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# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Political Prisoners Denounce Soviet Delegation at CSCE

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A group of political prisoners incarcerated in the Perm region camp no. 36 denounced the Soviet delegation to the CSCE talks in Belgrade as being insincere, barbarous, hypocritical, criminal and prison wardens, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

"Who are you, who today sit behind the conference table in Belgrade? Do you seek good for mankind? No," said the 18 political prisoners of different nationalities. "Traditional prisons for those who hold differing views and patriots, for those who conduct themselves according to humanitarian moral norms, testify to your insincerity."

The letter was signed by: (Ukrainians) Dmytro Hrynkyv, Dmytro Demydiv, Ihor Kalynets, Dmytro Basarab, Valeriy Marchenko, Stepan Sapeliak, Ivan Svitlychny and Mykola Slobodian, along with Semen Gluzman, Zhukavskas, Kovalev, Monastyrsky, Mukhametshyn, Matyk, Plumpa and Sarkysian.

"Name today those among us, who have survived the Stalinist camps and conserved their love for their destroyed and colonized Fatherland, who were arrested by your henchmen for speaking the truth, for not wanting to

be faceless people in the multi-millioned flock," wrote the political inmates.

They said that those individuals now have the "courage to remain loyal to our beliefs, to our unreconciling attitude to evil, barbarism and hypocrisy."

The prisoners said that they survived investigations, closed-door trials, and are now "denied freedom and normal environment for living." They said that they are being fed rotten food, and the doctors approve all their sufferings in the camps.

"You have remained barbarians, hypocrites and criminals. You do not desire peace, you do not seek goodness. Your dialogue with the civilized West is a facade," they wrote.

"Today we consider it our obligation to the world, which does not yet know the barbed wires of political camps: Beware! Your partners in the discussions are prison wardens and not diplomats," said the political prisoners.

As a post script, which attests to the extent the Soviet officials comply with the free flow of information provision of the Helsinki Accords, the prisoners wrote: "Because we know from experience the impossibility of sending such appeals through official channels, we are not even considering such routes."

## Albany is Site of Third Ukrainian Independence Program

### Gov. Carey Issues Proclamation

ALBANY, N.Y. (UCCA Special)—At a legislative session of the New York State Senate, held in the Capitol here Tuesday, January 24, the proclamation designating January 22, 1978, as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in New York State, issued by Gov. Hugh Carey, was read by Edwyn E. Mason, sponsor of the resolution, with many Ukrainian Americans attending. Special prayers were offered at the session by Rev. Theodore Humanitzki of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church of Hudson, N.Y., who represented Bishop Basil Losten. Lt. Gov. Mary Ann Krupsak presided. It is to be recalled that it is on the initiative of Sen. Mason that the Ukrainian independence program is held in the capital city of New York State, this being the third such observance.

Earlier that day, a 60th anniversary Ukrainian independence program was held in the Legislative Building, attended by more than 700 people, with a great preponderance of non-Ukrainians present. This was the best attended observance due to wide publicity on the radio and in the local press — Times Union and Knickerbocker News of Albany, Times Record of Troy, Schenectady Gazette and the Amsterdam News. The event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) Regional Council branches in the Albany area under the chairmanship of Yaroslav Kushnir and the UCCA central office in New York City.

The program began with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems by the "Kobza" Girls' Vocal Ensemble of Watervliet under the direction of Mr. Kushnir, with the assemblage joining in, followed by the invocation by Very Rev. Alexis Limonchenko of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Troy. The opening address, on the background of the Ukrainian independence observance, was given by Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, member of the UCCA National Council and UNA Vice-President, on behalf of the UCCA.

Lt. Gov. Krupsak, in her address, stressed the need for preserving our identity and remembering our roots as demonstrated by the Ukrainian American participation in a program such as this one. State Sen. Warren Anderson, the majority leader, paid tribute to Ukrainian Americans for their efforts to help their kin win freedom.

Sen. Mason opened his remarks with Ukrainian words of welcome and

closed with the Ukrainian "Khay zhyve samostiyna i vilna Ukraina," which the crowded applauded warmly. The final speaker was State Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey, whose mother is Ukrainian.

The entertainment was especially appreciated by the large gathering which demonstrated its enthusiasm after each number. The youngsters of the Ukrainian Art Appreciation Guild from the Albany area were most appealing in the three Ukrainian folk dances they performed, "hutsulka," "kozachok" and "at the market place." Students of Roma Pryma-Bohachevska, noted ballerina and choreographer also performed. The group receives support from the N.Y. State Council on the Arts.

Equally popular with the audience was the "Kobza" Girls' Vocal Ensemble, with guitar accompaniment provided by Mr. Kushnir. They rendered four Ukrainian folk songs: "Where the Blue Hills Are," "Dark Eyes," "Blossoming Thornbush" and "Little Gypsy Girl."

The program concluded with the singing of "Lord, Hear Our Plea."

Mrs. Dushnyck served as master of ceremonies during the program.

Also participating in the celebration were State Sens. William T. Conklin, deputy majority leader; John E. Flynn, Martin J. Knorr and Thomas Bartosiewicz, as well as Mayor Theodore Wind of Little Falls, and many others.

Present also were Very Rev. Bohdan Volosin of Watervliet, and a large group of students from St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School in Cohoes, many of them in Ukrainian costumes and carrying Ukrainian flags. They had come with Sister Laura.

Ukrainian Americans attending hailed from Albany, Amsterdam, Cohoes, Hudson, Kerhonkson, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Troy, Utica and Watervliet, as well as Pittsfield, Mass., and included representatives from the UCCA, UNA, UWA, Providence Association and UNWLA, as well as Veterans Post 16 of Troy.

Posters announcing the Ukrainian independence program were displayed in the Legislative Building, and hundreds of UCCA pamphlet were distributed to participants.

Following the program many participants attended a reception in the chambers of Sen. Mason. Joining them also were many state legislators. Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka, organized the reception with the cooperation of several others.

## Berdnyk, Vins Reportedly Released After Being Arrested Last Month

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Oles Berdnyk and Petro Vins, two members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, who were arrested last month, have reportedly been released, learned the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

On December 12, 1977, the KGB arrested Berdnyk, Vins and Lev Luki-anenko.

The press service said that Berdnyk was released after 15 days of intense interrogation.

Vins, the son of the incarcerated Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, was released from a Darnytsia detention center a week after Berdnyk. He was on a hunger strike since his arrest.

No news was available about Lukianenko's situation.

The press service said that various individuals in Ukraine are still being questioned in connection with the activity of the Kiev group, and members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring committee are under tight surveillance.

## President Replies to Questions By Polish Dissidents

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In reply to one of the three questions submitted to President Jimmy Carter by Polish dissidents in Warsaw, Poland, the U.S. Chief Executive said that the creation of a permanent international body to monitor compliance with human rights is not necessary.

"We are skeptical that the creation of a permanent international body is the best way to accomplish that goal," said President Carter.

He added that periodic conferences, such as the one underway in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, would best deal with monitoring human rights.

Mr. Carter, during the first presidential news conference from Warsaw, Poland, Friday, December 30, acknowledged the absence from the meeting of a group of Polish dissident journalists from the underground publication "Opinia" (Opinion). He did promise to answer their questions in writing.

The answers were made public Thursday, January 19, during a State Department press conference for edi-

tors and broadcasters. William J. Dyess, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, said in reply to a question from the Svoboda representative that no formal protest was issued by the American government as a result of the barring of the Polish dissidents. He said that the administration only "expressed its regret."

Mr. Carter's replies reflected previous government pronouncements on human rights and their implementation.

While refusing to comment on the specific situation in Poland, Mr. Carter said that "detente must involve not only governments but must also be supported and encouraged by non-official individuals and groups."

He said that it would be "inappropriate" for one country to make demands of another in regards to human rights. Mr. Carter suggested that governments only "call attention" to violations by another government.

Below are the English translations of the questions submitted to President Carter and his answers:

*Question: Do you think, Mr. President, that the Belgrade meeting can and should create a system of permanent monitoring of the realization of human rights in Europe, among other ways, through the creation of an international body supervising compliance with decisions which were codified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UN and which governments obliged themselves to comply with in the Final Act of the CSCE Conference in Helsinki?*

*Answer:* While the U.S. is in favor of monitoring the fulfillment of obligations accepted in Helsinki, we are skeptical that the creation of a permanent international body is the best way to accomplish that goal. We believe that the review conference currently underway in Belgrade serves this purpose, and the holding of similar periodic conferences would perhaps be the best way to deal with the implication of Helsinki obligations.

*Q: If movements and parties independent of the government of Poland began to engage in activity in Poland, would that, in the President's opinion, have influence on the policy of detente in Europe — and if so, what sort?*

*A:* I think it inappropriate for me to comment on the internal politics of another country. I do, however, also feel that detente must involve not only governments but must also be supported and encouraged by non-official individuals and groups.

*Q: The U.S., as well as Poland, ratified the international conventions on human rights. Does that mean, in the opinion of the President, that the governments of both countries undertook these obligations mutually, foreseeing that non-compliance with the resolutions of the conventions by one side in the area of its jurisdiction justifies a pronouncement of the other side demanding the fulfillment of that obligation?*

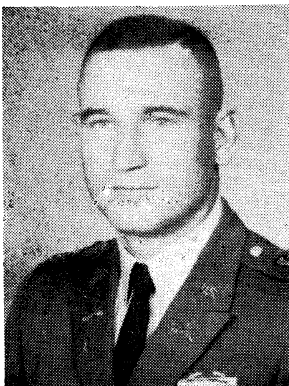
*A:* The International Convention on Human Rights is a multilateral agreement, and it does not become a bilateral obligation between two countries when both have ratified it. While it would thus be inappropriate for one country formally to demand that another fulfill obligations of that agreement, it would be appropriate for one signatory of that agreement to call attention to the violations of another.

## Col. Krawciw Appointed Combat Developments Chief

FT. MONROE, Va.—Colonel Nicholas S.H. Krawciw of Kerhonkson, N.Y., has recently been appointed as the director for the Chief of Staff for Combat Developments. His duties include formulating and selecting Army tactics of the future. These tactics are coordinated by him with other services and with NATO Allies, said the U.S. Army Hometown News Service.

Colonel Krawciw attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He is a veteran of the Vietnam War and holds three awards of the Silver Star for gallantry. Additionally, he was an observer for the United Nations during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

He is residing with his wife, the former Christina Kwasowska, at Fort Monroe, Va.



Col. Nicholas Krawciw

## Kalynets Challenges Claim Of Adequate Medical Care

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In an attempt to refute allegations about adequate medical attention in prison camps, Ihor Kalynets challenged Soviet officials to live up to the claims made by a former political prisoner who has renounced his views, said the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Vasyl Zakharchenko, a former inmate in the Perm region camp no. 389/36, wrote July 16, 1977, edition of "Literaturna Gazeta" (Literary Gazette) that inmates in prison camps are given adequate medical attention.

Zakharchenko was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to five years in prison for anti-Soviet agitation. He apparently broke down under pressure and recanted. He was released in 1976 after his aging parents appealed to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

Zakharchenko wrote in his article, entitled "The Right to Be Honest," that dissidents distort the truth in order to gain glory in the West.

He also charged that certain incarcerated dissidents "fabricate unsubstantiated appeals to various institutions, write interviews, open letters to a fictitious friend living in freedom, etc."

Zakharchenko wrote that any claims by inmates about improper medical attention are false. He said that in camp

no. 35 there is a two-story hospital, "where inmates are treated until they are fully recovered."

"In the zone there is an infirmary, where every morning and evening a doctor treats patients and during the day a nurse is present; for several days during the week a dentist sees patients; and the sick are given medical treatment and drugs free of charge," claimed Zakharchenko.

Zakharchenko added that during his imprisonment he saw several complicated surgeries done on, among others, I. Smyrnov and Ivan Kandyba.

On July 25, 1977, Kalynets challenged Soviet authorities to live up to the statements made by Zakharchenko.

"I, and several of my co-inmates, have made numerous and unsuccessful attempts to get from the administration of this colony necessary stomatological care," wrote Kalynets. "We approach the doctors in the colonies in person, or appeal to higher authorities in writing — always without any results."

"I ask you to guarantee for the inmates of the colony VS 389/36 the stomatological care cited by Zakharchenko, who today works in the realm of repentant fantasy which bears the official name of Socialist realism," challenged Kalynets.

## Report Plans to Offer Communists Time on RFE

The article below appeared in The New York Times on Monday, January 23.

WASHINGTON, D.C.— The United States soon will offer officials from the Soviet Union and its East European allies air time on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, reported The New York Times of January 23, 1978.

The plan was initiated by John A. Gronouski, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency which supervises the two stations.

The plan is in the board's annual report, which Mr. Gronouski submitted to President Carter last week. The report will be released at the end of the month, knowledgeable officials said. United States Embassies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have already been told about the Gronouski offer.

The two radio stations have been broadcasting in 16 languages to the Soviet Union and in six languages to Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia since the early 1950s.

The Soviet Government and some of its East European allies have denounced the programs of the two stations as "defamatory propaganda" in recent sessions of the 35-member Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Belgrade.

In his report, Mr. Gronouski said, "The board is prepared seriously to consider, in concert with the radios, the development procedures for making RFE-RL air time available to officials of the Soviet Union and East Europe for responses to those specific complaints which have merit."

He added, "No radio enterprise broadcasting 980 hours a week can avoid committing an occasional inaccuracy."

Since 1973, when the broadcasting board was formed as an agency responsible both to the executive branch and to Congress, the government has maintained that the two stations

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## State Department Press Conference Reveals No New Foreign Policies

by Ihor Dlaboha

WASHINGTON, D.C.—With a broad range of topics presented and discussed Thursday, January 19, at a State Department press conference on foreign affairs it would be difficult to pinpoint an underlying theme, but it is safe to say that the government spokesmen made it clear that the United States will continue to lead the world in the quest for peace, to strive for strategic arms limitation, to work for a balance of trade and to stay on the same foreign policy course it has plotted during the past several years.

While seeming to want to evoke comment on U.S. foreign policy from the some 200 journalists from across the country present here at the Department's Loy Henderson Conference Room, at least two government spokesmen implied that despite public and legislative pressure to influence U.S. policies overseas, the Administration and State Department will be the sole initiators and executors of those policies.

Human rights, currently a popular phrase in the United States, were also a topic of discussion. One spokesman said that while human rights have always been a concern of the American government, the Carter Administration made it a "central, not exclusive" element of U.S. foreign policy.

The question of human rights was first broached by Douglas J. Bennet, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. In his brief presentation on "Congress and Foreign Policy," Mr. Bennet remarked that human rights have had a bearing on Con-

gressional legislation concerning foreign policy.

Mr. Bennet added, though, that "Congress should concern itself with big issues and not get into the details of arms sales or human rights."

When asked whether his statement about not getting "into details" was the guiding policy of the State Department when it comes to Congressional legislation in defense of political prisoners, specifically incarcerated Ukrainian human and national rights activists, Mr. Bennet, after declining to comment on Ukrainian resolutions because he did not know "enough" about them, conceded that Congress has the right to express its objections to foreign policy.

"The Carter Administration adopted human rights as a central, not exclusive, but central concern in our foreign policy," he said. "There obviously will be great differences in how you apply that policy."

Mr. Bennet said that it is "well within Congress's rights to say" that the United States is not doing enough in one country and should concern itself more somewhere else.

He continued that Congress could be wasting a lot of time on the particulars of human rights in foreign policy. He cited Congressional disapproval of arms sales to countries with poor human rights records, saying that Congress "thought that our other U.S. interests were out of weight with human rights concerns."

Without mentioning the Soviet Union, Mr. Bennet said that this type

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## Philadelphians Mark Solidarity Day



On the podium, during the Day of Solidarity observances, left to right, are: Sister Gloria Coleman, Orysia Hewka, Msgr. Robert Moskal, Ulana Mazurkevich, Judge Samuel Smith, City Representative and Director of Commerce Joseph LaSala, Dr. Petro Stercho and Councilman Louis Johansen. In the foreground: students of St. Basil's Academy holding a banner which says: "Ukraine — a nation of 55 Million Prisoners."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Over 100 Ukrainians observed the Day of Solidarity Thursday, January 12, here in the City Hall courtyard with a protest sponsored by the Philadelphia chapter of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

The protest marked the sixth anniversary of the arrests of hundreds of Ukrainian intellectuals and other human rights advocates in the USSR, and coincided with a day of fasting by Ukrainian political prisoners initiated by Vyacheslav Chornovil in 1974.

Among the participants in the ceremony were Philadelphia City Representative Joseph LaSala, Judge Samuel Smith, Councilman Louis Johansen, Sister Gloria Coleman, head of John

Cardinal Krol's Human Rights Commission; Dr. Petro Stercho, UCCA branch chairman, and Msgr. Robert Moskal, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. LaSala presented a plaque from Philadelphia Mayor Frank L. Rizzo to the Moroz Committee for their efforts on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Judge Smith informed the gathering that on this Day of Solidarity a letter signed by 10 judges of the Court of Common Pleas was sent to Leonid Brezhnev to protest the recent arrests of members of the Ukrainian Public

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## CeSUS Urges Observance Of Kruty Anniversary

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive board of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) here released a statement to its national affiliates urging Ukrainian students in the free world to observe the 60th anniversary of the battle of Kruty.

On January 29, 1918, some 200-300 Ukrainian college and high school students engaged in combat with a superior Bolshevik army at the railroad station in Kruty. They hoped to defend the Ukrainian capital from the Red Army's onslaught. Most of the students were killed in the battle.

The statement, signed by Bohdan Harhaj, president, and Lev Figol, general-secretary, suggested to free world students, to organize protests, hunger strikes, and other actions focusing on the denial of national and human rights in Ukraine.

"Let January 29th become a day of solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Ukraine. Through our dedicated work and personal sacrifices we will help the subjugated Ukrainian students in Ukraine continue their struggle against the oppressor," said the CeSUS statement.

The world student body also stressed the importance of informing government officials, academics and journalists about the repressions in Ukraine.

Any money raised, said the CeSUS statement, should be sent to committees in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

## Cleveland Youths Hold Solidarity Strike

CLEVELAND, O.—In commemoration of Ukrainian Political Prisoner Day, January 12, members of the Ukrainian Council on Human Rights, based in Cleveland, held a one-day vigil at Public Square.

Starting at midnight, 20 to 30 students and young professionals, mostly of Ukrainian heritage, began a public fast to express solidarity with Ukrainian dissidents imprisoned for their beliefs throughout the Soviet Union.

Many imprisoned dissidents hold hunger strikes on January 12th to protest the mass arrests that were organized by Soviet authorities on that day in 1972, in an effort to destroy the Ukrainian human rights movement. Dissident sources in the Soviet Union estimate that over half of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union are Ukrainian, even though Ukrainians comprise only 20 percent of the Soviet population.

Despite the large numbers of imprisoned activists, dissidents' activities continue, most recently in the form of a Helsinki monitoring group based in Kiev. Six members of that group were arrested last year.

A spokesman for the Cleveland group said the 24-hour vigil can help to raise public consciousness about human rights conditions in Ukraine and other non-Russian Soviet re-



Clevelanders hold solidarity hunger strike at Public Square Thursday, January 12.

publics. Increased consciousness about the problem, in turn, will put pressure on Soviet authorities to ease repressive practices, according to the spokesman.

For the second winter in a row, the Clevelanders participating in the vigil have had to face extreme weather conditions. Despite the weather, participants in the vigil were in good spirits. Organizer of the demonstration, 20-year-old Case Western Reserve student, Yuriy Deychakivsky, in a comment about

the weather, said, "This is a warm day in Mordovia."

The largest number of Ukrainian political prisoners are held in concentration camps in the Mordovian ASSR.

According to young Deychakivsky, most of the demonstrators view the 24-hour vigil as an almost spiritual experience linking them with men and women in Ukraine and Siberian labor camps for whom freedom means constant struggle and hardship.

# Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

## Newark-Irvington, N.J.

IRVINGTON, N.J.—The observance of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation, a memorable event in the history of Ukraine, was made doubly so for the large Ukrainian community here by the appearance of Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka at the commemorative concert Sunday, January 22, at the Irvington High School auditorium.

For Mr. Plishka, 36-year-old second generation Ukrainian who has been garnering rave reviews in recent months, it was the first appearance at a Ukrainian event of this nature and only the second time before a Ukrainian audience. Last year he sang at a benefit concert for St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York. It was also the first time that the Met star sang in Ukrainian, having chosen Lysenko's "Hetmany" and "Oy Dniyre, Miy Dniyre" both set to lyrics by Taras Shevchenko. Mr. Plishka made the selections himself from a series of Ukrainian compositions and arias submitted to him by Roman Sawycky, Ukrainian musicologist whose articles, commentaries and reviews appear periodically in his column in this newspaper. Mr. Sawycky introduced Mr. Plishka and his accompanist-teacher Armen Boyajian to the audience.

Mr. Plishka's third choice was the aria "O, Tu Palermo" from Verdi's opera "Vespri Siciliani." As he himself explained, the aria is sung by a Sicilian patriot who is returning to his homeland on the eve of the uprising against the French occupiers.

All three selections, rendered brilliantly, were appropriate to the occasion and elicited emotion-laden applause from the appreciative audience.

The afternoon program, which drew a near capacity crowd despite a blizzard that made traveling hazardous, was opened by local UCCA branch chairman Michael Chaikivsky after the "Moloda Dumka" chorus, under the baton of Maryanne Fesio, rendered the American national anthem.

Mr. Chaikivsky, speaking in both Ukrainian and English, welcomed the audience and several civic and political

leaders, among them Archbishop Mark of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., other clergy, Irvington Mayor Robert Miller, City Councilmen Joseph Galucci of Irvington and Edward Borrone of Maplewood, the latter three attending the concert with their wives.

He also announced that in 16 centers of Ukrainian life in northern New Jersey, Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations were issued by city mayors, and special resolutions in defense of, Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR were sent to President Carter. Ukrainian flags, along with the American, waved atop City Hall masts on this day, said Mr. Chaikivsky.

The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, president of the American branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society who was introduced by Mrs. Lydia Hladka. After dwelling briefly on the events that led to the proclamation of Ukrainian independence in Kiev on January 22, 1918, the speaker analyzed the totality of the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom, including the current phase in the light of Communist oppression.

While Mr. Plishka was the star attraction of the concert, embellishing the program with their performances were: the "Moloda Dumka" chorus, with piano accompaniment by Eugenia Paliy; concert pianist Laryssa Krupa, concert violinist Rafael Wenke, with piano accompaniment by Carl Sebok; stage actress Valya Kalyn; and the mixed choir "Dumka" under the direction of Semen Komirnyj, E. Paliy accompanist. The latter aggregation rendered the Ukrainian national anthem at the conclusion of the program, and was joined by the audience.

Motrya Chodnowsky-Rakoczy was responsible for the stage design, which was arranged by Taras Lischynsky and Laryssa and Nestor Holytsky.

Heading the committee in charge of the concert was Mrs. Hladka and its members were: Roman Sawycky, Rafael Wenke, Ostap Holytsky, Michael Dziman, Kost Grechak and Christine Kolensky.

## Jersey City, N.J.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Ukrainians in this community observed the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence on Sunday, January 22, with a flag-raising ceremony at City Hall, a Divine Liturgy at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and a concert at the Ukrainian Community Center.

At 9:00 a.m. a Ukrainian delegation met with Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith and took part in a ceremony during which the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag was raised alongside that of the United States.

A Divine Liturgy dedicated to the Independence Day anniversary and to the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation was celebrated at 10:00 a.m. by Very

Rev. Theodore Danusiar, pastor of Jersey City's Ukrainian Catholic church.

A concert in commemoration of the historic date was held in the afternoon at the Ukrainian Community Center under the auspices of the local UCCA branch. The keynote address was delivered by Evhen Ivaskiv, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York.

Appearing during the program were: students of the New York School of Bandura under the direction of Rev. Serhij K. Pastuchiw; soprano Laryssa Magun-Huryy accompanied on the piano by Myrosia Basliadynska, and five-year-old Yarynka Ferencevych with a recitation of a poem by Lesya Chraplywa.

## Newark, N.J.



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson (second right) presents Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation to Bohdan Dackiwsky, head of the Ukrainian delegation, in the presence of community organizations' members.

NEWARK, N.J.—Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, N.J., proclaimed Sunday, January 22, 1978, as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in this city and directed that the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag be displayed along with the American banner atop the City Hall mast on that day and throughout the week.

Mayor Gibson signed the proclamation at his City Hall office Thursday, January 19, in the presence of a large delegation of Ukrainian community representatives, led by Bohdan Dackiwsky and Atty. Nestor Olesnyckyj of the Newark-Irvington UCCA branch.

Among those present was the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here, as well as representatives of SUMA, Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 16, ODFFU, the Ukrainian Democratic Club, UNWLA Branches 72 and 32, "Moloda Dumka", St. John's school children, and the Ukrainian Free Kozak Organization.

In his proclamation, Mayor Gibson reminded 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."

The flag-raising ceremony, which was scheduled for Friday morning, had to be postponed until Monday morning because of a severe snowstorm that had virtually paralyzed the city over the weekend.

Representatives of local Ukrainian organizations took part in the noon Divine Liturgy Sunday, January 22, at St. John's. An afternoon concert at Irvington High School that day concluded the observances of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence proclamation.

## Livingston, N.J.



January 22 was proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day by Mayor Doris L. Beck of Livingston, N.J., making this year the first that such a proclamation was signed in this town. On Monday, January 16, a Ukrainian delegation consisting of Lida Dumytsch, Anna Pochtart, Nadiya Mirchuk, Diane Pidlusky, Michael Luckewicz, Leon Wolujczyk, Andre Pochtart, Victor Burylo and Al Wolujczyk visited the Town Council to hear the mayor's official proclamation. About 100 Ukrainian families reside in Livingston.

(Shirley Eastman Photo, courtesy of the West Essex Tribune.)

## Create Studies Fund At Michigan U.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan Ukrainian Alumni and Students Association and the University of Michigan signed a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a Ukrainian Studies Fund at the university here November 30, 1977.

The fund will be administered by a Ukrainian Studies Committee composed of three members of the university faculty and appointed by the Dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts.

At present the three members are Benjamin A. Stolz, chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures (ex officio), Prof. Assya Humesky, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and Prof. Roman Szporluk, Department of History.

The purpose of the fund is to promote the study of Ukrainian language, literature, history, arts and other academic disciplines at the University of Michigan.

The fund will consist of gifts, donations, bequests, contributions, property having monetary value, and matching funds, all of which are made payable and assigned to the University of Michigan for the benefit of Ukrainian studies.

## Ukrainians in S. Bound Brook Charge Trespassing

The story below was written by Doris Fenske, associate editor of *The Somerset Spectator*. It appeared in the January 5th edition of the newspaper.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.—Joseph Vena, attorney for the Ukrainian Village, last week filed a complaint against 1020 Associates and Van Cleef Engineering in connection with the September 23rd survey of Ukrainian Village property for a sewer line for the Bonner PUD.

The complaint, scheduled to be heard in Municipal Court January 26th charges the two firms with trespassing upon Ukrainian Village property without the consent of the owner, in violation of a township ordinance, and with willfully cutting down trees while there without permission from the owner, in violation of a state statute.

"We feel there was a criminal trespass," Vena told *The Spectator* when asked about the complaint. "I didn't want to proceed with charges, but I have to protect my client's interest."

Robert Heibell, an official with Van Cleef Engineering, declined to comment on the charges, and William Ozzard, the attorney who is representing 1020 Associates on the sewer matter, was away on vacation.

Vena reported that last week's meeting of engineers for the various parties

involved failed to produce any agreement on the path the sewer line for Bonner's planned unit development (PUD) will take. The Ukrainian Village opposes the route proposed by 1020 Associates, saying it will destroy their own plans for selling and developing about 80 acres of their 110-acre tract on Cedar Grove Lane.

According to Lawrence Gerber, executive director of the local Sewerage Authority, the authority had instructed 1020 Associates to negotiate with the Ukrainian Village about obtaining an easement for the sewer line. But 1020 Associates, Bonner's firm, subsequently informed the authority that negotiations had broken off, and requested the authority to condemn the land to allow construction of the line.

Upon hearing this, Gerber explained recently, the authority sent a letter of notification to Ukrainian Village officials notifying them that Bonner's engineers would start surveying the tract as a preliminary step to condemnation. Ukrainian Village officials, however, said they never gave permission for the engineers to enter their property.

In the process of marking the bound-

aries for the easement, following the route proposed by Bonner, the engineering firm apparently cut down a large number of trees on the site.

Councilwoman Helen Reilly, who brought the matter to the council's attention at a recent agenda session, said that over 200 trees had been cut down, including some that were more than three inches in diameter. She showed her colleagues pictures she had taken during a tour of the site.

The second ward councilwoman said last week that she is concerned with the precedent that may be set for future developers by what happened on the property, and she feels that developers should "go by the book and obey the rules."

Reilly said she has written to the New Jersey Professional Board of Ethics in Trenton to inquire whether the engineering firm may have committed an ethical violation in entering the property. She said she also planned to write to the New Jersey State Board of Registered Engineers about the matter.

The Sewerage Authority has not yet decided whether it will go ahead with condemnation if the parties fail to reach agreement on a path for the sewer line. Vena has stated that he feels it would be illegal for the authority to condemn the property.

## Offer Ukrainian History Course in Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—A course on the history of Ukraine will be offered by Central Connecticut State College here during the spring semester. It will be taught by Dr. Mykhailo Voskobynnyk, associate professor of history.

The course covers the developments in Ukraine from the Kievan Rus' period to the present, with emphasis on the struggle for national survival in the 20th century.

This is the sixth year that such a course is being offered at CCSC. The course has been introduced at CCSC through the efforts of the Ukrainian Student Club and is open to undergraduates, graduates and anyone in-

terested in the history of Ukraine. In the past, the course was well attended by the students of non-Ukrainian origin as well.

Three credits are given for this course which can be transferred to other institutions of higher learning. The course is being offered Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:30 to 7:45 p.m. Registration: CCSC, Extension College, Willard Hall, New Britain, Conn., from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Telephone: 827-7422.

Prof. Voskobynnyk is also teaching history of Ukraine at the Sacred Heart University in Bridgeport, Conn., this semester.

## J.C. Home Announces Scholarship Winners

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Eight North Jersey students have been named recipients of cash awards in the annual scholarship program sponsored by the Ukrainian National Home of Jersey City.

Gregory Tizio, an 18-year-old Notre Dame freshman from Saddle Brook, took top honors in the scholarship competition set up more than a decade ago to help deserving young Ukrainian American college students.

Mr. Tizio, who is majoring in architecture received a \$500 award.

Patricia Scheremeta, 19, a Rutgers freshman took the \$400 second place prize, while 23-year-old Anna Wasko, a Jersey City State College senior, won

the \$300 third place scholarship.

A total of \$2,000 in scholarship grants, ranging between \$500 and \$100 were presented to the Ukrainian students by Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith at the National Home's annual members' banquet.

The winners were chosen on the basis of scholastic standings and financial need by a special selection committee which included Prof. John Luchchko of Jersey City State College and corporate accountant John Procyk.

In addition to the three top winners, \$200 awards were presented to three Jersey City residents.

They included Natalia Shompil, 18, a Rutgers University freshman, George Bilyk, 20, a junior at Rutgers, and 21-year-old St. Peter's College junior Irene Scheremeta.

Two \$100 scholarships went to Motria Krawczeniuk, an 18-year-old Rutgers freshman, and 18-year-old Michael Zuk, a Pace College freshman. Both are Jersey City residents.

The Ukrainian National Home is a non-profit civic organization which sponsors a number of educational programs for the Ukrainian American community of the Hudson County area.

Home president Walter Bilyk said his organization has provided special scholarships for students attending a Ukrainian Culture and Heritage Course which was conducted at Jersey City State College by Prof. Walter Trembicky in 1975-76.

Mr. Bilyk said the Home provides financial support each year to local Ukrainian American schools and conducts its own special classes in traditional Ukrainian arts and crafts, folk dancing and bandura playing.

The National Home's annual scholarship program is directed by a four-member committee which includes Mr. Bilyk, Mildred Milanowicz, Peter Wasko and George Wirt.

## Panel on Psychiatric Abuses To Be Held Today

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A panel discussion on "Psychiatric Repression in Eastern Europe" will be held here today at 4:00 p.m. at the meeting house of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.

The speakers (in order of appearance) will be: Edward L. Ericson, chairman of the board of leaders of the N.Y. Society for Ethical Culture; Dr. Marina Voikhanskaya, former staff psychiatrist at Leningrad Psychiatric Hospital no. 3; Dr. Atvandil Papiashvili, former staff psychiatrist at the Institute of Psychiatry in Tbilisi, Georgia; Dr. Eva Dubska-Papiashvili, psychiatrist formerly practicing in Brno, Czechoslovakia; Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, psychiatrist at Yale University, and Dr. Jack Weinberg, president of the American Psychiatric Association.

The panel discussion is supported by the N.Y. County District Branch of the A.P.A., the N.Y. Society for Ethical Culture and the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

## Garden State Ukrainians Attend Gov. Byrne's Inauguration

TRENTON, N.J.—Several Garden State Ukrainian community activists and active Democrats attended the inauguration of Brendan T. Byrne to his second term as Governor of New Jersey Tuesday, January 17.

Among the Ukrainians attending were: Joseph Lesawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brodsky, Atty. Robert Cheloc, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Matiash, Zenon Onufryk, Mr. and Mrs. Michael

Warchol, Atty. and Mrs. Myroslaw Smorodsky, Atty. and Mrs. Kenneth Wanio and Dr. and Mrs. Yuriy Trytjak.

In the inaugural banquet booklet, Messrs. Lesawyer and Matiash were singled out, among others, for "special thanks" for help during the campaign.

Mr. Lesawyer and Mrs. Camille Smorodsky were members of the Inaugural Commission.

## TUSM Holds Second Winter Political Workshop

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—Twenty-five students attended the second annual political science workshop of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michonowsky (TUSM) held here December 26-31, at the Ukrainian American Youth Association camp.

The participants heard lectures on various topics related to Ukrainian nationalism. Much discussion was devoted to the current situation in Ukraine.

Instructors at this year's workshop were: Dr. Petro Mirchuk, Prof. Konstantyn Sawczuk, Prof. Mykola Bohatiuk, Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, Roman Zwarycz and Vitaliy Lechter.

The workshop ended with a bonfire dedicated to two young members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Dmytro Danylyshyn and Vasy Bilas, who gave up their lives for their country.

# THE UKRAINIAN Weekly

## In Defense of Liberty

History knows many examples of heroism that called on men to make a supreme sacrifice in defense of an ideal. Ukrainian history is replete with such examples in our people's ongoing struggle for freedom and independence.

A feat of heroism that stands out in Ukraine's modern history and constitutes a part of the great period of freedom reborn is the Battle of Kruty. Perhaps tactically unjustified, militarily disastrous, humanly tragic, it was still a manifestation of the great spirit that pervaded the Ukrainian nation in the glorious days of the Fourth Universal.

The battle took place exactly a week to the day after that document proclaimed the renaissance of Ukrainian statehood. The town of Kruty, in itself just another small community northeast of Kiev, in the Chernihiv region, had no other strategic significance except for its railroad station which formed a junction on the Moscow-Kiev line.

As news reached Kiev that the Bolsheviks were pressing on Kiev and that the front was crumbling, a detachment of some 600 Ukrainian youths set out for Kruty where on the night of January 29-30 they faced a much superior force of some 4,000 Russian regulars. Most of the young men, some in their teens, had but a few days of military training, but, with all odds against them, they put up a courageous stand that went down in history as one of the most inspiring acts of heroism. Some 300 of them were killed in the battle, some were executed the next day by the Bolsheviks, and only a few wounded survived miraculously.

But with their lives they bought precious time for the Central Rada to conclude the Treaty at Brest-Litovsk. And there was victory in their sacrifice, for Kruty became the battlecry of subsequent generations of young Ukrainians whose dedication to the very same ideals was nourished by that heroic feat.

It has been a tradition of long standing for young people to commemorate the Battle of Kruty, though in recent years that tradition has found only sporadic expression among our youth. We feel that at a time when hundreds of our young people in Ukraine are again engaging the same enemy in battles, albeit of different nature yet with equal determination, that tradition should find a fuller and forceful expression. That much we owe to the past and present heroes.

## Trials Again

Recent reports from Ukraine indicate that the Soviet authorities are preparing the trials of Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matuskevych, both members of the Kiev based group to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine. Arrested last April, shortly after the KGB had incarcerated Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, Marynovych and Matuskevych have not been charged with specific crimes. Just simply arrested in what is yet another violation of even the Soviet law.

Significantly, the arrest and the trials have and are taking place at a time when the Helsinki review conference is meeting in Belgrade. It is as if the Soviets wanted to show the West that they are neither afraid of accusations nor willing to tolerate any discussion of what they insist is their "internal affair". But what is surprising and disturbing is the West's meekness in the light of Moscow's glaring brassness.

It was none other than Ambassador Goldberg who revealed some three weeks ago that the U.S. is finding little support from its allies, notably Canada, in the pursuit of the Helsinki Accords implementation. Thus the trials in Ukraine. Unless there is a reversal in this attitude, the Belgrade parley will go down in history as yet another fiasco and a tainted blot on the record of the West.

## News Quiz

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

1. Who was honored by Chicago Ukrainians as "Man of the Year"?
2. Who was cited for research achievements in the field of anti-cancer drugs?
3. Which ensemble recently released its first record album?
4. How many Ukrainian hockey players are there in the NHL? WHA?
5. Who announced a basketball tournament to be held in March?
6. When are Matuskevych and Marynovych expected to be brought to trial?
7. Who said that the Helsinki Final Act brought no relief for Ukraine?
8. By what amount did the UCCA National Fund Drive exceed its \$150,000 goal?
9. Who is Bohdan Tymyc?
10. What is the title of a new book by Myrna Kostash about early Ukrainian settlers in Canada?

Answers to previous quiz: Lev Lukianenko and Petro Vins; Ilya Dmytriw; St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church; Mustafa Dzhemilev; Daria Semegen; unification of Churches; Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies; Jaroslav G. and Wolodymyr Sushko; Orest Kindrachuk; UNA's 29th Regular Convention.

## "We Cannot Remain Indifferent"

(Remarks of State Senator Edwyn E. Mason delivered at the observance of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's Independence, held on Tuesday, January 24, 1978, at the State Capitol in Albany, New York.)

Sixty years ago the Ukrainian people threw off the shackles of Russian slavery and proclaimed their full-fledged independence — on January 22, 1918, in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

For almost three years the independent Ukrainian state waged a defensive war against its enemies, but deprived of support from the West, it succumbed to the numerically superior forces of Communist Russia.

The Russian Communists subdued and crushed the free state of the Ukrainian people, but they failed to quash the invincible spirit of the Ukrainian people. Although Moscow destroyed the Ukrainian national state, it was afraid to obliterate the framework of Ukrainian statehood. It then created a "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" and included it in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as one of the 15 constituent republics that make up the Soviet Union today.

Theoretically, the Soviet constitution guarantees each republic the right to "secede freely" from the USSR which, of course, is a paper right without any meaning. We know what happened to Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, which tried to escape the Soviet Russian tyrannical yoke.

It would be superfluous to enumerate here the tragedies that the Ukrainian people have had to endure under the despotic rule of Moscow. Millions of Ukrainians were destroyed purposely by man-made famines, execution and mass deportations. Their Catholic and Orthodox Churches were liquidated, with thousands of clergy, nuns and monks being exiled and executed. The Ukrainian national culture and the language are under steady and unrelenting Russification; hundreds of Ukrainian intellectuals, the flower of the Ukrainian nation, are being systematically harassed, persecuted, arrested and sentenced to long imprisonment, slave labor camps and psychiatric wards. All this is well known throughout the world.

Yet, neither the United Nations nor the individual Western governments have expressed any meaningful concern for what is going on in Ukraine. In the summer of 1975, 33 European governments, plus the United States and Canada, signed the Helsinki Accords which were meant to improve East-West relations, and to enhance human rights behind the Iron Curtain.

This year, a follow-up conference was held in Belgrade to assess compliance with the Helsinki provisions by

the Helsinki pact signatories. Unfortunately, the conference failed to deal with specific cases, such as the arrests of members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and the severe sentences of 15 and 12 years of imprisonment and exile meted out to two members of the Ukrainian Monitoring Group in Kiev.

We are reminded of this now as we pay tribute to the Ukrainian people on the 60th anniversary of their independence.

As free Americans, concerned about the well-being and security of our own great country, we cannot remain indifferent to the suffering and persecution of a great people such as the Ukrainians. They are a God-fearing, law-abiding and industrious people, who deserve every measure of our support and assistance. There are over two million Americans of Ukrainian origin in the U.S.A., with at least 400,000 of them in our great Empire State. It is, therefore, fitting for us to speak on their behalf, inasmuch as we share their concern for freedom, for fairness and for justice.

In observing this memorable date in the modern history of Ukraine, we call on our fellow Americans to raise their voices in defense of Ukraine. We appeal to our mass communications media and other channels of information not to play down the plight of the Ukrainian people.

Through our municipal, state and federal governments we must let the world know and we must serve notice to the Soviet Government that Moscow's inhuman treatment of the Ukrainian people is not being taken lightly by the American people. The USSR is currying favors from the United States and it receives all sorts of economic and technological assistance from us, hence Americans have a right to know that their economic assistance goes into the hands of people who respect human rights and human decency and justice. In the case of the Russians, it has not been so.

We appeal to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to use all their diplomatic means to impress upon the Kremlin that its unbridled rule in Ukraine is not consistent with the Soviet constitution and the Helsinki provisions.

We assure Ukrainians here and elsewhere that all knowledgeable Americans sympathize with the plight of the captive Ukrainian people and that we will do everything possible to speed up the day of their total liberation. Thank you.

## Hubert H. Humphrey — An Inspiration!

by Boris Antonovych

I was amazed at Senator Humphrey's high level of energy when I met him in Washington last May. His office was filled with constituents from Minnesota visiting D.C. Within a half hour he must have seen twenty people.

Senator Humphrey was well briefed on the subject I wished to discuss: the problem of young people living in urban areas, their unemployment, and their propensity towards criminal acts. He showed a deep interest in my freshman term as state representative, and it did not seem to matter the least bit that I was a Republican. He enjoyed the fact that I was an immigrant to this country sharing in the "promise of America" by being elected to public office.

He generously invited me to walk with him to the Capitol. I had to go full speed just to keep up. We continued our dialogue until we entered a door filled with newsmen, photographers and other government officials assembled for a press conference with Anwar Sadat. Our parting was not by choice but due to different obligations each of us faced. He left a feeling that we would surely meet again — working on another project.

I feel his inspiration very close to me at this dark hour of mourning.

(Mr. Antonovych, an American of Ukrainian descent, is a State Representative from the 19th district in Illinois.)

## Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

"Mom, are you there?"

Mimi was calling from Matawan. The hour was 7:20 a.m., the day was Friday, January 20, 1978.

Mom did not know. At first, she thought it was the voice of St. Peter. Feebly, she answered, "I... think... so."

Mimi, continuing, "It's awful here, we can imagine what it's like up there. We nearly lost your daughter-in-law, Johanna, in a snowdrift. Ronald rescued her. After trying for one and a half hours to get their car out of the snow-mire, they gave up. Ronald will never get to the hospital for his Caesarian operation on a 300-lb. patient, and Johanna's patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital won't see her, either."

The snow and ice that had slammed into northern New Jersey only days earlier was still-standing in three-foot peaks. Mom had called it quits after dancing vigorously with two snow shovels for four consecutive days and nights.

And today, to accentuate the positive, which was already amply visible, the weary residents were blitzed with an even greater blizzard.

Gazing out the window, with bated breath, the house and grounds appeared to be sitting on a white cloud: no stairs, no driveway, no car in sight; just one big white cloud.

The radio commentators were sending out various interpretations: The Big Snow of '78...heaviest January snowstorm in 110 years...blackouts...highways buried...neighbors helping shut-ins...railroad and bus travel nil...thousands of Long Island residents still without electric power (8th day)...federal and state office buildings closed...racetracks closed...factories closed...saloons open...airports closed...schools closed...silence, deafening silence everywhere...the whole Metropolitan seaboard had come to a grinding halt.

And in two days, Sunday, January 22, Ukrainian communities were preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of independence proclamation. Which only proves that Ukrainians do not waste time throwing firecrackers into midair...they celebrate by shaking up the whole countryside. Our 60th independence anniversary has been recorded with a pronounced bang, straight from heaven.

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Thus it was, my fellow Ukrainian seniors, that the first meeting of 1978 of the executive staff of the UNA Association of Seniors was blitzed out of sight. But that doesn't mean that work isn't progressing.

Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka, confirmed the date of this year's conference: Sunday afternoon, June 4 — Friday, June 9, 1978, with Stephen Kuropas, chairman of the UNA Committee, who in turn confirmed it with Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, president of the UNA Association of Seniors, who in turn informed the writer of the Corner. And you thought it was "1-2-3" setting a conference date? It had to touch all bases before resting on this page.

Interestingly enough, Mr. Kuropas wants an orchestra for Conference IV! The conference must introduce something new and opening the week's sessions with a welcome dance on Sunday night, June 4, would constitute the something new. Bids from a 3-or-4-piece orchestra for this event would be appreciated. Please mail said bids to the Corner.

The Association officers will soon begin making plans for Conference IV. Since the conference aims to please everyone, our seniors are asked to think about contributing some of their talents so that Conference IV will evolve as a community project.

We report that the Association received \$175 from John Evanchuk, treasurer of the UNA Committee for Seniors, representing part of the funds received from seniors in the form of registration fees at Conference III, May 30-June 3, 1977. A report on the remaining funds will be made by Mr. Evanchuk at the upcoming conference.

In addition to those mentioned in a prior report, the following seniors have sent in their June '77-June '78 membership dues: Lucy Cymbalysty, Nicholas Cymbalysty, Anna Fenchnytsky, Michael Hawryluk, Alexandra Jaciw, Maria Karpevych, Katherine Kedrowsky, Johanna Kohut, John Kohut, Mary Pershyn and Harry Pershyn.

Membership is open to those UNA members who have attained the age of 60.

To maintain membership in the Association, please make checks payable to:

Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union Acct. No. 7768 (\$2.00 per person) and mail checks to the Association treasurer: Marion K. Burbella, R.D.1 - Box 604 Highland Lakes, N.J. 07422.

UNA Branch Number should be noted on check.

Members who have paid their dues will be given priority when sending in request for Soyuzivka accommodations for Conference IV.

Somewhere in the deep-freeze of Forest Hills, Ivan Zayac is burning the midnight oil while working on plans for the senior complex at Soyuzivka. Do the readers know that our famous Ukrainian architect has been assigned the awesome project of erecting a new IBM Building on the upper East Side of New York City?

Out in the Midwest, Mr. Kuropas has described the kind of community he would like to see at Soyuzivka: a community of people with two things in common, their culture and their age. They would come together to live in an atmosphere reminiscent of their youth and with others who speak their language and know their ways — the Ukrainian way.

"The complex at Soyuzivka started with an idea," wrote Mr. Kuropas, "to unite the Ukrainian seniors on land that has become known as 'Our Ukraina on American soil: Soyuzivka'...it is a project of need, and as such, it is the natural thing to do."

In looking about for a meaningful closing to this report, at this particular time of the year, Rev. Dr. Ronald Popivchak's editorial, "Wintertest" — The Way — January 22, describes this season most eloquently when he writes: "God gives us this season, we think, to rest, both in body and spirit from the hectic days of summer.

"If we take a quick look at nature, both animate and inanimate, we see that all

(Continued on page 16)



## Sweet Revenge

by Roman J. Lysniak

As yours truly recalls, our Ukrainian fathers, contemporaries of Franz Joseph, Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, used to say that he was a liberal man, comparatively speaking, and that under his rule there was a measure of freedom and equality.

Not all of the Emperor's subjects, however, were imbued with the same spirit of justice, especially those in various phases of the administration. Both western Ukraine and Poland were included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but unfortunately for Ukrainians almost all of the administrative posts in western Ukraine were in Polish hands, and that included the railroad.

A certain Polish conductor on the Lviv-Vienna line made a practice of harassing Ukrainian passengers by scrutinizing their tickets and asking them sundry questions.

Four Ukrainian medical students, holders of annual tickets with their photos, decided one time to exchange tickets and to sit in different cars.

When the conductor approached the first to punch his ticket he noticed that the photograph bore no resemblance to it's holder.

"I got you," he exclaimed with a diabolic glee in his eyes. And confiscating the ticket, he sauntered gleefully away.

(Continued on page 12)



## Eye On Books

by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn

*Ucrainica in the Lithuanian Encyclopedia Lituanaica, edited by Simas Suziedelis, Boston, J. Kapocius, The Lithuanian Encyclopedia Press, 1970.*

The fifth volume of the "Encyclopedia Lituanaica," containing the letters S-U, issued in 1976, includes an article "Ukraine Under Lithuanian Rule," on pages 528-531 probably by S. Suz, with a short bibliography in English, Ukrainian, Polish and Lithuanian.

It begins with the 1219 peace treaty between Lithuania and the Principality of Volhynia. It mentions Prince Daniel of Volhynia, the battles against the Tatars, the Lithuanian expansion in Ukraine and its occupation. After the Battle at Syni Vody (ca. 1362-63) the Lithuanians drove out the Tatars from Ukraine. It is stated that the Lithuanians in Ukraine were met not as conquerors but as liberators from the Tatar yoke.

The Lithuanian policy in Ukraine was "not to infringe on the old and not to introduce the new" in customs, laws and religious beliefs. Even members of the ruling family of Gediminas of the Kievian Rus' land adopted the Ukrainian Orthodox faith, accepted Ukrainian customs and language. After the death of Vytautas the Great in 1430, the Poles occupied western Podolia and the Lithuanians retained eastern Podolia, Volhynia and Kiev, as Lithuanian palatinates.

It should be noted that the Lithuanian Grand Prince Alexander (1492-1506) granted Kiev and several other Ukrainian cities self-rule under the Statutes of Magdeburg. In that time the Orthodox Metropolitan of Lithuania, who was independent of Moscow, resided in Kiev.

When the Moscow Principality freed itself from the Tatars at the end of the 15th century, it became an aggressor and a potential rival of Lithuanians in Eastern Europe. In 1499 the Muscovites defeated Lithuania at Vedrosha, and in 1503 occupied and annexed the Principality of Novgorod Siversky. Lithuanian King Sigismund Augustus (1548-1572), through a decree, granted

Poland the palatinates of Kiev, Volhynia and Bratslav. With this Union of Lublin in 1569, the Lithuanian rule in Ukraine ended after 250 years. This union theoretically existed until 1795, when the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth ceased to exist. Tragically, the first partition of Poland in 1772, gave all of Ukraine, except Galicia, to Russia. Then Galicia was annexed by Austria, where Ukrainians enjoyed more political and cultural freedom than their kin under the Russian rule. This situation persisted until World War I.

On p. 530 it is stated that Ukraine on January 22, 1918, proclaimed its independence. This sovereign state was brutally crushed by the imperialistic Soviet Union and Poland, after a desperate Ukrainian struggle without any help from foreign powers. In 1921 the peace treaty of Riga accorded to the Soviets eastern Ukraine with its capital, the city of Kiev. The newly created Polish state annexed with Western help against the will of Ukrainian people, the western part with its capital city of Lviv. The article concludes with the statement that after World War II Ukraine, in violation of the principle of self-determination, was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union.

There is also an article on "Lithuanians in (the) Ukraine" (p.531). They were the remains of the Lithuanian rulers in Ukraine, settled in 14th-16th centuries, owners of big estates, who assimilated themselves in time with Ukrainians and Poles. Lithuanian students in Kiev established a clandestine society to free their country from Russia. There also existed a large Lithuanian colony in Odessa on the Black Sea. According to the 1970 census, there were 10,700 Lithuanians in Ukraine, concluded the author.

This ethnic encyclopedia of Lithuanians is a good source of information for everyone.

Ukrainians also have a two-volume encyclopedia, entitled "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia," prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, edited by V. Kubijovych, published by the University of Toronto Press (1963-1971) with financial assistance of the Ukrainian National Association.

## "Young Dumka" Carols in Washington

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Here was our victorious Friday, December 23, 1977, the ever elusive, seemingly unattainable objective of the late manager of "Moloda Dumka," Bohdan Eidiak. His methodical planning, persistent efforts, plus selfless work and countless sleepless nights, with some help from the executive committee of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, were crowned with success.

Answering an invitation from the White House, Washington, D.C., four busloads of exuberant children from the several branches of "Young Dumka," their heads giddy with visions of coming events, set out at the break of dawn from prearranged pick-up points in Newark, New York, Yonkers and Astoria to go caroling in the capital of the United States of America.

In Washington the young singers were met by the representatives of the United Ukrainian Committee of Washington, D.C., and treated by the ladies from the Ukrainian churches with hot refreshments. After the meal the children boarded the specially chartered tourist buses in order to snatch a brief glimpse of the historic landmarks of the capital before the concert.

The most emotional moment came when the children of "Moloda Dumka," their parents and the executive members of the choir paid their respects to the Bard of Ukraine.

The tiniest of the youthful singers, accompanied by the president of "Moloda Dumka," Mr. V. Sosiak, and their conductor, Mr. S. Komirnyj, placed a wreath at the foot of the monument, while the youthful choristers intoned a potpourri of carols. This touching scene was observed by a good number of passing pedestrians who questioned with curiosity, "who are you?" and "why are you here?"

The night had fully descended when the buses finally approached the brightly illuminated national Christmas tree in the Presidential Park beside

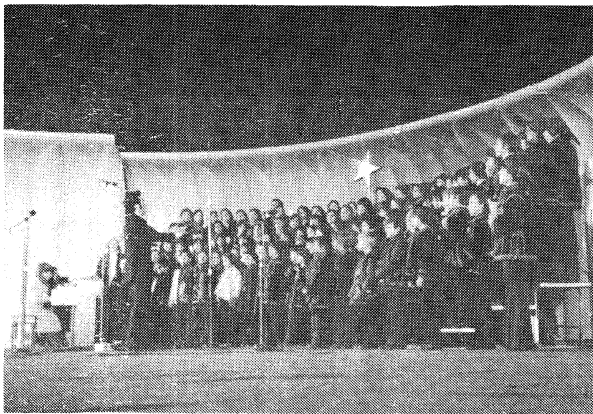
the White House, where the concert was scheduled to take place. The spacious tent serving the concert facilities filled up with boisterous Ukrainian youths, while the benches facing the stage were covered by numerous spectators of varied ethnic backgrounds, including Ukrainians, some of whom convened even from distant points in order to hear the ringing song of the "Moloda Dumka" youngsters.

At 6:30 p.m. the 120 members of "Young Dumka" entered the stage to face their applauding audience. Attired in Hutsul jackets and sheep capes, the children carried the carolers' star. For the second time this day echoed the sound of a Ukrainian carol. The carolers greeted the public with "Dobryi Vechir Tobi." The chiming voices strengthened by loudspeakers resounded throughout the area, enticing more and more listeners. The carols were intertwined with Epiphany canticles and New Year songs. Leontovych's "Shchedryk" was intoned in the English language, then subtly changed into Ukrainian, until the American version of the "Carol of the Bells" blended into its counterpart that originated among the Ukrainian people in their venerable antiquity.

The program was concluded with the favorite carol, "O Holy Night," with soprano solo by Mrs. Evhenia Turianska-Romeo. Two older "Dumka" girls, Halia Harmatij and Marianka Sosiak, presented brief resumes of the carol themes for the benefit of non-Ukrainian listeners. Conducting the choir was Mr. Komirnyj. The piano accompanist was Mrs. Ludmyla Moldavska.

This very successful concert was not limited exclusively to the residents of Washington, D.C. Thanks to the powerful Voice of America, this Christmas program was broadcast to Ukraine and throughout the farthest reaches of this planet wherever Ukrainians live.

The young carolers were returning homeward exhausted, but filled with delightful impressions and satisfaction.



With Mr. Komirnyj, left, leading, "Young Dumka" presented a Ukrainian Christmas program at the site of the National Christmas Tree near the White House. Their repertoire consisted of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian selections.



The "Young Dumka" chorus pays tribute to Taras Shevchenko by laying a wreath at the base of the statue in his honor in Washington, D.C. The group sang a medley of songs at the monument. Conducting the chorus was Semen Komirnyj, its director.

## "Pysanka" Continues To Reap Awards

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Slavko Nowytski recently received his fifth major international award for his film, "Pysanka: The Ukrainian Easter Egg." He won the Silver Venus Medalion at the Virgin Islands International Film Festival.

The festival, which according to Mr. Nowytski is "one of film's biggies," was attended by international film stars such as Catherine Deneuve, Bibi Anderson, Cicely Tyson and Burgess Meredith.

Filmart Productions was represented at the film festival by Mr. Nowytski, president, Andrew Bryn, general manager, and Oksana Yonan, associate producer.

## Sang with N.J. Opera

NEWARK, N.J.—Metropolitan Opera bass Andriy Dobriansky appeared here Sunday, January 22, with the New Jersey State Opera in Giuseppe Verdi's "Rigoletto."

Mr. Dobriansky sang the role of Count Monterone. The opera was staged at Symphony Hall here.

George Bohachevsky sang in the chorus.

## Nowytski Directs Kung-Fu Documentary

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Kung Fu may be an exotic pair of words to be bandied about in snow-swept Twin Cities this month, but they are words that are at home here. Although few people in Minneapolis realize it, an important Kung Fu master lives among them. He is Gin Foon Mark, the Sifu (Master) of the Southern Chinese Praying Mantis Style of Kung Fu.

In St. Paul lives Slavko Nowytski, a documentary filmmaker whose work has won prizes around the world. The two men combined their efforts to make the film, "Kung Fu Master: Gin Foon Mark," which will have its world premiere Saturday, February 11th, at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Mark began his lifelong study of Kung Fu as a boy in Hong Kong. "I took it up at first to develop my body, but as time went on the philosophical aspects of the art became very important as well," he said.

The martial aspect of Praying Mantis Kung Fu makes an offense out of defense. It is one of seven systems of an art which is centuries old.

New masters are chosen on the basis of competition. There can be only one Kung Fu Master at a time. Sifu Mark gained his position by battling his teacher for two days and nights. Master Mark is the fifth successor of this an-



Kung-Fu Master Gin Foon Mark, left, and director Slavko Nowytski, right, conferring before shooting a martial sequence for the Filmart production, "Kung-Fu Master: Gin Foon Mark."

cient self-defense system.

The Nowytski film is a biographical documentary on Sifu Mark, focusing on his workaday life, his family ties and his sacred duties as Sifu. The film explores the many levels of Kung Fu, its philosophy, art and technique.

The 17-minute film was produced

by Filmart Productions of Minneapolis, and shot on location in the Twin Cities and New York City, with the cooperation of the Buddhist Association of the United States, the Minneapolis Institute of Art and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota.



# Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

## Bayonne, N.J.



On January 16th, Bayonne, N.J., Mayor Dennis Collins, signed the annual mayoral proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. Mayor Collins also authorized that the Ukrainian flag be raised that day at City Hall. Attending the ceremony were several representatives of local Ukrainian organizations. The photo above shows Mayor Collins, seated, signing the proclamation. Standing around him, left to right, are Paula Kataryniak, Mykola Dworski, and Stephan and Marko Kataryniak. Standing in the background, left to right, are Michael Holubec, Areta Siryj, Iwan Poruczynski, Kathy Siryj, Myron Siryj, Myron Solonyuka, Michael Bilyk, Rev. Maxim Markiw, Mykola Pukas, Reba Kataryniak and Stephan Domarecky. The Ukrainian Independence Day program will be held at the Bayonne Ukrainian National Home Sunday, January 29, at 4:00 p.m.

## New York, N.Y.



Mayor Edward I. Koch, a long-time friend of Ukrainian Americans, officiated at a ceremony marking Ukrainian Independence Day in New York's City Hall Thursday, January 19. Also attending the ceremony from the city government was William Ciuros, Commissioner of the Corrections Department, who is of Ukrainian origin. The ceremony was arranged by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York—UCCA branch. Attending it were representatives of many local civic, veterans', women's and youth organizations, as well as clergy and nuns from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Shown in the photo above, left to right, are Evhen Ivashkiv, president of the UCCA branch, receiving the mayoral Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation from Mayor Koch, George Wolynetz, UCCA branch vice-president, and Very Rev. Patrick Pashchak, Provincial of the Fathers of St. Basil the Great. This Sunday, the UCCA branch will sponsor its January 22nd program at 4:00 p.m. at the Fashion Institute at 225 West 24th Street. Appearing in the program will be Askold Lozynskij, the "Prometheus" chorus, the ODOM Bandurist ensemble, Larysa Kukrycky-Lysniak, and Andrew Shevchenko with the keynote address.

Photo by Andrew Malan

## UCCA Officers Visit

### Metropolitan Schmondiuk



On the traditional Ukrainian New Year's Day, Saturday, January 14, several representatives of the UCCA Executive Board and National Council visited the chancery of Archbishop Joseph Schmondiuk, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, in Philadelphia, Pa. Following introductory remarks by Ivan Bazarko, administrative director of the UCCA, Metropolitan Schmondiuk and the UCCA officers discussed a wide range of topics which are of importance to the Ukrainian community. Among them were the establishment of a Patriarchate for the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian schools and the use of the Ukrainian language in the study of catechism, fostering the Ukrainian identity, the defense of national and human rights in Ukraine, work of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Photo above shows, seated, left to right, Ignatius Billinsky, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Metropolitan Schmondiuk, Ivan Oleksyn and Mrs. Christine Nawrocky. Standing, left to right, are: Prof. Petro Stercho, Very Rev. Robert Moskal, Dr. Alexander Bilyk, Prof. Roman Maksymowych, Joseph Lesawyer, Mr. Bazarko and Rev. Andrew Bauchalk.

Photo by Meva Studio

## Mountainside, N.J.



Mountainside, N.J., a picturesque community some 20 miles west of Newark, was also cognizant of the January 22nd date in Ukraine's history, as the Ukrainian and American flags were hoisted atop the official borough flagpole in front of the Public Library Sunday, January 22, at 10:00 a.m. Despite piles and piles of snow that had covered this and other areas along the eastern seaboard, a group of Ukrainian residents, led by UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, took part in the ceremony. The flags were raised by Councilman Timothy Benford. The Councilman's wife, originally from Bayonne, N.J., is a Ukrainian. Photo above, shows, left to right: Mr. Theodore Olscesky, Mrs. Walter Koster, Mrs. William Stanke, Mrs. Walter Stogryn, Mrs. T. Olscesky, Mrs. Michael Huk, Mrs. Chris Dulyk, Councilman Benford, Mona Huk, Andrew Huk, Marko Dulyk, Mr. and Mrs. William Tomko, Jack Crowley and Mr. Lesawyer.

(Photo by Joseph De Caro)

## UCCA President Mourns Passing of Sen. Humphrey

WASHINGTON, D.C.—UCCA president Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky recently sent a letter expressing deepest condolences to Mrs. Muriel Humphrey, and her family, on the death of her husband, former Vice-President of the United States, Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey, "a truly great American."

The UCCA president cited the late Sen. Humphrey for his fight for human rights "not only on the domestic scene, but also on the international one."

"In our close experience with him over a span of 23 years — covering battles for the Genocide Treaty, Ukrainian independence, the Captive Nations Week Resolution and many other basic causes — he was a constant source of inspiration and encouragement. His courage, integrity and zeal for living the constructive life, not to mention his many assisting deeds, shall always be remembered. He has provided us and all Americans with a vibrant and enduring spirit to work toward the goals he cherished most."

## Atty. Michaelson Named Judge

HARRISON, N.J. — Walter Michaelson, an attorney of Ukrainian descent, was named municipal judge of Harrison and sworn in Tuesday, January 3, during the annual reorganization meeting of the Town Council. Presiding at the meeting was Harrison Mayor Frank Rodgers.

Until his new appointment, Mr. Michaelson served as town attorney. His successor is Atty. Walter Kennedy. Judge Michaelson fills the vacancy

created by the death of former Judge John O'Neil.

Mr. Michaelson, 63, is married to the former Olga Onufriw, and the couple are the parents of four daughters.

In his younger days the new judge was active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and in other Ukrainian community organizations.

He and his family are members of UNA Branch 171.

## Report Plans...

(Continued from page 2)

broadcast information, not propaganda.

The stations had been set up in Munich, West Germany, by the Central Intelligence Agency as part of its covert propaganda operations and were secretly funded by the C.I.A. until June 30, 1971, when the clandestine connection was severed by Congress.

But Soviet-bloc countries have continued to accuse the stations of being espionage centers and of broadcasting hostile propaganda. According to the

board, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria engage in "heavy jamming," as one official put it. Poland jams some but not all R F E frequencies. In recent years, Hungary and Rumania have ended jamming.

Mr. Gronouski said his offer of aid to Soviet-bloc officials was designed not only to provide room for corrections of inaccuracies, but also to create a basis for ending the jamming.

As directed by President Carter last March 22, the two stations are acquiring 11 new transmitters — mainly to overcome jamming. Four of the transmitters were authorized in last year's budget and are under construction near Munich. Authorization for the remaining seven, which would probably be built in Portugal, was deferred until the new budget.

An Administration official said the new transmitters would probably elicit increased jamming from the Soviet Union. He said the Gronouski plan was designed to provide "a civilized alternative to jamming" or a basis for ending the seasaw of increased broadcasting volume and increased jamming.

## Winnipeg Oseredok Has Currency Exhibit

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Oseredok Museum opened an exhibit of the currency of the Ukrainian National Republic at the Carpathia Credit Union here Tuesday, January 24. The exhibit is scheduled to last through April 15th.

The Oseredok Museum constitutes a part of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre here. The Centre is currently undergoing extensive renovations.

## State Department Press Conference...

(Continued from page 3)

of Congressional concern "can burn up an awful lot of time."

He suggested that, instead of worrying about that type of question, Congress should focus on the "policy question of what is our general position with regard to political prisoners, how much pressure are we willing to apply, and are we willing to extend most favored nation treatment to countries that prohibit emigration."

In his reply, Mr. Bennet left the impression that while the State Department accepts Congress's opinions, it will decide what will be the thrust of U.S. foreign policy.

"So it's a question of degree, there is no absolute standard," said Mr. Bennet.

With regard to the Congressional participation in the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. Bennet said that their "work to date has been effective." He added that he does not feel that this situation would work out well in other negotiations, such as bilateral government-to-government talks.

While most answers given by the Department spokesmen seemed to be candid, more guarded responses were made to questions dealing with the Soviet Union.

George S. Vest, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, revealed in his talk on "U.S.-USSR Relations," that the State Department is very cautious in its statements about the Soviet Union and will not say anything that can be misinterpreted by the Kremlin.

He said that over the years, "trends of national interests" between the United States and the Soviet Union have continued. Mr. Vest said that in dealing with the Soviet Union, the U.S. strives to seek "mutually useful areas of cooperation."

Mr. Vest said that each new Administration in the White House is guided by the same policy considerations: "What can we do that is in the best interest of the United States."

While there are shifts in emphasis, Mr. Vest said that the U.S. is always looking for "concrete things that are

useful to the Soviet Union and the United States." Among these things, he said, are economic and security objectives.

Mr. Vest said that the question of human rights has been a "major introduction" in U.S. foreign policy in regard to the Soviet Union. He said that until about August, the Soviet Union considered this new U.S. concern an attempt to subvert their political system.

"Given the nature of their society, that is the way they would see it," he explained.

Mr. Vest said that U.S. experts on the USSR studied the new Administration and its policies for about eight months before coming to the conclusion that "we are people who have very profound moral and philosophic premises, which we consider in our government, in all our activities, and we have a right to advocate them."

He said that the meeting in Belgrade of the 35 signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords has been a partial success. Even though it did not result in the release of Soviet political prisoners, Mr. Vest said that the conference at least slowed down the arrests. He foresees another review conference, and hopes that it will become a "recurrent process."

Mr. Vest said that human rights reviews, which would have been unthinkable a few short years ago, have now become a "natural process in East-West relations." He added that the concern about human rights is not merely a "reflection of a U.S. value, but also a reflection of any one of the major Western nations."

In regard to Soviet satellite countries in Eastern Europe, Mr. Vest said the U.S. is hoping to see an "evolution of the individual societies to make them compatible with what we have."

"We don't want to create a revolution in the East," Mr. Vest underlined.

The area of free flow of information, a provision of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords, was discussed by George A. Dalley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. He centered his address on the necessity of

helping developing nations achieve modern means of mass communication.

Mr. Dalley said that developing Third World countries demand a different form of news reporting about their nations because the developed countries seek only "sensationalism." He described at length the positive factors of a 1976 UNESCO resolution which would give these countries a greater say in the news stories about their day-to-day life.

This resolution was introduced by the Byelorussian SSR delegation, and immediately found support among the Third World countries. A draft resolution, called "Draft Declaration on Principles Governing the Use of the Mass Media in Strengthening Peace and International Understanding and in Combating War, Propaganda, Racism and Apartheid," is being looked over by a UNESCO commission and will be reported on sometime this year.

Mr. Dalley said that as the resolution reads now, the United States delegation is against its adoption because of the American and free world principle of freedom of the press.

He does hope that a modified version of the resolution would be adopted in an attempt to assure developing nations greater access to coverage of their countries.

Mr. Dalley indicated that the resolution could be used by the Soviet Union against journalists stationed in the USSR, and reiterated the United States belief in the freedom of the press.

He said that the Communist world has always been bound by Lenin's dictum of "why a free press."

"Our opposition to this affirmation and its manifestation within communist societies is uncomplicated, easily understood and immutable," he said.

When asked what the United States has done to rectify distortions and misrepresentations about America in the Soviet press, Mr. Dalley said that the United States Information Agency, Voice of America and the privately funded Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty constantly broadcast the truth

about America to the Communist-bloc countries.

Other topics addressed included nuclear non-proliferation, strategic arms limitation, trade, the Far East and the Middle East.

Dr. Joseph S. Nye, Deputy to the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, said that nuclear energy is important to the world, but the U.S. is concerned with the reality of using spent nuclear fuel, which can be converted to plutonium, an element in atomic weapons.

He said that the United States will try to provide incentives for countries with nuclear technology not to create the plutonium. One possible method is creating an "international nuclear fuel bank."

He also said that it would be impractical to impose a moratorium on American nuclear exports, because there are other countries which would step in and fill this void. Without a moratorium, the U.S. has some control over the use of nuclear energy, he said.

Paul C. Warnke, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that the limitation of strategic weapons can be achieved in the future.

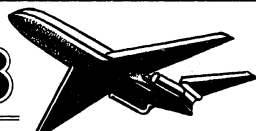
He said that Soviet leaders "recognize that arms control is in their interest." Mr. Warnke said that they are forced to limit their strategic weapons due to economic, political and military considerations.

Mr. Warnke said that the strategic arms limitations talks are a continuous process. He added that SALT is negotiated independently of any other considerations.

"Arms control is not based on any other events," he said, adding that "the human rights issue, in my opinion, has not affected the SALT negotiations one bit."

Mr. Warnke said that this is "not surprising," because both countries have to look at SALT from the standpoint of national security. He said that what the U.S. would consider proper or improper behavior on the part of the Soviet Union would not alter the course of the negotiations.

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July 10	July 31	YAVIR	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv Yalta - Moscow	\$1,510.00	K. L. M.
July 15	Aug. 3	OREL	20 DAYS	Kiev - Kaniv - Ternopil - Lviv Uzhorod - Vienna	\$1,494.00	K. L. M.
July 17	Aug. 2	KASHTAN II	17 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
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Aug. 9	Aug. 24	RUTA III	16 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
Aug. 16	Sep. 2	BAYDAK	18 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Yalta - Kiev - Kaniv Leningrad - Petrodvorets	\$1,475.00	Finnair
Aug. 21	Sep. 6	KARPATIA	17 DAYS	* Lviv - Chernivtsi - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
Sep. 15	Sep. 23	MINI-TOUR II	9 DAYS	* Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 885.00	Pan American
Oct. 4	Oct. 19	RUTA IV	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,087.00	Lufthansa
Oct. 26	Nov. 3	MINI-TOUR III	9 DAYS	Kiev - Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 799.00	Swissair

\* PLEASE NOTE - indicates arrival and transit in Moscow.  
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# Baczynskij to Play Popovych For Ukrainian American Chess Title

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—U.S.C.F. masters, Boris Baczynskij and Orest Popovych, will play a four-game chess match from February 1 to 5, at the Ukrainian American Sports Center, 4932 N. Broad St. here.

Mr. Baczynskij is a leading Philadelphia chess player, who has won numerous titles including the Philadelphia Invitational Championship twice.

Mr. Popovych, a professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College, has also won numerous tournaments. In 1972 he achieved his highest lifetime rating of 2450, and was invited to participate in the U.S. Championship as one of the 15 highest rated players in the country.

Both players are of Ukrainian descent and their match will be for the undisputed title of Ukrainian champion of North America.

Match Schedule: (all games at U.A.S.C. 4932 N. Broad St.) 1st game — Wednesday, February 1, at 6:00 p.m., 2nd game — Thursday, February 2, at 6:00 p.m., 3rd game — Saturday, February 4, at 11:00 a.m., 4th game — Sunday, February 5, at 11:00 a.m. Spectators invited.

## Communities Omitted

In reporting on the Ukrainian National Fund Drive for 1977 last week, three communities were inadvertently omitted from the list. They were Buffalo, N.Y., and New Haven, Conn., with \$1,000 contributions each, and Cleveland, Ohio, with a \$500 contribution.—Ed.

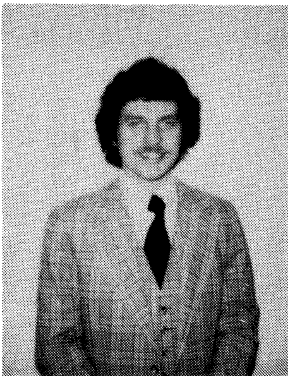
## Gets Master's In Architecture

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—William J. Lenyk received a Master's degree in architecture from Syracuse University here on December 15th.

William was born August 11, 1952, to William and Nadia Lenyk in Rochester, N.Y. He attended St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, and in 1970 graduated from McQuaid Jesuit High School.

In 1975 he completed his studies toward a Bachelor's degree in architecture at Syracuse University.

The Lenyks are all members of UNA Branch 367, the "Zaporozka Sitch" Society.



William J. Lenyk

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## Sweet Revenge

(Continued from page 7)

He made similar discoveries in other cars and at the next station he placed the four Ukrainian "swindlers" under arrest and arraigned them before the functionaries of the railroad station, who were — luckily for the medical students — Austrians.

The train tarried long enough for a brief investigation.

The railroad employee made a formal charge and the station master, holding the tickets, called the defendants one-by-one.

"Herr (Mister) Yakymchuk," thundered the angry official, "you are accused of defrauding the government. From whom did you get this ticket?"

"The ticket is mine, sir," replied the defendant meekly.

The august official compared the photograph with the defendant, and, oddly enough, found them strikingly alike. He emitted an angry growl and continued:

"Herr Baran, you are charged with defrauding His Majesty."

But to the consternation of the Polish conductor, the picture was the exact portrait of the arraigned.

The railroad official gave the conductor an angry look and proceeded.

"Herr Kovalyk and Kravec, you are both accused of defrauding your country."

"Not guilty, sir," answered the two medical students in chorus.

Upon examination, it was established that their passage, too, had been legal.

The high Austrian railroad official rose in fury. "Why don't you use your eyes?" He roared. "How dare you molest honest citizens of the Empire in such a cruel manner? You are discharged!"

"And you, gentlemen," he said, turning to the defendants, "you may continue on your journey, and, in the name of the Emperor, accept my apologies."

The conductor had to pay for his passage back home to Poland, wondering all the way how he could have made such a mistake.

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## Rules for Youth Contest Announced

DETROIT, Mich.—The committee responsible for conducting the contest funded by Dr. Mary V. Beck for Ukrainian youth, announced rules for the contest, entitled "In Quest of Ukraine in English-language Publications."

The contest is designed for young Ukrainians from the ages of 16 to 20 inclusive. The participants may be Ukrainians in this age group wherever they reside in the free world, including all countries and continents.

The participants in this contest must collect from English-language publications, in the course of the year of 1978—beginning with January and ending December 31, 1978—all published material concerning Ukraine, Ukrainians and matters Ukrainian, which they are able to discover in books, newspapers, magazines, almanacs, publicity releases, pamphlets, newsletters, and generally speaking, in the published communication media. The collected material may consist of the usual, even though brief references, various articles, commentaries, research papers, write-ups, interviews, reviews, chapters or references in art works, books, pamphlets, and all other forms of printed material, wherein, to whatever extent and in whatever manner, Ukraine, Ukrainians or matters Ukrainian are mentioned.

The English-language publications from which the collected material is to be derived must be published in the year of 1978. Ukrainian publications in the English language or translations of published material from the Ukrainian language into English are excluded as improper sources of material for the contest.

The material may be collected and submitted in various forms:

1. actual clippings from newspapers, pamphlets, etc., when possible;
2. copies of material, reproduced by xerox or other duplicators;

3. handwritten or typewritten excerpts. But with each of the above, it is necessary to submit the name of the source of the material, the date of publication, the page number, the title of the article or publication and the name of the author.

If the source happens to be a book, or a chapter of a book, or a lengthy research article, or pamphlet, etc., which in its entirety is devoted to the subject of Ukraine, Ukrainians or matters Ukrainian, then it will suffice to submit only accurate bibliographical data (name of the author, name of publication, number of pages, date and place of publication as well as the name of the publisher); if possible, however, the entire publication may be included in the collection of submitted material.

The contestants, who send in the largest collection of qualified material will be eligible for prizes. Dr. Beck, the sponsor of this contest, has deposited \$1000 for this purpose. This amount will be distributed as follows: 1st prize — \$500; 2nd prize — \$200; 3rd prize \$100; the remaining \$200 will be divided into four prizes of \$50 each, to be awarded to the contestants whose collections did not win any of the previous prizes, but whose collections will be deemed worthy of special recognition.

All of the material sent in by the contestants for evaluation in this contest, "In Quest of Ukraine in English-language Publications," will become the property of the contest committee. This material will constitute a valuable archival resource, on the basis of which a comprehensive review can be prepared of all the material concerning Ukraine, Ukrainians and matters Ukrainian,

that was printed in English-language publications for the given period of time, and an accurate determination made of the attention given and space devoted to Ukraine, Ukrainians and matters Ukrainian, in the form of press coverage for the year of 1978.

The contestants may send in their collections of material during the period, from January 1 to March 31, 1979, to the chairperson of the contest committee at the following address: Mrs. Maria Harasevych, 3061 Firestone Drive, Sterling Heights, Mich., 48077.

The contest committee members are: Mrs. Maria Harasevych, philologist — chairman; Mr. Petro Stasiw, M.A. — vice-chairman; Mrs. Christina Juzych, M.S. — secretary; Mr. John J. Beck, A.B. — financial secretary; Mr. Stephen Wichar, M.Ed; Mr. Dmytro Kyslycia, professor; Mrs. Olena Klymshyn, M.A.; Mrs. Valentina Muhyńska, M.S.L.Sc.; Dr. Jurij Rozhin.

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

# ВЕСЕЛКА

## What Happened at Kruty?

Translated From a Story by Natalia Liwycka-Cholodna

"It's a good thing that we attend the School of Ukrainian Subjects," declared Yurko. "Otherwise we would not know what happened at Kruty. Our teacher told us about the battle there."

"My father also told me about the battle at Kruty. He lived at that time in Kiev," Bohdan proudly said.

"Uncle Yevhen knows a great deal about Kruty," said Bohdan's father from the kitchen. "He can tell you a lot about the battle there. But it's difficult for him to talk about it because his brother died at Kruty."

Bohdan's father was very close to Uncle Yevhen. And now, since he came to the United States from Europe, Uncle Yevhen has been living with Bohdan's family.

The children quickly went into the living room and surrounded Uncle

Yevhen. Little Marta brought a small stool and sat close to Uncle Yevhen. Everyone gathered around him, opened their eyes wide in hopes of hearing a story about the battle of Kruty.

"I was only 12 years old at the time," began Uncle Yevhen. "If I would have been any older I probably would have also been killed there."

Uncle Yevhen said that since he was young, he sat at home and did not know that just north of Kiev a brigade of students was defending the Kruty railroad station from an attack by a Bolshevik army. This railroad station was the only thing between the Red soldiers and Kiev.

"They were young," said Uncle Yevhen sadly, "college students or high school students. But above everything else, they loved Ukraine and the young Ukrainian National Republic.

This love was ignited in them by Symon Petliura, a Ukrainian patriot and one of the builders of the new and independent Ukrainian government. The students knew very little about warfare, and they had a low supply of weapons and ammunition. But their spirit was high. Nonetheless, they set out to meet an older, well-trained and numerous Bolshevik army. The student brigade and the Bolshevik forces met head on at the station in Kruty. Following not far behind the students was a real Ukrainian army sent by the government in Kiev. However, by the time they arrived at Kruty, the students were already engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Bolshevik soldiers because their ammunition had run out. The Ukrainian soldiers were shocked at the massacre they were witnessing, and were helpless, as well, because they

could not open fire on the Bolsheviks out of fear they might hit some of the students.

"The youngsters and some older students who remained in Kiev anxiously waited for news from the battle. I remember when a group of young boys and girls were sitting quietly in a room, saddened because it was known that the Bolshevik army was approaching Kiev. Each one of us had somebody close in the student brigade. All of a sudden, the door to the room burst open and our older friend, Ihor, entered. He was pale, his clothes were dirty, torn and bloody. We knew that Ihor was with the student brigade. For several minutes he just stood there silently and stared into open space. Then he came into the room where we were, sat down, and hid his face in his

(Continued on page 16)

### HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

## Зима в Україні

Зимом в Україні дуже холодно. Усюди лежить глибокий сніг і всі їздять санками. Ріки замерзають, покриваються льодом й по ньому люблять ковзатись діти. Лід буває такий міцний, що витримує сильно навантажені сани, що їх тягнуть коні.



### Снігова баба

Сипле, сипле сніг давно,  
Білий, білий та пухнатий,  
Мов гукає у вікно:  
Швидше вийди із кімнати!

Зараз вибіжу на двір,  
Бабу виліплю здорову:  
Буде шапка набакир,  
Буде рот, і ніс, і брови.

## Mykola of the Student Brigade

It was a cold January day in 1918. Rayinka was sitting near the window watching the sad, grey, snow-covered street in Kiev. Passers-by walked quickly as though they wanted to escape the cold.

"Will it be like this for long?" thought Rayinka. "Christmas and Jordan have passed, there are no classes being held...the wounded lie in the school buildings, the teachers are serving in the army. Father is also in the army. Mother went to the village to buy some food, and Mykola went somewhere in the morning and has not yet returned."

"Grandma, where is Mykola?" she asked.

"He went to enlist in the army. Yesterday they proclaimed an independent and sovereign Ukrainian state," answered Grandma.

"How could he join the army — he is only 15 years old?"

"Ukraine needs soldiers even like Mykola," she sighed.

They sat together in silence, warming their hands near the small stove. And thus they sat the whole day without eating, for there was no food. In the evening they heard quick footsteps outside. The door opened noisily and in walked Mykola.

"Grandma, give me your blessing. I am going to the front," he shouted joyously.

"My child! Do you realize what the front is?"

"Please give me your blessing, Grandma."

"But first, at least have something to drink."

Mykola hurriedly drank some hot tea, while Grandma took out the icon of the Blessed Mother.

"May God bless you, child!"

"To which brigade do you belong, Mykola?" asked little Rayinka.

"I belong to the student brigade," he answered proudly. "They are all like me — young. Today we defended

the Pedagogical Museum where the Central Rada meets. Tomorrow maybe we will leave for the front. Farewell."

Mykola ran out of the house happily as if he was going to visit a friend. Grandma sobbed quietly.

"Grandma, are you already preparing for a funeral?" asked Rayinka.

"It is better to pray. They are all too young for war. And there are so few of them — several hundred. The Bolsheviks have several thousand."

The days passed by slowly and sadly. Mother returned from the village and brought some food, but no one wanted to eat. They waited for news about Father or Mykola. They heard that the student brigade was somewhere near the railroad station at Kruty.

Rayinka did not want to leave the house, because there was constant shooting on the street. Then one day someone said that Father's brigade had marched into the city. The little girl wrapped herself in Grandma's shawl and ran into the street. She stopped at the corner of the Khreshchatyk (a street in Kiev).

An icy wind was blowing from the Dnipro River and snow was falling. Rayinka saw the soldiers marching in their beautiful blue jackets. And there, on the right, was father!

"Father, Father!" She ran up to him and grabbed his hand, but he looked at her and pointed down the street.

"Look, Rayinka. They are burying the young students, the heroes who died at Kruty. Mykola is there also."

The coffins of the heroes were being followed by a long procession of priests and soldiers. They had died January 29, 1918, at Kruty. Two hundred of the students faced the Red Army of three thousand. Many were killed.

Rayinka did not cry for her brother. She walked proudly with her head held high singing "Vichnaia Pamiat" for her valiant brother and his brave friends.

# THE RAINBOW

## N.Y. Plast Holds Annual "Svichechka"

by Pavlo Tscharskyj

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Children and young people belonging to the New York branch of Plast gathered together Sunday, January 8, for the observance of the "Svichechka" ceremony. Held annually and instituted 28 years ago, it symbolizes the spirit of unity binding together all members of Plast. It is a time to think of friends who are far from us, to reach out to them with our minds, and it is a time to think of the freedom which is lacking in Ukraine.

Ideally the ceremony should take place at the hour corresponding to the time the first star of the evening shines on Ukraine on Christmas Eve. This would be at approximately 5:00 p.m. January 6th. Since it cannot be held at the appropriate time, it is usually held on the Saturday or Sunday after Christmas.

The ceremony was held in the large hall of the Ukrainian National Home here. The program was opened by Mrs. Irene Kurowycky, "stanychna" of the New York Plast branch, who gave a short explanation of the significance of "Svichechka." Next on the agenda was a short play staged by a group of children belonging to the 18th and 19th units from Astoria, N.Y. The narrative portions were read by counselor Roxana Volosenko.

The play, called "Dream on Christmas Night" and written by Mrs. Eustachia Hoydysh, is about Ivas', a small boy whose father is hospitalized, and who is told by his mother that this year their home cannot have a Christmas tree. The young boy, wishing to make his mother happy, takes all of his savings and goes out to buy a tree. A merchant, knowing about the young boy's domestic problems, gives him a tree as a present. Happily, Ivas' carries it home, but then finds he really has nothing to decorate it with.

As he takes a short rest, his toys come to life. They hold a meeting and decide that they will decorate the tree to make Ivas' happy. Among others, a doll representing a Hutsul, carves little figures out of wood and paints them gold, and a little rabbit doll paints little pictures to put on the tree as decorations. Even a pair of tiny spiders, feeling insignificant, but wanting to do something for Ivas', spin their web on the tree as a decoration. At the same time they pray to the Christ-Child, to create a miracle and make their almost invisible web shimmer and shine in the light of the room. Their prayer is answered when an angel appears and the web takes on a brilliant light all its own.

At this point Ivas' is awakened by a knock on the door: the carolers have come to sing.

When the carolers finish singing and leave, Ivas' turns and looks at the tree. He is awed and convinced that the Christ-Child has truly created a miracle.

Mrs. Kurowycky thanked the players for their performance. She then turned to three children who came up to the stage, and lit the candle each was holding. The first candle was lit for

those people, all over the world, who belong to Plast, the second for those members of Plast living in Ukraine, and the third for those belonging to Plast in New York.

Next Mrs. Kurowycky told the three children to go out and light the candles that had been given to everyone when entering the hall. From there the lighting proceeded in a chain-reaction, each person lighting his neighbor's candle. The lighting of a candle by one's neighbor symbolizes unity and friendship.

The lights in the hall were dimmed and carols were sung to conclude this national event.

Before everyone left the hall, Mrs. Olha Kuzmowycz, of Plast's New York branch, announced that on Thursday, January 12, there would be a Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners. She suggested that on that day all Ukrainians abstain from at least one meal and contribute the money which would have gone for it, to a fund for an unnamed Ukrainian dissident just recently released from prison.

She also stated that the New York Plast branch was sending letters to President Jimmy Carter, Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, Mayor Edward Koch of New York City, and to The New York Times, in support of freedom for Ukrainian dissidents. Everyone was asked to add his signature to the letters.

Mrs. Kuzmowycz reminded everyone of those people in Ukraine who cannot spend Christmas with their parents and children, and asked that everyone remember them today during the "Svichechka," and on Thursday, the Day of Solidarity.

## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of the largest early settlements of Ukrainians in Canada. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

### The Largest Early Settlements of Ukrainians in Canada

- TRASTBUNUR \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- ODNTOMEN \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- GLERELVEIV \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- OTOSNAKAS \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- KREKILS \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- PNIADUH \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- OYTRONK \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- THERSORN \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

As early as 1874-75, Ukrainian immigrants settled in this province:

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers to last week's jumble: Stahura, Chuy, Nagurski, Tarasovic, Bednarik, Ditka, Neswischeny, Andrie.

Mystery word: Stydahar.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

# Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny



CHAPTER 6—En Route to Kiev

VI ЧАСТИНА:  
ПО ДОРОЗІ В КИЇВ

About midnight, Bohuta said: "I'm tired." He lit up a bonfire and went to sleep.

Bohuta slept soundly not knowing and not hearing that a Pechenih giant was lurking in the shadows.

Опівночі каже Богута: „Спати мені хочеться!“ Розвів огонь і ліг спочивати.

Спить Богута, не знає, не чує, що печенізький велетень у засідці чатує.

## Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 7)

natural things and beings slow down considerably in the winter. Some animals hibernate, others live a much retarded life style. Even the fish move less, eat less and, in general, have greatly reduced metabolism.

"But man sometimes forgets this law of nature and becomes impatient with the snow and ice. Rather than learning to live with nature's way, he often fights it — to his own demise. Rather than resting and preparing for the coming spring, he often opposes the cold and ice, only to fall victim to their bitter sting.

"And so, if we are to learn to live with God's nature, we could take a tip from the animals and trees, that is, to rest and relax for the upcoming activity of spring. We should then be stronger, both mentally and physically, to carry out our Christian program for the establishment of the Kingdom of God."

## What Happened at Kruty?

(Continued from page 14)

hands. We were all frightened at what he might say," continued Uncle Yevhen, pausing momentarily.

Yurko, Bohdan and little Marta, could not wait for Uncle Yevhen to begin the story again, and quickly called out to him to resume the story.

"Almost all the students in the brigade were killed in the battle, we were told by Ihor. The superior strength of the Bolshevik soldiers overpowered the Ukrainian students, and many of them were massacred.

"Once the Ukrainian soldiers captured the Kruty station, the bodies of the killed students were brought back to Kiev and given heroes' funerals. The memory of the student brigade will never die among the Ukrainian people," said Uncle Yevhen.

Little Marta stared at Uncle Yevhen, and finally murmured to him: "Uncle Yevhen, did you find the body of your brother?"

Uncle Yevhen did not answer. He merely bent over and kissed little Marta on the forehead and left the room.

Bohdan's father said after Uncle Yevhen left the room that the body of his brother was found and also given a hero's burial.

The children remained silent. They felt sorry for what happened, for the student brigade and for Uncle Yevhen.

## Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 3)

Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

Councilman Johansen read a City Council resolution proclaiming January 12th a "Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners."

The day's observances ended with a candlelight service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception celebrated by Rev. Martin Canavan. The celebrant ended the service by echoing the words of George Washington in 1776: "Does anybody hear? Does anybody care?"

Reports on the Day of Solidarity were carried by the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Journal and TV-channel 6.

## UAVets to Hold Winter Festival At Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The national executive board of the Ukrainian American Veterans announced that the organization will hold a winter festival at Soyuzivka during the weekend of February 25-26. Reservations may be made by writing directly to: Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y.; or calling: (914) 626-5641.

But Bohdan's father gave them a bit of encouragement:

"Don't be sad. It's better never to forget about the student brigade, and about the day they were killed — about January 29, 1918."

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