

Anger the Soviet State, and You're Never Forgiven

Lev Lukianenko's second arrest 12 days ago proves that once you anger the Soviet government by making human rights demands, or living up to the provisions of the Soviet Constitution, you will never be forgiven by the Kremlin.

Lukianenko was born August 24, 1928, in Khrypivka, in the Chernihiv oblast. He served in the Red Army from 1944 to 1953, during which time he completed the equivalent of a Soviet high school. At his discharge he was accepted into the Communist Party. Lukianenko was drafted into the Red Army a year before his time because his mother lost his birth certificate.

In 1961, Lukianenko, then 33, and Ivan Kandyba, then 31, were arrested and charged with treason, membership in an anti-Soviet organization, and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The two made up what became known as the "jurists," a group of Ukrainian lawyers that proposed that the Ukrainian SSR be given its constitutional right to secede from the Soviet Union.

During the trial, the defendants argued that they did not commit any treasonous acts. They said that what they proposed was guaranteed by Soviet law.

According to them, if a vote was taken in Ukraine, and a majority of the people favored secession from the USSR, then based on Soviet law, Ukraine should be accorded that right.

The prosecution did not produce any anti-Soviet material and the defendants pleaded not guilty to all charges. Nevertheless, the Lviv oblast court found them guilty of all offenses. Lukianenko and Kandyba were initially sentenced to death by firing squad, but the sentence was later commuted to 15 years in prison.

Lukianenko spent his sentence in the Mordovian and Perm region concentration camps and also in the Vladimir Prison. During his confinement in the Mordovian camp no. 3, Lukianenko documented the facts surrounding his trial and they were subsequently published in the West. As a dis-

ciplinary move, he was incarcerated in the Vladimir Prison from 1968 to 1971.

He was transferred again to the Vladimir Prison on June 28, 1974, along with Simas Kudirka and Davyd Chornohlaz. They were accused by the camp authorities of taking part in a demonstration against the beating of a fellow prisoner, Stepan Sapeliak, by a prison officer.

Lukianenko was frequently sequestered for disciplinary reasons after participating in protest actions. Reports also testify that Lukianenko never gave into Soviet pressures to recant.

Lukianenko is a graduate of the Moscow State University Law School. He first practiced law in the Lviv oblast, where he advised many religious believers of their rights under the law. During his incarceration, Lukianenko became a fervent Orthodox believer.

He was released sometime in the spring of 1976, according to Ukrainian news services in the West. Life on the other side of the barbed wire fence did not mean freedom for Lukianenko. He continued to face overt and covert KGB harassment.

After his release, Lukianenko settled in Chernihiv, where he was under close surveillance, and was ordered to report regularly to the local parole officer.

In May 1976, Lukianenko was detained by the KGB after escorting his wife to a local airport. He was told that he violated his parole.

These charges of violating parole persisted until Lukianenko was reprimanded by the KGB and threatened with arrest. All the charges were fabricated, said Ukrainian news services.

Lukianenko worked as an electrician at a local hospital until his second arrest.

At one time, Lukianenko telephoned his parole officer that he would be late for his meeting with the parole board. Reportedly, Lukianenko was told then that his interview was postponed until the next day, when a Havrylenko would meet with him. When he appeared the next day, he was told

that no one canceled his appointment, and he was fined 30 karbovantsi for violating his parole.

On November 26, 1976, Lukianenko was again late for an appointment with the parole board because an illness kept him too long in the hospital. He was threatened with arrest if he would be late again.

Last November, Lukianenko joined the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

On March 18, 1977, Lukianenko's father could not bear the harassment he was enduring and fired off a protest letter to the presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, demanding that the harassment stop. The letter was signed by the Lukianenko family and 12 friends.

His father wrote that Lukianenko "was educated by the army, school, and university in the spirit of the ideology of the Marxist-Leninist party, which teaches and propagates the notion that all nations have the right to."

"Therefore, being a sincere and straightforward man, he understood the meaning of the right of nations to self-determination as an ideology and Article 14 of the Soviet Ukrainian Constitution as the law in their literal context," wrote the elder Lukianenko.

His father said that while his views are not shared by many persons, "they are the views of a mentally normal person."

Lukianenko was not allowed to go outside after dark, could not go to the theater without permission, his apartment was frequently ransacked by the police, his employment opportunities were limited, and his pension curtailed.

"Lukianenko, L.H., never committed and never considered committing any crimes, since childhood he only cared about the happiness of others. Because he demanded the implementation of Soviet laws and international accords of which the Soviet Union is a signatory, he cannot be considered an enemy of the Soviet state," wrote the elder Lukianenko.

KGB Blackmails Parents of Young Political Prisoner

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Repressions against members of the opposition movement behind the Iron Curtain do not end with the arrest of these individuals. Oftentimes, harassment continues inside the prisons or concentration camps, while the KGB inveighs repressive tactics against the dissidents' families.

Recently the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) received a letter written by Stepan Sapelak, a 27-year-old Ukrainian political prisoner, to Yuri Andropov, KGB chief, protesting secret police harassment of his mother, Hanna.

Sapelak was born in the village of Rosokhach, in the Chortkiv region of the Ternopil oblast. He was arrested in 1973 for allegedly tearing down Soviet flags and raising blue and yellow Ukrainian flags. Sapelak was also accused of collecting Ukrainian folk songs whose themes glorified the Ukrainian national movement. He was sentenced to five years incarceration and three years exile.

The press service said that probable harassment of Sapelak's mother was suggested in the July 1977, no. 31 edition of "News from Ukraine," which carried a letter from Mrs. Sapelak to Ursula Dorman of West Germany. It seems that Mrs. Dorman wanted to help the young Sapelak, but his mother refused all aid, saying that he is being "justly punished for a grave crime."

The press service said that Mrs. Sapelak's letter resembled a letter alleged-

ly written by the mother of the late Ukrainian poet, Vasyl Symonenko, protesting against Western interest in her son's case.

Sapelak, in his letter, denied all KGB attempts to implicate his parents in his case.

He said that it is absurd to think that his parents are interested in politics.

"My mother is 48 years old, and completed two grades of schooling. She works on a collective farm raising sugar beets. Her monthly salary is 42 rubles. My father is a common laborer, and his monthly salary is 50 rubles. He is illiterate. The most elementary provisions have been denied my parents," wrote Sapelak on June 8, 1977. "My parents' sole goal in life is a slice of bread."

He said that his parents were absolved of all complicity in his case by the initial investigation, but nonetheless, "immediately following my arrest, repressions began against them and have continued until this day."

Sapelak said that the KGB began harassing his mother after the Ternopil KGB agents discovered that he is greatly concerned about his mother's well being.

In March 1973, a Col. Smirnov interrogated Mrs. Sapelak, wrote her son, and he suggested to her that she renounce her son. They threatened to exile her to Siberia if she did not comply.

Sapelak wrote that letters he sent to

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Fr. Romaniuk Asks Support Of Christians in West

KESTON, England.—Four new documents from the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, the Ukrainian Orthodox priest imprisoned in the Mordovian labor camp complex in the Soviet Union, have reached Keston College in England.

Fr. Romaniuk has managed to send two previous batches of documents to the West from Mordovia in which he complained of the injustice of his sentence in 1972 to two years in prison, five years in a labor camp and three years internal exile, and asked for Western support in obtaining his release.

Three of the documents are concerned with the problems of political prisoners in general, but the fourth which is undated, is specifically con-

cerned with religion. It is addressed to the editor of "Osservatore Romano", the Vatican newspaper, and is a strongly-worded appeal to the Western world, especially Christians, to support those persecuted for their religious convictions in the USSR.

Fr. Romaniuk describes the sense of isolation he feels in the labor camp because of the situation in his native Ukraine:

"...In Ukraine the percentage of believers is higher than in Russia, and the most dirty methods of struggle are employed against the Church. The constant repression, persecution and humiliation have led to there being no solidarity at all between the Orthodox

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Sulzberger Says No Liberty in Ukraine

NEW YORK, N.Y.—C.L. Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, wrote in his commentary of Saturday, December 24, that while certain countries around the world have recently achieved their independence some countries, among them Ukraine, still have no liberty.

"As for the Soviet Ukrainians, Kirghiz, or Georgians; the Uzbeks of Chinese Sinkiang; they have neither liberty nor independence," wrote Mr. Sulzberger in his commentary entitled "Memories: VI — Lands of the Free."

Mr. Sulzberger's statement about Ukraine was in reference to a quotation he chose from Abraham Lincoln about

liberty. The 16th president of the United States spoke of "liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere."

"Alas, this is not even relatively true," said Mr. Sulzberger.

The commentary dealt with the rise of new and independent states in the latter half of the 20th century. While praising the fact that nations have achieved their freedom, for the most part some of them do not belong in the United Nations because of their economic plight, said Mr. Sulzberger.

He said that some of the new states which are being created are financially aided by stronger and stable states.

"The world is being redivided — not only between free and unfree lands, but also among white-collar, blue-collar and non-collar castes," concluded Mr. Sulzberger.

Christians Interned In Soviet Psych Hospitals

KESTON, England.—There has been no change in the punitive use of psychiatry in the Soviet Union since the Congress of the World Psychiatric Association in Honolulu last September condemned the use of psychiatry for political purposes, according to the Soviet Working Group on the Investigation of the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. They state that there have been at least five new cases since September.

An Orthodox priest in Leningrad, Father Lev Konin, has been threatened with confinement in a mental hospital. The group also reported that Yosyf Terelya, a Ukrainian Catholic was transferred from a mental hospital near his home to the special psychiatric hospital in Dnipropetrovsk.

Information reaching Keston College from the Swiss research centre, Glaube in der 2. Welt, indicates continued pressure of this kind against Christians.

The son of Fr. Dmitri Dudko, aged 16, was sent for a psychiatric investigation by a military medical commission because he was wearing a baptismal cross. Although young men are called up for military service only from the age of 18, the military medical examination can take place from the age of 16.

Another incident concerned an Orthodox couple, Alexander Semionov and his wife, from Frijazino near Moscow, who were transferred from an ordinary hospital, where they had been treated as out-patients, to a psychiatric hospital when the medical staff noticed that they wore baptismal crosses. Pilgrims to the renowned monastery at Pochayiv in western Ukraine are frequently taken to local psychiatric institutions.

Glaube in der 2. Welt also reports that two psychiatrists recently called at the home of Georgi Fedotov, a member of a group of young people studying religious philosophy, who has already been treated in a psychiatric hospital in connection with his participation in the group. The report goes on to say that an Orthodox monk, Mikhail Gershov, was recently transferred to the psychiatric hospital in Kazan shortly before he was due to be released from the labor camp. Gershov had served altogether 40 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps for his work as an underground priest — he refused to recognize the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church which declared its loyalty to the Soviet regime in 1927. It is believed that he had been a secretly consecrated bishop. According to latest reports, he has died, but the circumstances are not known.

Prof. Rudnycky Addresses Congress

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnycky, noted Ukrainian Slavist, delivered a paper at the International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, which was held here Saturday through Monday, December 17-19, 1977. He was the only Ukrainian scholar to take part in the parley.

In his paper, entitled "Phonetic Aspects of Trilingualism," Prof. Rudnycky discussed the effects of English and French, the two official languages in Canada, on the mother tongue of Ukrainian Canadians.

The next congress will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1979.

Guest From England Tells Of Ukrainian Life on British Isles

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Touring the United States recently, a prominent figure in the Ukrainian community in Great Britain visited Svoboda Tuesday, December 20, and told UNA executives and Svoboda editors of the life of Ukrainians on the British Isles.

Ilya Dmytriw, acting president of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, said that there are some 33,000 Ukrainians active in community life in England. He said of that number, there are some 12,000 youths who have been born in England.

Mr. Dmytriw, who was accompanied by Andrij Sokolyk, secretary of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, said that 33,000 Ukrainians represents two-thirds of all Ukrainians in England.

He said that there are other Ukrainian umbrella-like organizations in England, but their membership and scope is far less than that of the Association's. Mr. Dmytriw said that there are some 17,000 individual members of the Association divided into 70 branches.

Ukrainian youth in England, as in other countries, are active in the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) and Plast, with the former organization having more members, explained Mr. Dmytriw.

Mr. Dmytriw feels that some 40 percent of all youths in England born in the last 25 years speak fluent Ukrainian. The remainder, he said, does not speak the language as well.

While all youths born in England or the Commonwealth are subject to the British crown, older persons, who

Ukrainian Catholics Reportedly Clash With Bishop Hornyak in England

The United Press International carried a story, datelined Gloucester, England, December 18, about an alleged altercation which took place in that city between a group of Ukrainians and Bishop Augustine Hornyak of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Great Britain. Below is the story as it appeared in The New York Times Monday, December 19.

Protesters reached over a police cordon with walking sticks and umbrellas today to beat the religious leader of Britain's Ukrainian community and prevent him from entering a new Gloucester church.

Bishop Augustine Hornyak was forced to retreat to his car after nearly 500 demonstrators attacked him bruising his face and head and crushing his glasses.

He had been invited to perform the

opening service at the new church.

"The bishop stands for all that is wrong in the Ukrainian Catholic Church today," John Finiw, a spokesman for the protestors, said. "He arouses very deep emotions of hatred among many Ukrainians."

The demonstrators say the 58-year-old bishop is a "traitor" to Ukrainian Catholics because he will not support their demands that Pope Paul VI appoint Joseph Cardinal Slippy patriarch of their church.

The bishop said that the protest was political in nature and not religious and that the demonstrators were backed by the Ukrainian Revolutionary Nationalist Group.

Thus far, efforts by the Svoboda Press to attain additional information from Ukrainian sources have been unsuccessful.

Report Dzhemilev Released

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mustafa Dzhemilev, the Tatar activist, who was serving a two-and-a-half year sentence for alleged anti-Soviet activity, was released having completed his term, reported the Associated Press citing dissident sources.

It was the fourth prison term for the 33-year-old physicist, who is said to be in poor health and whose case has been a rallying point for dissidents.

As reported in this paper last week, Leonid Plyushch and three other emigre dissidents had written a letter in defense of Dzhemilev, which was published by

The New York Times of December 20th.

The letter reminded that Dzhemilev's term was to expire on December 22nd, but that there was fear that as on three previous occasions he might have been re-arrested by the Soviet authorities while in prison.

Also speaking out in his defense was Dr. Andrei Sakharov.

Dzhemilev's third term was to have ended in June of 1975, but he was re-arrested and sentenced in April of 1976 to two-and-a-half years forced labor. He was given credit for time served.



Ilya Dmytriw, seated in the center, during his visit to the UNA Home Office. From left to right, are Andrij Sokolyk, Anthony Dragan, Svoboda editor-in-chief, Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer, Mr. Dmytriw, Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary, Lubov Kolensky, Svoboda associate editor. Standing, left to right, are Ihor Dlaboha, The Weekly assistant editor; Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Organizer; Zenon Snylyk, The Weekly editor; Basil Terzhakovec, Svoboda associate editor; and Wolodymyr Lewenetz, Svoboda associate editor.

settled there after the war, are not accepting English citizenship readily, said Mr. Dmytriw. He explained that on the citizenship applications nationality is decided by government and not by ethnic origin. This means that people born in western Ukraine must put Polish or Austrian as their nationality, and those born in eastern Ukraine — Russian. He said that Ukrainians are opposed to this.

Mr. Dmytriw said that non-Ukraini-

ans in England are surprised at the organizational network of Ukrainians in Britain.

"People were surprised that we managed to organize thousands of people on a 24-hour notice to come to London from across England for a demonstration against Shelepin a few years ago," said Mr. Dmytriw.

After the discussion Mr. Dmytriw was taken on a tour of the premises.

Michael Hentosh, UNA Pioneer, Dies



Michael Hentosh

MAHANAY CITY, Pa.—Michael Hentosh, a pioneer and exemplary activist of the Ukrainian National Association, died Sunday, December 25, 1977, after a long illness, at a local hospital. He was 86 years old.

Born in Ukraine, Mr. Hentosh came to the United States in 1911. One of the charter members of UNA Branch 305 in Delano, Pa., he was secretary of that Branch for 40 years.

An outstanding organizer, who brought in close to 500 new members into the UNA fold, Mr. Hentosh headed UNA's Anthracite Coal Region District Committee for 25 years until his voluntary retirement, whereupon he was elected honorary chairman, a post he held until his death. He attended several Soyuz conventions as a delegate of his Branch. Even while in retirement, Mr. Hentosh continued to seek out prospects and organize them into Soyuz.

Surviving are his widow, Agnes, two daughters, Elizabeth and Suzanne, five sons, Michael, William, Joseph, John and Daniel, 11 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. All are members of the UNA.

Funeral services were held Thursday, December 29, from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church to the local church cemetery where the remains were interred.

George Vasley, 75, Dies

HARRISBURG, Pa.—George T. Vasley, a professional engineer and a bridge designer, who was also active in Ukrainian community life, passed away here Monday, November 14, at the age of 75.

He was a bridge designer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1946 to 1948, a former senior bridge designer for the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, and a retired employee of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

A native of Ukraine, he served in the Ukrainian National Army during the War of National Liberation as a cavalry officer.

While in the U.S., Mr. Vasley occasionally contributed articles to the Ukrainian press on a variety of subjects. Whenever he found distortions on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, published in English books and periodicals, Mr. Vasley engaged in letter-writing in an effort to correct them.

He was a member of scores of Ukrainian and American organizations. He belonged to UNA Branch 251 here.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Vasley; a son, George E., of Irvine, Calif.; two daughters, Mrs. Emma Hollenbach of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Helen M. French of Waynsboro, Va., and eight grandchildren.

Services were held Thursday, November 17. The remains were interred at the Oberlin Cemetery.

St. George's New Church Brightens Manhattan Lower East Side

NEW YORK, N.Y.—On Manhattan's lower East Side, an area that has had its share of neighborhood decay, a magnificent new church is rising — a symbol of the faith of the people in rebuilding their community, wrote the New York Daily News on Tuesday, December 27.

St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, at Hall Place and E. Seventh St., is the Ukrainian people's gift to New York. Designed in the traditional Byzantine style, it is about 90 percent completed.

The pastor, Rev. Volodymyr Gavlich, said yesterday that thanks to the generosity of the Ukrainians from all over the country — but particularly those in the greater New York area — the church has had no problems in raising slightly over \$2 million of the \$2.5 million construction costs.

An additional \$350,000 is needed to finish construction of the church, which is to be in the spring.

St. George's parish was founded in 1906 by immigrants from the western part of Ukraine. The first church was located on 20th St. In 1911, the parish purchased an old courthouse on E. Seventh St., then the home of the Methodist German Church. The Ukrainians transferred their congregation there.

Rev. Gavlich said that there are now about 100,000 Ukrainian Americans living in the greater New York area. The number had been higher, he said, before many of the younger Ukrainians moved



The new St. George's, right, dwarfs the older structure, left.

to the suburbs in the 1960s.

To offset some of this migration, he Basilian fathers, who administer St. George, decided that a new school was needed before a new church which had been promised the parishioners. A parish school and a high school were built on Sixth St.

In April 1976, construction on the

new church began. The building of the church and school has improved the area and, Rev. Gavlich said, "We are getting many young people coming back to the city, particularly on weekends, to take part in the youth activities. Some come from as far away as Colorado for Easter and Christmas celebrations."

Educator Addresses Baltimore Workshop

BALTIMORE, Md.—At the fall conference on Baltimore's history, held at the University of Baltimore, Paul Fenchak, of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, presented aspects about research techniques and findings regarding Ukrainian experiences in Baltimore and in Maryland as a whole. As a panelist of a morning seminar which reviewed the topic of "Resources for the Study of Baltimore History," Mr. Fenchak touched upon many of the findings

that will appear in the forthcoming book, "The Ukrainians of Maryland."

Mr. Fenchak reminded the conference that the historiographies of Eastern Europe are manifold and complex and that many of the linguistic and cultural endeavors developed in a south-north pattern, going through Bulga-

ria, Rumania, Ukraine, and finally to Muscovy, — a fact that many accounts in America fail to recognize. He suggested that researchers concern themselves more with institutions and actions and less with popular type accounts that are geared to official census data.

KGB...

(Continued from page 2)

his mother have been intercepted and correspondence from his mother was delayed by camp officials.

One letter from his mother, which was dated June 28, 1976, and given to him on August 4, 1976, she advised her son not to use the word "Ukraine" on the envelope.

"My dear son, do not write on the envelope the word Ukraine! Glory to Jesus Christ (Slava Isusu Khrystu). Because letters will not be forwarded to us," wrote his mother.

Sapelak said that he had heard previously of this warning not to use Ukraine on the envelopes.

In May 1977, his mother was again interrogated by the KGB. This time they threatened her with imprisonment if she does not cease corresponding with people in the West who sympathize with his family.

"Frightened and terrorized, my mother now lives in utter fear, not only for me, but also for herself," wrote Sapelak. "The Ternopil KGB continues to scare the illiterate old woman only because her son was arrested for his political convictions."

Sapelak said that harassment is receiving approval from the Moscow KGB and he requested that Andropov instruct his agents in Ternopil to cease this activity.

A day before writing to Andropov,

Sapelak addressed a letter to the prosecutor-general of the Soviet Union, accusing the camp officials of not sending his protest to Leonid Brezhnev.

Sapelak also protested against harassment by Major Fedorov. The young prisoner of conscience wrote that Fedorov, in a loud and vulgar tone, ordered Sapelak to do work which he is not able to because of his illness. Sapelak refused to heed the order, and Fedorov warned him that he can be denied all of his rights.

Medical Team Skipped

From Grigorenko Write-Up

In reporting about Pyotr Grigorenko's discharge from St. Barnabas Hospital (The Weekly, Sunday, December 25), the names of the medical team involved in the operation was inadvertently omitted from the write-up. The team included: Sheldon Schoen, M.D., a urologist performing the surgery; Mark Olesnick, M.D. an internist; Joseph Cox, M.D., an anesthesiologist; and Lubomyr Kuzmak, M.D., a general surgeon serving as Grigorenko's personal physician. In the photo caption, Dr. Kuzmak was mistakenly identified as Dr. Myroslaw Kuzmak. We apologize for the error.—Ed.

Vins...

(Continued from page 1)

being fed forcibly, because the authorities fear that he may die during the interrogation.

The arrest of Vins, who had joined the Kiev group after the arrests of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, follows similar detention of Levko Lukianenko, another member of the Kiev group. There were unconfirmed reports last week that Oles Berdnyk, the successor of Rudenko as head of the group, was also arrested while other members are being harassed by the KGB. This appears to confirm the fears among dissidents that the Soviet authorities are bent on completely destroying the Kiev monitoring group.

At the same time, reports the service, the KGB resumed harassment tactics against Nadia Svitlychna.

Attempts to contact by telephone individuals in Ukraine over the period from December 24th through the 26th were unsuccessful, said the service.

Efforts to contact dissident sources in Moscow were also unsuccessful. The operators there replied to queries that these persons do not wish to speak with anyone from abroad.

Floridans Learn About Ukrainian Christmas

APOPKA, Fla.—Non-Ukrainian residents living in this part of Florida learned a great deal recently about the customs and traditions observed by Ukrainians at Christmas-time.

The Apopka Chief carried a story on the subject in its December 23rd edition as told by Steve Kowalchuk, an area Ukrainian realtor, who is active in the Ukrainian community here.

The story contains Mr. Kowalchuk's reminiscences of Christmas in Ukraine and descriptions of the various customs connected with this holiday.

Mr. Kowalchuk then delved into the present-day situation in Ukraine, which he said, he visited a few years ago.

"Because of the Russians and the Ukrainian Communist Party have repressed church and church related holidays, the people are seldom able to celebrate in the open without fear of reprisals," the paper quotes Mr. Kowalchuk.

"When I went back to visit a few years ago, I asked my aunt how she celebrated Christmas. She told me that she puts her radio on her window and listens to and allows passers-by to hear Christmas programs from other countries," he said, adding that if she were found out she risked imprisonment in a concentration camp or in a mental hospital.

"Observing the Christmas season in my homeland can be difficult," said Mr. Kowalchuk, "but by doing it, the people struggle to keep some of their freedoms, especially the freedom of religion."



Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kowalchuk as they appeared in a photo carried by The Apopka Chief along with an article on Ukrainian Christmas customs.

Mr. Kowalchuk and his wife belong to the UNA Branch 380 in Orlando.

Christmas Festival, Photo Show Open In Chicago



Gathered around the traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve table are ladies of the local branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine. First right is Mrs. Ulana Celewych, the organization's national president. In the center is Mrs. Rose Farina, program coordinator of the Council on Fine Arts for the Daley Center. She is flanked by artists-in-residence photographer Bill Randolph and writer Tom Knudtson.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Council on Fine Arts is presenting a Ukrainian Christmas Festival Thursday, January 5, at 12:00 noon at the Richard J. Daley Center here.

Two days earlier a photographic exhibit will open at the Center, which

will remain on view through Friday, January 13.

Performing during the Festival will be SUMA dancers from the organization's Palatine, Ill., branch and the "Vatra" chorus of the SUMA Chicago chapter.

Ukrainian Christmas Tree Included in Smithsonian Display

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A Ukrainian Christmas tree has been included in a Yuletide display at the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology.

The tree is among seven examples of Christmas around the world to be included in the exhibit, along with five from America.

The Ukrainian tree is enmeshed in a shimmering web of glittering wire embellished by sparkling spiders. It is based on an ancient Ukrainian Christmas tale

about a poor old woman who could not afford ornaments for her tree, but woke on Christmas morning to find the spiders' webs turned into silver.

"This small, disarming exhibition of a dozen trees, surrounding a gargantuan marble statue of a classically half-clad George Washington has a gentle and imaginative charm that is neither folksy or trendy," wrote Linda Charlton of The New York Times about the exhibit in the paper's Saturday, December 24th edition.

Fr. Romaniuk...

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clergy in Ukraine and the believers. If one of their brothers falls into misfortune, then all turn their backs on him, and if a priest is unknown, his family lives in poverty."

Fr. Romaniuk states that his son has been expelled from the Lviv University "on the direct instructions of the KGB" and that he himself is "a kind of scarecrow" to his friends. "Especially the priests." None of them writes to him and only the Russian Orthodox priests, Fr. Sergei Zheludkov and Fr. Gleb Yakunin, maintain any contact with him. He knows that letters are sent to him from abroad, but the camp authorities do not pass them on to him, although sometimes they tauntingly show them to him from a distance.

Fr. Romaniuk describes the consequences of this lack of support from Christians:

"...The dissidents who are with me in the labor camp for their convictions would like to see a model of love and solidarity in the Christian world. But if believers see yet remain silent, unbelieving dissidents reproach all worldwide Christianity with amorphousness and indifference. They say: 'What are these millions of Christians good for? The Soviet Union dictates its will to the world, at the same time crudely violating human rights. It persecutes Christians with unceremonious insolence. And the Christian world not only remains silent, but even signs various agreements with this country.'"

A Ukrainian Committee for the Defense of Religion is soon to be formed, according to Fr. Romaniuk's letter. He says that it will be ecumenical and that possible participants are Orthodox, Catholics and Evangelical Christians and Baptists. Its aim will be to demand the government not to violate the law on freedom of conscience.

He asks international Christian and other organizations to support the committee when it is formed since the leadership of the country, whom he describes as "yesterday's men...who try to solve all problems with the aid of naked force" may be expected to respond with repressions against the committee members.

Binghamton Station To Air Christmas Program

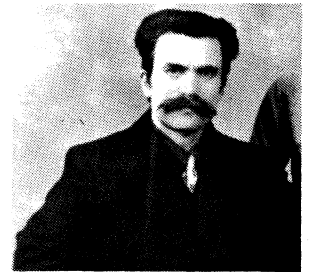
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—A one-hour program of Ukrainian carols, with appropriate commentary on Ukrainian Christmas customs, will be aired here by radio station WQYT (98 F.M. on the dial), which specializes in stereo music and has a wide listening radius.

The program, slated for 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. Friday, January 6, is being sponsored by Mrs. Olha Halich, owner of the "Kalyna" Gift Shop. Mrs. Mima Koropey-Zobniw will provide technical information, while the Rev. Mitred Frank Lawryk, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will deliver the Christmas message.

On Sunday, January 8, radio station WKOP will broadcast a 30-minute Ukrainian Christmas program from 6:30 to 7:00 p.m., with Mrs. Zobniw serving as hostess. This program is being sponsored by Olum's Furniture Store.

Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 1)



Lev Lukianenko

1961 for calling for the session of the Ukrainian SSR from the USSR.

In a story filed in from Moscow by Craig Whitney of The New York Times, published in the newspaper Saturday, December 24, about the arrest, Oksana Meshko, a member of the group, was quoted as saying: "The situation for us in Ukraine is critical."

The information service reported that the secret police conducted a 16-hour search of Lukianenko's apartment from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. before arresting him.

Lukianenko's arrest raises to six the number of Ukrainian Helsinki monitors to be arrested since the group's formation late in 1976. Others arrested include Mykola Rudenko, group leader, Oleksiy Tykhy, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych, and Oles Berdyk.

At the time of Lukianenko's arrest, the KGB also searched the apartments of his brother and his 1961 co-defendant, Ivan Kandyba. Kandyba, who lives in Pustomyty, a village on the outskirts of Lviv, was also released from imprisonment with Lukianenko in the spring of 1976.

As reported earlier, Berdyk was arrested Monday, December 12. The apartment of Rudenko's wife, Raisa, was searched the same day.

On Thursday, December 8, the secret police ransacked the quarters of Petro Vins, Georgi Vin's son. The younger Vins, who is a member of the Kiev group, was reportedly beaten during the search and detained for 15 days.

The information service said that dissident circles in Ukraine feel that this latest attack on the Kiev group is a major KGB attempt to destroy all Ukrainian Helsinki monitors.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

Turning the Leaf

There is something about those midnight chimes come each December 31st, as we ring out the old, ragged year and ring in the yet unspoiled new one, exchanging best wishes with kisses and sips of champagne. While pragmatically it is only the movement of the clock, a man-invented instrument to keep score of our lives, spiritually it is the time for re-assessment and resolve for the future.

For us, Ukrainians the world over, 1977 rushed by with poignancy in the wake of repeatedly disheartening news from Ukraine that Moscow's terror persisted unabatedly. New names surfaced each day, names of courageous men and women who spoke out against the evil designs of the oppressor to destroy every vestige of Ukrainianism, only to re-appear on the pages of newspapers around the world as victims of the KGB conducted terror. Men like Rudenko and Tykhy, virtually unknown until late 1976, were a few months later added to the rota of Morozes, Shukhevyches, Svitlychnys and countless others, incarcerated earlier for the very same ideals.

But hearteningly, inspired as well by the newly elected President Jimmy Carter's re-commitment of America to human rights, new names also cropped up in our own ranks on this side of the Iron Curtain, raising their voices in behalf of our kin in Ukraine. A new sense of consciousness enveloped our young people as they chose myriad channels to alleviate the plight of our people there. A stronger sense of solidarity was established, cementing the bonds that unite us all.

Determination is nourished by hope, and as we turn the leaf amid clamor and frivolity, there is that ever-present feeling at this time that what is to come will be brighter than what has been.

As we greet the new year, let us be sustained by that hope and let us work in unity, with resolve, toward the attainment of our individual and collective goals.



News Quiz

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

1. Who took over as executive vice-president of the UCCA?
2. Which delegation raised the Rudenko-Tykhy case at the CSCE?
3. Who was named executive director of the Baltimore County Committee on Ethnic Affairs?
4. What did Vladimir Bukovsky urge American labor to do?
5. Who is Lubomyra?
6. Who was elected president of the Association of Ukrainian American University Professors?
7. What two Ukrainian physicians treated Pyotr Grigorenko?
8. What actions are being planned by the four Ukrainian fraternalists?
9. Who was named "Coach of the Year" in New Jersey?
10. Where will be the next UNA Bowling Tournament be held?

(Answers to previous quiz: The Ukrainian National Information Service; 92; Archbishop Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk; Ignatius Billinsky; to exile Russian dissident, destroy Ukrainian dissidents; Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk; Andrew Julia; Yes, \$8,575; Ukrainian sculptor who tried to make a Bicentennial present to America and was sentenced in the USSR to nine years; a Ukrainian woman who sailed across the Atlantic in a sailboat.)

Ukrainian Women: There's Room for You in UNA

by Mary Dushnyck
UNA Vice-President

(Editor's note: This article was printed originally in "Our Life" magazine, organ of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and is reprinted in The Ukrainian Weekly for the interest of its readers.)

Although International Women's Year was held officially in 1975, the Decade of Woman was designated from 1976 to 1986, during which plans and programs on behalf of women will be projected and implemented. Our Ukrainian American and Canadian women will be taking part in such efforts through their various organizations.

For many decades the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), or "Soyuz," has supported and cooperated with our women's organizations by furnishing them with a forum in our newspapers to expound their views and publicize their activities. We have thus contributed immeasurably to their growth and development. With the expansion of women's groups, there has been an ever greater amount of coverage in our UNA press.

Now, the UNA is approaching our leading women's organizations with a proposal for their cooperation and participation in the UNA, the foremost Ukrainian fraternal organization in the world.

Although many women are already UNA members, there are thousands who are not, or who have insufficient coverage. Therefore, we will present briefly the various aspects of the UNA, its product — insurance — and the benefits accruing to its members.

Many women may ask why do they need insurance, and why in the UNA. There are scores of reasons.

First, of course, is financial security for women of every status — housewives, working wives, singles, and women heads of households. Women, like men, should have life insurance to replace income that would be lost if they died — to provide financial protection for dependents and to cover debts, hospital, funeral and other bills, etc.

Today, more than 40 percent of women in America (35 million) are working and contributing to the family income; also there are many working mothers, as well as women heads of households — one out of 13 families, and increasing yearly. As the sole support of their families, with added financial responsibilities and the necessity to provide for their dependents, by their children, parents or whoever, these women should have some form of insurance protection.

Also, for a wife or homemaker, whose services are now rated at \$13,000 annually, insurance is a necessity. In case of her death, life insurance would help provide the money to hire household help. If a working wife should die, the loss of her income must be protected to maintain the standard of living. Single women also need coverage, which can be obtained cheaply during their younger years; they may have dependent parents or others who should be protected.

There are several types of insurance — term, whole life, endowment, paid-up, accident and others.

Term insurance provides temporary protection for five- or ten-year terms, and is relatively inexpensive for a parent or parents for whom it offers maximum protection when children are young and in school. The lowest amount issued on a Term policy is \$5,000, but it can go up to \$50,000, de-

pending on age. Before the expiration of the Term policy, it can be changed to any other type.

Whole Life gives protection for as long as one lives and the premium remains the same. Unlike Term, Whole Life and all other life policies accumulate "cash value," which one would receive if the policy is surrendered. Loans can be made for emergencies on all policies, except Term and Accident, at 4 percent interest up to the then cash value of the policy.

An Endowment policy offers life insurance protection and helps one accumulate money, payable 20 years later. If one were to die before that period, the beneficiary would receive the full amount of the policy. Premiums are higher, but for someone without family obligations, an Endowment policy can be useful for saving money and yet being protected. There is also an Endowment at 65 policy.

Then there are the 20-Payment Life and Life Paid-up at 65 policies, which are self-explanatory. On the first, premiums are paid for 20 years and the policyholder is insured for the rest of one's life. Young people can get either of these policies cheaply and be covered for life.

The Double Protection to Age 65 policy is ideal for persons requiring larger amounts of protection but who cannot afford to pay higher premiums. The amount of the policy is payable at death before age 65, but one-half of the amount is payable at death after 65. Dues are payable during the lifetime of a member. It is a form of Term and Whole Life.

Finally, there is a policy which almost everyone should have, the Accidental Death and Dismemberment (ADD), which is the cheapest of all and is issued for amounts of \$5,000 only. Benefits are payable only in case of accidental loss of life or loss of a limb or limbs, or an eye or both eyes, before age 65. Dues are payable to 65 or to prior death. Should the accident occur while the member is a passenger on a public conveyance (plane, subway, bus, train) the benefit is \$10,000. This policy is issued from ages 16-55. Accidents (auto and drowning) are the leading cause of death for young people. This is the fourth ranking cause of fatalities in the U.S. for the rest of the population.

Also, there is a Double Indemnity Rider available on all adult life policies, in the event of accidental death. This rider is issued only at ages 16-55 and ceases at 65. Dues for Double Indemnity are paid with the premiums.

Parents, grandparents and others may wish to insure children in the UNA, which has several juvenile policies, issued to age 15-½. The Endowment at Age 18 is called the College or Educational policy, as it matures when the member becomes 18 and the money is used for the insured's education. (It is issued only up to age 10.) There is also a 20-Year Endowment, Endowment at Age 65, a 20-Payment Life, Life Paid-up at Age 65, and a Term to Age 16, which has no withdrawal value.

The UNA has also issued a new \$1,000 Term TP-65 Juvenile certifi-

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Senior Citizens Corner

'Twas the Night Before Christmas at Soyuzivka

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

Christmas Eve is... a night to remember for so many beautiful customs and traditions as Ukrainian families prepare for the celebration of the Birth of Christ... the appearance of the first star in the firmament... the lighting of the Nativity candle... the happy faces of God's children of all ages gathered around the festive table for "Sviata Vecheria." Indeed, a holy night.

Year in and year out, early in December, an invitation would be inserted within the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly: "No Place Like Soyuzivka at Christmas Holidays." It was determined that Christmas '77 would be the time to go and see and be a part of the Ukrainian family observing Christmas in the heart of Ukraine-in-America: Soyuzivka.

We left behind the glaring lights, the blaring of jingle bells and the jostling crowds. The quiet of the winding roads in the open countryside enveloped our hearts with perfect tranquility. Conversation was unnecessary; silence was golden in the wake of the approaching dusk.

In this state of quiet and peace, the mind traveled into the distance and perceived shepherds in the fields, tending their flock, a quiet that was broken by the appearance of a great army of heaven's angels proclaiming in song:

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST HEAVEN,
AND PEACE TO MEN WHO ENJOY HIS FAVOR.

The journey ended as son John announced: "Soyuzivka, we're here."

Within a matter of a few minutes the writer beheld a heart-warming scene. Walter Lomaga was perched on top of a ladder, giving last minute adjustments to the strings of multi-colored Christmas tree lights he had placed upon the tree set directly in front of the Goddess of Spring in the garden opposite the entrance to the Main House.

A child stood at the foot of the ladder, gazing up at Walter and holding something that looked like a small radio in his hands.

"Hello, little fellow, you've come to Soyuzivka to celebrate Ukrainian Christmas Eve?"

A long pause as his big eyes held me in suspense. Then, "Yes."

"What is your name?"

Slowly, with emphasis on each name came the reply, "Gregory... Daniel... Klok."

"That's lovely. How old are you?"

This question necessitated considerable thinking. "Four."

"Do you have any brothers or sisters?"

The reply was prompt, "I have a brother, Mark, but he's little."

"What are you holding in your hands?"

"A Batman-Robin Walkie-Talkie."

Now it was obvious what Gregory had been doing at the foot of the ladder. He had been talking to Walter perched on top of the tall ladder, probably supervising Walter's work?

"Gregory, before we conclude this interview, would you please tell me Mommy's name?"

He thought about it a long time and finally confessed, "I don't know!"

Turning to a tall, young lady, I asked, "Mommy, would you know your name?"

Amid laughter, "Nereida Klok."

How appropriate that a child introduced me to Christmas Eve at Soyuzivka.

As soon as the door to the reception lobby was opened, the aroma of holubtsi baking in the oven wafted sweetly past our nostrils. One couldn't help but "feel" Christmas Eve.

It was a joy to meet again our gracious, charming Marusia Hankewych. It seemed as though it were but a few weeks ago when she was inundated by the 200 senior citizens who had descended upon Soyuzivka on May 30th for Conference III.

Mary Andreyko was assigned to the Joseph Lesawyer UNA Executive suite while the Burbellas and Paula Grant occupied the Stephen Kuropas UNA Executive suite. This would be recorded in gold letters in our diaries.

Gregory's interview had exhausted him and we couldn't ask him to stand guard for the appearance of the first star.

Mary A. and Marion B. undertook the task. At approximately 5:20, both caught sight of the first star! A few minutes later, the second star! Anna Sedorovitz had just placed lighted candles in her window in the room on the second floor. Gazing at the sky to the right. "Oh-h-h-, the full moon!" and Walter Kwas walked out of the moon-beams. Can't change the story because that's exactly how it happened. Precision Hollywood timing.

"Dobryi vechir, pane hospodariu, persha zirka zavylyasia na nebi."

"Dobryi vechir," replied Mr. Kwas and hurried indoors.

All morning and afternoon Mr. Kwas and "the boys" had worked very hard to clear away tons of snow to make room for automobile parking. And now, nattily attired, he would attend to the final preparations in the dining room for the Christmas Eve supper.

There was no one in the reception lobby; all were dressing for supper. A hush descended upon the place. Half an hour later, the silence was broken. Guests were chatting gaily... happiness prevailed everywhere.

Gregory, his "little" brother (two-and-a-half) and one I immediately assumed was grandmother, were descending the stairs.

"You are Gregory's grandmother?"

"Yes, I am Mary Klok of Linden."

"Linden? Would you by any chance be a member of my cousin's parish in Elizabeth?"

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Collection of Thoughts at New Year

by Roman J. Lysniak

NEW YEAR — BETTERING THE BEST: When Bertel Thorwaldsen, (1770-1844, famous Danish sculptor), was asked, "Which is your greatest statue?," he replied, "The next one."

NEW YEAR — FLIGHT OF TIME: Picture by Walter Crane, (1845-1915, British painter and illustrator). Our common view of time is of passing with slow and measured tread, but the truer conception is to think of it as a "flight." The artist Crane, in a painting, entitled "The Chariots of the Fleeting Hours," represents the hours being drawn by four wild horses and driven by remorseless youths, who incessantly urge their horses on, lashing them to a greater speed. Meanwhile sinks the sun, and the night hurries to meet the rushing chariots. To those in earnest, this is the

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Eye On Books

by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn

The Ukrainian Herald issue 6: *Dissent in Ukraine; An Underground Journal from Soviet Ukraine. Introduction by Yaroslav Bilinsky. Translated from the Ukrainian and edited by Lesya Jones and Bohdan Yasen. Baltimore, Smolysky Publishers, 1977, 215 pp.*

This valuable source of information about Ukraine under Soviet domination appeared clandestinely, in Ukraine, in March 1972 as an underground publication. Prof. Y. Bilinsky in the introduction to it, points out that this work has been circulating in the underground in Soviet Ukraine, informing the people about the continued Russification, and, I should add, about the Soviet persecution, arrests and deportations.

The preface states, that this publication is defending the rights of the nationalities of the Soviet Union, and of course in the first place of Ukraine. It exposes Moscow directed nationality policy as an imminent threat to Ukraine's existence as a nation. "...The Ukrainian movement couples civil rights with national rights..." and arrests were made in accusation for "nationalist activities", defending Ukrainian language and culture. Ukrainian national dissidents were severely persecuted and deported to Siberia, forming an overwhelming majority among the political prisoners.

It mentions that the Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz served a four-year term in a labor camp and prison from 1965 to 1969, then in 1970 was sentenced to another six years in prison, three years in a special-regime labor camp, and five years exile, a total of fourteen years. This is more than a harsh treatment, which Ukrainians in the free world and some influential political persons have protested in vain. The free Western world must react. Financial pressure should be applied, other persuasive forces should be found.

The Soviet call for internationalism in the final analysis results in the Russification of Ukraine and the destruction of Ukrainian culture. This method should create a new "Soviet nation" in the USSR, which would be Russian above all. In 1964 for example, the year of the 150th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth, a librarian at the Ukrainian Academy of Science set fire to the collection of Ukrainian historical documents, and remained free. The underground publication, "On the trial of Pogruzhal'sky", contains a condemna-

tion of this barbaric act against Ukrainian historical sources, which were priceless and irreplaceable. The Soviets condemn the preservation of Ukrainian language, culture, customs, arts, literature, historical ties, religious traditions as "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism." This uncensored underground publication, presents the facts about Muscovite Russian chauvinism and, especially, Ukrainophobia. The publication starts by exposing the arrests and house searches in Kiev, Lviv, and the Ivano-Frankiske Region (Stanyslaviv) in western Ukraine.

On pp. 21-62 it contains Vyacheslav Chornovil's essay "What Bohdan Stenciuk Defends and How He Does it: Sixty-Six Questions and Comments to an 'Internationalist'", continued from the previous issue. There are questions 38 through 66, regarding the Ivan Dziuba's book "Internationalism or Russification?; A Study in the Soviet Nationalities Problem", edited by M. Davis and printed in London in 1968, and a second edition published in 1970. Dziuba in this work criticizes the Muscovite Russian educational methods, the true Russification policy in the Ukrainian educational system. Bohdan Stenciuk was arrested by the Soviet authorities in Ukraine to write a reply, "What I. Dziuba Stands For, and How He Does It", which was printed in the English language in Kiev, in 1970. Dziuba was arrested, and under pressure had repudiated his previous writings. He is now a minor writer in Soviet Ukraine. Vyacheslav Chornovil, in March 1970, wrote at the end of his questions, "I ask once more: do not believe fools!"

Dziuba's work is also analyzed in the section dealing with "facts and evidence" in this book. An author signed N.N. writes "Under Chauvinist Pressure; On the State of Instruction in the Ukrainian Language in the Schools of the Capital of Ukraine", with statistics proving that there indeed exists a policy of Russification of schools in Ukraine.

In "On the State of the Ukrainian Language in the Crimean Pedagogical Institute" only part VIII deals with "general observations and recommendations", and in an essay, "Whose Mother is Dearer?", the Muscovite Russian plan of forcing upon Ukraine a notion of Ukraine's "total dependency and subordination" to the "big brother's" culture and language.

(Continued on page 16)

1977—A Look at t

At midnight later today the books will be closed on the year nineteen hundred and seventy-seven, and after you tally up all the columns, 1977 was a year that accentuated the defense of Ukraine. It was filled with accounts of countless brave men and women raising their voices for Ukraine's rights, only to fall prey to KGB's terror.

The repression and opposition in Ukraine was also met with an equally intense defense effort by Ukrainians in the free world. Especially in the United States and Canada, Ukrainians worked through their respective governments to secure intercessions on behalf of incarcerated and persecuted human and national rights activists in Ukraine.

1977 began with a ray of hope for repressed peoples around the world with the inauguration of Jimmy Carter as the 39th President of the United States.

Mr. Carter, fulfilling a campaign pledge, gave new meaning and dimension to human rights as early as his Inaugural Address. He made human rights an "integral element of American foreign policy," and has frequently restated America's commitment to the pursuit of human rights the world over.

Mr. Carter said during the inauguration that the desire for freedom and human rights is spreading across the world, emphasizing that because the American people are a free nation they must promulgate human rights everywhere.

Within the next four weeks, President Carter turned phrases into actions when on Monday, January 31, he re-committed America to human rights in a statement after his conference with Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, and in an unprecedented move, responded to a letter previously received from Dr. Andrei Sakharov one of the leading human rights spokesmen in the Soviet Union.

After conferring with Mr. Dobrynin, President Carter made it clear that America would not back down from its commitment to strengthen human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world.

"We are not attacking the Soviet Union, but we are pressing our commitment on human rights," explained Mr. Carter.

At the same time it was revealed that on the day after the inauguration, Dr. Sakharov addressed a letter to President Carter, asking him to continue "efforts for the release" of 15 Soviet dissidents, among them nine Ukrainians.

Among the Ukrainians included in the list were: Ivan Svitlychny, Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, Pastor Georgi Vins, Petro Ruban, Valentyn Moroz, Oleksander Serhiyenko, Yevhen Proniuk and Vasyly Fedorenko. Also included was Dr. Mikhail Stern, the Jewish Ukrainian physician-dissident who was subsequently released from incarceration.

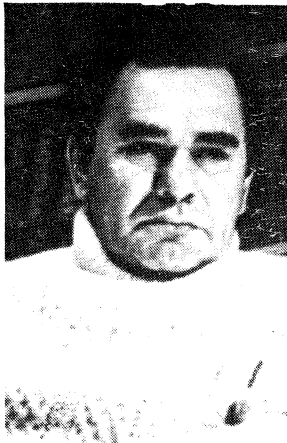
"It is very important that the U.S. President should continue efforts for the release of those people who are already known to the American public and that these efforts not be in vain," wrote Dr. Sakharov. "We cannot cross out any of the names on this list."

On February 17, 1977, President Carter's response was received by the American embassy in Moscow. This was the first time that an American Chief Executive directly communicated with a Soviet dissident.

"I want to express my appreciation



President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale



Mykola Rudenko

to you for bringing your thoughts to my personal attention," wrote Mr. Carter. "Human rights is a central concern of my administration."

President Carter wrote that Dr. Sakharov could remain "assured that the American people and government will continue our firm commitment to promote respect for human rights not only in our own country, but also abroad."

"We shall use our good offices to seek the release of prisoners of conscience, and we will continue our efforts to shape a world responsive to human aspirations in which nations of differing cultures and histories can live side by side in and justice," wrote President Carter.

The strong American rededication to human rights and the exchange of letters notwithstanding, the Soviet government pressed on with its violations of human and national rights in Ukraine.

The Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, headed by poet Mykola Rudenko, continuously reported on Soviet violations in Ukraine and became the target of KGB attacks.

Group — Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy. They were sentenced in Early July to a total of 27 years incarceration and exile. Rudenko received a 7-year prison sentence and five years exile, while Tykhy was sentenced to ten years behind bars and five years exile.

On Saturday, April 23, two more members of the monitoring group fell victim to the KGB — Mykola Matusyevych and Myroslav Marynovych. Their trial is still pending.

Just as the year was drawing to a close, word was received from Ukraine that the Soviet regime is intensifying its attempts to destroy all remnants of the Kiev group.

On Monday, December 12, Lev Lukianenko and Oles Berdnyk, the reported acting head of the Kiev group, were arrested. Several days later, Petro Vins, the son of the incarcerated Baptist leader, Pastor Georgi Vins, was also arrested.

Other members of the Kiev group were subjected to searches, detentions and harassments.

Repressions on both sides of the barbed wire fence were in practice in the Soviet Union. Families and friends of incarcerated Ukrainian dissidents experienced harassment by the secret police, while inside the prisons and concentration camps, political inmates were placed in solitary confinement, beaten or threatened with psychiatric imprisonment for merely demanding their rights as human beings.

During this Bicentennial year plus one, Ukrainian Americans learned that a woodcarver in Ukraine attempted to make a Bicentennial present for America, but it was discovered and he was arrested and subsequently sentenced to nine years in prison. Petro Ruban was included in Sakharov's letter to President Carter, as well as his letter to AFL-CIO President George Meany. Dr. Sakharov wrote to Mr. Meany that "it is a matter of honor for America to

Incarcerated human rights activists also stepped up their attempts to seek the status of political prisoners. Others have renounced their citizenship. In January we received word that 15 more political prisoners have renounced Soviet citizenship, raising the number to some two dozens Ukrainians who have done so.



UNA Defense Action. Left to right, Dr. Myron Kuropas, Eugene Swandiw, Sen. Bob Dole, Joseph Lesawyer, and Taras Szmyd.

e Year that Was

achieve the release of Ukrainian artist Petro Ruban."

American labor this year was also a staunch supporter of dissidents in the Soviet Union. With Vladimir Bukovsky as their rallying figure, American workers denounced U.S. economic assistance to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe that is not conditional on human rights.

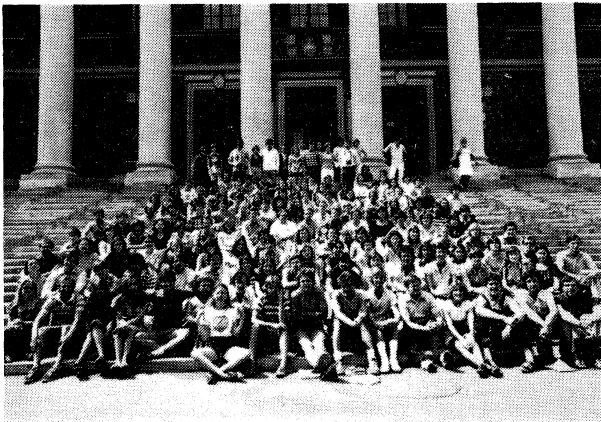
The situation in Ukraine was described to Ukrainian Americans by several released human rights advocates, among them Andrew Grigorenko, Dr. Mikhail Stern, Bukovsky and Ludmyla Alekseyeva.

Ukrainians in Ukraine are doing what they can to help themselves in these trying times, but two Ukrainian women political prisoners placed their fates with Ukrainian Americans.

Stefania Shabaturo and Nina-Strokata said that dissidents will remain behind bars if Ukrainians in the West do not immediately intensify their defense actions.

In a telephone call to the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee Wednesday, February 16, the two said: "M. Rudenko and O. Tykhy will remain behind bars unless Ukrainians find in themselves the determination strength and courage to stand up in their defense. All of us, who were and remain political prisoners in the Soviet Union, hope that our countrymen will energetically defend all Ukrainian patriots."

Ukrainian Americans, among other settlements, did not need to be reminded. Ukrainians on the North American continent have always led the free world in defense actions, and with this appeal just increased their efforts.



Participants of the 1977 HURI summer school program.

actions on behalf of Ukrainians, raising 18,000 petitions to area senators and congressmen in defense of Rudenko, Tykhy, Moroz, and Shukhevych. Other communities did likewise.

Finally on September 18, 1977, some 20,000 Ukrainians from the eastern seaboard of the U.S., came to New York to participate in a manifestation and demonstration in defense of the rights of Ukraine.

All these actions paved the way for U.S. legislators to introduce resolutions on behalf of Ukrainian dissidents. Reps. Millicent Fenwick, Christopher Dodd, Edward Koch, and others, and Sens. Jackson, Moynihan, Schweiker, Humphrey, Williams,

to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords, and scored the lack of rights for the Ukrainian minority in Poland.

As we enter the new year, our community must be prepared for an even more intensive campaign in defense of our brothers in Ukraine.

In the human rights arena, the year ended almost the way it began. At a press conference on December 15th and a television interview December 28th, President Carter again stressed that human rights was an "integral element" of his administration.

While human rights was the major concern of Ukrainians in 1977, they were also earnestly working on the further development of their community.

In 1976 it was pianist Thomas Hryniv, and in 1977 it was Metropolitan Opera basso Paul Plishka, who made a welcome appearance on the Ukrainian cultural scene. While being a star at the Metropolitan Opera, Mr. Plishka rediscovered his roots and eagerly appeared at a Ukrainian function.

The UNWLA Ukrainian Museum in New York City, already well known by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, continued to display the heritage of Ukrainian people. With an Easter exhibit in the spring and a textile and embroidery display in the fall, the museum captured many praiseworthy reviews in local newspapers.

The popularity of this museum is growing by leaps and bounds, with visitors flocking to its doors at 203 Second Avenue daily.

Festivals have always been a mainstay in the Ukrainian community. In Dauphin, Man., the Canada's National Ukrainian Festival was held for the 12th consecutive year with the annual participation of tens of thousands of visitors from Canada and the U.S. A monument in honor of the Rev. Nestor Dmytriv, the work of sculptor Leo Mol, was erected on the banks of the Drifting River, courtesy of the UNA in honor of Ukrainian pioneers.

Philadelphia's Ukrainian festival held during the summer months is becoming an annual event in the city of Brotherly Love, while in New York City, Ukrainians held the second annual Seventh Street Fair with some 10,000-15,000 people viewing the displays, munching on Ukrainian cuisine, and watching Ukrainian dancers doing their thing.

A year-round center of Ukrainian culture in the Catskill Mountains in New York State marked its 25th anniversary in 1977. UNA's resort, Soyuz-

zivka, managed by Walter Kwas, had many face-lifting changes to mark its silver jubilee, along with many bright and innovative programs during the summer months.

Education-wise, Ukrainian youths continued to flock to university-level courses of Ukrainian subjects. Clubs and hromadas at colleges and universities establish Ukrainian courses, while at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's summer program 159 students attended a four-week session on Ukrainian history, language and literature. This was the highest attendance at HURI.

On November 18, 1977, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America opened the doors of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) in Washington, D.C. Located in the National Press Building, the UNIS will disseminate news about Ukraine and Ukrainians to journalists, legislators, and community leaders.

Ukrainians in America were also victims of defamation during 1977.

National Geographic published a book, entitled "A Journey Across Russia — The Soviet Union Today," gives a distorted picture of that multinational empire. The publishers felt the brunt of the Ukrainian protest.

Attempts to brand certain Ukrainians as war criminals came to a head in the past 12 months with an overt attempt to blackmail a senior U.S. diplomat of Ukrainian heritage. Constantine Warwariv, a permanent U.S. representative to UNESCO, was approached by Soviet agents in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, late in October, who told him if he did not work as a spy for them they would reveal that he was a Nazi collaborator during World War II.

Mr. Warwariv told U.S. officials of the incident, and the American government fired off a strongly worded protest to the Soviet government.

Among other key persons in the news in 1977 were two Americans and one Canadian.

Former Bishop of Stamford for Ukrainian Catholics, Joseph Schmondiuk, became Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, succeeding the late Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn who died in 1976.

Metropolitan Schmondiuk's place in Stamford was assumed by Bishop Basil H. Losten, formerly of the Philadelphia Archeparchy.

The installation services were held December 1 and 7, respectively.

In Canada, Norman Cafik, a former member of parliament, was named Minister of State for Multiculturalism by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on September 16th. Mr. Cafik, who is of Ukrainian descent on his father's side, is the second Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be a member of the Federal cabinet.

A deep gash in Ukrainian community life in the free world was left by the demise of such prominent Ukrainians as: Alexis Gritchenko, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, Prof. Dmytro Chyzhevsky, Archbishop Metropolitan Michael, Bishop Vladimiro, Wolodymyr Kobziar, Prof. Borys Martos, Stepan Lenkavsky, William Kurelek, William Rybak, Osh Shui Zhong, Evhen Lozynsky, and others.



1977 Street Fair in New York City.

In New York, TUSM youths staged several demonstrations in defense of Rudenko, Tykhy and other political prisoners, each time receiving press coverage about their actions.

In Washington, D.C., the Ukrainian National Association initiated in mid-May a human rights week, which culminated on Wednesday, May 18, when some 200 UNA'ers from across the country visited their senators and congressmen and told them of the situation in Ukraine. That evening many U.S. legislators met with the entire group and discussed the plight and plans of action.

In New York, the local UCCA branch formed the Ukrainian Defense Committee, which initiated many

among others, led the field in this campaign.

Most resolutions and Ukrainian American efforts focused on securing American intercession for Ukrainian political prisoners during the CSCE talks in Belgrade. On Monday, December 12, their efforts were rewarded. R. Spencer Oliver, a U.S. official at the talks, specifically raised the question of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy during one of the sessions of the talks.

Last year, while Ukrainians in the Soviet Union were struggling against Moscow, Ukrainians in Poland also began to protest against Polish discrimination.

In Toronto, word was received that Ukrainians there also formed a group

The Rudenko-Tykhyy Trial

(3)

(The trial of Mykola Danylovych Rudenko, born in 1920, and Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhyy, 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 Aleksyeyvin, and Tykhyy'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.)

ABBREVIATED. Prosecutor Arzhanov spoke 2 hours and 20 minutes.

What we have here is not some everyday matter, but an especially dangerous crime against the state and anti-Soviet activity by Tykhyy and Rudenko. Both actively engage in anti-Soviet activities. Both are adversaries of socialism, helpmates and agents of enemy states. These renegades and traitors to the Fatherland prepared, reproduced, retained in their possession and circulated slanderous documents which defamed the Soviet state and social system for the purpose of undermining and weakening Soviet rule.

In 1960 Rudenko circulated and sent to the Central Committee (of the Communist Party) his "Essay on Questions of Political Economy". In 1963, under the pseudonym of "Fedorov", he sent an anti-Soviet work entitled "The Universal Law of Progress" to the Central Committee. In 1972 he sent an open anti-Soviet letter to one of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CC CPU), and a second letter to the Department of Science of the CC CPU. In 1974 he circulated among Sakharov and Turchyn the anti-Soviet works "Energy of Progress" and "Economic Monologues". He wrote and retained in his possession the following anti-Soviet: "The Glow Above the Heart", "Farewell to My Party Card", "Where Are We", "Reply to a Former Friend", "Before the Commissioning of the Kaniv HES (Hydro Electric Station)". Rudenko wrote and disseminated the anti-Soviet poems "History of an Illness" and "The Cross". In 1975 he wrote an anti-Soviet letter to Sakharov and the anti-Soviet story "The First Line" and the novel "The Eagle's Gully" — in 1976; "Gnosis and Contemporaneity", "Afterword" to the "Energy of Progress", an anti-Soviet letter to Turchyn (1974), and letter to Sakharov (1976); (he circulated) Grigorenko's "Introduction" to his own "Economic Monologues"; he wrote and circulated "If You Refuse To Be a Swine — Off To Jail with Youth", "To All People of Good Will", a letter addressed to the Prosecutor of Moscow and Kiev; (he circulated) the letters of Berdnyk (1972-1977), the letter of Borys Kohvar (dated January 30, 1972), V. Moroz's "Chronicle of Resistance", I Dzhyuba's "Internationalism or Russification", the letters of Barladyanu, Y. Terelya, Nadia Svitlychna and many others. He prepared, retained in his possession and disseminated (the following) anti-Soviet documents: the Declaration, Memorandums Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Many of the above-mentioned documents reached the West and were published there. Articles about them appeared in Western enemy newspapers.

Wishing to become more active against the Soviet regime, Rudenko befriended the mentally-ill Grigorenko and in his apartment, as well as in the apartment of Ginzburg, passed documents to foreign correspondents. He reproduced and circulated in Moscow (among) (he reads off a list of names) the slanderous pasquill "If You Refuse

To Be a Swine-Off To Jail with You!". He gave Ginzburg documents to be passed on to foreign correspondents. Rudenko accepted the letter of the mentally-ill Yosyp Terelya as factual and used it for his own ends. Together with Grigorenko, he prepared a letter-appeal to Communists in the United States and Canada. He authorized Grigorenko to sign his (Rudenko's) name to this "Message of Goodwill" (Poslannia)...He conducted an anti-Soviet telephone conversation with Bohdan Yasen, and this conversation was published in the newspaper "Svoboda". He wrote a letter to Bohdan Yasen, in which he asked the latter to help him establish contacts with the (American) consulate in Kiev, since dissidents in Moscow have free access to correspondents, while those in Kiev have no such possibilities.

The prosecutor charged Oleksiy Tykhyy with authoring the following articles: "The Ukrainian Word", "Thoughts About the Native Language", "Village Problems", "Reflections on the Ukrainian Language and Culture in the Donetsk Region", the Declaration, and Memorandums Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as well as with possession of firearms.

The prosecutor said: "Tykhyy's destructive activity was well masked and well thought out. Tykhyy persistently tried to implement it. Tykhyy claims that the presence of Russian schools and higher educational institutions is a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty." The prosecutor accused Tykhyy of forcible Ukrainization of citizens who speak other languages, because Tykhyy wrote that people who do not speak Ukrainian should not be permitted to hold leading positions (in the Ukrainian republic), and in this fashion sowed enmity between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples.

The prosecutor said a great deal more and at the end demanded: that Mykola Danylovych Rudenko (be sentenced) to 7 years' strict regime labor camps and 5 years' deprivation of freedom in accordance with Art. 62, Sect. I of the Criminal Code of the UkSSR, and that Oleksiy Tykhyy (be sentenced) to 10 years' special regime labor camps and 5 years' deprivation of freedom in accordance with Art. 62, Sect. II of the Criminal Code of the UkSSR and Art. 222, Sect. II of the Criminal Code of the UkSSR, and that Tykhyy be declared an especially dangerous recidivist in accordance with Art. 26, Sect. II of the Criminal Code of the UkSSR.

The Defense of M. Rudenko

Rudenko's attorney, Fedir Ivanovych Aleksyeyvin asked Rudenko whether he had any objection to his defending him in Russian. Rudenko did not protest.

NOTE: The trial was conducted in terribly broken Ukrainian. Earlier, the judge asked Rudenko and his wife whether they wished to dismiss Aleksyeyvin as Rudenko's counsel. The Rudenkos replied that as it was too late to hire another lawyer — it was the sixth day of the trial — they agreed

that Aleksyeyvin represent Rudenko at this level.

Attorney Aleksyeyvin:

I cannot deny and dispute the guilt of my client Rudenko, since it has been proven by the evidence in the case. But I ask the court to review the reasons why the crime was committed, where its roots lie, are they strong, and are there grounds for believing that under the influence of Soviet reality Rudenko will change his views regarding the Soviet state and social order. It cannot be said that what he has done so far is the culmination of his life. I believe that time passes and everything changes, and the roots of his crime will wither away with time. These roots are not of a purely political nature. Before Stalin's activities during the personality cult became known, that is until 1956, not only was Rudenko's life wholly devoted to supporting Soviet rule, but he did much to strengthen it.

When one of Rudenko's collections of poetry was censored by our criticism, his works were no longer published. Then he was expelled from the Party and from the Union of Writers. These circumstances influenced Rudenko. He felt wronged. This led to a sense of dissatisfaction and injustice. No one wanted to hear his side. This resulted in an angered emotional state and Rudenko began looking for reasons, recalling the cult of personality, gathering documents of people who had been sentenced, contemplating the fate of Ukrainians, and so forth. His sense of being wronged transformed itself into (a need) to express his views in his works.

Meetings with Sakharov, Grigorenko, as well as with like-minded people, who were present here as witnesses, also affected him. And although they are not worthy of Rudenko, my client met with them, finding satisfaction in discussion. All this helped to ease Rudenko's pain. In addition, his material situation had become less secure. The whole essence of these experiences was expressed in the documents confiscated during the searches of his residence. I regard them as unobjective, for they are not based on confirmed facts. Rudenko was mistaken not only in regard to our reality. He says that he seriously accepted Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Article 19 does indeed deal with human rights. However, these rights cannot be used against our state and people!

Yet this does not mean that Rudenko's goal was the overthrow of Soviet rule. He had to deal with bureaucrats, whom he considers potentially dangerous. But these are not those essential roots that can lead us to conclude that Rudenko is an especially dangerous person.

In choosing the term of punishment for Rudenko, I ask the court to take into consideration the explanation of certain views, which Rudenko says have been misunderstood. For example, in the last verses of the poem "The Cross" he had something else in mind, and not the overthrow of Soviet rule. Please take into consideration also that part of his works were not circulated. For example, his "Credo of Unity" was read by only one person — the writer O. Berdnyk. Rudenko sent his "Essay on Questions of Political Economy" only to the Central Committee, his "Economic Monologues" only to Sakharov. The brochure "Ukrainian Intellectuals Tried by the KGB" came into his possession accidentally and he

did not show it to anyone. "To People of Goodwill"...The letter from Barladyanu was not circulated. Neither was the letter to the Shah of Iran. As regards the anonymous materials which he found in his mailbox, he himself describes them as garbage. Rudenko himself is critical of some of the documents. He says: "I draw a line between the results of bureaucratic distortions and Soviet rule as a whole". This statement by Rudenko proves that he is not conservative and that he is able to return to the true path which he followed for many years and along which he did a great deal of good for his people and his state.

From 1935 Rudenko was a member of the Komsomol: prior to the war, in 1941, he was already a member of the Communist Party. During the harsh years for our nation, he did not finish his education, but, concealing the fact that he was blind in one eye (the left) from the military commission, he went to defend the Fatherland from the Hitlerite invaders. He was a soldier in a cavalry regiment of the Special Force formed by the Peoples' War Commissariat. Afterwards he finished school and was a political instructor on the Leningrad front. In October 1941, he was seriously wounded, but despite this continued to propagate the policies of our party among the troops. In May 1946 he was deputy chief of the Political Section on the Caucasus front; on March 15, 1946 he was promoted to the rank of major on the 3rd Western and Byelorussian fronts. In 1944 he was awarded the Order of the Red Star and later other medals. All this is corroborated by documents in the case. The case also contains exceptionally good personal characteristics of M.D. Rudenko. (The lawyer then read excerpts from various character testimonials).

1. Rudenko feels very sick, but continues to work...

2. Rudenko is conducting excellent propaganda work, he is dedicated to the party of Lenin...

3. (The following is a recommendation from the Presidium of the Writers' Union). Rudenko is highly disciplined, morally stable, has often been elected to the posts of assistant secretary of the Party organization and secretary of the Party organization of the Writers' Union. His novels "Wind in the Face" and "The Last Sword" won popularity among a wide readership. M.D. Rudenko is active in all the activities of the Union of Writers of Ukraine.

Prior to his expulsion from the Party and the Writers' Union, Mykola Rudenko accomplished a great deal. He published over 30 books and did much toward the education of our youth.

I believe that prosecutor Arzhanov has asked too harsh a sentence for Rudenko, and I feel that I am justified in asking for its reduction. I am certain that Rudenko has the spiritual and intellectual potential to find the path he followed earlier. Please take into consideration that Rudenko is an invalid of the Second World War. The blood he shed on the altar of the Fatherland also contributed to our victory. Rudenko is gravely ill and such a long term of imprisonment can seriously worsen his condition. I ask the court to show humanity and pass the minimum sentence on Rudenko.

(To be continued)

Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 7)

"Yes, St. Vladimir. Monsignor Fedorek is your cousin? Of course I recognize you. Didn't you present his parents with roses when they celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary the night of Monsignor Fedorek's Investiture Banquet on January 29? You had been their flower girl?"

"Your memory is fantastic. Right on all points."

"And this handsome gentleman standing beside you, I deduct, is Gregory's daddy? And so it came to pass that I learned a few things about Gregory's daddy."

Daniel John Klok had been an actor for many years. In his professional acting career he had been associated with the Actors Studio in Manhattan, the Arena Stage in Washington, D.C., and the Barter Theater in Abingdon, Virginia. Mr. Klok also wrote for Film News Magazine. At the present time he is a realtor with four offices in the Bronx; engaged in the process of buying and selling and holding for investment real estate.

Port Washington, New York is the residence of the Klok family.

"Sviata Vecheria"

Elegantly attired guests had assembled downstairs waiting to be invited into the dining room. Chemny III stood at the entrance door, quiet and dignified. After all, he reasoned, Christmas Eve is for everybody!

Inside the dining room, waitresses in red blouses were moving from table to table, lighting the green candles. Red napkins accentuated the Christmas decor. After the last candle had been lighted, the electric lights were turned off, Mr. Kwas opened the doors and said, "Dobryi vechir, hosti, vitaiemo!" He escorted the guests to reserved tables, all 130 guests. There were many young people present.

Looking about, we saw Catherine and Troy Hale of Somerville, N.J. and daughter Dorothy Macola; Olha and Michael Bodlak of Livingston, N.J. and Olha and Nicholas Yarymovych of Kerhonkson, four members of the Association of UNA seniors.

At another table we beheld Emil J. Smishkewych and his wife, Maria, their daughter, Oksana, and son-in-law, Dr. Lubomy Kuzmak; daughter, Roksolana, and son-in-law, Dr. Yuriy Yaworsky; and daughter, Zenia. Mr. Smishkewych is on the Association of UNA Senior Citizens Board and is currently involved in the planning of the senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka.

Strains of Ukrainian carol music emerged from yet another table. The organ accordionist was none other than Bohdan Hirniak of Clifton, N.J., nephew of Dr. Halyna Noskowska-Hirniak, the Association of UNA Senior Citizens secretary. While Dr. Hirniak was celebrating Christmas in Florida, her family was well represented at Soyuzivka: Bohdan and his wife, Herta, their son, Yuriy (Dr. Hirniak's godson), daughter, Tania; daughter, Ulana, and son-in-law, Roman Semeniuk, Clifton, N.J.; also Olha and Peter Semeniuk, their daughter Daria and son Ewhen, all of Maplewood, N.J.

Rev. Father Michael Shewchuk led the guests in the recitation of "Our Father," invoked God's blessings on the assembled guests and then led those present in the singing of "Bohe Predvichnyi Narodovsya."

Christyna Hankewych, Christmas Eve Supper Hostess, directed her staff of waitresses and waiters while General Manager Walter Kwas stopped at every table to exchange holiday pleasantries. The large red menu card, artistically prepared, listed the twelve traditional dishes, both in English and in Ukrainian. Twelve times dishes were placed before the guests and twelve times they were removed. We never saw so many dishes coming and going. No sooner had one plate been removed, another serving appeared. By the time coffee, tea and dessert were served, each one had the same thought, "Don't know how we'll manage."

It wouldn't be Ukrainian Christmas Eve without carolers. They didn't disappoint us this night. Approximately 18 Plast members from Kerhonkson, led by the "zvizda" assembled around the "yalynka" and sang several Christmas carols. They were richly rewarded by the guests for their remembrance.

A word ought to be written about the remaining decor. At one end, a platform had been erected, upon which boughs of evergreen were placed across the entire length of the platform. Silver garlands were intertwined in the branches and Christmas cards received from the many vacationers at Soyuzivka, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, were hung from the branches. At the opposite end of the dining room stood a table covered with a kylm and upon the table rested the figures of the Nativity, in Ukrainian ceramic. On the opposite side of the Christmas tree was the traditional American Nativity. A huge kylm covered the walls of the entire area.

Throughout the supper Bohdan Hirniak played Ukrainian Christmas carols. When he stopped playing to partake of the food, Mr. Kwas and Marusia Hankewych saw to it that the record player took over the musical program.

Ihor Vitvitsky of Upper Manhattan, son of the late Stephen Vitvitsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile (1953-1968), his wife, Daria, son, Andrew, daughter-in-law, Tania (Bulba) and 8-year-old granddaughter, Ksenia, celebrated their first Christmas Eve at Soyuzivka with an added attraction. Mr. Vitvitsky had arranged with St. Nicholas to have the family's gifts placed under the huge Christmas tree in the reception hall while they were at Sviata Vecheria.

The blonde-haired, blue-eyed Novachka of Boston's Plast was stary-eyed to behold so many packages. The writer joined them as they opened their gifts. There was a doll for Ksenia, a calculator, several books, a Star Wars record and four Ukrainian records which included two records of Ukrainian Christmas carols. The senior Vitvitskys (especially Daria!) were extremely pleased with their large toaster-oven. Among Tania's gifts: Hnizdovsky's woodcut 1944-1975 from her sister, Joanne Olesnitsky, and a painting, "The Enchanted Flute," the work of the late Ukrainian artist Mykola Butovych, from her father-in-law and mother-in-law. It is impossible to list all the gifts that were left by St. Nicholas. However, mention should be made that they included "UKRAINE 1917-1921: A Study in Revolution," edited by Dr. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University, and published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Cambridge, Mass.

Tania and Andrew Vitvitsky are residents of Cambridge. A graduate of Philadelphia College of Arts, Tania is a printmaker in woodcuts, etchings and lithographs. A member of the Boston branch of Soyuz Ukrainok, Tania is Regional Director of the Massachusetts Office for Children, metropolitan Boston.

Andrew Vitvitsky is Vice President and Partner of Little & Co., Inc., a commercial and investment real estate company in Boston. He possesses a gift of humor that continued to cheer throughout the evening. We asked if he would like to join the Ukrainian Bop Hope, Stephen Kuropas at Conference IV coming up in June '78. In his inimitable humorous manner, the reply was, "If the price is right."

The closing hours of Christmas Eve were spent with Anna and George Hankewych and all their children in happy conversation and admiring the very, very beautiful Christmas tree in the reception lobby. The decorating had been done earlier in the day by ten young adults.

Guess what happened on the upper floor as we were walking to our rooms? Mrs. Santa Claus was pulling a huge bag of gifts across the hallway, from her room to Gregory's room. Who was Mrs. Santa? Mary Klok! By 7:00 a.m. Christmas day we "heard" that the gifts had been discovered. It was no different than any other home on Christmas morning!

Breakfast on Sunday morning, attendance at Divine Liturgy (Kerhonkson does not celebrate Christmas until January 7th), dinner, farewells, a visit to Prof. Michael and Olympia Waskiw...then back to the Carpathians of northern New Jersey.

Recogniton...Plaudits...Thanks

"Words of acknowledgement are herein extended to the silent heroes of this unforgettable 'Twas the Night Before Christmas at Soyuzivka.'" To the staff that assisted in the preparation of all the foods, we express our sincerest thanks. To the young people who gave up their own celebrating to serve the guests, we express admiration.

To the two chefs, Andrij Lesiw and Wasyl Tatunchak, our profound thanks, for without them there would have been no "Sviaty Vechir" at Soyuzivka on December 24, 1977. May God bless them with continued good health as they serve their fellow Ukrainian in such an unselfish manner.

And to you who were unable to attend, there will be another time: December 24, 1978. God-willing, Andrij and Wasyl will be there to repeat their performance once again. Just make a notation on your calendar to call Soyuzivka on December 1st...make your reservations...and then pray for good weather!

KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSIA

P.S. Anna Kudlak Kosciw of Glen Spey, N.Y., sends best regards to Maria Chuchman of Toronto.

Yes, Kitty Murphy of Brooklyn...I do remember!

Collection of Thoughts at New Year

(Continued from page 7)

view to take. "I must work while it is today, for the night comes." Only by this sense of urgency can we do anything worth doing in the short span of our earthly life.

NEW YEAR — LOOKING BACKWARD: An old painter of Sienna, Italy, after standing for a long time in silent meditation before his canvas, turned away, saying: "May God forgive me that I did not do it better!" May similar words also be upon our lips, as with a glance backward, we are about to step out upon the threshold of another year.

NEW YEAR A NEW START — WATCH SMALL THINGS: When William Lloyd Garrison, (1805-1879, American abolitionist), became a Christian he wanted his Christianity to reach into all details of his life. His handwriting, for instance, was very poor, and he set out to better it, making every letter with care, so that before long his penmanship became remarkable for its distinctness and beauty. A new start like this, even in small things, would make better Christians.

NEW YEAR POLISHING — WORKING UPON CHARACTER: Workmen in bronze factories, as they labor on the panels of massive doors, clean the surfaces, trim the edges, fill in the cavities, touch and retouch the outlines, shape and smooth and polish one part after another, and then go back and do the same thing over again. A visitor once said to one of them: "I shouldn't think you would know when you were through with this work." "We are never through," was the workman's reply, "so long as they will let us keep at it. We stop when they take the panels away. That's all the finishing there is to it." One of the hardest lessons to learn is that we must go over our character year after year, cleaning, trimming, shaping, smoothing, polishing, touching and retouching. But what a holy joy it will be if, when He comes to take these characters away, they are "complete in Him".

NEW YEAR MOTTO: "They have a custom in certain parts of Africa," a missionary, once wrote "of asking every chief for his 'Losako', or life motto. I met one day an old chief who asked for my 'Losako'. I repeated in the native language, 'Love the Lord with all thy heart, then asked for his 'Losako'. The old chief slowly and reverently repeated, 'When you pass through the jungle be very careful to break a twig, that the next man can find his way.'"

NEW YEAR INSPECTION: When a ship is about to start on a long voyage, it is the custom in the navy to put her through the process called "rounding the vessel." This consists partly in verifying the compasses on board, that is, in testing the magnetic needle in each compassbox and ascertaining whether or not it points due north.

We are starting on another year of voyaging upon the unknown sea of life. It will do us good to consider our ways, to test our compasses, to "give more earnest heed to the things we have heard, lest haply we drift away."

NEW YEAR: "One was rummaging along the seashore, gathering treasures of stone and shell. High on the beach lay a shell more beautiful than any yet discovered. He was searching in a dreamy, listless way, looking here and there. 'That shell is safe enough,' he said. 'I can pick that up at my leisure.' But, as he waited, a higher wave swept up along the beach, recaptured the shell, and bore it back to the bosom of the ocean. How like the experiences of our lives is this! When the wave of another year has flowed back and off the shore of time, how many shells of thoughts, of opportunities, of purposes toward noble and better lives, lying there, you thought within your easy grasp a year ago, has it swept into the irrecoverable past!" (Paragraph entitled 'New Year' from a work by Wayland Hoyt, D.D.).

(News on Manor Junior College)

Manor in Focus

Associate Degrees: Open Doors to Opportunity



The American axiom that every individual has a right to education beyond the high school level, to the limits of his or her abilities and motivation, is responsible for one of the most notable developments in post-high school education of the twentieth century, that of the two-year college, professionally known as the junior college. Emerging from the "enfant terrible" stage at the beginning of the century, the junior college has progressed on its own merits, as a specific type of educational institution in American Higher Education, which is qualified to confer the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees upon qualified graduates who fulfill the required graduation requirements.

In 1925, the American Association of Junior Colleges defined the junior college as an institution, offering two years of instruction of strictly collegiate grade, in courses equivalent to those offered in the first two years of a four-year college. The junior college does not purport to make its excuse for being the preparation for the university. It, nevertheless, prepares its graduates to further their study at a four-year college, in its transfer program. This is the junior college's traditional task; yet, it has other worthy purposes for students who will not be able to pursue further education in the university, and who, in fact, should not work toward the baccalaureate degree.

The Associate degree has frequently been looked upon with skepticism, and as an inferior type of degree. An evaluation of its merits proves it does have an interesting history.

At the turn of the century, in 1900, the University of Chicago began toward the associate degree in Arts to all students who successfully completed the two-year junior college program of studies. Stanford University required for entrance, on and after August 1, 1910, two years or six units of college work, equivalent to an Associate in Arts as granted by the University of Chicago. The California Junior College Federation passed a resolution in 1930, asking that the degree be authorized and conferred upon all graduates, irrespective of whether they had completed the certificate course or the semi-professional course. By 1956 the degree had gained wide favor in educational circles, which was, as of this date, authorized in all states where there were junior colleges, except in Virginia. The Federation requested that the Associate Degree be made the official stamp of approval on a junior college education as definite collegiate accomplishment.

Manor Junior College confers the Associate in Arts (A.A.) and the Associate in Science (A.S.) degrees on qualified graduates who fulfill graduation requirements. It stresses a minimum of 66 semester hours of work, of which, at least thirty must be completed at Manor in the sophomore year, in addition to the completion of specific course requirements in the student's area of specialization. To graduate, the student must maintain a cumulative Grade Point Average of 2.0. Some of the diversified educational functions provided at Manor are:

- *the two-year terminal, and the transfer programs to advanced undergraduates in the four-year institutions;

- *general and specific courses for all students;

- *the opportunity for educational, vocational and pre-professional choices;

- *comprehensive curricula to meet the broad needs of a wide range of students, with varying abilities, aptitudes, and interests;

- *a dedication to a life-long education for individuals of all ages and needs.

Manor Junior College has demonstrated its ability to meet the needs of a changing society in its adaptability to a program of courses geared to these needs. This is especially true when the past five years of the college's existence are reviewed. As a private, independent Catholic college, Manor supports its complex liberal arts, secretarial, and career-oriented programs, partly by the tuition of the students, and partly by the moral and financial support of its benefactors and friends, in its Annual Gifts Campaign. Founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Manor endeavors to maintain its cultural plurality, its Ukrainian heritage and traditions in its course program, and in the recently-opened Ukrainian Heritage Center and Folklore Museum. In addition to the traditional, already existent liberal arts and secretarial programs, Manor offers a variety of programs in the Allied Health Curriculum, which enables its graduates to obtain the Associate in Science Degree in Dental Assisting, Medical Assisting, and Medical Laboratory Technology, thus making available excellent job opportunities as Dental Assistants, Medical Assistants, and Medical Technicians, in hospitals, clinics and laboratories. The Business curriculum now includes such specialized programs as Accounting and Court Reporting.

The co-educational Evening Division and Continuing Education offers the Real Estate program, which has become a favorite with many students. Manor's graduates are accepted at Temple, Drexel, Rutgers, Villanova Universities, La Salle, Gwynedd-Mercy, Holy Family, St. Joseph, Penn State, West Chester, Bloomsburg, Wheeling Thomas Jefferson, and other colleges.

Post-high school education is thus made available to every student, although, not all students qualify for the academic program in a four-year college. Those who wish to pursue technical, vocational or professional preparatory programs in a variety of choices, and to find their place in their immediate community and in society,

Penn State Students Stage Exhibit



The Ukrainian Student Club at Penn State University, which made a hit with other Ukrainian students at the recent SUSTA Congress, has staged an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art at the school. Photo above shows John Butcher (right), president of the Club, and Deborah Maso, vice-president, manning two of the display cases showing two Ukrainian folk costumes.

(Photo by Lynn Dudinsky)

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — The Pennsylvania State Ukrainian Student Club is staging a folk art exhibit in the Hetzel Student Union Building here. The exhibit opened December 10th and will run through January 8th. A variety of Ukrainian crafts, including woven and embroidered textiles, carved boxes and plates, dolls, and regional costumes, are being displayed.

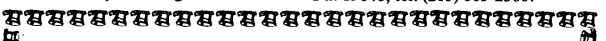
Materials for the exhibit are on loan from the students, their families and

friends, and members of the PSU faculty. The club wishes to express its gratitude to all those who contributed to the exhibit's success.

This spring the club plans to hold a demonstration and an exhibit of Ukrainian Easter Eggs in the Kern Graduate Commons. For information interested persons should contact John Butcher, president, or Deborah Maso, vice-president and chairwoman of the cultural committee.

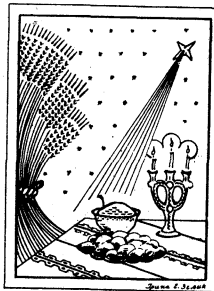
have a splendid opportunity to do so in a junior college. Students with a specialized talent might otherwise be neglected. Hence, the Associate Degree is not an inferior degree, or a "misnomer", but rather, a "stamp of approval" which opens to the student possessing it, the opportunity to pursue career-oriented programs, or be for them an open door to upper level studies in a four-year college.

As such, Manor has done and will continue to perform, a vital educational service to young ladies, regardless of creed or ethnic background. Manor is located in a pleasant suburban area of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. The Admissions Office will supply any information regarding Manor, upon request. Write to: Manor Junior College, Admissions Office, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, tel. (215) 885-2360.



HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Beceux Cbam



Merry Christmas

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
Kerhonkson, N.Y. ■ Tel.: (914) 626-5641

No Place Like Soyuzivka at Christmas Holidays



Composer's Work Cited

HAGAMAN, N.Y.—An international jury has selected Daria Semegen's work "Music for Violin Solo" for performance by a prize-winning violinist in the "World Music Days" festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music which was held in Helsinki, Finland last month, according to The Recorder of Amsterdam, N.Y.

Miss Semegen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weresiuk of Haganman. They are members of UNA Branch 266.

Her composition represented the United States in the international festival. Daria Semegen is assistant professor and associate director of the Electronic Music Studios of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island.

Her numerous composition awards and honors includes two Broadcast Music Inc. awards, two National Endowment for the Arts Commission grants, and a prize in the 1975 International Electronic Music Competition.

Daria Semegen began writing music concurrently with her piano studies at age seven and subsequently studied composition privately with Otto Miller and David Holden. She continued composition studies at the Eastman School of Music with Robert Gauldin, Burrill Phillips, and Samuel H. Adler and received a Bachelor's degree in composition in 1968. She spent the following year in Warsaw, Poland, as a Fulbright Grant Scholar studying composition with Witold Lutoslawski and electronic music at the Warsaw Conservatory studio. While in Poland, she received a Yale University Fellowship in music and returned to the United States in 1969 to attend Yale University where she studied composition and electronic music with Bulent Arel and theory with Alexander Goehr. She received a Master's degree in composition at Yale in 1971.

Her work in electronic music continued at the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center in the summer of 1971 and she received a Columbia University scholarship and Rappoport Fellowship for continuing studies at the Center with Vladimir Ussachevsky for the period of three years under the auspices of the School of the Arts of Columbia University. During 1971-74 she was sound engineer for the Boulton Collection of World Music at Columbia University where she edited and refurbished tape recordings for the ethnomusicological archives, including early recordings made on wax cylinders, carbon discs, and wire.

Since 1971, she has been technical assistant to both Otto Luening and Vladimir Ussachevsky in the creation and modification of electronic music materials for subsequent disc recording (C.R.I. Records 297 and 334). Since January 1974 she has been a member of the Department of Music Faculty at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island where she is Associate Director of the Electronic Music Laboratory studios and designer of the professional Recording Studios project. Her compositions include solo, chamber, choral, orchestra, electronic music, and vocal music combined with various instrumental groups.

Since childhood, Miss Semegen was active in the Ukrainian community in Amsterdam, N.Y. She appeared as a pianist or conductor and musical director of a local orchestra at various Ukrainian events.



Daria Semegen

Juliana Osinchuk To Give Recital

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Juliana Osinchuk, a doctoral student with Nadia Reisenberg at the Juilliard School of Music, will present an all-Chopin recital at the Kosciuszko Foundation here Saturday, January 28, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The Foundation is located at 15 East 65th Street in Manhattan. A donation of \$5.00 per person is requested.

The performance will include such favorite Chopin works as the Sonata in B Minor, Nocturnes 1 in C Minor and 2 in F Sharp Minor, together with selected polonaises, etudes and mazurkas.

Miss Osinchuk received public attention in 1965 when, at the age of 11, she substituted at the last moment for her teacher, Jean Casadesus, at the Fontainebleau Alumni Association Con-

cert at Carnegie Hall. Since that time she has studied with Nadia Boulanger and attended the Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique in Paris where she received Première Médaille-Première Nœme in solfège. A winner of the Walter Damosch Scholarship in 1968, Miss Osinchuk received the Morris Loeb Memorial Prize for Highest Achievement in Graduate Study in Piano at Juilliard.

Other awards include: the Josef Lhevinne Scholarship, the Mason and Hamlin Prize, National Arts Club Young Artists Award, together with prizes from the Masterwork Music and Art Foundation Contest and the Piano Teachers Congress International Competition. Miss Osinchuk has concertized in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Palm Beach, Detroit and Los Angeles, as well as in Europe.

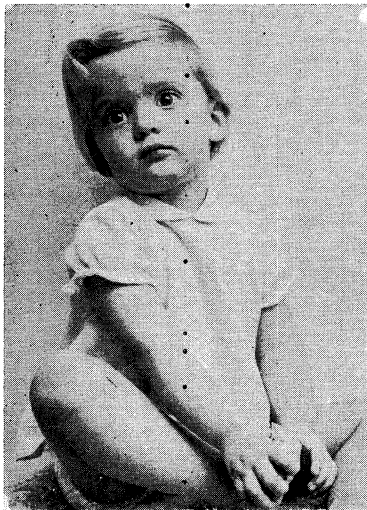
THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces the issuance of a new life insurance policy for children, namely:

YOUTH TERM POLICY

With single payment, automatic conversion to P-65 class and dividends

This certificate is available for ages 0 to 15 years.



*Wonder how long I will have to wait
Before I own a UNA certificate.*

HOW DOES IT WORK?

With a single \$75.00 payment, you can provide \$1,000 of term life insurance until the child reaches age 23. Then, the plan converts automatically to \$5,000 of permanent, cash-value life insurance, *without evidence of insurability*. The dues for the permanent plan... payable to age 65... are only \$75.00 per year.

BUT, THAT'S NOT ALL...

The Plan—it's called "Single Premium Juvenile Term Convertible to Life Paid Up at Age 65"—also offers other important benefits including:

- **Guaranteed Insurability Option.** The insured child is guaranteed the right to acquire additional life insurance, not to exceed the face amount covered, without evidence of insurability, and regardless of occupation at...
 1. *The contract anniversary at ages 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40;*
 2. *The insured's marriage;*
 3. *The birth of a child to the insured;*
 4. *The legal adoption of a child by the insured.*

(The total of all new insurance purchased under this option is limited to five times the age 23 face amount).
- **Cash and Loan Values.** After the certificate has converted to permanent life insurance (at age 23), it begins accumulating liberal, guaranteed cash and loan values—funds for future emergencies or opportunities.
- **Paid-Up Insurance and Extended Term Values.** The converted permanent life insurance also builds paid-up insurance and extended term values that can prevent loss of coverage.
- **Dividends.** After conversion to permanent life insurance, regular dividends for Life Paid-Up at Age 65 plans will be paid starting with the anniversary closest to the insured's 25th birthday.

THE IDEAL GIFT...

Is there a better way... or a better time... to start a young person on his or her own life insurance program? And, can you think of a better gift, a more lasting expression of your love for the children in your world than the security of life insurance?

Ask your Ukrainian National Association representative for details or write to the Home Office.

ВЕСЕЛКА

Іван КРИГЯКЕВИЧ

Ілюстрації Ю. КУЛЬЧИЦЬКОГО

Ukrainian Christmas

РІЗДВО В ДАВНІХ ЧАСАХ

Колись, давним-давно, життя в наших школах було різноманітне та веселе. Між учнями середніх шкіл було тоді, щоправда, багато бідних хлопців, які не мали з чого жити, а тому й бідували та не раз навіть голодували, проте ніколи не втрачали доброї надії на краще завтра, все були бадьорі й веселі та всіма способами звеселяли своє і чуже життя.

В ті давні часи був звичай, що вбогі учні ходили обідати чи вечеряти до багатих міщан. Учень, який не мав що їсти, прив'язував до пояса горнято-ко та йшов між добрих людей. Коли приходив до якогось дому, стукав до дверей. На стукіт виходив господар або господиня і, побачивши учня з горнятком у пояса, знали, що це значить, і гостинили хлопчину — чим хата багата.

Але наші хлопці були горді та не хотіли брати даром милостині. Щоб віддячитися господарям за обід чи вечерю, учень звичайно розказував їм якусь цікаву історію про далекі країни та чужих людей, оповідав якусь смішну приказку або декламував веселий віршик. Тих, які вміли оповідати щось гарне та веселе, радо вітали в кожній хаті, слухали уважно, а за труд давали ще й дарунок.

Найкращі часи для учнів були у великі свята, особливо ж на Різдво. Тоді, подібно як і сьогодні, в кожній хаті на свята багато пекли та варили, а тому й учням було чим поживитися: можна було дістати і рибку, і ковбасу, і голубців, і пироги, і куті та всякого іншого добра. Але, щоб здобути ласку в добродіїв, треба було добре приготуватися на свята, бо тільки проворний учень міг розраховувати на щедрі дарунки.

В ті давні часи, коли ще не було залізниць, біднішим учням було важко дістатися на свята додому і їм доводилося святкувати серед чужих людей. Тому ще заздалегідь перед святами починалися по бурсах і станицях великі збірні приготування. Учні сходилися гуртками та радили над тим, з чим мають показатися перед людьми на свята. Одні складали віршовані віншування для своїх добродіїв, інші уклали цілі розмови іршем і навіть короткі комедії, ще інші збивали дерева „ясла" і „вертен", обклеювали їх різноманітним папером, робили з паперу штучну зорю — все на святочні вистави.



У Святий Вечір і протягом свят учні ходили по домах колядувати. Ось у вікно хтось стукає. Господарі дивляться, а тут крізь шибку зазирає рогатий пан! Всі у сміх, бо знають, що то учні роблять жарти, — перебравшись, прийшли коля-



дувати. Господарі запрошують: — Просимо, просимо, заходьте до хати!

Насамперед вбігає маленький хлопчина і швидко починає декламувати:

Я малий нахолок, Родився в вівторок, А в середу рано До школи відідаю.	Іду та плачу, Стежки не бачу, Сльози втираю, Вас із празником Поздоровляю!
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Тоді малий хлопчина кланявся всім на радість, а за ним входили до хати інші хлопці. Деякі з них були переодягнені — ті за трьох царів, той за короля Ірода, інший за смерть, а ще інші за козу, вовка, ведмеда і т. д. Найстарший бурсак виходив наперед і питав: „Чи ви дома, пане господарю?"

Йому у відповідь усі хлопці співають:

А ми знаєм, що нан дома, Сидить собі по край стола. А на ньому шуба-лоба, А на шубі поєсочок. В поєсочку калиточка, В калиточці шеляжечки. Тому-сьому по шеляжку, А нам хлопцям по пиріжжю!
--

Господарі жартують і сміються, що бурсаки так зразу домагаються пиріжжів.

Щоб підтримати веселість господарів, котрийсь із бурсаків починав оповідати, який то в них у бурсі голод, що немає чого до уст вкласти, ніколи не видати ні пирогів, ні сала, ні м'яса. Аж ось йому бідолашному раз приснилося, що до бурси вправ із неба великий-превеликий кусень печеного м'яса, а з кутів почали вилазити ковбаси та вертяться по кімнаті, мов в'юни! . . . А що бурсак не привик до таких ласочок, то й не знав, до чого насамперед братися — чи до печені, чи до ковбаси, а розгубившись — пробудився з гарного сну, і все пропало. Тоді заплакав гірко, побачивши, що вже немає того добра, але водночас подумав, що між добрими людьми можна всеого дістати. Закінчивши оповідання, бурсак починав просити про ласку:

Ви, чесні люди, мене порятуйте, Ковбасу та сало мені наготуйте. Коли ж на сало неспроможність ваша, То дайте у копик хоч кусень м'яса...

А за таку вість Дайте ковбає шість!	Тес вам повідаю І з празником Усіх поздоровляю!..
--	---

Складали наші бурсаки ще багато інших веселих віншувань, а господарі радо слухали їхніх

(Continued on page 15).

The final rays of the sun scatter behind the horizon. After a day-long snowstorm, the evening is enveloped in silence. Every now and then the last rays of the sun dance through the shadows and glitter in the snow. The streets, once filled with children playing, are now empty and quiet. Here and there you could hear a sleigh, but for the most part, everyone is at home awaiting the Holy Supper.

Inside the homes, everyone is busy preparing the supper. Mother is hurrying not to be late. Over in the corner, the children are playing around the Christmas tree. Occasionally they would run from the tree to the window in hopes of being the first to see the first star.

In the center of the dining room stands a larger dinner table. It is covered with a white cloth, under which is spread wheat, in remembrance of the manger. On the table is a "kolach", symbolizing the Infant Christ. Two glasses can also be found of the table. They are filled with wheat grains and candle sticks, symbolizing the birth of the light of the world — Jesus Christ.

All of a sudden the first star appears on the heavens. Father enters the living room carrying two sheafs, one of wheat and the other of oats. Father greets everyone present with the traditional Christmas greeting which is the re-telling of the birth of Jesus Christ. He concludes with "Khrystos Rozhdaetsia!", and everyone responds "Slavite Yoho."

Father places the sheaf of wheat in one corner, and the oats sheaf in the opposite one. This is done in hopes that the New Born Christ Child will make the new year productive. Afterwards, everyone sits down to the Holy Supper.

Following an ancient Ukrainian tradition, Holy Supper consists of 12 meals. Red borsch, fish, varenyk, pampushky, kutia — these are the main staples of the Holy Supper. Before everyone begins eating, father takes a spoonful of kutia and hurls it at the ceiling. The amount of wheat grains that stick to the ceiling represents the number of new bee hives in the spring.

After the supper, young girls go outside with spoons and clatter them, in all directions. Legend has it that from the direction of the first dog that barks will come the prospective husband.

While many Holy Supper rituals are based on legend, they are all preserved until this day.

On Christmas Eve no one goes to sleep. Everyone waits for the sound of the church bell, calling everyone to the Christmas service. Everyone goes to church, except for the very old and very young.

Again everything is quiet. Everyone is in church. The quiet hum of Christmas carols sung by the people in church, explodes on the outside when everyone leaves the church and heads for home. The singing continues for several days.

Christmas in Ukraine is a day filled with tradition and holiness.



THE RAINBOW

Різдво в давніх часах

(Continued from page 14)

оповідань та приказок. А далі показували хлопці свій вертеп. То були такі ж самі ясла, з якими й тут на чужині подекуди ходять хлопці колядувати.

В тому вертепі показували не тільки Різдво Христове, а й різні цікаві комедійки. Бурсаки робили з дерева ляльки, вбирали їх у різні строї та показували ними у вертепі різні сценки. Виступав там селянин, що йшов на ярмарок, жид, що торгував горілкою, угрин, який продавав рідкісні товари, дрогояр, що направляєв горшки, циган, що продавав коня, а далі виступали москаль, мазур і німець, при чому кожний із них говорив своєю мовою, відтак появлявся запорожець — гарно одягнений і з блискучою шаблюкою, а наприкінці — дід та баба. Всі ті особи говорили одні з одними, розповідали всякі смішні приповідки, співали й танцювали.

Людям дуже подобалися такі штуки, а тому вони радо приймали бурсаків з вертепом. Звичайно бурсаки залишалися в гостях доги, аж поки не переколядували всіх коляд і не наїдалися досхоchu. Потім прощалися з господарями і йшли в дальшу дорогу, а господиня звичайно давала їм у кошик ще всяких присмаків, щоб мали з чим показатися в бурці.

Цей гарний звичай колядувати на Різдво зберігся в нашому народі донині, тільки колядуємо ми не на власну користь, а на добродійні цілі.



Christmas Is For Children

by Wally Keske

Christmas is for children
How oft I heard it said
And every time I'd think "How true!"
And sagely nod my head.
But this year I've been thinking
As I so seldom do
And a little voice inside me said
"Christmas is for you!"

"But no!" I thought, "I have no need
For Santa Claus and toys.
No — Christmas is just as they say,
For little girls and boys."

Oh God, I get so tired of rushing,
Preparing for this day —
"And yet", the voice replied
"He didn't come at all that way".

Oh the shepherds might have hurried some
To find Him in the stall,
But it was pure excited joy
That brought them there at all.
"Have you hurried with your children
To view this awesome sight?
To share with them the splendor,
Peace and wonder of this night?"

"And aren't you a child of His?
And really — aren't we all?
If you're too big to be his child,
Well then you're really small."

With that, the voice left me alone
To think of Christmases — all gone.
So poorly spent that I could only feel
Remorseful of the waste.

Yet here is Christmas once again
So why not change the pace?
This year I'll give more freely to all

My hand, a smile, a thoughtful call.
Christmas — for children?
Of course it's true!
For children of God — me and you.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent some of the more prominent Ukrainians who were in the news in 1977. They are spelled in the manner they themselves chose, and can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

Ukrainians in the News in 1977

SLYPCHUH _____
KLIPSAH _____
FIACK _____
TRENS _____
JIPSLY _____
WRAVIRWA _____
SKLAPYWAS _____
KNORDUE _____
DRACHKU _____

This man is always in the news at the end of the year:

Answers to last week's jumble: Dyvnaia Novyna, Vo Vyfleimi, Boh Predvichnyi, Nebo i Zemlia, Boh Sia Razhdaie, Na Nebi Zirka, Nova Radist Stala, Vozveselimsia, Dobryi Vechir Tobi.

Mystery word: Shchedryk.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Chodolny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons

VII РОЗДІЛ: ПО ДОРОЗІ В КИЇВ

CHAPTER VII: ON THE ROAD TO KYIV



The old man wonders: "Someone is approaching, even the Black Forest howls!" — The winged colt senses its master and neighs...

Дід дивом дивується: „Хтось іде, аж Чорний Ліс гуде!" — А лошака господаря чує, рже...



"Well, grandpa, have you tended the winged colt, but he is still too small for me".

„Добре, дїду, лошака доглядася, але для мене він ще замалий".



"Here, we will help him to grow. I still have a flask of an old herbal mixture. Water the colt, grandpa!"

„Ось ми зараз допоможемо йому вирости. У мене є ще ковток старозїлля. Напувай коника, дїду!"

Ukrainian Women...

(Continued from page 6)

cate, available from ages 0-15, with a single dues payment of \$75 up to age 23. It then converts to a paid-up at 65 Life policy, 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 of UNA membership.

A special rider is available on children's policies, called the Payor Benefit Rider, which waives payment of dues upon the death of the payor (the person paying the premium). This means a juvenile member (up to age 21) would be exempt from paying dues after the payor's death.

Dividends are paid annually on all policies, except ADD and TP-65 to Age 23.

Unlike insurance with commercial firms, membership in the UNA carries many benefits, such as aid to sick members and scholarships for UNA student members; also, children's and tennis camps, music and folk dance workshops, Ukrainian cultural courses, cultural events and sports tournaments, all held at the UNA's popular vacation resort, Soyuzyvka, in the Catskills.

Another UNA contribution are its publications — the daily Svoboda (which can be subscribed to by members at a nominal sum of \$7.80 annually although it costs the UNA \$30 a year per subscriber), The Ukrainian Weekly (in English), and the Veselka magazine for children. The UNA has published two volumes of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," as well as many other books in Ukrainian and English. It also donates to worthy Ukrainian cultural, religious, youth and humanitarian institutions, and takes part in actions for our persecuted kin in Ukraine.

Eye On Books

(Continued from page 7)

This volume contains some material dealing with "The Case of Valentyn Moroz"; a statement from political prisoner Valentyn Moroz to Petro Shelest, First Secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine; "Petition to the Prosecutor of the Ukr.S.S.R. from Political Prisoner Valentyn Moroz", signed in Kiev, KGB Prison, May 16, 1968.; his demand to the Chairman of the KGB; his statement to the Prosecutor of the Ukr.S.S.R.; and his essay, "Instead of the Last Word".

It also includes letters written by various persons in defense of Moroz. A section is devoted to the memory of Ukrainians destroyed by the Soviet regime, statements in defense of Nina Strokata, Anatoliy Lupynis, Mykhailo Soroka, a chronicle, notes and index.

This publication proves that the USSR is not a free state, but rather a concentration camp, and provides the Anglo-Saxon world with first-hand information of what is going on in Ukraine under the Russian rule.

BRANCH MEETING

The Yearly Meeting of UNA Holy Ghost Branch 237 of Chester, Pa., will be held on Sunday, January 15, 1978, at 11:30 a.m. in the St. Mary Church Hall, 3rd and Ward Sts., Chester, Pa.

Important matters will be discussed. Election of Branch Officers. Election of Convention Delegate.

MICHAEL KRYKA, Secretary

The UNA is an 84-year pillar of the Ukrainian community, with close to 88,000 members, a 15-story building Home Office in Jersey City and assets of over \$42 million. With an increase in members and added resources, it would be able to serve and benefit our community in even greater measure. And with more female members, women would wield a significant influence in the UNA.

Consequently, in this Decade of Woman, we believe UNWLA members, as well as other Ukrainian women in the U.S. and Canada, in a spirit of cooperation and reciprocity and for their own self-interest, as well as for the Ukrainian cause in general, should consider joining the Ukrainian National Association, our Ukrainian "Fortress Beyond the Sea."

GLASSES!

GLASSES!

GLASSES!

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