 |
| "Svoboda" Operation | 53,839.70 |
| Organizing Expenses: | |
| Advertising | 1,785.50 |
| Medical Inspections | 516.30 |
| Traveling Expenses Special Organizers | 2,335.23 |
| Reward to Special Organizers | 950.00 |
| Reward to Branch Organizers | 550.00 |
| Field Conferences | 975.59 |
| Reward to Branch Secretaries | 66,775.39 |
| Total: | \$ 73,888.01 |
| Payroll, Insurance & Taxes: | |
| Canadian P.P. & UI Employee | 11.70 |
| Employee Hospitalization Plan | 58.00 |
| Employee Pension Plan | 433.33 |
| Salaries — Executive Officers | 6,666.67 |
| Salaries — Office Employees | 20,228.57 |
| Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages | 12,294.43 |
| Canadian Corp. Income Tax | 1,825.00 |
| Insurance | 624.00 |
| Total: | \$ 42,141.70 |
| Official Publication "Svoboda" | 28,600.00 |
| General Administrative Expenses: | |
| Books & Printed Matter | 24.00 |
| General Office Maintenance | 365.73 |
| Postage | 1,050.00 |
| Printing & Stationery | 793.14 |
| Rental of Equipment | 1,675.41 |
| Telephone | 1,194.41 |
| Traveling Expenses — General | 2,962.70 |
| Operating Expenses — Canadian Office | 400.00 |
| Accrued Interest on Bonds | 1,383.33 |
| Actuarial & Statistical Expenses | 3,058.59 |
| Bank Charge for Custodian A/c | 1,388.39 |
| Total: | \$ 14,295.70 |
| Operating Expenses — Real Estate: | |
| 77-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. | 10.92 |
| Total: | \$ 10.92 |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Miscellaneous: | |
| Scholarships | 100.00 |
| Loss on Bonds | 3,030.33 |
| Taxes Held in Escrow Paid | 3,887.17 |
| Donation Support | 3,367.89 |
| Youth Sport Activities | 8.48 |
| Total: | \$ 10,393.87 |
| Investment: | |
| Bonds Purchased | 248,875.00 |
| Certificate Loans Granted | 10,371.85 |
| Electronic Data Processing Equipment Purchased | 83.70 |
| Total: | \$ 259,330.55 |

Disbursements for October, 1977: \$ 691,094.78

BALANCE:

| ASSETS: | | LIABILITIES: | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Cash | \$ 273,756.51 | Fund: | |
| Bonds | 28,635,815.97 | Life Insurance | \$ 41,221,804.31 |
| Stocks | 531,426.63 | Fraternal | 254,840.44 |
| Mortgages | 3,203,786.20 | Orphan's | 201,583.35 |
| Certificate Loans | 540,842.07 | Old Age Home | 288,585.51 |
| Real Estate | 668,656.10 | Emergency | 49,122.88 |
| Printing Plant & Equipment | 161,653.01 | | |
| Loan to UNURC | 8,000,000.00 | | |
| Total: | \$ 42,015,934.49 | Total: | \$ 42,015,934.49 |

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

| TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1977 | Juv. | Addts | ADD | Totals |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 22,670 | 58,266 | 6,402 | 87,338 |

GAINS IN OCTOBER, 1977

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| New Members | 108 | 193 | 60 | 361 |
| Reinstated | 25 | 34 | 8 | 67 |
| Transferred in | 7 | 19 | 12 | 38 |
| Change of class in | 7 | 11 | — | 18 |
| Transferred from Juv. Dept. | — | 21 | — | 21 |
| TOTAL GAINS | 147 | 278 | 80 | 505 |

LOSSES IN OCTOBER, 1977:

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Suspended | 25 | 56 | 22 | 103 |
| Transferred out | 7 | 16 | 12 | 35 |
| Change of class out | 28 | 11 | — | 39 |
| Transferred to Addtuks | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Died | 4 | 68 | — | 72 |
| Cash Surrender | 36 | 42 | — | 78 |
| Endowments Matured | 62 | 28 | — | 90 |
| Fully Paid-Up | 13 | 50 | — | 63 |
| Reduced Paid-Up | — | — | — | — |
| Extended Insurance | — | — | — | — |
| Certif. Terminated | — | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL LOSSES: | 181 | 272 | 41 | 494 |

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:

GAINS IN OCTOBER, 1977:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Paid Up | 13 | 50 | — | 63 |
| Extended Insurance | 15 | 19 | — | 34 |
| TOTAL GAINS: | 28 | 69 | — | 97 |

LOSSES IN OCTOBER, 1977:

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Died | 1 | 18 | — | 19 |
| Cash Surrender | 17 | 9 | — | 26 |
| Reinstated | 1 | 4 | — | 5 |
| Lapsed | 5 | 5 | — | 10 |
| TOTAL LOSSES: | 24 | 36 | — | 60 |

TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF OCTOBER, 1977

22,640 58,305 6,441 87,386

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

Bukovsky Scores Rights Violations...

(Continued from page 2)

Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, said that the American labor union is "waging an uphill battle to refute Soviet attempts to pacify the West by releasing several Soviet dissidents."

He said that American union must "reject quiet diplomacy" in solving human rights violations in the Soviet Union. He urged that "more attention must be paid to this movement."

Kirkland also quoted at length from a letter written by Dr. Andrei Sakharov to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

In one passage from the letter, read by Kirkland, Dr. Sakharov called on Americans to work for the release of Petro Ruban, the Ukrainian wood-carver incarcerated for making a Bicentennial present for the United States.

"It should be a matter of honor for America to achieve the release of Ukrainian artist Petro Ruban, convicted for preparing a commemorative present — a wooden book with a model of the statue of Liberty — as a gift to the American people in honor of the 200th anniversary of their independence," wrote Dr. Sakharov.

Also speaking was Bayrd Rustin, who introduced victims of human rights repressions in South Africa, Poland, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nepal, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Calling the Soviet government a "totalitarian nightmare," Rustin said

that violations in the USSR are "denial of dignity, denial of the sacredness of the human personality."

"We will not rest if humanity anywhere is oppressed," he said.

Also present at the luncheon was Mayor-elect Edward I. Koch, who said that Bukovsky is "one of the great people in the world."

He said that it is a disservice to Great Britain and Sweden to call the Soviet Union a Socialist country. Mayor-elect Koch said that the difference between socialism in Great Britain or Sweden and communism in the USSR, is that in the former countries a political system can be changed, while in the Soviet Union it cannot be changed.

Seated behind the dais was also Allard Lowenstein, ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Master of ceremonies was Harry Van Arsdale, chairman of the New York Central Labor Council of the AFL-CIO.

Ukrainians attending the luncheon included: Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director of the UCCA; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly; Mary Dushnyck, UNA Supreme Vice-President; Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary; Ulana Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer; Dr. Mary Klachko, Eva Pid-dubchysen, Dr. Roman Holiat, Halya Hirniak, administrative aid at the UCCA Office; Nancy Mass, and representatives of the Svoboda Press.

Belgrade: Well Worth the Effort

(Continued from page 6)

so many cliches? The answer is, I believe, that it is worthwhile. The Eastern nations see how their actions are judged by the world outside. Each time, as at Helsinki, the sights are set a little higher. It is like a slowly rising tide imperceptible day by day, but rising all the same. The figures for freedom of movement show it — 1030 arrivals in Vienna from the Soviet Union in September 1976, 1622 in September 1977, with 1931 visas issued in the latter month, according to State Department figures.

A word must be said, too, about Ambassador Goldberg, certainly one of the President's best appointments.

He has conducted labor negotiations; he knows the law as a judge; he knows international affairs as our U.N. representative. He can be tough without anger, and blazingly frank without rancor. As the representative of a country that cares deeply about the individual and human rights, he states our case well. All in all, Belgrade is, in my opinion, well worth the effort.

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN OCTOBER, 1977

| District | Members: |
|--|----------|
| 1 Philadelphia, Pa., chairman P. Tarnavsky | 295 |
| 2 Chicago, Ill., Chairman Helen Olek | 277 |
| 3 Cleveland, O., chairman J. Fur | 273 |
| 4 New York, N. Y., chairman M. Chomanchuk | 248 |
| 5 Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Didyk | 145 |

| Branches: | Members: |
|---|----------|
| 1 51 Chicago, Ill., secretary M. Olshansky | 56 |
| 2 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary J. Skira | 56 |
| 3 345 Cleveland, O., secretary J. Fisher | 44 |
| 4 121 Rome, N. Y., secretary Ch. Kobito | 43 |
| 5 78 Minnersville, Pa., secretary J. Petrunco | 40 |

| Organizers: | Members: |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1 M. Olshansky, Branch 51 | 51 |
| 2 Tekla Moroz, Branch 465 | 45 |
| 3 Ch. Kobito, Branch 121 | 43 |
| 4 J. Hewryk, Branch 445 | 43 |
| 5 J. Petrunco, Branch 78 | 40 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL number of new members in October | 361 |
| TOTAL number of new members in 1977 | 2,726 |
| TOTAL amount of life insurance in 1977 | \$7,055,000 |

STEFAN HAWRYSH,
Supreme Organizer

NOTICE

To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

**No Later Than Noon,
of December 30, 1977**

Money received later cannot be credited to 1977. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1977.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Volume I and II

The First Volume: General Information, Physical Geography and Natural History, Population, Ethnography, Ukrainian Language, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Culture, and Ukrainian Literature.

Price: \$45.00

The Second Volume: Law, The Ukrainian Church, Scholarship, Education and Schools, Libraries, Archives, and Museums, Book Printing, Publishing and the Press, The Arts, Music and Choreography, Theater and Cinema, National Economy, Health and Medical Services and Physical Culture, the Armed Forces, Ukrainians Abroad.

Price: \$60.00

**You can obtain both volumes
for only \$94.50**

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I hereby order Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia

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Enclosed is (a check, M. O.) for the amount \$.....
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

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ВЕСЕЛКА

Різдво Христове в Світі

Кожний нарід і кожна країна має свої власні різдвяні звичаї. У Вифлєсмї, де народився Ісус Христос на Святий Вечір збирається багато християн із усього світу на нічне різдвяне Богослуження, що його відправляє єрусалимський патріарх у церкві Різдва Христового. Велика юрба народу проходить попри мур Мудреців зі Сходу, попри гріб Рахелі та Давидів мур, щоб дістатись туди, де в вертепі народився Ісус. На тому місці, де стояв вертеп, збудувала церкву св. Олена, мати римського цісаря Костянтина Великого. Над печерою сяє срібна зоря з латинським написом: „Тут з Діви Марії народився Ісус Христос“.

В Італії Святий Вечір називається „чєноне“. Вночі перед „чєноне“ в Римі відбувається продаж риби. Господини печуть тіста на всі свята. Італійські діти дістають „коляду“ не на Святий Вечір а на Трьох Королів (Йор-



ясно освітлені вінки з ялини та омели і написи „Веселого Різдва“, що й є святковим привітвом американців. Діти нетерпеливо дожидають приходу Сєнта Клоєа. Це — веселий дідує, що приїжджає санками, запряженими в олені й привозить дарунки, накладаючи їх у панчішки. Скрізь лунають коляди, яких співають люди та передають радіовисильні. Своєю й знайомі ходять з дарунками одні до одних на відвідини. Багато людей святкують в Америці Різдво за звичаєми, привезеними з краю свого походження.

Українці в Америці зберегли тільки невеличку частину різдвяних звичаїв, що їх має український нарід. Українські різдвяні звичаї дуже гарні і, крім того, дуже давні, бо багато з них походять від тих часів, коли наші предки були ще поганської віри. На Христове Різдво перенесено чимало звичаїв з поганського свята народження Сонця, що припадало на той самий час. Навіть залишилися деякі поганські колядки, але всі вони мають тепер християнський характер і величають християнського Бога, Ієсуса Христа, Матір Божу та святих.

(За „Сєитом Дитини“)

сить бути печений індик і „пудинг“, складений із 32 різних приємак. Під музику всі забавляються до пізньої ночі, танцюють і обсипають одне одного кольоровими папірцями. У різдвяну ніч мають англійські діти милу несподіванку: від дому до дому їздить „Фадєр Кріємес“ (Батько-Різдво) і наповняє приготовані дітьми панчішки всілякими дарунками. Під стелею вішають омелу.

Найбільша ялинка красується перед осідком президента держави — Білим Домом у Вашингтоні. Фронтони церков прикра-



шені вертепами. У передсвятковому часі в школах, урядах, фабриках і установах відбуваються різдвяні зустрічі-прійняття. Такі зустрічі влаштовують також для сиріт, старців, калік і бідних. Саме Різдво — це свято наскрізь родинне. В кожній хаті красується ялинка, а за вікнами видніють



XX

The New Year

Gather around children, and listen how we youngsters greeted the New Year in Ukraine.

The dawning of the New Year. Inside the house it is still dark. Outside, everything is covered in deep snow.

All the children are anxiously awaiting the first rays of the sun in the New Year. Finally mother awakens. She lights a large lantern, and even before she calls for us, we are all awake. We quickly dress. I take a large bag, while my sister takes father's large glove. We fill both with rye, wheat and other grains.

We go outside. It is still quite dark on one side, but through the trees we see the sun rising to greet the New Year. In the heavens, the stars are slowly fading away.

Mother looks at the sky, and remarks: "It will be a good day today. That means that we will all be healthy and safe the entire year."

Cheered by the prophecy, we step out onto the street and head for our aunt's home. She is my sister's godmother. She reminded us yesterday not to forget to greet us. We knock on her door and she quickly opens it and lets

us in. I enter the house first, because my mother always told us that on New Year's Day, it is customary that men enter a home first and say the first greeting. It brings luck, she said.

I stand in the doorway, sprinkle the home with the rye, wheat and other grains, and begin: "Siysia, rodysia zhyto, psHENytsia i vsiaka pa-shnytsia..."

By the time my sister comes in, I am already sitting behind the table, so that throughout the New Year all the farm animals will be healthy and productive.

My uncle takes the sheaf of wheat, "didukh," from under the table and we all enter the barn. Uncle places the "didukh" by the door, and gives me a flail. I flail a wheat stem, and the grains scatter on the floor. Uncle gathers them up and puts them in my bag. This ritual is meant to bring good luck and abundant harvest for my uncle. Whether this helps or not, I don't know, but it is an ancient custom in Ukraine and everyone follows it.

My aunt returns the greeting by offering us sweet rolls, honeybread,

(Continued on page 15)



дан). Дарунки приносить їм Біфана, або Бєсана (Епіфанія), жінка у великих окулярах. Вона в італійських віруваннях має таке значення, як у нас є св. Миколай. Давніше влаштовували в Італії ялинку, але потім уряд заборонив рубати ялинки і повернув традиційний звичай ставити вертеп.

У Франції Різдво святкують не по домах, а на вулицях і майданах. Головними вулицями Парижу їздять циркові буди, на майданах уставляють каруселі, виступають штукарі, ливходої тощо. У цих забавах бере участь усе населення міста. Ялинку влаштовує мало хто. Діти дістають да-



рунки у „Свято Дахів“ в навечер'я Різдва. Тоді вночі ходять Цар-Різдво, або Цар-Дитя і в товаристві кобальдів вкладає через комин дарунки у дитячі черевички. Цей звичай описав французький письменник Альфонє Доде, а переклав Іван Франко. Дарунки дістають діти теж на Новий Рік.

В Англії Різдво — це чисто родинне свято. Там не споживають Святої Вечері, але ялинка є в кожній хаті. Ялинку передають з рук до рук, кожний член родини здійсмає з неї призначені йому дарунки, а потім ялинку відставляють набік. На Різдво всі домашні збираються на багате снідання. На столі обов'язково му-



У Швеції, Норвегії й Данії на Різдво найстарша дочка пече святкову „бабку“ і, одягнувшись святково, подає її мамі. Є там і ялинки, але на них немає ні приєрас, ні подарунків — тільки самі свічечки. У Голляндії не сміє бути ні однієї хати, де б не було ялинки.

Звичай ставити ялинку походять з Ніємєччини. Звідтіля він поширився по всьому світі. Німці проєславляють Ієсуса колядами. Улюбленою різдвяною стравою в Ніємєччині є гуска.



В Америці Різдво — це найбільше всєнародне свято. Вже кілька тижнів до Різдва скрізь панує передсвятковий наєстрій. Вікна краємижні повні ялинкових приєрас. На вулицях і площах стоять яєсно освітлені високі ялинки.

THE RAINBOW

For the New Year

New Year's Day in Ukraine is a big holiday. On the morning of the new year, young boys go from house to house, sprinkle the homes with rye, wheat, and recite the following greeting:

Siyasia, rodysia, zhyto, pshenytsia,
I vsiaka pashnytsia,
Na shchastia, na zdorovia,
Na novy rik,
Shchob krashche vrodylo, yak torik:
Konopli pid steliu, a lon po kolina;
Shchob u vas, khreshchenykh, holovka ne bolila.
Budte zdorovi z Novym Rokom, z Vasylem!

The words wish the family a prosperous New Year, with abundant crops and few worries.

While the meaning of the words does not change from region to region in Ukraine, some localities do add their own regional flavor.



На Новий Рік

На Новий Рік в Україні ходять хлопці-посівальники зранку від хати до хати, посівають зерном — житом, пшеницею і проказують такі побажання:

Сійся, родися, жито, пшениця,
Всяка пашниця,
На щастя, на здоров'я,
На новий рік,
Щоб краще вродило, як торік:
Коноплі під стелю, а льон по коліна;
Щоб у вас, хрещених, головка не боліла,
Будьте здорові з Новим Роком, з Василем!

У різних частинах України оці побажання не всюди однакові, часто додають ще й інші побажання. Не зважаючи на советський терор, ці звичаї зберігаються на Україні й досі.

The New Year

(Continued from page 14)

apples and nuts, while uncle gives us some coins.

From here we go to other relatives and friends to greet them on the New Year. The village is already bustling with activity more than for a normal morning. Everywhere New Year's greeters are walking around, visiting relatives and friends.

In that manner, children in Ukraine spread luck, good will and happiness to all on New Year's Day.



In our village it is a tradition to burn the Christmas wheat on New Year's Day. Near every home in the village a small bonfire burns. Youngsters gather at each fire, and adventurous boys try to jump over the fire. This wards off misfortune for the whole year. Other kids make braids out of the wheat sheafs and put them on trees so that they would bear more fruit during the year.

We return home when it is completely bright outside. The charcoal from the burned wheat is used to make crosses in the snow. My bag now holds a sweet treasure of rolls, candy, apples, and my sister also has her share of the sweets.

By the time we get home, the last of the New Year's greeters are leaving. The bag of sweets my mother prepared is empty, and the doorway crackles with grain, which contains some fortune for the New Year.



The smithies drink and become speechless at such wonder: they were old and now they become young once again.

П'ють ковалі і з дива німіють: були пристарі, а стають молодими.



"Thank you, warrior, for our second youth! If ever you are in need, call for us. Whistle — we will follow you through fire!"

„Спасибі, багатирю, за другу молодість! Якщо будеш у потребі, клич нас. Свисти — підем за тебе у вогонь!



"Oh, woe unto me! The warrior's horse grows and grows and so cannot fit in the stable anymore! ..."

„Ой, лихо! Багатирів кінь так росте, так росте, що й в стайні не вміщається! ..."

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent some Ukrainian Christmas carols. They are transliterated according to the system employed in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia," and can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Ukrainian Christmas Carols

DNONVYNAIAVYA = _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
FOLIEMIVYVE _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
DROBYCHEHIPVN _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
BLAZENIOME _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
ZHRIEBAHOSIADA _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
KRIZABNENIA _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _
ASTROVALTIDANSA _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
AISMILESEVZOV _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _
DREBYVIRCHOIBOT _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ / _ _ _ _ _

This Ukrainian carol is sung around the world:

Answers to last week's jumble: Matuskevych, Kandyba, Strokata, Heyko, Lukianenko, Berdnyk, Bartadianu, Meshko, Marynovych, Vins.

Mystery word: Serhiyenko.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Choldny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



The smithies drink and become speechless at such wonder: they were old and now they become young once again.

П'ють ковалі і з дива німіють: були пристарі, а стають молодими.



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Sports Briefs

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Word from "Tryzub" has it that the newly elevated first division team will most probably finish up in the major division of the United Soccer League this time next season. They currently lead the eight-team first division by two points and have scored 17 goals in 7 games. Leading the club in scoring is forward Myron Luszcak; Myron's twin brother Walt plays defense for coach Siryj's team and has helped defend his goal to only 7 goals being scored against the Nats.

NEWARK, N.J.—With twenty-six competitors, the SUAST Table Tennis Tourney, held here in November, could be termed a success. Represented were "Sitch," Plast, "Tryzub", U.S.C,

SUMA, KLK and Soyuzivka with Walt Kravchenko of "Sitch" winning over Emil Krych of "Tryzub" in the men's finals by scores of 21-18, 21-17, 21-16.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oleh Bak-Boychuk is planning a top-notch sports camp for young teens next summer at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton. According to Oleh, top instructors in various sports have accepted offers on a tentative basis until all matters are finalized.

MONTREAL, Que.—The Central Registry of the NHL lists more and more Ukrainians in the pro hockey field. It would be interesting if a Ukrainian all-star contingent could be formed and challenge the Canadians or one of the other top NHL clubs. Imagine a squad of Maruk, Kindrachuk, Bucyk, Sacharuk, Federko, Polonich, Lysiak, Polis...just to name a few that could comprise such a squad.

Joint Human Rights...

(Continued from page 5)

of the fraternal. He spotlighted the case of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy within the general context of human rights actions that should be pursued with vigor.

Dr. Jaroslav Bernadyn, Providence Supreme Organizer, urged that the periodical organs of the Ukrainian fraternal disseminate the views and positions taken at these joint meetings.

Wolodymyr Mazur, Supreme President of the UNAA, after greeting other conferees, pointed out that some of the decisions of previous meetings were not implemented, noting the planned session of the editorial staffs. Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan, who was to have called such a meeting, replied that it could not be held because of the processes of "stabilization" on the editorial boards of the fraternal organs. In answer to the question who is the editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian National Word, organ of the UNAA, Mr. Mazur said it was Leonid Poltava.

The discussions continued after a luncheon break. The UNAA is scheduled to call another meeting sometime before October 1978, the date set for the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York. Efforts will be made to strengthen the human rights actions of the UCCA, including a possible meeting with President Carter, to secure the release of Rudenko and Tykhy and to prevail upon the administration to use trade and economic relations with the USSR as a means of eliciting compliance with the human rights covenants by the Soviets.

The fraternal's agreed to appeal to its membership to support the UCCA and UUAR fund drives.

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