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25 CENTS

Ukrainian Communities Prepare to Mark 60th Anniversary of Independence Proclamation

Goldberg: Helsinki Final Act Brought No Relief for Ukraine

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said that the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords did not bring any relief for Ukrainians, reported the Ukrainian Information Service "Smolosky".

Speaking at a State Department conference Tuesday, January 10, Mr. Goldberg said that while in certain East European countries, such as Czechoslovakia, there has been a decrease in repression, in Ukraine there has been no toning down of rights violations.

He said that since 1975, when the Final Act was signed by 35 countries, including the U.S., Canada and the Soviet Union, the situation in Ukraine "has worsened."

"More people have been arrested in Ukraine than in other Soviet republics, and the sentences imposed on Ukrainians have been more severe than in the other republics," said Mr. Goldberg.

The conference, which was geared to representatives of different ethnic groups and organizations, was attended by Dr. Taras Zakydalsky of the



Arthur Goldberg

Washington Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, George Nesterchuk, director of the UCCA Ukrainian National Information Service, Ulana

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Special Programs Are Slated For Washington, Albany, Other Sites

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Thousands of Ukrainians in the United States, Canada and other countries of the free world are readying for the observance of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian statehood, which took place in Kiev on January 22, 1918. A year later to the day, by an Act of Union, all Ukrainian lands were united under the blue-and-yellow banner. The sovereign state existed for some four years before it fell victim to the Russo-Communist onslaught.

For more than 25 years now, Ukrainians in the U.S. mark the anniversary with the participation of American public officials, including senators, governors, members of the House of Representatives, county and city executives.

The observances of what Ukrainians regard as their national holiday assume the form of proclamations and special statements issued by state governors and city mayors in the presence of Ukrainian representatives, organized within the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its local chapters. Ukrainian flags, alongside the American, are hoisted atop state capitol and city hall masts on that day.

In addition, concerts, banquets and other programs are held within the Ukrainian communities across the nation.

In Washington, a date is being selected for special prayers by a Ukrainian clergyman, followed by special statements on the occasion of the anniversary by senators and members of the House. The statements continue for several days and are entered into The Congressional Record.

In Albany, N.Y., State Senators Edwyn Mason and Warren Anderson are preparing for the third consecutive year a special session of the State Senate for the adoption of a resolution commemorating the event and issuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. It is accompanied by concert program, with the participation of Ukrainian delegations from many communities in the states.

This year's program will take place Tuesday, January 24.

Other communities have announced varied events with the following programs:

PASSAIC, N.J.—The New Jersey UCCA Coordinating Council is staging a banquet, followed by a dance, at the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Central Hall in Carteret, N.J., Saturday, January 21, beginning at 5:00 p.m. Governor Brendan Byrne and other public officials are expected to attend.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The local UCCA Branch is staging a banquet and

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UNA Concludes Pre-Convention Year Membership Drive

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—With 668 new members enrolled into the UNA in December of 1977, constituting a record month for the year, the total was upped to 3,743 in what was UNA's pre-convention year membership drive.

The December total, insured for \$1.6 million, raised the amount of insurance for the entire year to \$9,544,000, announced the Home Office here.

Branch secretaries played the most prominent role in last year's drive, said the announcement, contributing, as they did, to the success of the Districts.

In a battle that lasted down to the wire, the Philadelphia District came in first for the thirteenth time with a total of 459 new members, including 131 in December.

As of November 30th, the Chicago District, headed by Mrs. Helen Olek, had closed the gap to 13, but Branch secretaries of the Philadelphia District came through at the last moment, presenting chairman Petro Tarnawsky

with 50 new applications on December 30th, beating out Chicago by 32 new members. Chicago completed the year with 427 new members, including 112 in December.

Contributing to Philadelphia's success was, among others, Supreme Advisor John Odezynsky who organized 81 new members during the year. A solid addition to Chicago's total was Michael Olshansky's (secretary of Branch 51) total of 123.

The Cleveland District came in third with a total of 350 new members, exceeding its quota for the year by 25. The District is headed by Ivan Fur.

Also contributing to the success of the Chicago and Cleveland Districts was regional organizer Bohdan Deychakiwsky.

The New York District Committee, headed by Mykola Chomanczuk, took fourth place with 348 new members, including 81 in December.

National Fund Drive Nearing End

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America central office here reported that as of Wednesday, January 11, a total of \$129,430 was received toward the Ukrainian National Fund. The goal of the 1977 fund-raising campaign was set at \$150,000, therefore, only \$20,570 is needed to reach it.

The central office also reported that there are indications that the 1977 goal will be met by Saturday, January 14, the day when the final count will be made. It is also possible that contributions to the UNFund will exceed the established goal.

During the past several days contributions of the following UCCA branches were received:

Lorain, O.—\$2,000; Northwest Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh) — \$1,129; Auburn, N.Y.—\$700; Hartford, Conn.—\$645; Minneapolis, Minn.—\$145; Norwich, Conn.—\$135; Carteret, N.J.—\$125.

Contributions were received from the following individuals:

Mykola Senchysyak—\$500; Atty and Mrs. George Woloshyn—\$150; Prof. Ivan Bilinsky—\$120; \$100 each — Dr. B. Yarymovich, Dr. B. and N. Sorokiwsky, Dr. J. Voyevodka, Walter Bacad, Mr. and Mrs. George Nesterchuk, Y. and M. Woloshyn, A. Sokolovska, Atty. Oleh Kalyna, I. Boyko, A. Fedorowich.

Only higher contributions from individuals are announced in the press, others will be listed in "Kongresovi Visti" (Congressional News).

The UCCA office also reported that according to a telephone conversation, the Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America has already mailed its \$5,000 check toward the Ukrainian National Information Service bureau in Washington, D.C., thus fulfilling 100 percent of its designated goal.

Three Ukrainian Youth Groups Issue Joint Appeal for January 12th Action

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Three Ukrainian youth organizations issued a joint appeal to their membership to observe January 12th as a day of solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners.

In 1974, Vyacheslav Chornovil, the incarcerated Ukrainian writer and human rights advocate, staged a one-day hunger strike on January 12th in commemoration of the 1972 arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals. He called on Ukrainians throughout the world to join him on that day.

"In line with the appeal of the Ukrainian political prisoner and patriot, Vyacheslav Chornovil, to observe January 12th as a day of solidarity with undaunted Ukraine, specifically with those who suffer in Soviet prisons, concentration camps and psychiatric asylums, we again appeal to the parents of Ukrainian youths, to youths, and to the entire community in the U.S.A. to stage on January 12, 1978, one-day hunger strikes and to circulate

petitions in defense of Ukraine," said the joint Plast, SUMA and ODUM appeal.

The statement was signed by Andrij Mycio, head of the Plast National Command; Myroslaw Shmigel, head of the executive board of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), and Victor Voytykhiv, head of the national council of the Association of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent (ODUM).

The appeal urges youths to, first of all, acquaint themselves with what is happening in Ukraine. It also suggested that one-day vigils should be held that day to inform local communities about the denial of ~~rights~~ ^{rights} to ~~prisoners~~ ^{prisoners}. This should be ~~sent to newspapers~~ ^{sent to newspapers}. ~~President Jimmy Carter, and~~ ^{President Jimmy Carter, and} ~~messages of support should be sent to political prisoners themselves~~ ^{messages of support should be sent to political prisoners themselves}, said the appeal.

International Group Adopts Lukianenko Case

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The International League for Human Rights has initiated actions in defense of the recently incarcerated Lev Lukianenko, reported the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Lukianenko, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has already been arrested once before. In 1961, he was sentenced for proposing

the legal secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the Soviet Union.

The International League for the Rights of Man, a Non-Governmental Organization at the United Nations, has already acquired the services of a lawyer to help in the defense of Lukianenko. The attorney is expected to cooperate in the matter with the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Goldberg: Helsinki Final Act...

(Continued from page 1)

Celewych, member of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, and others.

Other topics raised during the two-hour conference included a question by Dr. Zakydalsky on self-determination for captive nations. His question was based on a statement on self-determination made during the CSCE talks by Rober Frowick, a member of the U.S. delegation, on November 14, 1977.

On Monday, January 9, Mr. Goldberg met with two representatives of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee for almost one hour in his State Department office.

Mr. Goldberg reasserted to Dr. Andrew Zwarun, chairman of the Washington-based committee, and Bohdan Yasen, secretary, his firm commitment to the preservation of human rights around the world, specifically in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The chief American delegate to the CSCE talks said that his firm belief in the rights of man led him to accept the post he now holds.

Mr. Goldberg criticized the American press for not publishing more information about the proceedings of the Belgrade conference, and also expressed disappointment at the ethnic press for its passive attitude to the conference.

Mr. Goldberg also expressed surprise at the Canadian delegation, which did not raise the issue of human rights violations in Ukraine, despite the fact that many thousands of Ukrainians are living in Canada.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Goldberg revealed that his ancestors come from the Poltava region of Ukraine. He said that Andrei Gromyko once arranged for him to visit the village of his ancestors, and also during his tour of Ukraine, permission was given to open one synagogue in Kiev in his honor. He said that some 2,000 Jews attended services that day.

Dr. Zwarun and Mr. Yasen brought Mr. Goldberg up to date about the arrests of the members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. They told him that out of 11 members of the Kiev group, seven have been arrested, among them, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslaw Marynovych, Lev Lukianenko, Petro Vins and Oles Berdnyk.

They also told Mr. Goldberg about the denial of religious rights in Ukraine.

Dr. Zwarun and Mr. Yasen suggested raising at the CSCE talks the possibility of releasing from incarceration all members of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR, their immigration to the West, and prolonging the conference until all members of the Helsinki groups are released.

At the end of their meeting, the two representatives of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee gave Mr. Goldberg memorandum no. 2 of the Kiev group, a list of their suggestions to the CSCE talks, and several English-language publications of "Smolodskyp."

Meet with Canadian Parliamentary Helsinki Group

by Stephen Zaverucha

OTTAWA, Ont.—A committee headed by Dr. L. Lukss and representing Estonian, Lithuanian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Ukrainian groups in Canada, met with the Canadian Parliamentary Helsinki Group here last November 16th.

Each group had prepared a selected problem area for presentation: language, religion, exchange of information, etc.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee (Ontario Council & Toronto) was represented by Adam Mykytiuk, whose remarks were directed specifically to the problem of reunification of families.

He advised the Helsinki Group that the majority of cases has not been settled for periods of over 29 years and, in many instances, for over 50 years. He stated that the Ukrainian group appears to have 160 bona fide cases involving immediate family members and, adding figures from other groups, there appear to be at least 400 unsettled family reunification cases in Canada. Most tragic of all, is the length of time involved.

Mr. Mykytiuk felt that although the Canadian government was instrumental in sponsoring the human rights section of the Helsinki Accords, his group is disappointed in the Prime Minister's recent decision to go the route of "quiet diplomacy." Simultaneously it had been disclosed that the family reunification question would only be a review topic at the Belgrade Conference, and would not be discussed specifically as a substantive item.

He further stated that it has become obvious that the situation would not be solved through used of regular bureaucratic channels, but that a settlement could be reached if both the Prime Minister and parliamentarians took a more direct and open stand.

Sen. Cranston Speaks Out For Rudenko, Tykhy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) recently wrote a letter to Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin expressing his concern for the health and treatment of Ukrainian political prisoners Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

The board of directors of the Ukrainian Culture Center in Los Angeles was instrumental in persuading Sen. Cranston to write the letter on behalf of the two Kiev Helsinki monitoring group members.

Mr. Mykytiuk then requested that the Helsinki Group seriously consider asking the Right Honorable Pierre E. Trudeau to make a personal and public plea to President Leonid Brezhnev, to inform him of the extent of the family reunification situation, and to attempt to obtain a bilateral settlement of these long-outstanding cases.

There was considerable discussion among all those present concerning this point. Some felt that a hard line should not be taken. Mr. Mykytiuk pointed out that the Prime Minister had done this for other groups and was successful. He noted also that Canada and the USSR have friendly relations, that many USSR functionaries attended 60th anniversary events in Canada, etc., and that if properly approached, the Soviets should be willing to alleviate a humanitarian problem existing between our two nations.

Several times discussions became rather heated and at one point the Ukrainian representative stated that Canada should first clean up its own human rights area, specifically the treatment of refugees and its policy of immigration of family members.

He outlined the current situation regarding East European refugees in Canada, the deportation of these individuals, in many instances without allowing them the opportunity of asking for asylum in a third country. Several instances were cited where East European countries did provide exit documents to family members, but Canadian representatives refused to interview them and denied their entry to Canada.

In conclusion Mr. Mykytiuk reiterated his contention that unless the Prime Minister becomes actively involved with the reunification issue during this critical stage of the Belgrade Conference, this aspect will be glossed over and relegated into oblivion.

Aliens Reminded To Register

NEWARK, N.J.—The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service reminded all aliens in New Jersey that approximately two weeks remain in which non-citizens must file their annual address reports as required by law.

John J. Gaffney, District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for New Jersey, pointed out that address report forms are available at all post offices for the convenience of non-citizens required to report their addresses.

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January 22, 1978 — 60th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence

N.Y. Legislature to Mark Ukraine's Independence



Sen. Edwyn Mason, the promoter of the Ukrainian Independence Day program in Albany, speaks during last year's activities.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Tuesday, January 24, at 12:00 noon, a program in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence will be held at the Legislative Office of the New York State Legislature in Albany, N.Y. The ceremony, being held for the third consecutive year on the initiative of State Senator Edwyn E. Mason, is being organized by the Regional Council (Albany area) of branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) the chairmanship of Yaroslav Kushnir of Watervliet, N.Y.

There are at least 400,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent in the state of New York, who observe the anniversary of Ukraine's independence each year.

The observance in the New York State Legislature will encompass two parts: the official reading of Governor Hugh Carey's proclamation in the State Senate, designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of New York, and a program held in the halls of the State Capitol.

Taking part in the program will be Lt. Gov. Mary Ann Krupsak, State Sen. Warren Anderson, the Republican Majority Leader, Sen. Mason and Assemblyman Maurice D. Hinchey.

Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, member of the National Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association, will speak on behalf of the UCCA and will act as master of ceremonies.

Special prayers will be delivered by Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, and Rev. Ivan Kulish, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy.

The entertainment program will include performances by the Ukrainian Ballet School under the direction of Roma Pryma-Bohachevska and the "Kobza" Ensemble under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir of Watervliet.

Representatives of 26 UCCA branches from various parts of the state — from Buffalo to Long Island — are expected to attend the observance.

Newark-Irvington Prepares For January 22nd Program

by Christine Kolensky

IRVINGTON, N.J.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Newark-Irvington Branch, headed by Michael Chaikivsky, is sponsoring a concert in commemoration of Ukrainian Independence here on Sunday, January 22, at 4:00 p.m. at the Irvington High School.

Heading the planning committee is Lydia Hladka, with members Roman Sawycky, Rafael Wenke, Ostap Holytsky, Michael Dziman, Kost Grechak and Christine Kolensky. The committee has scheduled nationally acclaimed artists and performers to complement this celebrated event in Ukrainian history.

Highlighting the program will be Paul Plishka, bass soloist of the Metropolitan Opera. A recipient of an award at the Baltimore Opera auditions, Mr. Plishka studied with Armen Boyajian and at Montclair College in N.J. He has performed with noted companies in Canada, Italy and the United States. Mr. Plishka's major roles include: Orovoso in Bellini's "Norma;" Colline in Puccini's "Boheme;" Figaro in Mozart's, "Nozze di Figaro;" Konig Marke in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde;" and Pimen in Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov."

Evoking a different area of the dramatic arts will be Valya Kalyn, noted for her masterful style of poetry recitation. Born to a theater-oriented family in Kiev, Mrs. Kalyn has appeared on the stage since early childhood. In America she studied recitation under George Kononiv. Her repertoire, in the Hirniak and Dobrovolska theatre, included Moliere's "Tartuffe" and Ivan Franko's "Moses." During the last 25 years, Mrs. Kalyn has also made several appearances at the Literary-Arts Club of New York reciting poetry and singing duets.

Also appearing will be concert violinist Rafael Wenke. While a scholar-

ship student, Mr. Wenke received his Bachelor of Science degree and a post-graduate diploma from Mannes College of Music in New York City. A recipient of the "Ralph Sozio" medal given for exceptional musical achievements, he studied under such noted artists as Roman Rotenberg and Vladimir Graffman. Mr. Wenke has appeared as soloist in numerous concerts and in his own recitals throughout the eastern United States. He has also performed on radio and TV as a soloist with community orchestras. His repertoire includes: Sonatas by Beethoven, Brahms and Mozart; concertos by Bach, Tchaikovsky and Wieniawski; and various compositions by Ravel, Paganini and Saint-Saens.

Another scheduled performer is pianist Laryssa Krupa. Miss Krupa began her piano studies at age 5 with the late Dr. Antin Rudnytsky at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. At age 13 she entered the Ukrainian Music Institute of America, where she soon advanced to "outstanding pupil" under the direction of the late Lubomyr Hornytsky and later Daria Karanowycz. Miss Krupa won a music scholarship to Villa Victoria Academy in Trenton and in 1973

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Chicago Ukrainians to Honor Sen. Dole

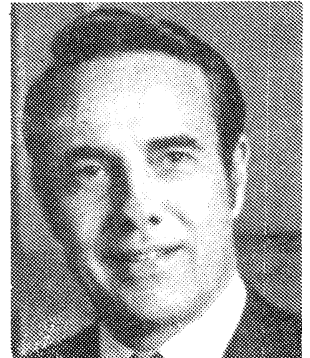
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), one of the most active American senators in the realm of human rights, will be honored by this city's Ukrainian community as "Man of the Year."

The presentation of the citation will be made Sunday, January 22, during a banquet at the Pick-Congress Hotel, held in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. The event is sponsored by the local branch of the UCCA, headed by M. Panasiuk.

The selection of the "Man of the Year" is an annual event for the local Ukrainian community. Previous recipients of the awards were: Congressman Edward Derwinski of Illinois, former President Gerald R. Ford and the late Mayor Richard Daley.

Sen. Dole, who is a member of the special joint committee on Security and Cooperation in Eastern Europe, a body established by the U.S. government to monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has been an outspoken defender of Ukrainian and other dissidents and political prisoners in the USSR.

Last May, Sen. Dole hosted a reception for UNA'ers in Washington, which capped the UNA-initiated action in defense of Ukraine's human and national rights.



Sen. Bob Dole

As a member of the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki review conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sen. Dole took part in one of the sessions of the parley and addressed the delegates. He also presented the Soviet delegation with a list of political prisoners incarcerated in the USSR, among them Valentyn Moroz, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Sen. Dole has been repeatedly receptive to representations by Ukrainian Americans in behalf of their kin in Ukraine.

Union Mayor Issues Independence Day Proclamation

UNION, N.J.—Mayor James C. Conlon of Union, N.J., received a large delegation of area Ukrainians Tuesday, January 10, and issued a proclamation designating Sunday, January 22, 1978, as "Ukrainian Independence Day," and ordered that the Ukrainian flag be flown atop the municipal building mast on that day "as a symbol of Ukrainian independence and sovereignty."

The ceremony was held on the initi-

ative of UNWLA Branch 32 with the participation of representatives of other Ukrainian organizations.

The flag-raising ceremonies are slated for 1:00 p.m. Sunday, January 22, at the municipal building located at Morris and Stuyvesant Avenues.

In his proclamation, Mayor Conlon said that "it is well known that the love of freedom lives on in long-suffering and oppressed Ukraine," and that "the 60th anniversary is the fitting

opportunity to direct public attention to Moscow's continuous violations of national and human rights."

He said that Americans of Ukrainian descent "urge our national government to press for the release of all Ukrainian patriots and clergy from Russian Communist imprisonment, and to press for the realization of the rights of the Ukrainian people in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

UNA Pays Out Interest On Promissory Notes

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Ukrainian National Association has mailed out checks in the total amount of \$90,000 to its members holding promissory notes of \$5,000 and higher as interest due January 1, 1978, announced the UNA Main Office here.

At the same time, the UNA announced — and informed note holders in a circular letter — that it paid out a total of \$271,866 in interest on promissory notes in the course of 1977, while paying only \$162,115 to banks.

The amount of loans from members reached \$5,250,000 and has increased

by \$2,691,000 during 1977. The bank loans have been reduced to \$1,130,000 in that time.

The promissory notes constitute loans from members to help pay off the costs of the construction of the UNA-owned 15-story building here.

The announcement said that the UNA continues to accept loans from members and will pay 8 percent interest on them.

Persons interested in promissory notes should direct inquiries to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302; tels.: (201) 451-2200 or (212) 227-5250.

Newark-Irvington...

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won first award at the Ukrainian Musical Festival in Toronto, Ont. In 1974, in a competition open to all piano students residing in New Jersey, she was awarded first prize by the New Jersey State Foundation for the Performing Arts. Miss Krupa is currently studying with Prof. Irwin Frensdich of the Juilliard School of Music.

Rounding out the concert will be the "Dumka" chorus of New York City, under the direction of Semen Komirny and the "Young Dumka" choir of New York and New Jersey with conductor Maryann Fesio. Composed of some 80 members, the "Dumka" chorus of New York City, which is observing its 80th anniversary, has performed in Philadelphia, Rochester, Toronto,

Cleveland and Chicago. The 100 members of the "Young Dumka" choir of New York has also performed nationally in Albany in the "I Love New York" Festival and on December 23, 1977, were invited by the First Lady to sing in the "National Christmas Tree" program held in Washington, D.C. Both choirs have recently released albums.

A commemorative address will be delivered by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Tickets are available at Dnipro, 698 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J.; Self-Reliance, 734 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J.; and at Hoverla, 1060 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N.J.

Ukrainians Prepare...

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a ball Sunday, January 22, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, beginning at 4:30 p.m. Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk will open the fete with prayers. Principal speakers will be Dr. Michale Pap, in Ukrainian, and Dr. Richard Hanusey, in English. Soloist Maria Yasinska-Murowany and pianist Wolodymyr Hrudyn will perform. The "Tempo" orchestra will provide music for dancing.

NEWARK-IRVINGTON, N.J.—On Sunday, January 22, at 4:00 p.m. at Irvington High School, the UCCA branch will sponsor a concert. Dr. Jaroslav Padoch will be the main speaker. Appearing in the program will be Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, Valya Kalyk with a recitation, nis Rafael Wenke, pianist Laryssa Krupa, the "Dumka" and "Young Dumka" choruses.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A Ukrainian Independence Day ceremony will be held at City Hall on Sunday, January 22, at 1:00 p.m. under the auspices of the UCCA branch. Ukrainian Independence Day will be proclaimed and a flag-raising ceremony, followed by a program of Ukrainian dance and music, will be held.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) will be featured as the "Man of the Year" at the Ukrainian Independence Day program here at the Pick-Congress Hotel Sunday, January 22, at 3:00 p.m. The program is being prepared by the local UCCA branch.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The local UCCA branch, together with other branches in Connecticut, will mark Ukrainian Independence Day Sunday, January 22, at Bulkeley Hall at 3:00 p.m. Appearing in the program will be soloist Osyp Hoshulak, the "Dibrova"

chorus, Dr. Frank Sysyn with the keynote address. There will also be a display of traditional Ukrainian wear. A banquet at the Ukrainian National Home, with the participation of Gov. Ella Grasso, will follow.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Rochesterians will observe the 60th anniversary of the independence proclamation Saturday, January 21, at 6:30 p.m. with a banquet and a program at the Chamber of Commerce. Principal speaker will be Dr. Walter Dushnyk. Also appearing with opera singer Leonid Skirko with piano accompaniment by Stefania Zhovnr-Klos, the "Verkhovynsi" ensemble from Toronto, pianist Maria Bach and the "Chornomorski Kozaky" dance ensemble from Toronto.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—The local UCCA branch, together with area church and community organizations, will observe the event with a banquet and concert at the Syracuse Hilton Hotel Sunday, January 22, at 5:00 p.m. Principal speakers will be Atty. Askold Lozynskiy in Ukrainian and Dr. A. Bouscarel in English. Area elected officials are expected to attend the program. A dance will follow.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York community will mark Ukrainian Independence Day on Sunday, January 29, at 4:00 p.m., at the Fashion Institute on West 24th Street. Principal speaker will be Andrew Shevchenko. The program sponsored by the UCCA branch, will be opened by Atty. Askold Lozynskiy. Atty. George Wolynetz will read the gubernatorial and mayoral proclamations. Also appearing will be the "Prometheus" Chorus from Philadelphia, the ODUM Bandurist ensemble and Laryssa Kukrycky-Lysniak with a recitation.

UCC Seeks Multicultural Programming in Canada

WINNIPEG, Man.—A delegation of officers from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has renewed efforts of that organization for permanent multicultural programming in Canada.

During a public session of the CRTC here last month, four UCC representatives spoke of the need for multilingual and multicultural programs over Canadian radio and television.

The delegation included P. Klymkiv, Dr. I. Hlynka, Dr. S. Kalba and Myron Spolsky.

The UCC spokesmen emphasized that despite numerous requests by the UCC executive board to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for such programming, CBC continues to broadcast predominantly in English or French, while multicultural programs are broadcast only occasionally.

Roman Stepaniak, Conductor Of Youth Choruses, Dies

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Roman Stepaniak, a conductor of Ukrainian youth choruses in New York City, died of a heart attack in his home Monday, January 8. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Stepaniak was born in Stany-slaviv (now Ivano-Frankivske), where he completed his secondary education.

During his student days, Mr. Stepaniak became a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and because of his activity in it he was sentenced to prison.

Mr. Stepaniak displayed an interest in music from his youth days. In Stany-slaviv he conducted several choirs, and later, after fleeing Ukraine with his family, he directed a student chorus in Belgium and choirs in displaced persons camps in West Germany.

After coming to the United States, Mr. Stepaniak joined the "Dumka" chorus and eventually became its president.

He also was one of the first conductors of the "Young Dumka" chorus and later was the first conductor of the New York SUMA all-girl "Zhayvoronky" chorus.

Mr. Stepaniak is survived by his wife, Daria, sons, George and Wolodymyr with families, daughters, Lidia and Marta with families, and near and distant relatives.

Funeral services were held Saturday, January 14, from St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ozone Park, N.Y., to St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook where the body was interred.

Ukrainian Actress to Appear In TV Show

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Laryssa Lauter, who played the role of Dr. Karen Werner on "The Doctors" for over eight years, will now be appearing as Simone Morey in another afternoon television show, "Guiding Light." The show is aired by CBS daily at 2:30 p.m.

The actress, whose real name is Laryssa Kukrycky-Lysniak, is a Ukrainian born in Poland and raised in Austria.

News of her new role was reported in the Daily News' Soap Opera Notes column written by Jon-Michael Reed under the headline, "Laryssa's Latest Character."

Mr. Reed quotes Mrs. Lysniak as saying that "Simone is a gentle, sympathetic woman, and that's one of the reasons I accepted the role. I was sick and tired of being associated with that paranoid Karen, even though she was fun to play. Also I don't have to wear a brunette wig as I did on 'The Doctors.'"

According to the column, Laryssa's part on "The Doctors" was that of "the resident Teutonic troublemaker."

After appearing in the serial, the "Bavarian bombshell," as she was nicknamed, tried to make it in the movies. But after two years of "nothing," Mrs. Lysniak is back in another soap.

Mrs. Lysniak studied drama under Lee Strasberg and Uta Hagen. She holds a Bachelor's degree from Hunter College and a Master's from Columbia University.

She has appeared on television on the Catholic Hour, the U.S. Steel Hour, the Alcoa Hour, the Melnyk Variety Hour, and has read poetry on NBC's "Good Morning, America."

On Broadway, Mrs. Lysniak played



Laryssa Kukrycky-Lysniak

roles in "Paris Is Out," "The Night of the Iguana," and "Julia, Jake and Uncle Joe."

She has also starred in leading roles off Broadway in "Hunger," "One-eyed Man Is King," "Don Juan," "Royal Gambit," "Trojan Women," "The Chair," "Minna von Barnhelm," "The Noble Woman," "The Boor," "Forest Song," "The Possessed" and "Ashes of April."

The Ukrainian actress has also appeared in films: "The Prude and La Parisienne" and "Encounter," and has performed with stock companies and on television commercials.

Mrs. Lysniak is married to Wolodymyr Lysniak, and the couple has two daughters, Ulana and Lada.

Articles about the soap opera star have appeared in "Daily TV Serials" and "Daytime TV Stars," along with photographs of Mrs. Lysniak and her daughters dressed in Ukrainian folk costumes and with banduras.

Cited for Research Achievements

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. William Martin Hryniuk, a Ukrainian Canadian who is involved in research on anti-cancer drugs, has gained world renown for his work. More specifically, his scientific research, "Investigation into the Mechanism of Action of Anti-Cancer Drugs," is the leading work in its field.

In acknowledgement of his work, Dr. Hryniuk was invited to a dinner followed by a reception with her majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The dinner and reception were organized by the federal government of Canada in Ottawa on October 17, 1977, to honor young Canadians who achieved excellence in the arts and sciences.

In 1961, Dr. Hryniuk graduated from the University of Manitoba Medical School. Between 1961 and 1968 he received post-graduate training at the University of Manitoba, then at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., and later at Yale University.

Since 1968, Dr. Hryniuk has worked at the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation in Winnipeg. He was an assistant professor of medicine

at the University of Manitoba, from 1968 to 1972, and since 1973 is an associate professor of medicine. Currently, Dr. Hryniuk is the head of medical oncology (director of Drug Treatment Clinic).

During his research, he received a five-year stipend of \$100,000 from the Leukemia Society of America.

Dr. Hryniuk is the oldest son of William and Stefania (nee Skrypnik) Hryniuk who reside in Winnipeg.

He has two children — Michael and Angela. Michael is a student in grade eleven at Kelvin High School, and dances in the Ukrainian dance group "Orlan" in Winnipeg. Angela is in grade nine at River Heights Junior High School, and holds the provincial junior high championship in the high jump.

In the Ukrainian community, Dr. Hryniuk is the president of "Orel," which published the map of Ukraine in 1974. He is also a member of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club and is an active member of St. Joseph's parish in Winnipeg.

Plan Historical Conference

LONDON, Ont.—A Ukrainian historical conference will take place at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, on May 29-31, within the framework of the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists.

The conference is being organized jointly by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and the Ukrainian Historical Association. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is sponsoring the conference.

The Ukrainian historical conference will be the first major conference on the North American continent to treat the whole spectrum of Ukrainian history, from the 10th through the 20th centuries. The conference will indicate that Ukrainian history has matured as an independent and developed discipline in North America. The conference, too, should provide an excellent forum for the exchange of ideas among Ukrainian historians, from various parts of the United States and Canada, interested in a variety of periods and topics.

The conference program begins with a session devoted to historiography, a survey of the state of the discipline and a guide to work that remains to be done.

The conference tackles some traditionally thorny problems, but it also moves the frontiers of the discipline forward by treating some important topics hitherto largely neglected in Ukrainian historical literature.

The session on the role of the city in Ukrainian history reflects the new interest in urban social history throughout the Western world.

The session on Ukraine and the Moslem world presents a perspective on Ukrainian history that has only recently come to light, thanks mainly to research by the Harvard school of Ukrainian historians.

The question of the Ukrainian elites, to which another session is devoted, is pivotal to an understanding of the problem of political discontinuity in Ukrainian history, and this session is the first to examine it in the wide perspective of both Polish and Russian history. A round-table discussion will conclude the program.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies will publish the proceedings of the conference.

For further information as well as registration materials, please contact: the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 335 Athabasca Hall, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E8.

Daily News Cites St. George's

(The following editorial, entitled "A Special Gift," about the new St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, appeared in the Manhattan and Bronx editions of the New York Daily News Sunday, January 8, 1978.)

While there hasn't been much building in New York City in recent times, one new structure on the lower East Side will certainly be a neighborhood landmark for generations.

The newly completed St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church at Hall Place and E. Seventh St. is truly a monument to the faith of Ukrainians and to their faith in New York City.

Even though many of their members had moved to the suburbs, church officials decided to build the magnificent, nearly \$3 million Byzantine style church in the old neighborhood in Manhattan. As a result, the church is attracting young people back to the city.

Every New Yorker owes a heart-felt thanks to those who worked and contributed to the building of their very special gift to this city.

Tamburitzans to Appear in Jersey

HACKENSACK, N.J.—The Duquesne University Tamburitzans will present a program of East European folk music and dances here Sunday, February 19.

The Tamburitzans are a world-famous company of 40 singers, musicians and dancers. Their performances have been praised in the United States and abroad in places such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Italy, France,

Mexico, Canada, Latin America and the Soviet Union.

The troupe will appear in Hackensack at the Orrie De Nooyer Auditorium at 200 Hackensack Ave. at 2:30 p.m.

Tickets are \$4.50, and may be ordered by sending checks to: Duquesne Club N.J., 73 Gordon Ave., Tenafly, N.J. 07670. Information may be obtained by calling (201) 568-0915 or 768-5421.

Reflects on Ukrainian Independence

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.—Every year on July 4th, Americans celebrate their independence. Two million Ukrainian Americans celebrate another independence day, January 22nd. On that day in 1918, Ukrainians declared their independence from Soviet Russia.

Today, after two world wars, Ukraine is again a part of the Soviet Union. Ukrainian people in the USSR are forbidden to celebrate January 22nd as their independence day, and, in fact, are forbidden by the Kremlin from observing most of their ethnic traditions.

Ukrainians are fighting against the Communist government in Russia. They are fighting to hold on to their traditions and to become independent from the Soviet Union and be recognized as a separate and distinct country.

In the United States, groups such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America are helping to publicize the fight for Ukrainian independence. One Grasmere man has devoted more than 20 years of his life in the United States to Ukrainian nationalism.

Onufry Germaniuk's story is unique, yet it is filled with experiences shared by many of the 1,100 Ukrainian Americans living on Staten Island. Once a lawyer in Lviv, in the Polish part of Ukraine, Germaniuk woke up one day in September, 1939, to find his whole world had changed.

"I came to my office one morning and I saw where the bombs had fallen." Hitler had bombed portions of Ukraine. Ten days after the German army marched through, Russian troops moved into the country.

"My wife Nina and I, we belonged to Stalin then for 22 months," he recalled. "And after that we belonged to Hitler for three years."

The couple fled through Europe before they were captured by Nazi troops and placed in a "Durchgangs lager", a temporary concentration camp. They were detained in the camp for four months before the American Army came.

"We live 90 to 110 people in one small shack they called a barrack. It was awful. You could hardly breathe in there," he said.

"The American soldiers meant well," interrupted his wife. "They wanted to help us but they had to follow orders." American soldiers arrived one morning in 16 trucks and loaded the trucks with the 600 people remaining in the camp.

"They told us they were taking us to a better place," Germaniuk continued. "When we came to the German-Russian border, we saw a huge 'Welcome Home' banner in Russian. We refused to move from those trucks. We sat there all day until the soldiers got disgusted and drove us back to the camp. After we got back, many people com-

mitted suicide...I don't even want to think about it," his voice trails off.

After the war, the United States agreed to accept some 200,000 immigrants displaced in Europe. Germaniuk and his wife were screened and booked on a ship bound for the United States. The couple arrived in December of 1949. They moved to Philadelphia for a year and Germaniuk worked as a \$100-a-month orderly in a hospital. The following year they moved to Staten Island and bought a home at 96 Parkinson Ave., Grasmere.

The couple became United States citizens in 1959. Germaniuk became active in the Ukrainian Congress Committee (UCC) an umbrella organization for all Ukrainian groups in the country.

He was appointed manager of the four-story Ukrainian National Home on Second Ave., Manhattan. The facility includes a restaurant featuring old-world Ukrainian dishes, meeting places, and a bar where Ukrainians gather to exchange news of the old country.

Although he retired last year as manager of the home, due to poor health, he still attends every UCC meeting. He was one of several thousand demonstrators who marched in Manhattan from Bryant Park and 42nd St. to the Russian embassy on 67th St. September 18th to protest Ukrainians being held as political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

"It's so difficult to explain to Americans what is going on in Ukraine. Americans, reinforced by the media, lump all the people of Russia together. A Russian is a Russian, they say. But we have a different language, different customs. We are a different people, and we don't want to be thought of as Russians."

Germaniuk also stresses that Ukrainians are opposed to communism. "We have our own religion and our own system of Ukrainian Catholic churches," he noted. "We have always been trouble for the Communists."

Germaniuk and his wife believe Americans take their freedom for granted. "Sometimes I don't understand the American people," he declared. "They don't stop to think of all they have."

Germaniuk and his wife, who worked as a nurse in Seaview Hospital until she was transferred last year to Bellevue Hospital, have been married 33 years. They still reside on Parkinson Ave. with their son, Humphrey, a graduate of Wagner College who is attending medical school in Italy.

They are sure of two things: They will continue to cherish American freedom and democracy and they will continue to speak out for the freedom of less fortunate Ukrainians.

(The profile below was written by Diane C. Lore, and it appeared in the Staten Island Sunday Advance.)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

An Announcement of Importance

The UNA Executive Committee, in accordance with the organization's by-laws, announced in the new year's first issue of its organs Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly the upcoming 29th regular convention which will be held in Pittsburgh during the week beginning May 22, 1978.

The announcement of the convention is of major importance for all members of Soyuz in that it heralds the convocation of the quadrennial assemblage that will chart the course of our largest and oldest organization in the free world for the subsequent four years.

With the possible exceptions of the World Congresses and the UCCA congresses, UNA conventions have a long history of constituting a kind of Ukrainian parliaments, representing, as they do, a veritable cross-section of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada. There are now four generations of our people enrolled in this fraternal organization that continues to be the bedrock of Ukrainian community life on this continent. It is both an honor and an obligation to be chosen a delegate to the week-long gathering. This should be kept in mind by individual Branches which by the end of March must elect their representatives.

For it is the body of delegates that will not only elect the Supreme Assembly, the highest governing organ of the Association, but also determine plans for its future. Thus the delegates, some 500 of them, must be familiar with all facets of UNA activity on the local, regional and national levels, with the trends of the milieu in which we live, with the problems and tasks that await us in the future. In formulating plans for Soyuz, the delegates will also be determining, at least in part, the course of our entire community.

Though the announcement does not specify it, it has been a salutary tradition in Soyuz for years for delegates to be leaders in the pre-convention membership drive and thus contribute to the organization's growth. Continuous inflow of new membership ensures the growth of every organization, and the UNA is no exception. So when you go to Pittsburgh next May make certain that you are well prepared and that among your credentials are a few new applications.

In Defense of Lukianenko

The International League for Human Rights, a prestigious group which has the status of a non-governmental organization with the United Nations, has started an action in defense of Levko Lukianenko, a lawyer by profession who was arrested by the KGB last December. Lukianenko, a member of the Kiev based Helsinki Monitoring Group, had earlier served a 15-year sentence in Soviet concentration camps — a commutation from a death sentence — along with several other members of the so-called Ukrainian jurists group.

While this is by no means the first time that an international organization has "adopted" one of the Ukrainian prisoners and proceeded to air his or her case in the West, the International League's planned action in defense of Lukianenko indicates that incarcerated Ukrainians are coming increasingly into the focus of world public opinion. To be sure, to tear them out from the clutches of Red tyranny is particularly difficult in comparison to the Russian or Jewish dissidents, at least some of whom obtained permission to leave the Red paradise and settle in the West. This has not been the case with Ukrainians who are being driven only in one direction — northeast.

It is incumbent upon us to press for such exposure on all levels, by both governmental and private organizations, and support any initiatives generated outside of our community, while pursuing our own actions with forceful determination in defense of our kin in Ukraine.

News Quiz

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

1. Who are the two latest members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords to be arrested by the KGB?
2. Who is the acting president of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain?
3. What prominent Ukrainian structure is rising on Manhattan's Lower East Side?
4. Who was reportedly released from a two-and-a-half year sentence in the Soviet Union?
5. Whose composition was selected for performance by a prize-winning violinist in the festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music?
6. What was the theme of the joint 1978 Christmas pastoral of the Catholic hierarchs?
7. What Canadian institute is helping to foster Ukrainian culture?
8. Who received awards from the city of Baltimore?
9. Who on the Philadelphia Flyers hockey team excelled in a match against Podrabice of Czecho-Slovakia?
10. What major event is being planned by the Ukrainian National Association in May, 1978?

(Answers to previous quiz: Ivan Oleksyn; the American delegation; Zoya Hayuk; to make trade with Soviet and Eastern bloc countries conditional on human rights; a prominent Ukrainian singer from Canada; Prof. Michael Pap; Drs. Lubomyr Kuzmak and Mark Olesnick; joint actions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners; Eugene Chyzowych; Warren, Mich.)

More Objections to N.Y. Times Account

(Below are copies of letters sent by our readers to The New York Times in response to Craig R. Whitney's article, entitled "Jews in the Ukraine Charge that Age-Old Anti-Semitism Persists," and published by that paper in its December 1, 1977, edition).

Distorted Act

Anti-Semitism is a malady that has existed in various countries of the world including Ukraine. By identifying it, however, as a popular movement in Ukraine, Mr. Craig R. Whitney (The Times, December 1, 1977) distorts the true picture of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. He fails to state that anti-Semitism is an official policy of the regime. It is fanned in the press in all Soviet republics.

On the other hand, Mr. Whitney pretends not to know that there exists a

widespread resentment among both Ukrainian intelligentsia and population as a whole to the policy of anti-Semitism. He extolls Yevtushenko, but glosses over the courageous speech of the Ukrainian literary critic Ivan Dzyuba at Babyn Yar in September 1966.

The presentation of the stereotyped "Ukrainian anti-Semite" is a distorted and potentially dangerous act of irresponsible journalism.

R.W. Sochynsky, M.D.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Slanted Report

The hackneyed caricature of the "traditional Ukrainian anti-Semite" seems to be a favorite of The New York Times recently. One gets the impression that anti-Semitism is a popular movement in the Ukrainian republic, that it is independent of the government and the blame for it falls solely upon the Ukrainian people.

Reality, however, is rather more complex than a journalist's simplification. But one cannot forgive the oversimplifications used by Craig R. Whitney in his article "Jews in the Ukraine..." (December 1, 1977).

Even a freshman student of political science realizes that in the USSR, of which Ukraine is a part, anti-Semitism is a governmental policy.

It is not the Ukrainian people who have closed down the synagogues or

forbade the publication of Yiddish and Hebrew textbooks. This was done by the government which has imposed Russification upon the Ukrainian people as well.

The stereotype of the Ukrainian anti-Semite, as presented by Mr. Whitney, is as obnoxious as reading that Zionism is tantamount to racism.

The New York Times owes an apology to both its Ukrainian and Jewish readers for publishing such an irresponsible and slanted report. This manner of journalism only serves to widen the gap between two peoples who have suffered terrible tragedies and who sincerely want to come to an understanding between themselves.

Maria Savchak
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Assaults of Russification

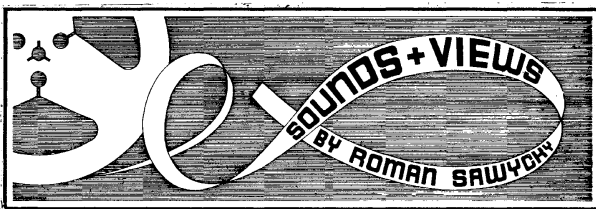
Craig Whitney's article in The New York Times (December 1) focused attention on anti-Semitism in Ukraine, without mentioning the implications of the important fact that Ukraine is not a sovereign state and that it is totally dominated and controlled by Russia through its official government, the Communist party and the KGB. Consequently, Moscow is not only fully responsible for every act of political, national and religious oppression, but indeed is the sole perpetrator of these injustices throughout its empire, the Soviet Union. In Ukraine, the principal victims of repression are the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches are totally banned in Ukraine.

Mr. Whitney seems to overlook that the official manifestations of anti-Semitism, such as dismissals from work, interrogations by the KGB and attacks on "refuseniks" in newspapers are concocted and carried out by the governing agencies which are entities of the Russian occupation regime, and in which the Ukrainians as well as the Jews and others may function only as collaborators of that regime. He appears to be unaware that in recent years thousands of Ukrainian patriots who criticized this regime for suppression of national, individual and religious freedoms (including criticism of anti-Semitism) have been incarcerated and subjected to treatment which, according to the surviving witnesses (Litvinov, Alekseyeva, Plyushch, Bukovsky, Stern) is even more onerous than the

treatment of most other Soviet political prisoners. The New York Times itself has, on rare occasions, mentioned some of their names. About one-half of all Soviet political prisoners are Ukrainians.

The alleged anti-Semitic attitudes among the population of Kiev, as described in the article, can hardly be characterized as Ukrainian, considering that the bulk of Kiev's population no longer has a distinct Ukrainian composition. Many, if not most, either consider themselves Russians or have been sterilized into an ethnically amorphous product by the longstanding assaults of Russification and cultural genocide to which everything Ukrainian has been subjected by all Russian regimes over the past three hundred years, not to mention the physical extermination of several million Ukrainians during Stalin's era. We know from former inmates of Soviet jails and labor camps, who have recently arrived in the West, that among the Ukrainian dissidents, who are the elite of the remaining nationally conscious Ukrainian element, there is an outspoken support for the Soviet Jews in their struggle for human rights and dignity. It is discouraging to see how Mr. Whitney chose to ignore the sordid reality of age-old persecution of Ukrainian patriots in their own homeland, as if it were of lesser priority, less immoral or less painful.

Ihor Olshaniwsky
Newark, N.J. 07106



Met Star to Sing at Ukrainian Concert

Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, who according to the New York Daily News is "one of the busiest and most respected singers in opera," will appear as special guest artist at a concert commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day. The program will take place on Sunday, January 22, at 4:00 p.m. at the Irvington High School Auditorium, Clinton Avenue, Irvington, N.J. Mr. Plishka will be accompanied by pianist Armen Boyajian, long-time teacher of the bass, who formed the Paterson Lyric Opera Theatre where young Plishka received his initial training.

Following Mr. Plishka's 1977 appearance at a benefit concert for the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, the Independence Day concert indicates that the Met star would like to establish a closer contact with the Ukrainian public. The bass himself is of Ukrainian descent; as Helen Perozak Smindak pointed out recently in detail, Paul (Pavlo) Plishka's grandparents emigrated from Ukraine to settle in Pennsylvania about 1910. In the same in Old Forge, 1941, Paul Plishka was born.

That Mr. Plishka makes himself available also to the Ukrainian community is a fact that cannot be over-appreciated. He is constantly in demand for guest appearances with the great opera companies, the leading symphony orchestras and the major recording firms.

In recent years Mr. Plishka has been especially busy recording major bass parts. Singing opposite soprano Beverly Sills he performed in London recordings of "Anna Bolena" by Donizetti, "I Puritani" and "Norma" by Bellini (all for ABC Records released in 1973/74 and available also on cassettes and 8 track cartridges).

In 1976 Columbia released the first recording of the opera "Le Cid" by Massenet with Paul Plishka's performance of the part of Don Diego. In 1977 Columbia again issued the world premiere recording of "Gemma di Ver-gy" by Donizetti with Mr. Plishka's interpretation of the part of Guido.

This is just a very small part of what is behind young Paul Plishka. He steadily goes about fulfilling his destiny, which is to be ranked among the great basses of our day.

The Domestic Catechism

by Roman J. Lysniak

I got this almost unbelievable story from my friend with whom I commute daily to work from Long Island to New York City. Each morning we swap interesting happenings from the previous day.

This particular morning my commuting friend cried out the minute we met: "Oh, man, do I have a story to tell you!" And then, after we settled ourselves on the train, my friend proceeded with his story without further ado.

"While I was on business in the office of this printing shop, a thin, tired-looking man entered, and, approaching the manager, said, 'I want to have a list printed. Suppose you write it down as I tell you.'

"The manager started to protest, but seeing the angry face of this customer, he got ready to take the dictation.

'Yes, I'm sure I locked the front door. Have you got that?'

'Yes, but I don't understand,' responded the printing shop manager.

'Never mind, don't interrupt me until I have finished. Are you ready?'

'Yes.'

'I closed the window in the bathroom.'

'All right, I've got it.'

'The kitchen windows are fastened.'

'Yes.'

'The dog is in the cellar.'

'Yes.'

'I didn't forget to close the doors to the garage.'

'Yes.'

'No, the water is not running in the bathroom.'

'Yes.'

'The cat is outdoors.'

'Yes.'

'I turned off all the lights.'

'Yes.'

'No, I don't smell smoke.'

'Yes.'

'I don't think I hear anyone trying to get into the house.'

'Yes.'

'No, that is not our dog barking, it's the one next door.'

'Yes.'

'It's not necessary to go down and see if the cellar door is fastened, I know it is.'

'Yes.'

'That is nobody, only the wind rattling the shutters.'

'Yes.'

'Well, I think that's about all. You see, my wife asks me those questions every night just as I'm getting into bed, and if I had a printed list I could show to her, it would save lots of trouble, and besides that, it hurts my lungs to answer all those questions. Have the list printed as soon as possible, please.'

Home for the Holidays

by George I. Pawliczek

The radio had said that there would be two-hour delays getting to the airport — I believed it — who wouldn't want to leave New York City for Christmas, especially if it meant being home for the holidays.

Surprisingly, it took only half an hour to reach Kennedy International from the East Side Airlines Terminal.

Soft Christmas carols and a good book kept me company in the waiting room, which lacked any empty chairs before flight time.

Anticipating the holidays, the airport began to take on a festive appearance. Runway markings became long blue glittering chains, tall antennas were transformed into dark Christmas trees adorned with blinking red lights, the terminal was dressed in white and red, distant city lights became a golden garland on the horizon. The spirit was aided by flashing red lights on scurrying airport vehicles. Overhead, what at first seemed to be the Star of Christmas soon became two headlights on an approaching plane — followed almost immediately by another and yet another.

From 10,000 feet New York City was a living map — all five boroughs twinkled against the jet black background of Long Island Sound and the ocean. Streets glittered like the Inca's City of Gold. The Empire State Building was a tiny Christmas tree illuminated in red, white and blue. The Statue of Liberty was a quarter-inch toy. The Meadowlands Stadium looked like a glowing white Christmas wreath, and New York's bridges looked like diamond necklaces at Tiffany's.

The plane's huge engines reflected a

full moon which hung like a huge Christmas ornament in a velvety blue sky.

As I nestled back in my seat, memories of Christmases past came drifting back and with them, the sights, sounds and tastes of Christmas.

There would be snow — and lots of it — but not until Christmas Eve when big soft flakes would drift lazily to earth.

The house would be a flurry of activity for a week before that special evening and always seemed to be a little fuller during the holidays, especially the living room, where the tree with its soft lights and ornaments as old as myself touched the ceiling.

Decorations would be everywhere. Windows and door frames would be adorned with tinsel, bells, lights and holly. A huge wreath would hang on the front door and the porch would be aglow with colored lights.

Familiar smells, and my huge German shepherd, would greet me when I walked through the door; the unique fragrance of Carpathian mushrooms being prepared for "ushka" and sauce, the smell of cabbage for "holubtsi," the sweet summer aroma of boiling honey being prepared with a myriad of spices for "medivka."

The kitchen windows would be steamed up from the large pots of boiling water in which swam dozens of "ushka" and "varenyky." Throughout the house, Jack Frost would be busy etching his intricate designs on window panes.

Butter and cream for one of the delicious tortes would be whirling in a

(Continued on page 11)

Clothing for the Physically Disabled

from the desk of Pat M. Lutwiniak-Englebrecht, Home Economist

It has been estimated that 21 million Americans, or one out of every 10, is physically disabled. Add to that the number of aged and elderly who have limited movement, plus people who are temporarily using crutches or are otherwise physically limited, and you have a considerable number of people who have special clothing and fitting needs.

The basic objective in fitting and choosing clothing for the handicapped is to make everything as easy as possible with no difficult closures or tight fits. This provides comfort and encourages self-reliance in work and self-care.

Fabrics that are resistant to wrinkles and soil, and need little or no pressing are best. These will look better longer with less work.

Clothing damage that may be difficult to repair or expensive to replace can be prevented by purchasing strong garments with finished seams reinforced for strength.

Safety is another important consideration. Special attention to design features such as width of skirt and pants legs, length and finish of sleeves and closures, can contribute to safety.

When choosing clothes for the physically disabled, appearance and style should not be forgotten. Becoming, at-

tractive clothes give a lift. Flattering lines, styles, colors and fabrics give pleasure and attract attention to the individual rather than the handicap. There are many clothing styles which incorporate convenience features suitable for the handicapped.

Look for dresses which open all the way down the front and wrap-around dresses or skirts. Both of these styles aid in dressing and self-care.

Dresses with a bloused back and side give considerable ease in the armhole area. Fullness across the back makes blouses easy to put on if you have limited shoulder movement and also gives extra needed width if you use a wheelchair or crutches. Pleats, gathers or a slight flare in skirts are more graceful for sitting and walking with crutches, and will help keep the skirts from riding up. However, check that they aren't so full that they interfere with movement and safety.

Side front openings are easier to reach than either side openings or back openings. Zippers with easy to grab pulls or pressure tape closings are good to incorporate into dress design.

For people using crutches, sleeves with set-in pieces eliminate strain and help prevent tearing. A side insert

(Continued on page 16)

Montreal Youth Has Sights Set on Fostering Ukrainian Culture



Bohdan Tymyc must be working on a 30-hour-a-day clock, what with all the different activities he has lined up for himself.

At 23, Bohdan, a native of Montreal, Que., is a substitute teacher at Laurier Macdonald High School, is the owner of Showcase Creations printing shop, specializing in Ukrainian wedding cards, heads Yevshan Records, operates Yevshan Folkloric Productions, is a counselor in SUM, and helps Maria Doly-nycka, secretary of UNA Branch 434 in Montreal, organize new UNA'ers.

In addition to that, Bohdan paints, sculpts, does stained glass windows, and hopes to enter the Master's program in urban planning at McGill University.

After all that, it's a wonder that Bohdan has any time for sleep.

"For the past several years, I have been averaging about four hours of sleep a night," explained Bohdan.

Bohdan is one of the few, but ever increasing number, of youths who have set it as their personal cause to foster and preserve Ukrainian culture at all costs.

All his work with Ukrainian culture has been accomplished through producing and distributing Ukrainian records, staging a few concerts and plays, and discovering new talent.

"The best and most effective way to hold onto what you are or where you came from is through the rudimentary," Bohdan told Walter Poronovich of The Montreal Star. "It's through music, writings, and the artists concerned with this."

Of all his fields of endeavor, Bohdan enjoys most of his work with Yevshan Folkloric Productions. As founder of this enterprise, Bohdan serves as an ethnic impresario.

Yevshan evolved from three other of Bohdan's undertakings. It started as "Kievsky Steppe," then changed to "Karpatia" Distribution and Communication, which was followed by "Dumy" Productions.

Bohdan feels very strongly about his work with Ukrainian culture, so much so that while he hopes to make a profit from his business, he thinks that money should not be the primary concern.

"Money should take a second seat in the Ukrainian entertainment business," Bohdan told The Weekly. "Bands have gotten into a fad with high prices."

Bohdan sees nothing wrong with charging a lower price for an appearance if it means stirring up some Ukrainian blood in the audience.

"Let's not look at art as money, but as culture and a medium to get a message across," he said.

Bohdan's interest in the development of Ukrainian culture was launched in 1973 when he staged his first Ukrainian play at the Sir George William University, and later he worked for SUSK at a summer job sponsored by the Canadian government. That play, he said, while it had shortcomings, helped some students rediscover their heritage.

The following year, Bohdan produced his first 45 rpm record with Lubomyra Kowalchuk.

Bohdan reminisced about producing records with Lubomyra, saying that she is one of the most talented Ukrainian folk singers around today. In 1975, Bohdan produced his most successful record with Lubomyra featured as the vocalist. Titled "Zoria," this record is considered one of the most advanced Ukrainian LP's on the market.

Bohdan is not producing records with Lubomyra anymore. He said somewhat sadly that he is sorry he lost her to another group.

In 1974, Bohdan took part in a Ukrainian cultural



Bohdan Tymyc

Emerson Camp in Toronto, which is supported by all Ukrainian youth organizations in Canada. Here he was exposed to Ukrainianism from A to Z.

That summer, Bohdan toured the western provinces of Canada where he saw the rich culture preserved by children and grandchildren of early Ukrainian settlers.

"Ukrainians in the west are rich in culture," said Bohdan still showing the surprise he displayed then.

He said that the reason third- and fourth-generation Ukrainian Canadians are "coming back to their identity" is the federal government's multicultural policy. He said this helped spur Ukrainians back to their roots.

Out west, Bohdan met Roman Onufriyuk, who, he said, "could make you cry when he sings 'dumy'." Bohdan recorded many hours of his "dumy," and hopes to someday transform all of them into a record.

Bohdan began his impresario work in April 1974 when he brought the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Capella from Detroit and the "Vesnyvka" Chorus from Toronto to Montreal. Two years later, after a few more concerts and variety shows, Bohdan had his biggest success when he produced a sell-out concert in his home town featuring the SUM "Prometheus" and "Dibrova" choruses and the "Baturyn" brass band from Toronto.

Bohdan said that he favors his impresario work over his other activities. He hopes to expand staging Ukrainian concerts throughout Canada with the assistance of federal grants.

"I hope that through the multicultural policy the government will help sponsor Ukrainian programs throughout Canada," said Bohdan.

To date Bohdan has eight records to his credit which he either manufactured, produced or distributed — "The Ukas Present: Vodohraj Quartet," volumes 1-3 of "Syny Stepiv," "Zoria," "Ukraina" choir, the Montreal SUM choir and "Cheremosh."

Bohdan distributes the records through some 150 outlets across the United States and Canada. His frequent sojourns to New York have him dashing from

the different Manhattan Ukrainian boutiques to locations in the Newark-Irvington Ukrainian community.

Besides records, Bohdan has been involved with the showing of Ukrainian films in the U.S. His latest venture included "Zashumila Verkhovyna" by the Wasik studio.

Business is a headache in itself, but when you add to your daily routine academic work, then the work load becomes enormous.

Last year, Bohdan completed his Bachelor's degree in geography at Concordia University. His graduation thesis was a demographic study of the movement and settlements of Ukrainian Canadians over some seven decades, from the time the first pioneer set foot on Canadian soil.

Bohdan isn't planning to sit quietly and contently with what he has set up for himself already. You can be sure that he has plans for new ventures.

Right now, he is looking for a new lead singer with whom he plans to make another album.

Besides that, Bohdan has set in motion his machinery to publish the first Ukrainian entertainment magazine. "The Ukrainian Grandstand," as he will call it, will feature articles on music, critiques and anthologies by writers from across the North American continent.

Finally, Bohdan has turned to writing, and is adding the finishing touches on his first play, entitled "The Ukrainian Odyssey."

A rather complicated play, "The Ukrainian Odyssey" deals with two Ukrainians who journey through space in search of an antidote for a disease which is destroying the world. The travel through a time warp and land in Ukraine before the glacial period.

The two live through Ukraine's history from the Kiev period right through to the modern era, and always come in contact with a Mariyka. This Mariyka apparently is the antidote for the disease. The play is an allegorical work which tells of the dangers of assimilation, and proposes that the cure for it can be found in each Ukrainian.

Bohdan's latest musical find is the "Samotsvit" ensemble which he hopes will become a concert ensemble rather than a band for dances.

This was his idea with "Zoria," before they broke up. He wanted to create a professional band which would tour North America and perform solely at concerts.

Bohdan feels that a great deal of the musical awakening among Ukrainian youths can be attributed to contemporary bands from Ukraine, such as "Kobza," "Smerichka," or "Chervona Ruta." He realizes that their work influences the style of Ukrainian bands in Canada or the U.S.

Bohdan added that Ukrainian music here is also popular in Ukraine. He told the story of a man who bought in Ukraine what he thought were tapes of yet unheard bands from Ukraine for \$100, only to find out later that they were "Zoria," "Rushnychok" and "Syny Stepiv." Many Ukrainian records produced in the West circulate in Ukraine on the black market, he said.

Setting for himself a hurried pace, Bohdan said that while there is no great threat that Ukrainian culture will die out in Canada or America, he decided to devote his life to the preservation of his culture and heritage.

Why?

"Because I like the work, and I want to impress in my own way the desirability and beauty and glory of our own Ukrainian identity," explained the young promoter of Ukrainianism.

UNWLA Branch 83 to Host "Yalynka" for N.Y. Children

NEW YORK, N.Y.—UNWLA Branch 83 has planned a "yalynka" fete for the Ukrainian youngsters of the New York Metropolitan area to be

held at St. George Ukrainian School auditorium here on Sunday, January 15, at 2:30 p.m.

As in past years the afternoon entertainment will begin with a play en-

titled "A Christmas Dream" which depicts the traditions of the Ukrainian Christmas. Written by J. Shkrumeliak and M. Mamorskyj, the play is staged and directed by Natalia Duma with choreography by Dora Genza. The performers in costumes of the "didukh," candle, apples, snowflakes, angels and carolers are the children of the UNWLA Branch 83 members and guests.

After the curtain falls, the "yalynka" party under the direction of Dora Genza will begin around the Christmas tree with candy, dancing and special surprises. While the children frolic, their parents can sample an assortment of home-baked goods from the buffet prepared by a committee headed by Stefania Savchuk.

The "yalynka," which this year is

hosted by Barbara Bachynska, is an annual event for the Ukrainian children of New York. It is also good family entertainment, bringing back a sense of values lost in the clamour and rush of the American "holiday season." Primarily, however, it is an occasion to pass on to the children, in a way that is both pleasant and comprehensible, the beauty and joy of the Ukrainian Christmas.

Americans Prepare Ukrainian Christmas

SAN BRUNO, Calif. (MI.)—This suburban town of the San Francisco peninsula was the scene of a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner.

It was an unprecedented occasion since it was prepared by American children (7-8 years of age) and their parents. The big event took place in two classrooms of an elementary school and was a study of one ethnic culture.

Some 50 children and 12 mothers participated in the excitement of preparing the traditional twelve dishes. Some children were busy cracking wal-

nuts for the "kutia", others were closing "varenyky" or rolling "holubtsi," some were helping with the fish, and others were taking peas out of the pods. What a thrilling experience it was to see mothers and children working together to prepare food which they had never seen nor tasted before this day. As the children finished their share of work, they could draw in coloring books especially made for the occasion depicting Ukrainian Christmas customs.

When it was time to begin the sup-

per, Jim Kailas, third grade teacher, representing the head of the household greeted everyone with the traditional Christian message. Maria Iskiw, second grade teacher, acknowledged his greeting.

Next a prayer was recited by the head of the household and everyone began eating. The meal consisted of "kutia," "borshch," "varenyky," (four varieties), "kolach," "holubtsi," fish, peas, fruit compote, and "makivnyk." It was most interesting to hear the children's reactions as they began to sample the various dishes. Fish and "makivnyk" were the most popular foods.

Watching all the preparations in the classrooms and in the school kitchen, one couldn't help but be overcome by feelings of happiness and peace. An atmosphere of giving and sharing prevailed throughout the day. It was a wonderful learning experience for adults and children alike.

On the previous evening the children participated in a school-wide program of Christmas songs for their parents. In keeping with the Ukrainian theme, the second and third graders presented a

play explaining the customs of St. Nicholas Day and then sang two Ukrainian carols, "Boh Predvichnyi" and "Nebo i Zemlia" in Ukrainian. These children deserve much praise for their efforts in learning the foreign words within two weeks time. Their singing was superb. It was hard to believe that they were not Ukrainians and had never heard the language being spoken.

This unique cultural experience was the brainstorm of Jim Kailas who teaches with Maria Iskiw, a native Ukrainian. His encouragement was all that was needed to initiate the planning and preparations. Thus the whole experience was an excellent example of what people can accomplish through mutual cooperation and how much they can learn by doing rather than by reading.

Both the children and parents were extremely excited and pleased with the day and expressed a desire to "do it again". Some children liked the Christmas carols so much that they sang them at home for days after the program. These children will undoubtedly remember Ukrainian Christmas customs for a long period of time because they were actively involved in the event themselves.

Ukrainian Band to Appear On Springfield TV Show



A New Britain Ukrainian band, "Dolia," will appear on WHYN channel 40 UHF from Springfield, Mass., with a medley of Ukrainian songs. The program, which is within a cycle of folk music shows broadcast by WHYN, will be aired Friday, January 21, from 7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. "Dolia" will play seven Ukrainian selections. Photo above shows in the front row, left to right, Dick Kerry, emcee of the Ukrainian American radio program over WRYM in New Britain, Lesia Zdyrko, vocalist for "Dolia," and Frank Knight, emcee of the WHYN program; standing in the back are, left to right, Adam Platosz, band leader; Robert Dydyn, Dennis Stebbins and Roman Borysiuk.

Earns Master's Degree

Nadia Kowalskyj - Doerfler recently completed her studies at the University of Illinois, and received a Master's degree in biochemistry.

In 1975 she had obtained a B.S. from the same University. She was a dean's list student, studying on a full four-year scholarship.

Nadia graduated with honors from St. Vladimir School of Ukrainian Subjects in Chicago. During her high school years she was active in Plast, and was involved in defense actions on behalf of Valentyn Moroz.

She speaks fluent Ukrainian, English and French.

Nadia, a member of UNA Branch 94, has been enrolled in Soyuz since early childhood.

Nadia Kowalskyj-Doerfler



Every year at Christmas time Ukrainian carolers visit the offices of the Ukrainian National Association and sing a medley of Ukrainian carols. Besides the singing, the carolers also extend their organizations' best wishes to the UNA executives and employees, as well as Svoboda editors. Photo on the far side shows youths from the Jersey City branches of SUMA and Plast during their recent visit. Besides carolers from the outside, UNA and Svoboda employees gather around the UNA Christmas tree and sing several carols. Photo in the center shows UNA executives, Svoboda editors and employees posing for a group shot during this past Christmas.



Christmas at the UNA



The Rudenko-Tykhly Trial

(5)

(The trial of Mykola Danylovych Rudenko, born in 1920, and Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhly, was the first court proceeding against members of the Helsinki monitoring movements in the Soviet Union. The trial was held in the small town of Druzhkivka, near Donetsk, from June 23, 1977, to July 1, 1977. The court was presided over by Edvard Mykolayevych Zinchenko, deputy chairman of the Donetsk Oblast Court of Criminal Cases. The people's assessors were Perush, Lukashenko and Bezverkhnyi, alternates. The secretary was Nadia Hryhorivna Susidko. The prosecutor was Arzhanov from Kiev, Rudenko's counsel was Fedir Ivanovych Aleksyev, and Tykhly's counsel was Koretsky. The proceedings of the case comprise 4/ volumes. The following account of the trial was translated by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners in New York City.)

The first trial was closed. This one is open. However, I believe that this is not a chance "public". Just as it is no mere chance that my relatives appeared in the court room only on the sixth day of the trial.

My articles deal exclusively with the Ukrainian language and culture. The article for which the prosecutor wants to convict me has refused to read aloud here, because it is evident that there is nothing in it. The prosecutor has demanded information on the number of Ukrainian-language schools in Konstantynivsky rayon, but why does he speak about all of Ukraine and Konstantynivsky rayon, and not about the matter that I tried to investigate? Because these data are useful to him! The status of the Ukrainian language and culture in the Donbas region is well known to all of you.

The prosecutor claims that I reject the term "Soviet people". I am a son of the Ukrainian people, but I am also a son of the Soviet people, a son of the world community.

Everyone — the prosecutor and the lawyers — knows that in accordance with Art. 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code trials in the Ukrainian SSR are to be conducted in the Ukrainian language. Yet all my complaints were answered in Russian. Or, for example, since the witness Skrypkin does not know the Ukrainian language, and I know Russian, the record of the proceedings is being kept in Russian.

I know the laws and although I do not agree with some of them, I do not break them. That was the case with the law about the language of instruction in schools. I wrote my proposals regarding this matter during the period of discussion concerning this bill. These proposals were not published, and I never received a reply regarding them. But once a law is passed and ratified, I do not break it.

All the charges against me were fabricated by the investigators and upheld by the prosecutor. Some documents were not investigated during the preliminary investigation, since they appeared only after I had been formally charged. About others I can only say that the article entitled "Reflections on the Ukrainian Language and Culture in the Donbas Region" was sent by Neprak to the archives, and four months later to the KGB. Why wasn't I charged for a whole five years for writing this article? Probably because there was nothing in it. (Regarding a second article — the letter to Hrushchysky. I asked that the former deputy chairman of the oblast executive committee Ilyshenko, as well as Pakharev, who evaluated the work, be questioned. The court denied my request, obviously in order to prevent the details of my conversation with Ilyshenko from becoming public. Then this article was sent to the KGB, and there it lay for four years.

I am neither a chauvinist, nor a nationalist, nor a hater of humanity. In the article I wrote that I am against the "internationalization" (in quotation

marks) of the Donbas region. In the speech of the prosecutor and in the "case" record, the quotation marks disappeared. Insofar as these documents were not investigated at this trial, they cannot be included in the charges against me. Still, Stebun was given these articles to review, and he did so. The prosecutor argued before the court that this is a provocative claim, but the prosecutor built his entire case on such words as "intellectual genocide" and "spiritual castration" taken out of context. These are legitimate literary terms and have no hidden meanings. I am being charged with the letter to Hrushchysky after my conversation in the oblast executive committee. This letter contains pertinent facts, yet when I asked that it be read out to the court, the prosecutor said; "He wants to be heard here...", and the letter was not read.

JUDGE (Warns Tykhly to stop insulting the investigative organs. Tells him that he will deprive him of the right (to continue) his final estimate.)

(TYKHLY) The letter to my daughter-in-law dealt with everyday matters. It was not investigated by the court. The prosecutor commented upon certain passages from it quite arbitrarily. "Village Problems" was a draft of an article rejected by the author himself. It was originally meant for Literaturnaya Gazeta and encouraged readers to take part in a discussion on this topic.

The prosecutor said that Tykhly is engaged in sabotage in a masked form and that this mask has to be torn off. Yet the prosecutor's statement about my conversation with Andros, in which I tried to convince him not to keep 10 chickens, is totally absurd. I have no idea what the article "You and We" is all about. Proof of my authorship of it was that it had been typed on my typewriter. Yet my typewriter was being held by the KGB as an instrument of crime! At the same time (it was said) that Tykhly conducted anti-Soviet propaganda in 1967-68. But what kind of propaganda is it when conducted with one single person-Andros? I told the court that I wished to question Andros, but Andros is not present. All that I have is a copy of a letter from him, in which he writes: "My comrades have shown me some of your things, and I know what you are like." Andros testified during the preliminary investigation that I never conducted anti-Soviet propaganda with him. You all know the old saying: "one witness is not a witness." Especially since the conversation was held face to face. Professor Stebun in his eloquent speech presented testimony as if it had been taken directly from Article 62 of the Criminal Code. Isn't it strange that having numerous acquaintances for 13 years I would choose precisely Professor Stebun with whom to conduct propaganda. The witness Skrypkin did not present a single fact. He merely said: "he spoke Ukrainian with everyone". Yes, I spoke Ukrainian with Russians, Georgians, Armenians and they all understood me perfectly. I want to call

the court's attention to the fact that Skrypkin presented his testimony in 1974. What is more, he did not go there himself, but was summoned. This means that the KGB had their own people there, who told them call that one. Syadrysty also did not go voluntarily to the KGB, but was called, interrogated, and told them: "Yes, he spoke Ukrainian". As regards Leonova, she spoke of works with which I am not being charged, and therefore her testimony cannot be used as evidence. The preliminary investigation also proved that no dissemination (of materials) occurred.

I did in fact receive a warning on the basis of the secret decree of December 25, 1972. But I cannot accept a warning given on the basis of an unpublished law. At that time, after receiving the warning, I submitted an appeal to the courts asking that my papers be examined in a court proceeding. But the materials of this case contain no mention of my appeals (there were four of them), nor do they contain documents about my arrest in June of 1976, about my being held in the investigation detention cell. Yet the court had refused to examine my articles.

Stebun's "notes" about my articles fall under Article 125 of the Criminal Code. His testimony distorts our conversations and meetings. The presiding judge did not permit me to ask Stebun all the questions I wished to pose to him. The investigation did not take into consideration the fact that there were also positive reviews of my articles by teachers and official institutions. Why did I not try to meet with those who looked upon my work favorably, but, instead, chose Prof. Stebun to agitate?

There is one sentence in the prosecutor's speech that merits our attention: "He associated with people who had been imprisoned for especially dangerous crimes." It would follow from this that such people are like lepers. I did know that this was the view of the KGB, and therefore, for 13 years, I associated with many people and met with friends who had been convicted of "especially dangerous state crimes."

It was decent of the prosecutor not to say that I am internally hostile: he only spoke of my "masked interior". But to go on. I am being charged with discussing the "Declaration" and the "Memorandum No. 1". Witnesses Lukianenko and Rudenko both testified that there was no discussion (on this subject). I am a member of the Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and I declare that the authors of these documents are all those who signed them and the other documents. The have a specific goal and do not contain anything anti-Soviet. That is why the prosecutor refused to have them read here, which constitutes a violation of Article 314 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the UKSSR. If these documents contained anything anti-Soviet, I would not have signed them.

The commentaries to Article 62 of the Criminal Code define (what constitutes) agitation and propaganda. According to these commentaries, neither Rudenko nor I can be accused of these crimes. It does not say in them that a conversation with one person can be regarded as agitation. (The commentaries) define what may be considered literature as designated by Article 62. It is obvious that some of the documents that I am being charged

with ("Village Problems", "You and We") cannot be regarded as anti-Soviet literature.

The judge asked Rudenko how the investigators and the prison administration had treated him. He forgot to ask me, so I will volunteer the information. Investigator Chornyi and others, with the approval of the chief of the investigatory group, Nagovitsyn, and Prosecutor Noskov:

1. Demanded that I testify concerning facts with which I was not being charged.

2. Tried to force me to testify concerning facts which cannot constitute part of this case under the statute of limitation, and concerning facts that have no bearing on this case.

3. Rejected my applications with respect to questioning witnesses, including new materials in the case, and then accused me of prolonging the investigation.

4. Refused to read me the decision of the preliminary investigation.

5. The investigator refused to give permission to add my remarks to the record, which constitutes a violation of Article 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the UKSSR.

6. Presenting specifically formulated reasons, I refused to testify, yet I was driven to interrogations and forced to sit for 4-6 hours behind a bare desk without the right to read, move, or stand up.

JUDGE: Tykhly! How many hours have you been going on about this...

7. I do not know if my statements have been included in the materials of the case.

8. During the first six days I was not allowed any books or newspapers. For 36 days I was not given my glasses. Although I had money with me when I was arrested, I was forbidden to buy even cigarettes for the first 12 days.

9. The prison administration kept losing complaints, and held back replies to them. My complaint to the supervisory prosecutor was not forwarded. For example, something banged on the pipes (in my cell) for seven days, but the administration refused to respond to all my complaints. Something caused a banging noise in my cell around the clock for six days. After my complaint to the prison warden it finally stopped.

10. The guards arbitrarily shortened the exercise period from 50 to 40 minutes.

Now about my right to defense. I was refused the right to have the lawyer assigned to me by the President of the International Association of Democratic lawyers to defend me. I was refused the right to have my son defend me. Instead, I was appointed a "defense counsel" against whom I am forced to defend myself. Both this "defense counsel" and the court pay no heed to my dismissal of him, which constitutes a violation of Articles 45 and 46 of Criminal Procedure Code of the UKSSR.

The court forbade Rudenko to express his opinion of me. Since we are both being tried in the same case, I wish to give my opinion of Rudenko. I believe that has some significance for the court...

JUDGE: I strike this question (from the record). It may be of significance to you, but not to us. You say that you know Article 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code. You do not know it. (The judge reads Article 319 concerning the final statement of the defendant). I will deprive you of your final statement.

(Continued on page 16)

Ukrainian Artist's Sculpture Decorates College Campus

DENVER, Colo.—“Hadunka” is a Slavic word meaning puzzle. It also is the title of a large welded steel sculpture erected and dedicated recently on the central campus of the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, reported James Mill, Denver Post art editor, in the paper's December 25th edition.

The impressive work was designed by Alexander Hunenko internationally recognized artist and visiting professor at UNC this past fall quarter. The sculpture was constructed by Hunenko with the aid of UNC students, principally Paul Aglietti and Mike Dunafon, fine arts department seniors.

“Hudunka” symbolizes the administrative reorganization of UNC's fine arts department, theater arts department and school of music into the College of Performing and Visual Arts which was accomplished in July 1977.

“The Department of fine arts had been interested for several years in developing the concept of the College of Performing and Visual Arts,” said Dr. Robert B. Turner, fine arts department chairman.

“Alex Hunenko, our visiting artist for this past quarter, approached me with an offer to produce a major sculpture piece to commemorate the founding of this new college,” Turner explained. “This sculpture represents the commitment to the intergrated arts.”

The piece, weighing about 2,000 pounds, is composed of welded steel forms with interconnecting “finger” which symbolize joining of the separate departments. Light the off-white painted steel forms which are controlled by a photoelectric sensor to turn the lights on at dusk. The illumination dramatically enhances the piece at night in an unconventional way.

Mr. Hunenko said, “The light here also has a spiritual connotation. It isn't light as electrical light, it's light of a perhaps religious connotation and a wisdom connotation.”

It took Hunenko and his assistants eight weeks and more than 500 working hours to create the sculpture, which Turner feels is “not only a truly professional artistic statement that enhances our environment, but a magnificent piece itself. It is my personal hope that we will see a variety of such cooperative art works developed throughout our

academic environment.”

Dunafon, one of Hunenko's assistants said, “This is a new concept. It's not a selfgratifying piece of art... it's been a team effort, a group of people doing a sculpture piece strictly for the sculpture piece. It's not a selfish piece of art.”

At the dedication, Dr. James Miller, dean of the new College of Performing and Visual Arts said:

“Having Alexander Hunenko on our campus as a great faculty member has been most rewarding experience for both students and faculty. His sculpture, the materials for which were made possible by an anonymous donor through the UNC Foundation, is a significant achievement and an appropriate marking of the formation of the new college.

“We are not only excited about the sculpture itself, but what it says and means in bringing the arts closer together on this campus. This, hopefully, will initiate a trend for the future in encouraging the support of other artists to create works of art elsewhere on campus.”

Mr. Hunenko, born in 1937 at Romaniivka, Ukraine, immigrated to the United States in 1950. He received his art education at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design, the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, Yale University and the American Academy in Rome, where he was the recipient of two consecutive Prix de Rome Fellowships.

His sculptures have been exhibited in numerous museums, art centers, galleries, colleges and universities throughout the United States and in Rome. His works are in the permanent collections of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Institute of Art, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago, and many private collections.

BRANCH MEETING

The Annual Meeting and election of officers of UNA Eugene Konovaletz Branch 238 of Boston, Massachusetts, will be held on Sunday, February 5, 1978, following the Divine Liturgy at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 24 Orchardhill Road, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. OLESIA A. WONS, Recording Secretary

Home for the Holidays

(Continued from page 7)

stainless steel bowl in the mixer, and gellatin for fish aspic would be slowly bubbling on the stove. By rights, I would always get to scrape out the bowl in which the icing was prepared.

The house would be washed, scrubbed, polished and vacuumed. The finest linen, silver and china would be on the table. A handful of hay, symbolizing Christ's manger, would be under the tablecloth and a “didukh” would stand in the corner. Two white candles and a homemade “strudel” would grace the table. An additional place would be prepared for those members of the family who were no longer with us.

Last minute shopping was always fun amid the hustle and bustle, animated figures in store windows (as well as those in store aisles), decorations, Christmas carols, clanging Salvation Army bells, and Ho, Ho, Ho's.

Wrapping gifts has a charm all its own — the crinkle of colorful wrapping paper, the whirr of unwinding ribbon, the smell of Scotch tape and sealing wax.

It was always a pleasure to find something hard and square under your pillow on the feastday of St. Nicholas, or under the tree on Christmas Eve. (I could never catch St. Nicholas in the act of leaving his gifts!)

Christmas Eve supper would have its traditional 12 courses. It would begin by Father saying a special set of prayers. Mother would give everyone a piece of “prosfora” and her sincere wishes for health and happiness in the coming year. Prior to the “borshch,” all would get to taste the “medivka.”

Today's world of dieting was not made for Christmas Eve. “Borshch” and “ushka” would be followed by fish aspic and fried fish. Then the “varenyky” would make their procession to the table along with the mushroom sauce, followed closely by the “holubtsi” and fried onions in butter. The supper would draw to a close with compote made from “sush” (from the orchard Grandmother had planted) and the “piece de resistance” — “kutia” (which I always got to prepare). After supper I would play “anhelyk” and distribute the brightly wrapped presents which had mysteriously found

their way under the Christmas tree. Several groups of carolers would always come to our house on Christmas Eve.

Before Midnight Liturgy I myself would go caroling. We would drive through the snowy suburbs, searching for house numbers with a flashlight. “Vo Vyfleyemi,” “Nebo i Zemlia,” and “Boh Predvichnyi” would be in our repertoire.

The church would be crowded. Extra rows of bright orange chairs would lead up to the “ikonostas.” Prior to Liturgy, the lights would be dimmed, Monsignor would place the statue of the Baby Jesus in the manger, and the whole church would sing the first “Boh Predvichnyi” of the Christmas season.

High school reunions were never as much fun as the one that takes place right after Liturgy. Friends from throughout the United States and beyond, home for Christmas, would meet and party until the wee hours of the morning.

Christmas Day would bring a traditional dinner at our friends' home. Flurries are as traditional as the turkey and roast beef. Thick white flakes would drive against the windshield and it would seem that the car was traveling through an endless white tunnel.

The day after Christmas would find me downtown bright and early looking for Christmas ornaments, now on sale, and especially for a wooden toy nutcracker — perhaps this year, I would finally find it.

The rest of the week would be devoted to a methodical preparation for our own New Year's Eve party. Throughout the week, the refrigerator and wine cellar would slowly fill. The 31st would be hectic — extra tables and chairs, last minute shopping, pots and kettles boiling on the stove, canapes, hors d'oeuvres. Midnight would bring a champagne toast to the New Year.

What kind of year would the magic hour bring, I wondered as the huge 707 taxied to the terminal.

As I saw my parents' smiling faces, I knew that it would be a wonderful Christmas — the kind of which memories are made.

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New Ensemble Releases First LP

SADDLE BROOK, N.J.—After only playing together as group for some 10 months, Ensemble Izmarahd will release its first long-playing album at the end of this month.

The album contains 11 popular Ukrainian songs, such as "Khtos moyu zhinku vkrav," "Oy chyhy to kin stoyit," "Pisnia bude pomizh nas," and "Shovkova kosytsia."

Ensemble Izmarahd consists of five vocalists and instrumentalists, three of whom are known to Ukrainians from their numerous appearances at Ukrainian dances at Soyuzivka and elsewhere.

Oksana Borbycz-Korduba is the only female member of the ensemble. Oksana, the lead vocalist with the group, is a classical piano teacher with her own studio. She was musical director at Soyuzivka for several summers.

Oksana also sang with the well-known Bohdan Hirniak Orchestra.

Mr. Hirniak's son, Jurij, also performs with Izmarahd. He plays the sax, clarinet, flute and other woodwind instruments. Jurij is currently finishing up his studies in math and physics.

Another Hirniak Orchestra veteran, Thomas Hrubec, also performs with Izmarahd. A chemist by profession, Thomas is the percussionist and occasional vocalist.

The two other members of Izmarahd are recent arrivals from Ukraine.

Volodymyr and Arkady Bulochenko came from Lviv to the United States in February 1977.

Volodymyr is a musician by profession, who in Ukraine was associated with such well-known bands as "Smerichka" and "Kobza." Volodymyr is the keyboard specialist and vocalist. He also handles arrangements and composition.

Arkady, a shoemaker, is the bass player.



Ensemble Izmarahd: Left to right, Jurij Hirniak, Arkady Bulochenko, Oksana Borbycz-Korduba, Volodymyr Bulochenko, and Thomas Hrubec.

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Staggering Surprises Signal Slap Shot Scene

Ukrainian Pro Hockey Update

by Ihor N. Stelmach



Tkaczuk, Kindrachuk, Maruk. Then there are Federko, Bolonchuk and Kuzyk. Not to forget Zaharko, Polis and Oleschuk. Of course, all of the above are Ukrainian pro hockey players in the National Hockey League. But, all of your hockey fanatics already know such bits of info as fact. Well, it just so happens that these nine players are the very surprises alluded to at the top of this article.

The 1977-78 hockey season has just about reached the midway point, thus time once again to analyze what has transpired on the ice. Rather than taking up space with standings and team results, this update will concern itself solely with detailed looks at the happenings in both pro hockey circuits with regard to Ukrainian players. The standings and other information are always available in your daily newspapers.

Coming off a sub-par year last season, Walt Tkaczuk and winger Greg Polis of the New York Rangers probably rate as the top two surprises of this year. Tkaczuk was off to a productive point total, having already well surpassed last year's total of only 12 goals. Polis, although missing 11 games this season due to an injury, has also regained his scoring touch along with his ability to score while his team is shorthanded.

The Cleveland Barons are struggling along once more in this new season, notwithstanding an unbelievable performance by center Dennis Maruk. The sparkplug known as Mar-u-u-u-uk is not only already at the 20-goal plateau, but has furthered his importance to his team by centering three different forward lines thus far. Winger Ken Kuzyk has earned himself a long look with the Barons and his 20-plus games played means he has impressed.

Against one of the visiting Czechoslovak teams, the Philadelphia Flyers' Orest Kindrachuk emerged as the Molson Cup star of the game with his two-goal performance. Flyers management and fans have begun to expect this type of performance from "O", who is particularly impressive with his playmaking (already some 30 assists) and stick-handling while helping the Flyers to the top of the Patrick Division. At press time, Philly's search for an aggressive enforcer a la Dave Schultz, seemingly ended with the recall of young winger Dave Hoyda, who incidentally was even assigned Schultz's number "8".

The Washington Capitals hockey club has by all indications regressed to being a doormat expansion team once more. One of a very few bright spots for coach Tom McVie has been the aggressive play of defenseman Larry Bolonchuk, who was recalled from the minors after the Caps' first fifteen games. He certainly qualifies as a major surprise of the young year, especially due to his rapid progress into the pro ranks.

Lastly, defenseman Miles Zaharko of Atlanta and goaltender Bill Oleschuk of Colorado all deserve a special mention at this point of the current season. Both started the year in the minor leagues, but were quickly recalled to aid their respective clubs in times of great need, playing well enough to remain on the parent clubs' rosters. Zaharko was the Flames' first-round amateur selection in 1977 and has

earned a spot on the blueline following only a ten-game tour at Nova Scotia (AHL). Oleschuk has not seen much action, but with goalie Michel Plasse out with an injury, remains with the Rockies temporarily.

Conversely to the positive performances of these nine Ukrainian stars, several players have encountered disappointing starts in the '77-78 season. Atlanta's captain, Tom Lysiak, has still not begun to score at even three-quarters of his potential, and along with his entire team, is mired in a slump. Despite staying atop their division, the Chicago Black Hawks have received little scoring punch from winger Cliff Koroll. One of the reasons the St. Louis Blues are sporting the league's worst record is the unfulfilled scoring prowess of last year's sensation, centerman Bernie Federko. The players are undoubtedly putting out 100 percent in effort, playing at their true professional level, though desperately trying to creep out of these frustrating doldrums.

Aggressive hockey is back in the town of Detroit and Dennis Polonich is always in the middle of an aggressive something. Two of the Colorado Rockies' backliners this season are Mark Suzor, playing his first year in the NHL after coming over from the Flyers in a trade, and Dennis Owchar, traded from the Pittsburgh Penguins. Both are young, playing well, and counted on to be an integral part of the Rockies' nucleus.

In Los Angeles, Don Kozak is now fighting a little more in tune with his last name, while Vic Venasky has been relegated to penalty killing and some fourth line play. Boston's Chief, Johnny Bucyk, is still hampered by back injuries and, of course, old age, thus seeing only part-time action in some twenty games.

The World Hockey Association, that other pro league that only Ukrainians from Canada are familiar with, proudly mentions Lukowich, a startling superhero at the halfway point. Houston's Morris Lukowich had jumped to the Pittsburgh Penguins during the summer of 1977, as reported in this column. However, due to a loophole in his Penguin contract and some second thoughts on the part of the Aero management, Lukowich opened the season with Houston and has been on a scoring rampage ever since. The WHA's Ukrainian rookie of the year last year is heading for the 40-goal mark this season.

The Edmonton Oilers of the WHA have very quietly assembled the biggest ever entourage of Ukrainian hockey players. Five Ukrainians are listed on the Edmonton roster, three of whom are enjoying a solid season with this improving club. Outstanding WHA defenseman Paul Shmyr, feisty center Mike Zuke and first year pro Dave Semenko join center-winger Dennis Sobchuk and defenseman Ron Busniuk for the full Ukrainian contingent. Semenko, incidentally, was the left winger selected by the Minnesota North Stars in the second round of the 1977 amateur draft. He was, so to speak, heisted by Edmonton during training camp.

After having been the first player ever drafted to play for the Cincinnati Stingers at the age of 18, forward

A Listing of Pro Teams Sporting Ukrainian Players:

NHL		WHA	
Colorado Rockies	3	Birmingham Bulls	1
New York Rangers	3	Edmonton Oilers	5
Atlanta Flames	2	Houston Aeros	1
Chicago Black Hawks	2	Winnipeg Jets	1
Cleveland Barons	2	Total	8
Los Angeles Kings	2		
Philadelphia Flyers	2		
Boston Bruins	1		
Detroit Red Wings	1		
New York Islanders	1		
St. Louis Blues	1		
Toronto Maple Leafs	1		
Washington Capitals	1		
Total	22		

NHL and WHA Teams with no Ukrainian players

Buffalo	Cincinnati
Minnesota	Indianapolis
Montreal	Quebec
Pittsburgh	New England
Vancouver	

Transaction

NHL	WHA
Atlanta Flames—recalled D. Miles Zaharko from Nova Scotia (AHL).	Edmonton Oilers—acquired D. Larry Huras from New York Rangers (NHL) and assigned him to Salt Lake City (CHL); acquired LW Dave Semenko from Minnesota North Stars; acquired C-LW Dennis Sobchuk in trade from Cincinnati Stingers.
Boston Bruins—re-activated LW John Bucyk from disabled list.	Houston Oilers—retained contract of LW Morris Lukowich who had earlier signed with Pittsburgh of NHL.
Cleveland Barons—recalled W. Ken Kuzyk from Phoenix (CHL).	* Defenseman John Miszuk, who played with the now defunct Calgary Cowboys of WHA for two seasons, announced his retirement.
Colorado Rockies—recalled GT Bill Oleschuk from Phoenix (CHL); on January 1, 1978, assigned Oleschuk to Hampton (AHL); acquired D. Dennis Owchar in trade from Pittsburgh.	* Winger Nick Harbaruk, veteran Indianapolis Racer (WHA), announced his retirement from hockey.
New York Rangers—recalled D. Larry Sacharuk from New Haven (AHL) as emergency replacement due to injuries.	
Philadelphia Flyers—recalled W. Dave Hoyda from Maine (AHL).	
Toronto Maple Leafs—recalled D. Mike Pelyk from Tulsa (CHL) as emergency replacement.	

Pro Scoring Statistics: (Includes games as of January 6, 1978)

NHL						
Player	Team	Games	Goals	Assists	Pts.	Pim.
Walt Tkaczuk	N.Y. Rangers	38	17	17	34	18
Orest Kindrachuk	Philadelphia	38	8	23	31	38
Dennis Maruk	Cleveland	39	21	11	32	26
Tom Lysiak	Atlanta	39	11	18	29	39
Greg Polis	N.Y. Rangers	27	6	12	18	8
Dennis Owchar	Colorado	37	2	13	15	32
Dennis Polonich	Detroit	34	7	8	15	100
Don Kozak	Los Angeles	34	8	5	13	39
Mark Suzor	Colorado	33	2	9	11	34
Cliff Koroll	Chicago	38	6	6	12	15
Bernie Federko	St. Louis	29	3	7	10	13
Larry Bolonchuk	Washington	21	2	6	8	37
Ken Kuzyk	Cleveland	22	5	3	8	4
Vic Venasky	Los Angeles	37	5	5	7	2
Johnny Bucyk	Boston	21	3	3	6	2
Miles Zaharko	Atlanta	32	0	5	5	8
Mike Pelyk	Toronto	3	0	2	2	0
Dave Hoyda	Philadelphia	5	0	1	1	17
Larry Sacharuk	N.Y. Rangers	0	0	0	0	0
Bill Oleschuk	Colorado	2	-	-	gaa:	40

WHA

Morris Lukowich	Houston	34	19	16	35	60
Paul Shmyr	Edmonton	33	2	20	22	39
Dennis Sobchuk	Edmonton	25	8	9	17	4
Mike Zuke	Edmonton	25	5	7	12	4
Billy Lesuk	Winnipeg	34	2	4	6	1
Jim Turkiewicz	Birmingham	32	1	4	5	5
Dave Semenko	Edmonton	20	3	3	6	6
Ron Busniuk	Edmonton	13	0	0	0	0

There you have a look at how Ukrainian pro hockey players have been doing since the season started last October 10th through the first week of January 1978. Due to such favorable response and widened coverage of the Ukrainian Pro Hockey Update, we will expand our reporting with more hockey features through season. (A look at the minor league and individual player profiles come).

(Continued on page 16)

ВЕСЕЛКА

Богоявлення, Йордан, або Водохрищі

Закінченням циклу зимових свят в Україні є празник Богоявлення. Він має ще й популярні назви — „Йордан” і „Водохрищі”. За старим стилем цей празник припадає на день 19 січня (за новим 6 січня). Це свято встановлене на пам'ятку хрищення Ісуса Христа св. Іоаном Христителем, коли то св. Дух з'явився в постаті голуба, а з неба залунав голос: „Ще мій син улюблений...”

Народ називає цей празник „Йорданом” від назви ріки, в водах якої відбувся акт хрищення Ісуса. „Водохрищі” — ця назва поєднує в собі елементи поганські з християнськими. Це віра наших предків у магічну, цілющу й очищуючу силу води і християнське відзначення хрищення Ісуса й освячення води в пам'ять цієї події. Народ вірить, що з тією хвилиною вся вода, а разом із тим

усе життя, що потребує води для свого існування, набирає очищувальної сили.

Сам празник Богоявлення, це наче другий акт містерії народ-



ження Спасителя, небагато поступається величю святкувань перед Різдвом. У навечер'я Богоявлення родина засідає до спільної йорданської вечері, що має назву „щедро”. Цілий день обов'язує строгий піст.

Церемонія вечери подібний до різдвяного „Свят-вечора”, тільки подають менше страв. Тому деколи називають її „голодна кутя”.

На Йордан поруч коляд спі-

вають „щедрівки” і „рендзівки”. Це напів релігійні, напів світсько-побутові пісні. Співають їх здебільша гурти дівчат і при тому „віншують” з усяким добром, щастям, здоров'ям і довголіттям.

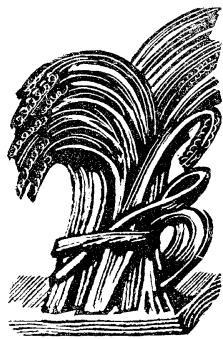
Посвячення („хрищення”) води, це релігійно церковна відправа й обряд. У ставку, чи на річку, а де їх немає, то в великому збірнику прорубують лід у формі хреста, щоб священик міг посвятити біжучу воду. Деколи, замість хрестоподібного прорубу в льоді, ставлять дерев'яний хрест і обливають його водою, щоб замерзла.

Після церковних відправ процесія під спів „Христос хрестився в Йордані”... йде над річку, чи ставок і там відбувається обряд посвячення води. Священик закручує трираменний свічник у воду. З того моменту вода є „охрищена”. Деколи священик кидає хрест у воду, а парубки його видобувають, люди набирають навперегони воду в посудину, бо вірять, що хто перший нап'ється свяченої води, той буде здоровий, довговічний і щасливий. При тому інколи штовхають один одного в воду...

Після посвячення води священик відвідує хати і „кропить” їх свяченою водою. Народ вірить, що свячена вода проганяє з домашнього вогнища лихо і злих духів.

Господини розчиняють прісне тісто, а господарі мажуть ним хрестики на одвірках хати й господарських забудовувань для охорони перед злими силами.

У йорданський час люди поздо-рвляють одні одних: „Христос хрещастся!” — „Во Йордані!”



At the end of World War I, when the Russian Tsarist Empire was overthrown, the nations which were previously dominated by Moscow started to form their own governments.

In Kiev, Ukrainians formed their own government, the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council), in the spring of 1917. Kiev hummed with happiness and optimism, for once again there was a Ukrainian government.

On January 22, 1918, in Kiev, the Fourth Universal proclaimed the independence and sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Republic. At the same

time in Moscow, the bolsheviks had assumed power, and sent their armies to fight the new Ukrainian government.

A group of 300 Ukrainian students met the bolshevik army at the Kruty railroad station in Chernihivshchyna. There on January 29, 1918, the handful of students fought bravely against thousands of bolshevik soldiers. The students gave up their lives in defense of their beloved country.

In the spring, when the bolshevik invaders were forced out of Ukraine, the bodies of the heroic students were moved to Kiev and ceremoniously

buried on the bank of the Dnipro River.

Western Ukrainians, who lived under the rule of Austria at this time, also took matters into their own hands. On November 1, 1918, in Lviv, Halychyna, the blue and gold Ukrainian flag was flown from the city hall, and the formation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed.

Soon after, on January 22, 1919, the reunification of all Ukrainian lands — east and west — was announced. The bells of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev were rung to inform all Ukrainians that

from that day forward there would be only one united Ukrainian nation and one sovereign Ukrainian state.

These were happy and glorious days, but unfortunately, the freedom they brought lasted for much too short a time. The armies of Poland and the Russian bolsheviks were preparing to take over the Ukrainian territory once again.

The new Ukrainian government existed for only a few short years, but the dates of January 22, 1918, November 1, 1918, and January 22, 1919, have become unforgettable historic dates for all Ukrainian people in the world.

What Happened on January 22nd?



Yurko, a pupil in the fifth grade, came home one day from his School of Ukrainian Subjects very happy. He told his mother that he was selected to sing in the school choir during the January 22nd program.

“I was picked to sing in the school choir during the January 22nd program,” Yurko said, showing pride in his voice. “Only seventh and eighth grade pupils are picked to the choir, but my teacher picked me also, and I'm from the fifth grade. My teacher asked me to sing a song, and I sang ‘Choven Khytaietsia,’ a song you taught me how to sing, mother. The teacher said I

sang it well, and told me to come to choir practice. He put me in the front row.”

His mother wished him luck in the choir. Yurko then became somewhat disturbed about a January 22nd program. He said that he heard that January 22nd is an important day, but he really does not know what happened then.

“Go ask your grandfather, he was there, and he knows exactly what happened on January 22nd,” said Yurko's mother.

Yurko ran to his grandfather, who

was relaxing by the fireplace and puffing on a pipe.

“Grandfather, grandfather! Tell me what happened on January 22nd. I'm supposed to sing in the school choir during a January 22nd program, and I don't know why that day is so important,” Yurko quickly said.

Grandfather sat Yurko down beside himself on the large couch and began his story:

“I'm very happy that you asked me about January 22nd, because that was a very important day in Ukrainian history. I'll begin my story in the 18th

(Continued on page 15)

THE RAINBOW

What Happened on January 22nd?

(Continued from page 14)

century so that you could better understand what happened then.

"As you know, a long time ago, Kozaks fought to keep Ukraine free and secure. But, one time, a stronger army invaded Ukraine and defeated the Kozak army. Ukraine's enemies then divided the country in two. Eastern Ukraine, which lies on both sides of the Dnipro River, fell into Russian hands, while western Ukraine, that part up until the Zbruch River, became Austrian territory. That was in 1772. The Zbruch River divided our native land in two.

"Decades passed. Our people on both sides of the Zbruch hoped and worked for their independence.

"Then came 1914, World War I, and the war between Austria and Russia. The war weakened both countries. In 1917 the Russian Revolution erupted and that signaled wars of independence.

"Ukrainians who lived in Eastern Ukraine formed their own government and issued their declaration of independence, the Fourth Universal, on January 22, 1918.

"Moscow was infuriated with this declaration and ordered its armies into Ukraine to destroy this new government.

"Western Ukraine, meanwhile, was still under Austrian rule. Late in 1918, the Austrian government collapsed, and just as in the Tsarist Russian Empire, captive nations under Austrian rule also sought their independence. On November 1, 1918, Ukrainians to the west of the Zbruch River declared their independence in Lviv, the traditional capital of western Ukraine or Halychyna.

"At that time, Poland, which declared its independence from Austria, began war with Ukraine in order to capture Ukrainian lands for itself. Western Ukrainians established a govern-



St. Sophia Square

ment and army, and set out on the difficult task of defending itself.

"Thus there were two Ukrainian governments — the Ukrainian National Republic in the east, and the Western Ukrainian National Republic in the west — defending themselves from two strong invaders. Therefore, representatives of both governments met and decided to reunite the two halves in order to form one strong country and government. On January 22, 1919, in the St. Sophia Square in Kiev, the Act of Union was read, which united western and eastern Ukraine into the Ukrainian National Republic.

"I see that your teachers understand the importance of January 22nd, and their decision to mark this date with a special program is similar to the commemorative programs which will be undertaken by all Ukrainians in the free world."

WORD JUMBLE

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

Ukrainian Volleyball Players

- KWASLAHIESE _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- VOPCHIPO _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- SWAKYSPLA _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- FTUSEAKIN _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- DZAWOZACYW _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- HECKSILYW _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- KRUCHUCHKA _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- DNYSBUHY _ _ = _ _ _ _ _

He sponsored a top Ukrainian volleyball team in the 1950's:

Answers to last week's jumble: Federko, Bolonchuk, Zaharko, Suzor, Semen-ko, Zuke, Hubick, Staganiuk.

Mystery word: Oleschuk.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



The winged colt drank — and turned into a full grown horse.

Напився лошак — і став до-
рослим конем.



"Thank you grandpa, that you have tended the winged colt! How shall I repay you?" — "Clear this forest — I want to plant winter wheat!"

„Спасибі, діду, що лошака до-
глядав! Чим же тобі заплатити?”
— „Викорчуй оцей ліс — хочу
засіяти лан озимої пшениці!”

END OF THE FIRST PART



Bohuta walks through the forest and as though grass, lays down the trees.

Богута лісом іде, мов траву,
дерева кладе.

Кінець першої частини



And so Bohuta galloped over the highway on to Kyiv . . .

І поїхав Богута шляхом на
Київ . . .

The Rudenko-Tykh Trial

(Continued from page 10)

TYKHY: If I did not know this article, you would have stopped me long ago. But since this question has been struck, I will say no more.

I became familiar with the works of Rudenko...

JUDGE: I am striking that also! TYKHY: I believe that no criminal act was committed. No guilt in the form of intent on my part has been established. There were no motives of gain on my part.

My "defense counsel" said many things about the negative influence exerted on me by Lukianenko and others. I therefore declare that I have lived my entire life fully conscious of my conduct.

It is strange path that has brought me and the Court to Druzhkivka. Why was I brought here when I was arrested on the order of the Prosecutor of UkSSR P.K. Hlukh, on the basis of a decree of the Moscow Prosecutor Sevastyuk? It is strange that the trial is being held in Druzhkivka, and not in Kiev or Donetsk, where all the witnesses are from. I cannot understand this, but obviously there is something illegal behind this. After my arrest, a large group of investigators arrived in Donetsk from Kiev. If I...

JUDGE: (interrupting): The court will adjourn to an adjoining room. The verdict will be announced tomorrow evening at 5 or 6 p.m., or, more probably, early the following morning. (Everybody leaves)

NOTES:

1. During (O. Tykhy's) final statement, Mykola Rudenko felt very ill because the room lacked ventilation. Rivulets of perspiration poured down (his face), and he was unable to remain seated. The presiding judge accused Tykhy of making Rudenko ill by dragging out his final statement. However, the judge failed to make mention of the fact that Rudenko was then placed in a Black Maria without windows or doors and transported nearly 100 kilometers to the Donetsk prison.

2. The verdict was read on July 1, 1977. The court fully upheld the prosecutor's demands.

3. Rudenko's typewriter and camera were confiscated by the state as instruments of the crime.

4. Rudenko was granted a visit with his wife and son Yuriy on July 4, 1977. He told them that during the investiga-

tion he was charged under Art. 64, but at the trial this was changed to Art. 62.

5. Tykhy was not permitted a visit with his relatives, who were told that he is not in Donetsk. It is obvious that Tykhy is being held in an isolation cell.

6. Rudenko said during a meeting with his family that his cellmate does not receive food parcels; therefore, the 5 kilogram parcel that Rudenko receives each month is divided between them, each receiving 2.5 kilos.

7. Rudenko's wife was dismissed from her job due to "administrative layoffs".

8. During his visit with his wife, Rudenko told her that he does not believe in the slanderous testimony of Matusevych and Marynovych and regards it as a KGB provocation.

9. All the above materials are presented in an abbreviated form.

Staggering Surprises...

(Continued from page 13)

Dennis Sobchuk was traded to the Edmonton Oilers shortly before Christmas. Reasons for the trade were the Cincinnati club's need for capital and a housecleaning example by coach Jacques Demers to stimulate his team's spotty play. Though not publicly admitted, it is known that the Stingers became dissatisfied with Sobby's play and contract (one of the highest in the league). In defense of Sobchuk, injuries have hampered him since the drop of the first puck this season. All

in all, a shocking trade.

Finally, there remain two Ukrainian WHA players to mention: Winnipeg's Billy Lesuk, known as the "Tractor," nicknamed to express his superb checking ability while handling the opposition's best offensive player. Birmingham's Jim Turkiewicz, still the Bulls' (or perhaps as they are known today, Bullies) best defenseman, while some experts say only real defenseman. Both Lesuk and Turkiewicz are enjoying unspectacular yet contributing seasons.

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Clothing ...

(Continued from page 7)

panel of double fabric under the armhole will also give extra strength and increase the wear of the garment.

Two-piece garments are a good choice. They can be interchanged frequently and they may be easier for the woman who must dress herself sitting down.

Since blouses tend to slip out, make an elastic belt with a fastener to hold the blouse or shirttail down, or tuck the blouse under a half slip. If a blouse is too short, add material all around the bottom. It won't show, but it will hold the blouse down.

In selecting slacks, look for a good-fitting crotch and seat, and enough width for the knee. They should have elastic waistbands or zippers located on the front or side.

Jackets are best if worn no longer than hip-bone. A short jacket won't interfere with the arm of a wheel chair, or get in the way when getting in and out of cars. Capes and ponchos are also good to use and easy to wear.