

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 33

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1978

25 CENTS

Ukrainian Dissidents Plead for Rev. Romaniuk

NEW YORK, N.Y.—An impassioned plea for the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, addressed to virtually all of the West, asked for his release and for the right of religious belief in the USSR and its satellites.

The letter, signed by eleven Ukrainian political prisoners and released by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad), is said to be widely distributed in Ukraine by the "samvydav" underground publications. The full text of the letter, in English translation, follows.

To the:

Holy See

The World Council of Churches

The National Council of Churches in the U.S.

Governments and Parliaments, States-Signatories

Of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords

We, the undersigned Ukrainian political prisoners, incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps of special regime for our convictions and for our literary and artistic creativity, wish to direct your attention and, first of all, the attention of all Christians of the world and people of good will, who defend justice, freedom and peace, to the most flagrant violations of basic human rights in our country.

Since this document is addressed to international organizations and centers of Christianity, we have chosen Fr. Vasyl Romaniuk, whose case constitutes one of the classical odes of Soviet lawlessness. The cruel treatment that he has been accorded is unprecedentedly brazen and cynical that it cannot but arouse the conscience of every honest human being wherever he or she may live. To sentence a human being to 10 years and call him "a particularly dangerous recidivist" (according to Soviet law, such cruel punishment is meted out for willful murder, since the only higher punishment is death) is savagery and barbarism.

Of course, we, the citizens of this country, are not surprised by such a repression of a servant of Church. We are used to it, because it is wholly commensurate with the savage nature of the punishers, with their life-style and their mentality, inasmuch as during the first decades of Soviet rule, such men as Fr. Vasyl were shot to death by the thousands without asking questions as to why and for what. It was enough that they were priests. We are surprised, however, that this lawlessness over Fr. Romaniuk and over other dissidents in the Soviet Union was perpetrated at the very time when the Soviet regime launched a vast propaganda campaign in conjunction with the convocation of the Helsinki conference. The public of the Western countries received it indifferently, although it could have been quite justly construed as a brazen challenge to democracy and to humanity. But we were even more surprised that the Christian community of the Western

world, particularly clergymen and those who preach the word of God, failed to condemn appropriately the punishment meted out by the Soviet Themis to their brothers in cloth, as well as to all those who in a Soviet land had the courage to express their views on a variety of questions in this or that form. The majority of those who have signed this appeal (Orthodox and Catholic) are surprised that clergymen who have a great deal of influence in the free world have abandoned their brothers as food for the atheistic hyenas. This decline of Christian love is surprising to our friends in grief, some of whom are either non-believers or doubt the faith of God, yet all of whom would like to believe in Christian friendship and solidarity. But even the lay democratic organizations and governments of the West cannot work out a joint strategy in the struggle against tyranny over dissidents in our country. Moreover, the most humane internal policy of Carter, the great president of all times and all peoples, the policy of human rights, elicits attacks from irresponsible people, to be exact, from sadists in the U.S. as well as other parts of the West. These sadists, as for example singer Dean Reed, close their eyes at the physical destruction of people in the Soviet Union, at the incarceration, at the cannibal like sentences merely for an idea, for an artistic word, for freedom of conscience. They close their eyes at the killings of dissidents' families (for example, On April 5, 1975, the killing in Sumy of Volodymyr Osadchy the 33-year-old brother of Mykhailo Osadchy; the killing was the work of the oppressive organs). Of course, the violence and the highhandedness of the punishers are not applied on such a massive scale as during the Stalin period; they are Brezhnev-like, more sophisticated; but they are not easier, they do not make the killings nor the decade-long sentences more humane. We are surprised that Christians close their eyes at all of this. We repeat, moral, physical and psychological repressions are taking place at this very time in our country for ideas, for the faith. Don't you hear our voice, Christians of the world? This is the voice from the abyss, from under the gun. Christians of the world, we are on the verge of death. Can't you help at least Father Romaniuk? Will you abandon your brother? We cannot understand this. Clergymen of the world should do their utmost to stop the cruel treatment of their brother, inasmuch as this is not the first crime against the Christian Church.

The case of Fr. Romaniuk is neither private nor accidental. It is not a crime against a single person, but against all Christian Churches and the faithful of all religions. And if there is no response, it will be tantamount with encouragement for the regime to commit new crimes against the Church. This case should remind the entire world that there is no guarantee in our country that whatever happened

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American Philosophers Defend Proniuk, Lisovy and Bondar

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Philosophical Association unanimously adopted a resolution in defense of three Ukrainian philosophers, Yevhen Proniuk, Vasyl Lisovy and Mykola Bondar, at the organization's annual meeting held here in late December 1977.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved: that a letter be sent on behalf of the Eastern Division of the APA to Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, as follows:

"We, the members of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association, are deeply disturbed by the fate of our Soviet colleagues Yevhen Proniuk, Vasyl Lisovy and Mykola Bondar.

"In May 1971, Bondar was sentenced to seven years in a strict regime

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Ukrainian Independence Marked in Congress



WASHINGTON, D.C.—Traditionally, the anniversaries of Ukrainian independence and the Act of Union are commemorated in the U.S. Congress with meetings between U.S. legislators and community leaders and statements by Congressmen and Senators in defense of the Ukrainian people.

This year the observances were held Wednesday, January 25.

Photo alongside shows Ukrainian leaders with Congressmen. Standing, left to right, are: Yaroslav Stetzko, president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations; Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.), minority leader; Mrs. Slava Stetzko, editor of ABN Correspondence; Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), speaker of the House; Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.), and Rev. Edward G. Latch, chaplain of the House of Representatives.

For excerpts of statements by U.S. lawmakers on Ukrainian independence see page 4.

Oksana Dragan-Krawciw Appointed Chief Of Voice of America's Ukrainian Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Oksana Dragan-Krawciw was appointed chief of the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America here Friday, February 3.

Mrs. Dragan-Krawciw, who was the editor-in-chief and deputy chief of the Ukrainian Service, fills the position vacated by Michael Terpak, who was named deputy chief of the USSR Division of the VOA in August 1977.

Mrs. Dragan-Krawciw served as the acting chief of the Ukrainian Service after Mr. Terpak's promotion. She is the youngest chief of any of VOA's Services. She is also the only woman chief.

Mrs. Dragan-Krawciw completed her elementary and high school education in Jersey City, N.J. She obtained a B.A. in journalism from Rutgers University's Douglass College in New Brunswick in 1962.

She was awarded the prestigious Fulbright Scholarship, and spent one year studying East European history at the University of Vienna and traveling to other European countries, the Middle East and Africa.

Upon returning to the U.S. she resumed her studies, this time at Columbia University, where she completed an M.A. in political science.

Mrs. Dragan-Krawciw worked for one year at Newsweek magazine. She was one of the assistant editors of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia" published by the Ukrainian National Association, and on occasion assisted in the publication of The Ukrainian Weekly.

She did further graduate work at the University of Minnesota and Johns Hopkins University, majoring in American history with a specialization in the immigration of East Europeans to the U.S. She conducted research on this subject at the Jagellonian University in Cracow and the University of Priashiv.

In 1971 she began working for the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America. In August 1977, she married George Krawciw, also an employee of the Ukrainian Service.



Oksana Dragan-Krawciw

Mr. Terpak headed the Ukrainian Service from March 1962 to August 1977. During this time the VOA's broadcasts to Ukraine increased from a half hour to four hours daily. The USSR Division, of which Mr. Terpak is now deputy chief, includes the Ukrainian, Russian, Uzbek, Armenian and Georgian Services.

Photos of Plains Exhibited in Kiev

KIEV, Ukraine.—Photos of President Carter's hometown, Plains, Ga., are currently on display here.

The TASS news agency, in reporting about the opening of the exhibit, said that the photographs by Susan Irvin have "aroused the interest of Kiev residents."

The news agency said that particular interest was shown in photos "showing representatives of various generations of the Carters."

Five Dissident Workers Arrested in Moscow

Klebanov Goes Underground

MOSCOW, USSR.—Five dissident workers who formed an unofficial union were arrested in Moscow, while the leader, Ukrainian coal miner Volodymyr Klebanov, went underground to escape capture, reported the Associated Press Tuesday, February 7.

Nikolai Ivanov, a spokesman for the workers, reported the arrests to Western journalists.

He said that the workers may be returned to their home cities rather than being imprisoned.

He was imprisoned. They met in Moscow last month after coming individually to complain to authorities about hazardous job conditions in their home cities.

They formed the Trade Union for the Defense of Workers when they did not receive satisfaction from officials.

Before going underground, Klebanov, a coal miner from Odessa, said that the movement would seek recognition from the International Labor Organization in Geneva.

U.N. Rights Panel Criticized by U.S.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The United Nations Human Rights Commission, which began a five-week session here Monday, February 6, is viewed by the United States as "being on trial," according to former Congressman Edward M. Mezvinsky, the U.S. representative to the commission.

The commission has been criticized in the West for concentrating on human

rights violations in South Africa, Chile and Israeli-occupied Arab territories, while debate on Soviet bloc and black African countries is blocked by the commission's Third World and Communist members.

"We should have open discussion of all violations" of human rights, Mr. Mezvinsky said at a press conference.

Ukrainian Dissidents Plead...

(Continued from page 1)

in the 1930' and the 1940's will not happen again. If now, at the end of the twentieth century, a priest is called a dangerous recidivist, as if he were a rapist or a murderer, this should be a warning to all Christians and to faithful of all religions. The repression of Fr. Romaniuk was designed to scare the priests and the faithful not only in Ukraine but in all of the Soviet Union. It was not an accident, because the stature of religion has risen substantially among youth and intelligentsia. The repressions, therefore, warrant an appropriate counterattack.

According to the testimony of such authoritative priests as the protopresbyters Rev. Krashynsky and the Rev. Leonty Borsa, as well as young priests such as the Rev. Myron Sas-Zhurakovsky, and many others, Fr. Romaniuk is an unusual preacher and organizer, who was exceptionally active on the religious scene. This is the reason why he was chosen as an object of repressions. That is why his name is used to scare priests in Ukraine. He has become a cause celebre, but also the martyr for the word of God, for the faith. This strengthens the conviction that the defense of Fr. Romaniuk is the defense of religion, the defense of freedom in our land. We hope that international Christian churches, its centers and all of Christianity, all people of good will, will do their utmost to stop the cruel treatment accorded the martyr of the twentieth century. This would strengthen the authority of religion in the Soviet Union, it would be an inspiration to those who doubt, and would strengthen those who are weak in spirit. This act would become yet another act of Christian solidarity.

Appealing to you are: Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets; Mykhailo Osadchy, both convicted for artistic creativeness; Oksana Popovych; Iryna Senyk; Bohdan Rebyk; Danylo Shumuk; Mykola Yevhrafov; Petro Saranchuk; Vyacheslav Chornovil; Sviatoslav Karavansky; Vasyly Dolishnyi. All of us are incarcerated in a camp of special and severe regime. All of us are facing a term of exile in Siberia.

P.S. We are asking the international democratic community to arrange a meeting of foreign correspondents with all of us or with one of us. On the basis of what law do the camp administration and the Soviet authorities deny such a petition?

An appeal to the Government, the Senate and to President Carter: for every permission to a Soviet journalist to visit a jail in the U.S., you should request the permission to visit a political prisoners camp and a jail in the USSR. We are sincerely supporting the policy of President Carter in defense of human rights. President Carter is the beloved political leader not only of Soviet dissidents, but of the entire democratic community.

Our appeal to all those who write letters to us from abroad: demand that letters from abroad to Soviet political prisoners be delivered by international mail. We are not receiving letters from abroad and we are being told that this is going to be the case until there is "an outcry from abroad."

Greetings to all democrats and humane people of the world from the most cruel Soviet concentration camps the world has known.

American Philosophers...

(Continued from page 1)

camp. His sentence constituted a denial of the basic right of free speech. In prison he has protested repeatedly against the mistreatment to which he is subjected.

"In December 1973, Proniuk and Lisovy were sentenced to seven years in a strict regime camp and to several years' exile from their country for merely composing a letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to some prominent Soviet citizens which was critical of the Party's policies and of arrests in Ukraine. Their investigations and trials departed from the legal norms of the USSR. Their sentences constituted a denial of the basic

right of free speech. In prison Proniuk and Lisovy are treated in an arbitrary and brutal manner. Their health is seriously impaired and their very survival is in danger.

"We call upon you in the name of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the interest of the humanitarian treatment of colleagues who are suffering harsh and unwarranted punishments, to review their cases, revoke their sentences, and release them from detention."

A letter in this regard was sent to Mr. Brezhnev by Prof. Kurt Baier, president of the Eastern Division of the APA.

СВОБОДА  **СВОБОДА**
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302, daily except Mondays and holidays.

Svoboda

(201) 434-0237

(201) 434-0807

from New York (212) 227-4125

TELEPHONES:

U.N.A.

(201) 451-2200

from New York (212) 227-5250

(212) 227-5251

Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
UNA Members

\$6.00 per year
\$2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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Jaminskyj Appointed Press Secretary For Austrian Minister

VIENNA, Austria.—Boris Jaminskyj, a Ukrainian journalist, was recently appointed press secretary to the Austrian Federal Minister of Social Services, Dr. Gerhardt Weisenberg.

The byline of the 31-year-old reporter often appears in Ukrainian newspapers over articles about Ukrainians in Vienna.

Mr. Jaminskyj is the author of a book about Austrian President Rudolf Kirschlager which was published in 1974.

The new press secretary is president of the Association of Ukrainian Philatelists of Austria, and a member of Plast, the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood of St. Barbara, and the "Bukovyna" cultural society.

He completed his studies at the University of Vienna.

Boris was one of four Ukrainian youths who comprised a vocal quartet which toured the U.S. and Canada in the late 1960's.



Boris Jaminskyj

Publish Winter Issue of Quarterly

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—With the publication of the winter issue, The Ukrainian Quarterly has successfully completed 33 years of its uninterrupted appearance since its launching in the fall of 1944. It has been a principal voice of the UCCA and the Ukrainian American community which it represents.

The current issue contains a series of timely articles and book reviews. The editorial, "The Two Revolutions: An Anniversary," deals with the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, and points out that parallel to the Russian revolution there were national revolutions of the non-Russian nations, leading to the establishment of a series of independent states on the ruins of the tsarist empire. These revolutions, points out the editorial, are constantly neglected by Western historians.

"Ukrainians in Present-Day Poland" by Zenon Karpatiuk is the lead feature article and describes the lot of some 400,000 to 500,000 Ukrainians who constitute the largest national minority in Communist Poland. The article deals with the early period of unbridled persecution and oppression by the Polish Communist government to a more viable accommodation and a "modus vivendi" that now exists between the Ukrainians and the regime in Warsaw.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's article, "The Unforgettable Ford Gaffe" dwells on the statement by President Ford in the fall of 1976 to the effect that there was "no Soviet domination

of Eastern Europe" and assesses the dire consequences of this unpardonable statement by an American President.

In turn, Miles M. Costick, an economics expert, in his article, "Helsinki Confirms Soviet Economic Strategy," analyzes how the Helsinki agreement is being used by the Kremlin to secure economic, financial and technological assistance from the West.

Mrs. Oxana Asher has penned an article on the late Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, noted Ukrainian American scholar and statesman, who died in November 1976. The issue also contains the UCCA memorandum, submitted to the U.S. delegation before the second round of the Belgrade Conference in the fall of 1977.

Book reviews deal with a variety of topics, but most of them concentrate on the USSR and its policies toward the captive nations. Among reviewers are Walter Dushnyck, Lev E. Dobriansky, Buk Revyuk, Aleksandras Plateris, Jaroslaw Sawka, Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych, Aleksander Sokolyszyn, Larry Holmes and Joseph S. Roucek.

The "Pertinent Documents" column contains a statement in favor of the ratification of the Genocide Convention submitted by UCCA President Prof. Dobriansky. Also included are "Ucrainica in American and Foreign Periodicals" and the "Chronicle of Current Events" columns, packed with factual information on Ukrainians in the United States, in the free world and in Ukraine.

Hold Third Garden State Ukrainian Independence Program

CARTERET, N.J.—The third annual Garden State Ukrainian Independence Day program was held here at the St. Demetrius Hall Saturday, January 21, with the participation of many elected officials and representatives of UCCA throughout the state.

Sponsored by the New Jersey UCCA Coordinating Council, the banquet and concert were attended by some 300 persons.

The program was opened by Woldemyr Janiw, president of the Carteret UCCA branch, and Severyn Palydowycz, president of the Passaic-Bergen Counties UCCA branch, served as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Myroslaw Bych, president of the Coordinating Council, delivered the keynote Ukrainian-language address, while Dr. Askold Skalsky delivered the English-language speech.

"Our entire community, and more importantly our younger generation, should remember that the Fourth Universal gave the Ukrainian people the legal right and moral support in the fight for an independent Ukrainian state, and therefore we should unite under one flag in a joint struggle to free our native land," said Dr. Bych.

Dr. Skalsky listed in his address several instances of deliberate or inadvertent U.S. aid to the Bolshevik government following the end of World War I. He also stressed that one of the principal duties of the Ukrainian community in the free world is to undertake actions in defense of Ukrainian human and national rights advocates.

Also addressing the gathering were: Dr. John Fenick, Mayor of Carteret, who is of Ukrainian heritage, and

Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA Vice-President.

Gov. Brendan T. Byrne was expected to attend the program along with Reps. Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.) and Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.), but due to inclement weather all three expressed their regret at not being able to attend.

The Gubernatorial Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation was read by Assemblyman Thomas Deverin of Carteret. Proclamations from the cities of Passaic and Clifton, and the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County were also read to the public.

Among the dignitaries present at the banquet and concert were: Archbishop Mark Hundiak and the Very Rev. Archmandrite Victor J. Pospishil, who delivered the invocation and benediction, respectively; Petko Promatarov, president of the Bulgarian Association; Councilman Robert J. Baran of Clifton, the Very Rev. Peter Melech, the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Joseph Zelechiwsky, the Rev. John Syrota, and Mrs. Dora Rak, Ethnic Coordinator of Women's Organizations in New Jersey.

UCCA activists present were Atty. Kenneth Wanio, vice-president of UCCA Coordinating Council, Mrs. Euphrosyna Martynec, vice-president of UCCA Coordinating Council; Mrs. Luba Ostapiak, secretary of the Coordinating Council; Michael Chaikivsky, president of Newark-Irvington branch; and others.

Appearing in the concert were Natalia Lazirko and Markian Komichak, who performed two dances choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, and the Newark Bandurist Capella under the direction of Osyp Holowacki.

Ukrainian Named Editor Of Christian Herald



David Kucharsky, left, who succeeds Dr. Kenneth L. Wilson, right, as editor of Christian Herald, shown with Fenwick D. Loomer, president and publisher.

CHAPPAQUA, N.Y.—David Kucharsky, 46, a Ukrainian native of Pittsburgh, Pa., was recently appointed editor of the Christian Herald, a monthly magazine published here.

The new editor first became involved in journalism after graduating from high school when he got a job as a messenger for the old Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. He enrolled at Pennsylvania University planning to major in engineering, but quickly switched to journalism and transferred to Duquesne University.

He served two years in the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant, and spent most of that time in Newfoundland with an

air defense squadron.

Soon after completing his stint in the military he was hired as a staff correspondent for the Pittsburgh bureau of United Press International.

Mr. Kucharsky later moved to Washington, D.C., where he worked for Christianity Today magazine for nearly 20 years.

During this time, Mr. Kucharsky completed his Master's degree in journalism at American University, and did additional graduate work in philosophy and religion at Catholic and George Washington Universities.

Mr. Kucharsky and his wife, Pat, have three daughters and one son.

Festival Committee Slates Meeting

IRVINGTON, N.J.—The Ukrainian Festival Committee, which is planning the event at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., Saturday, June 3, will hold a meeting Friday, February 24, at the Ukrainian Community Center here beginning at 8:00 p.m.

Heading the committee, formed under the auspices of the New Jersey UCCA Coordinating Council, is Michael Chaikivsky who headed the festival committee in 1974 and in 1975.

Serving as chairmen are Myron Pinkowsky, Bohdan Domaradsky and

Zenon Snylyk. Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky is artistic director. Co-chairmen for the outdoor show are Mrs. Laryssa Holynsky and Miss Kvitka Semanyshyn. Fine arts exhibit chairman is Mrs. Magda Kolcio. Andrew Keybida is in charge of tickets, Dr. Myroslaw Bych is community liaison chairman, Ostap Jakubowych is arrangement chairman, and Miss Christine Bytz is the committee's secretary.

Persons interested in working on any of the above committees are asked to attend the meeting.

U.S. Legislators Salute Ukraine's "60th"

(Below are excerpts from statements made by Senators and Congressmen on the floor of the U.S. Congress on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine.)

Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), January 19, 1978—

"...On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence this month, as we express our continuing concern for the people of Ukraine, let us also pay tribute to Americans of Ukrainian birth and heritage who have made important contributions to the political, economic, and cultural life of this country.

"Ukrainian Americans have enriched American life by their energy and talents. They have distinguished themselves by their constructive citizenship, by their dedication to America, and by their unquenchable devotion to the cause of freedom."

Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N. Da.), January 23, 1978—

"...While we commemorate past achievements, we must also renew and strengthen our support of the ongoing struggle for Ukrainian freedom and self-determination. This struggle serves as an excellent reminder that efforts to achieve these stated goals should be continued. Let us celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian proclamation of independence by adding a new zeal to our crusade for the protection of the basic human rights that this independence would afford."

Sen. William V. Roth (R-Dela.), January 23, 1978—

"...The Ukrainian people have continued their efforts to maintain their cultural identity and restore their freedom. In remembering this anniversary of Ukrainian independence, we in the United States are expressing our support for the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and our fervent hope that Ukraine will again recover its freedom."

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), January 23, 1978—

"...Mr. President, in his state of the Union address, President Carter spoke forcefully of our Government's continued commitment to the defense of human rights around the world. I welcome this emphasis in our foreign policy — it is long overdue — and I trust that in a practical sense, it will be transmitted to the Soviet Union to provide its own citizens with the fundamental rights for which so many have struggled so bravely."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), January 25, 1978—

"...Their unique cultural, historical and intellectual traditions provide for the Ukrainian people a source of real and enduring national pride which can never be subdued by the imposition of a foreign state's ideology. The present plight of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, whose only crime appears to be their insistence on national traditions and identity, reminds free men and women everywhere that we must not remain silent when political liberty is denied to anyone. The struggle for Ukrainian independence is part of a larger process which finds men and women everywhere insisting on democratic rights and political pluralism. As free men and women we must never disassociate ourselves from this process. I know my colleagues join me in commemorating the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence."

Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), January 25, 1978—

"...For our part, it is these people that we in the United States must support. We must do all in our power to remind the Soviets of their violations of the Helsinki Final Act.

"We must support the goals and struggle for Ukrainian freedom and self-determination since our own freedom here in America can only be strengthened by sustaining those same principles abroad. Many people in the world depend upon us for this moral support. We must not let them down. If we do, we will be destroying and denying a vital part of our own heritage and moral strength."

Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), January 25, 1978—

"...This past year, Americans have rededicated themselves to the cause of human rights throughout the world. Thus, the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence has become a special celebration of renewed hope, not just for the 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, but for all Americans who cherish human rights."

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), January 26, 1978—

"...As a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have heard much about the activities of the Ukrainian Group to Promote Observance with the Helsinki Accords. In the past, I have expressed my deep concern about the arrests, repressions against most members of this group and the long prison sentences meted out to Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy. Let us hope that in the coming trial of Matuskevych and Marynovych the Soviet authorities will show some humanity. The recent arrest of Levko Lukianenko on December 12, 1977, however, bodes ill for the fate of all the members of the Kiev Helsinki Group.

"I commend the Americans of Ukrainian descent who are showing their solidarity with these brave people by involving themselves in their fates — by writing letters to them in prison or in psychiatric 'clinics' and by protesting their sentences with the Soviet authorities. Ukrainians should be free to practice their religious, cultural, and political rights as they see fit — wherever they may be."

Rep. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.), January 19, 1978—

"...Therefore, it is in common spirit of liberty, faith, and justice for human rights that the American people join the Ukrainians all over the world in paying tribute to the Ukrainian people in their undaunted struggle for human rights, freedom, and national independence of Ukraine."

Rep. Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.), January 23, 1978—

"...We, who are fortunate to live in freedom, must intensify our efforts to insure that someday freedom will be reality for those now suffering under the oppression of Ukraine."

Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), January 25, 1978—

"...Our country as a whole should do as much as is humanly possible to

help these countries who are only asking for what is rightfully theirs — freedom. We here in America cannot be assured of our own freedom unless all those peoples of the world who similarly yearn for freedom obtain it as well."

Rep. Adam Benjamin, Jr. (D-Ind.), January 25, 1978—

"...Their indomitable spirit cheers us and causes us to renew our commitment to protect the human rights of peoples everywhere.

"I salute the Ukrainian people and I pay special tribute to those citizens of Ukrainian heritage in my district who have contributed immeasurably to its progress, improvement, and vitality.

"I join with my Ukrainian constituents in a prayer that the days of darkness will pass as the wind, from Ukraine, nevermore to return. When we meet again to celebrate this anniversary, may we mark the end of brutal domination and drink together of the cup of human freedom."

Rep. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), January 25, 1978—

"...Despite our fervent hope that events might be otherwise, freedom for the Ukrainian people will not come today, or next year, and perhaps not even in our lifetime. But we must never waver in our commitment to the Ukrainian cause, for it is our cause as well: the cause of freedom, the fundamental principle by which we live and that we will continue to defend as long as freedom is threatened, or denied to any people."

Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.), January 25, 1978—

"...Therefore, for President Carter to speak broadly of 'human rights' without defining the term does not necessarily serve the cause of individual freedom. If we are not explicit in what the term means, we allow the enemies of individual freedom to distort the term and justify the oppression of their people.

"I have confidence that President Carter believes it is the destiny of America to advance the cause of individual freedom, to persuade other countries to free their citizens to exercise the rights that we enjoy. We support him in that endeavor.

"But I would urge him to use greater precision in defining and emphasizing those rights before the world."

Rep. Jack F. Kemp (R-N.Y.), January 25, 1978—

"...Mr. Speaker, it is clear that 'human rights' within Ukraine are a sham. The Soviet Union is blatantly violating the Helsinki Accords, which it has signed supposedly in good faith. Contrary to what some would like to believe, it is clear that the Soviet Union has in fact clamped down on any public expressions of opposition to the official Party line.

"I have introduced legislation on behalf of all captive peoples of the world, at the behest of that courageous Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, and in the name of those courageous giants of recent history such as Moroz, Chornovil, Rudenko, Tykhy, Sakharov, and Shcharansky, and those thousands more who have bravely resisted the totalitarian machinery of the communist world. For the benefit of my colleagues, the text of the Strategy for Freedom Resolution follows:

Whereas under the Communist Soviet state persons are routinely deprived of basic human rights, including freedom

of speech and the press, freedom to choose alternative economic, educational, social and political systems other than that imposed by force; and

Whereas this policy of denial of human rights denies the spiritual worth of the individual; and

Whereas the purpose of government is to serve its citizens; and

Whereas the ideals of freedom that sparked the American Revolution 201 years ago were a reaffirmation of the inherent rights of all humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President of the United States of America shall take immediate and determined steps to enact the following measures strongly supported by such Soviet human rights leaders as Vladimir Bukovsky, and proposed as a strategy for freedom on behalf of all oppressed peoples, of captive nations, to —

(1) Make United States trade with and economic aid to the Soviet Union dependent on Soviet observance of human rights agreements;

(2) Demand that Soviet leaders admit observers to their prisons, prison camps, psychiatric hospitals, and trials;

(3) Investigate infringement of civil freedom in the Soviet Union;

(4) Obtain free contact between Western groups which seek to bolster the Helsinki Accords and similar groups which have spontaneously sprung up behind the Iron Curtain;

(5) Appeal to Moscow at the Belgrade Conference, as a signatory to the Genocide Convention, for the restoration of Ukraine's Orthodox and Catholic Churches;

(6) Urge the direct signatories of Ukraine and Byelorussia, which are members of the United Nations, to the Helsinki Accords while advancing the idea of direct diplomatic relations with these non-Russian republics;

(7) Advance the human rights issue by openly exposing all the accumulated cases of Moscow's continuing violation and deprivation of these rights within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

(8) Press for accountability in terms of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, and other legal instruments upholding human rights.

"Mr. Speaker, the highest tribute that the Congress can pay to the Ukrainian people during this week of their Independence Day observance is to assure them, and all the other nations suffering under tyranny and inhuman oppression, that we are united in our firm commitment to pursue true human rights for all peoples — the right of all people to conduct their private lives free from governmental tyranny."

Rep. Newton I. Steers, Jr. (R-Md.), January 25, 1978—

"...International support of these brave individuals, who have organized in defense of human rights guaranteed by the letter of the Soviet Constitution, is often the decisive factor in protecting their lives.

"Let us, therefore, commemorate the courageous establishment of the Ukrainian independent state to emphasize our united support of the spirit of freedom, our commitment to the national self-determination of peoples, and our dedication to a worldwide standard of political freedom and human rights."

Seek End of Communist Rule

CLEVELAND, O.—The more Russia grabs territories and seas, the sooner its doom approaches.

This is the feeling of former Ukrainian Prime Minister Jaroslav Stetzko, now the president of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations which has headquarters in Munich.

He and his wife, Slava, editor of ABN Correspondence, the organization's organ, are devoting their lives to informing the rest of the world of the dangers of Communism and Russian imperialism.

"We believe in a final victory when the Russian empire will be dissolved and the subjugated nations will again become independent democratic states," they say.

Mr. Stetzko and his wife addressed several anti-Communist organizations in Cleveland in mid-January. The couple has spoken to similar groups throughout Great Britain, the United States and Canada in past months.

"We feel the Western powers are saving the Russian Empire at present," said Mr. Stetzko. "The recognition of boundaries as set up at Helsinki is weakening the liberation fight of the subjugated nations in the Soviet empire."

Mrs. Stetzko, also an ABN central committee member, feels there is hope as the world progresses from empire to national states as is evident from United Nations membership which has quintupled since its beginnings.

She also sees hope in the younger generation in subjugated countries which "believes in nationalism and vigorously opposes the Russian endeavors to impose their way of life on our nations."

The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was founded in 1943 and fought both

Nazism and Communism. It was re-established in 1946 when Mr. Stetzko, who was freed from three years of Nazi imprisonment, became its head.

Mrs. Stetzko left Ukraine in 1944 to join her husband in Munich. The ABN Correspondence which she edits is published in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Swedish. About 11,000 copies once every two months circulate throughout the world.

The couple claims that "more than one-half of the world's population is marching under the banner of nationalism."

(The article above, written by Eleanor Prech, nationalities writer for The Cleveland Press, appeared in the January 19, 1978, edition of that daily.)

Manor Hosts AAMA Meeting

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—On February 16 at 7:30 p.m. Manor Junior College Medical Assistants' Club, is hosting a meeting of the American Association of Medical Assistants (AAMA), Philadelphia Chapter.

The topic for the evening's panel discussion will be "Partners in Medicine". Guest speakers include a nurse practitioner, Geraldine Coyle, who is the chairperson for the Pennsylvania Nurses' Association, Philadelphia Chapter; a physician's assistant, William Hunt, who is an instructor at the College of Allied Health Professions at Hahnemann Hospital; and a medical assistant who will be a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the AAMA.

The meeting will be held in the Seminar Room of the Basileiad Library at Manor Junior College.

Senator Percy Attends Kruty Commemoration

by Alex Poszewanyk



Photo above shows Sen. Percy (seated, third left) listening attentively to the narration about the Battle of Kruty. Others, left to right, are: Sally Troutner, Sen. Percy's administrative aide, State Representative Boris Antonovych, Very Rev. Theodore Bilecky, Very Rev. Canon Marian Butrynsky. Standing is Roman Zavadvoych, head of Chicago's Plast "stanytsia."

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sen. Charles Percy (R-ILL.), accompanied by State Representative Boris Antonovych, attended the Battle of Kruty commemoration here Sunday, January 29. This date marks the 60th anniversary of the heroic resistance of some 600 Kievan students against thousands of advancing Russian Bolshevik troops, only two weeks after Stalin's promise to respect the sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Messrs. Percy and Antonovych at-

tended the memorial service in the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodymyr, then joined the Ukrainian youths (ODUM, Plast and SUMA) and guests in the parish hall. Sen. Percy impressed the Ukrainian youths with his knowledge of Ukrainian history, including the students' heroic attempt to defend Kiev from the advancing Bolshevik army at the Kruty railroad depot.

The senator stressed that "We re-

(Continued on page 11)

Life for Soviet Photographers Is Easy, But Restrictions Exist

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Popular Photography editor Kenneth Poli wrote in the September 1977 edition of the magazine that amateur photographers in the Soviet Union are restricted creatively and technologically in their work (The Weekly, September 4, 1977). Professional photographers, while having access to a wide range of modern photographic equipment are also restricted creatively, said Mr. Poli in the January 1978 edition of Popular Photography.

Mr. Poli made his judgements on the basis of discussions with Mykola Fedorovich Kozlovsky, who has been for 30 years one of the top photo-journalists for "Ogonyok," the Soviet version of Life magazine, and Ihor Kropyvnytsky, a free-lance and photo correspondent for Novosti press agency. Both of them reside in Kiev, Ukraine.

While amateur photographers in the Soviet Union are faced with enormous problems, said Mr. Poli, there are some 20 to 36 million of them in the USSR. That is about 15 percent of the population.

"My friend Kozlovsky and his fellow professionals have their photographic problems eased for them officially by the government," wrote Mr. Poli.

Both photographers have a wide-range of the best equipment available in the West. Mr. Kozlovsky uses both a Rollei and Leicaflex, with lenses ranging from 21mm to 400mm for the latter camera. Mr. Kropyvnytsky uses 6x6cm Pentacore, a Mamiya 35mm and Mamiya 220 TLR.

Professional photographers in the

Soviet Union take advantage of an official government-approved organization which stocks up on Japanese and West German equipment. The cameras and lenses used by the top Soviet photographers, however, are bought for them by their employers.

Life for the professional photographer in the USSR is very good. Using Mr. Kozlovsky as an example, Mr. Poli found that top photographers there are treated well professionally and enjoy comfortable lives.

Mr. Kozlovsky and his wife, a ballerina with the Kiev Ballet, live in a large apartment which has two bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and another room Mr. Kozlovsky turned into a photo lab. Their large living room sometimes doubles as a studio, and Mr. Kozlovsky strung electronic flash units near the ceiling for his studio work.

Mr. Kozlovsky earns a base pay of 155 rubles per month, plus additional amounts for the number of his pictures used, travel expenses, and other fees. This extra money brings Mr. Kozlovsky another 400 to 500 rubles per month.

This is a good salary according to Soviet standards, and a poor one in relation to American standards. However, their rent, taxes, medical and other expenses are very low.

Free-lance photographers are not encouraged to continue their line of work by the government, said Mr. Poli. Because the Soviet government demands that every able-bodied person work and that the employer be listed on the

internal passport, free-lance photographers oftentimes have difficulty complying with this. In addition, the lack of housing space makes it difficult for the free-lancer to find adequate room for a darkroom, wrote Mr. Poli.

When Mr. Kozlovsky turns in the results of his assignments to "Ogonyok," the magazine selects what it wants and returns the rest for him to resell or use as he pleases, said Mr. Poli. With the remaining photos, Mr. Kozlovsky can make some extra money. Only about 10 photographers in the Soviet Union are afforded this kind of treatment, Mr. Kozlovsky told Mr. Poli.

Base pay for beginners and experienced photographers is about the same, said Mr. Poli, but the actual income varies according to skill.

At 43, Mr. Kropyvnytsky switched to photography from another field, as is the case with most of the photographers in the USSR, said Mr. Poli. Mr. Kropyvnytsky began as a music critic with the Kiev Opera House. Since he could not always find a photographer to illustrate his works, Mr. Kropyvnytsky began to shoot his own pictures.

Besides free-lancing or working for Novosti, Mr. Kropyvnytsky also produces postcards and picture albums for sale.

With all this freedom at their disposal, professional photographers in the USSR should be able to match Western photographers, not only in technical details, but in creative ones, as well. Mr. Poli found this not to be the case.

"Like us, each of them is an individual and must hold his own outlook on the world — influenced by everything that ever happened to him," said Mr. Poli. "But the official, government attitude toward photography homogenizes the images much as it makes bland so much Soviet writing."

Soviet photo-journalism, as a vehicle of mass communications, said Mr. Poli, "is very important in the USSR."

"But it must, according to Socialist ideology, be used to reflect only good about the political system and Soviet society," wrote Mr. Poli. "Inspiration, not self-criticism, great achievements, not shortcomings and problems, are what should be shown by the camera, in the view of the government."

Mr. Poli said that for that reason the Soviet Union will never produce the top quality photographers that exist in the West.

He wrote that Soviet photographers are already trained not to photograph crime, poverty, illness, hunger, or even a Soviet official off-guard. He wrote that while a hospital would not be photographed in the United States but would be in the USSR, a slum would be photographed in the U.S. but not in the Soviet Union.

"It would not occur to them (Soviet photographers) to do so because they know such photos would not be printed," he said. "And they had better not be taken by a USSR photographer who expects to make a living by getting his pictures into print."

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Can't You Help Your Brother?

"Don't you hear our voice, Christians of the world? This is the voice from the abyss, from under the gun. Christians of the world, we are on the verge of death. Can't you help at least Fr. Romaniuk? Will you abandon your brother?"

This is the desperate outcry of a group of eleven Ukrainian political prisoners, incarcerated in Mordovia, for their friend, Fr. Vasyl Romaniuk, the 56-year-old priest who is serving a 10-year sentence for having dared to speak out earlier for his compatriots.

The plea is contained in a letter to the Holy See, to international religious organizations and to the governments of the states which had signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords. In a word, the plea is directed to virtually all human beings on this side of the Iron Curtain.

Apart from asking help for the Ukrainian priest, whose incarceration is seen as a scare tactic of the Kremlin regime against worshippers of all faiths in the Soviet Union, the petition is in fact an appeal to the conscience of humanity. Fr. Romaniuk, we learn from the letter, is not an ordinary priest. He is endowed with unusual preaching abilities and is totally dedicated to Christ's faith. And that is the reason why the Soviet authorities have chosen him to threaten other priests and faithful in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR.

Attesting to the courage of this man is the fact that even from prisons he wrote letters of appeal to the West in behalf of his incarcerated colleagues and in defense of the freedom of religion. He went on a hunger strike when prison authorities denied him the right to read the Bible.

The plea for Fr. Romaniuk is not the first and probably not the last, providing the man survives his ordeal. The previous appeals, however, seem to have fallen on deaf ears, even in the Christian quarters where they should have found immediate and forceful response. Let us hope that this latest appeal to the conscience of civilized humanity will generate action in line with everything that Christianity stands for.

"No-No" for Unions

Barely a few weeks after they had founded a trade union for the defense of workers' rights in the Soviet Union, five of the group's charter members were arrested by the Soviet police, according to reports of Western news agencies.

The group of workers, led by V. Klebanov, a former coalminer from Ukraine, found many instances of workers rights violated and since the officially sanctioned unions, to which they must belong if they wish to work, failed to act on the grievances, they saw no other recourse but to form a union of their own. They had approached government and party officials — to no avail. Some of them went to Moscow in an effort to speak to the central authorities, but were instead arrested, obviously on the orders of the very same authorities.

The irony of it all is that Moscow prides itself in having established a "workers' paradise on earth" with the onset of communism. To be sure, there are unions or guilds in the Soviet Union, but there has yet to be a case where a union would be engaged in, say, collective bargaining with the management, as we know it and see it in the West. Moreover, we know what happened in case of strikes not only in the Soviet Union, but in the satellite countries of Eastern Europe. Invariably, the strikers were crushed by tanks and the police.

The attempt to form an unofficial union in the USSR and its apparently abortive end should be kept in mind by Western labor leaders when they are being lured into joint conferences and dealings with their alleged Soviet counterparts.

News Quiz

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

1. Which two radio stations offered the USSR and its East European allies air time?
2. At which university was a Ukrainian Studies Fund established?
3. What is the topic of Slavko Nowytski's latest documentary?
4. To which prison camp was Tykhyy transferred?
5. Who was the senator who visited the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago recently to discuss human rights?
6. What is the title of the play in which George Dzundza is now appearing?
7. Who was appointed director for Chief of Staff for Combat Developments?
8. What happened on January 29, 1918?
9. Who is Viktor Rtskhladze?
10. Who is the Soviet dissident now residing in Queens and doing research at New York University?

Answers to previous quiz: Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.); Dr. William Martin Hryniuk; "Izmarahd;" NHL — 22, WHA — 8; "Orden Khrestonostiv" Plast unit; February; Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, head of the U.S. delegation to the CSCE talks in Belgrade; \$3,609; young Ukrainian Canadian impresario; "All of Baba's Children."

Ukrainians Between Nazis And Communists, 1941-1945

by Dr. Stephan M. Horak

(2)

(This paper was delivered at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Texas, December 29, 1977).

Although the immediate initiative came from Dr. Otto von Waechter, the Austrian-born Governor of Galicia, the Council of Seniors in the heydays of July 1941 also addressed itself to the necessity of forming a Ukrainian national army.

At that time, however, Nazis in their arrogance deemed Ukrainians unworthy of fighting on their side. While Hitler himself was unable to recover from the frenzy of self-delusion, some of his lieutenants, witnessing the results of their madness, began to reconsider the wisdom of it in the light of experience. Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovych, chairman of the Ukrainian Central Committee, approved Waechter's initiative despite the late hour and German blunders. He did so without any regrets or apology as late as 1977.

Consequently, some 60,000 young volunteers (only 25,000 were drafted), fearing another Soviet occupation, eagerly sought the opportunity of military training. They considered fighting the Bolsheviks on Germany's side as having the same justification as the British and the Americans accepting the war alliance with Stalin.

In each case the moral questions were subordinated to the expediency of immediate political aims. Besides, assurance that the Division would fight only on the Eastern front relieved Ukrainians from a moral dilemma; Stalin's holocausts in Ukraine produced this "unholy alliance" of 1943, which had it been reached two years earlier and on better terms, could indeed have changed significantly the outcome of World War II.

People who witnessed and experienced the effectiveness of military power could arrive at only one conclusion — whatever happens to Germany, one is better off with guns than without them. In the real situation there is nothing puzzling in the behavior of Ukrainians; as natives of their land, they were entitled to defend first of all their own interest, for there was no one else who would care about them. Moscow's "protection" proved to be exceptionally bloody.

On the other hand, attitudes towards Nazi Germany differed widely from the very first encounter. Under somewhat more favorable geographical conditions in Volhynia and Polisia, Taras Borovets-Bulba organized the Polisian Sich in the fall of 1941, which locally challenged German police and administration and during 1942 succeeded in controlling a large area known as "Olevsk Republic."

Bulba's detachment, several hundred strong, was among the first guerrilla forces in Europe which fought against Nazi Germany. This Ukrainian force preceded the formation of a Communist partisan commando under S. Kovpak. His group, as well as others like it, consisted mainly of Soviet soldiers who had escaped from German camps or encirclements, party officials, and other predominantly Russian nationals. Therefore, one can hardly consider the Ukrainian presence on Moscow's side as an independent force or factor. The official language in all Soviet partisan units was Russian and they were considered members of the

Red Army. Otherwise, Stalin's trivial concessions such as creation of the "Foreign Ministry" (one-room ministry) within the government of the Ukrainian SSR, the Bohdan Khmelnytsky military medal, or naming the southern front "Ukrainian front," contributed to form but hardly to substance. Nazi terror defused completely the earlier sympathy toward Germany and, in desperation, many accepted the inescapable verdict — submission to Moscow.

This growing defeatism found its balance in the UPA, which by 1944 emerged as the most popular organization among Ukrainians in the western and eastern Ukraine alike.

UPA arose through the initiative of the OUN-B in October 1942 as an answer to the Nazis' oppression and its very first attack against German Schutzmanns' Quarters in Volodymyrets in Volhynia in February 1943 opened a new chapter in Ukrainian-German relations. Ukrainian nationalists now officially entered into war against Nazi Germany.

Having secured control over large areas of Volhynia and Polisia, the UPA attacked German depots, logistic supplies, garrisons, prisons, and haunted Nazi officials with increasing success. At the same time, the UPA stayed in constant combat with the Communist partisans operating in Polisia. After the reoccupation of Ukraine by Soviet troops, the disruption of the political and economic apparatus preoccupied the UPA's attention for the next seven years.

Of all underground movements during the World War II period, only the UPA and the Serbian Chetniks were actively engaged for prolonged periods in fighting both the Nazis and the Communists. However, only the UPA was not supplied or supported by outside sources as the former Spanish Communist leader Gonzales wrote about the Ukrainian underground:

"They did not receive any armaments because the Germans mistrusted those who were creating this army and who had decided above all to fight for the independence of Ukraine. This national and independent movement was almost impossible to oppose. Its principal representative was Gen. Bandera (should be Gen. Roman Shukhevych — S.H.), who organized many battalions consisting of Ukrainians, Poles and partisans from other elements who flocked to him. In reality they fought simultaneously against both totalitarianisms, Nazi and Stalinist. They demanded full independence. Moscow was compelled to form special divisions against the "Banderovtsy." But despite all these persecutions, the latter continued the struggle."

The rhetorical question, what would have happened in Eastern Europe had the UPA been able to secure adequate help from outside sources such as the Allies provided for Stalin's army, remains unanswered; nonetheless, it ought to be raised.

(To be continued)

International Press Freedom And U.S., Soviet Interests

by Ihor Dlaboha

The United States is currently embarked on a course of assisting underdeveloped countries to achieve parity with developed ones in the field of mass media communications.

This new foreign policy consideration was revealed three weeks ago at a State Department press conference by George A. Dalley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

This policy finds its roots in claims by underdeveloped or Third World countries that Western countries have a monopoly over the news gathering and disseminating resources. Since the transformation of many former colonies into partners in international affairs, many newly independent countries charge that their share in the mass media industry is inadequate.

They feel, as Mr. Dalley pointed out, that the present news services are "unsuited to their needs, unfaithful to their national aspirations, or corrosive of their culture."

"They insist that the Western criteria for news values — with their emphasis on the unusual, the sensational and the aberrant — are inappropriate for poor countries locked in a desperate and all-pervasive struggle against underdevelopment," said Mr. Dalley.

These claims vociferously surfaced in August and July of 1976 at two conferences of Third World countries in Sri Lanka and Costa Rica, the latter under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The participating states considered that it is essential for them to develop their own news service.

Furthermore, among the 30 resolutions proposed in Costa Rica were three potentially dangerous ones about freedom of the press. The attending states advocated the establishment of a government-sponsored Latin American news agency to correct the "serious imbalances" in news flow in and out of the region. The remaining two resolutions called for the creation of "national communications councils" to draw up "guidelines" for the press, and the "recognition of the need for state investment in the mass communications sector in accordance with that sector's priorities and responsibilities within overall development planning."

When these claims initially emerged a year and a half ago and at a follow-up conference in Nairobi, Kenya, I was opposed to any creation of a regional news services under government control. What was more appalling was that UNESCO, a United Nations agency, was backing this move. I am still against these propositions, not because I do not agree with Third World countries' claims, but because of the manner in which an adopted resolution could be manipulated by an unscrupulous country.

With an S.O.S. issued by Third World countries, no one came to their assistance but the Soviet Union. Using the Byelorussian SSR delegation to UNESCO, the Kremlin introduced its draft plan to save underdeveloped countries from falling prey to the greedy capitalist press.

Item 69, or "Declaration of Fundamental Principles Governing the Use of the Mass Media in Strengthening Peace and International Understanding and in Combating War, Propaganda, Ra-

cism and Apartheid," won quick approval of the underdeveloped countries.

Among the provisions of Item 69 are:

"Since the international exchange of information is fundamental to the strengthening of peace and international understanding, states and information media have the right to diffuse reports of national events beyond their borders."

"It is the responsibility of the mass media to avoid any justification or encouragement of the evils of war, violence, apartheid and other forms of national, racial or religious hatred."

"Similarly, the mass media have a duty to make widely known among the peoples of the world the objectives of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all states."

Another resolution makes governments "responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

From the vantage point of Third World countries, what the Soviet Union tried to do was indeed welcome. From the vantage point of Western democracies, however, the specter Item 69 could create was terrifying.

Besides violating all principles of freedom of the press, the Declaration, if adopted, would be a major trump card for Soviet-bloc countries who have to deal with irritating journalists who uncover information about dissident activities within their borders.

The Soviet Union, a developed country, came to the aid of underdeveloped countries with a plan which it could use to its own advantage, and no one could protest because it would be U.N.-approved. The soviet government would have given itself the authority to delete any mention of the activity of, say, the Kiev Helsinki monitoring group from dispatches by western journalists emanating from the USSR. And, if any reporter would persist in filing these stories, he could have his press credentials revoked and be expelled from the Soviet Union.

The resolution as proposed by the Byelorussian SSR delegation would be as detrimental to journalists covering Third World countries. Their work, regardless of whether the claims of Third World countries are exaggerated or not, would be replaced by official press releases from government organs. In essence, news from many of the newer members of the U.N. would be propaganda.

Luckily, Item 69 was defeated in November 1976. The draft proposal was referred to a 25-member negotiating committee, which will try to reconcile the differences. The resolution will not be placed before UNESCO until some time later this year.

Obviously the U.S. was one of the Western governments which strongly opposed Item 69, and Mr. Dalley reaffirmed this opposition 21 days ago. He did say that the United States will try to sway the new resolution away from its controlled-press overtones.

All signs indicate that UNESCO will not adopt Item 69. While that solves one problem, another still exists and awaits further Soviet help — alleged imbalance of news reporting in and about Third World countries.

The United States consideration in

(Continued on page 10)

"Grant Solace, Consolation and Strength"

(Below is the full text of the benediction delivered by Archmandrite Victor J. Pospishil, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Carteret, N.J., at the banquet staged by the New Jersey Coordinating Council of the UCCA in Carteret Saturday, January 21, 1978, in observance of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence).

Almighty and Eternal God, Creator of heaven and of earth, and also of the Ukrainian people!

It is proper and just to bring to Your throne on this occasion, when we commemorate the 60th anniversary of the redeclaration of independence of the Ukrainian nation the humble expression of our gratitude.

We thank You for the protection which You have graciously bestowed upon the Ukrainian people before the dawn of recorded history, when our ancestors still worshipped You in the form that they derived from observing the nature You had created for mankind.

We thank You for the inspiration by which You guided the leaders of the Ukrainian nation one thousand years ago, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, toward accepting Your teaching as it was brought to this earth by Your Son, Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

We thank You for the centuries of protection against the inroads of the savage people from the East into the lands of the Ukrainians.

We thank You for having preserved us from being assimilated by mighty neighbors who occupied the land of our fathers for centuries.

We thank You for having provided us through the centuries, always at the right time and the propitious moment, with leading men and women, statesmen, churchmen, philosophers, scientists, writers and poets, to lift up our spirits when we were downtrodden to the vanishing point.

We thank You for the decision of the

great and valiant patriots, taken at the peril of their lives, who on January 22, 1917, decided that it was the right moment to separate forever the Ukrainian nation from the arrogant and usurping embrace of an exploitative neighbor-nation.

We thank You for the unconquerable and unceasing endurance with which You endowed the Ukrainian people, enabling it to resist the onslaught of the most cruel tyranny of all times, that of atheistic Communism.

We thank You for the stirring and shining example which you have inspired in our confessors and martyrs up to our own days, thinkers, workingmen, churchmen, men and women, who are still languishing in the most inhuman prison of all times, the so-called Soviet Union, in truth, the land of antichrist.

We thank You for having graciously permitted us, here assembled, to find refuge in this country, which was built from its very inception on principles derived from Your holy revelation as written down in Your book, the Bible to become a nation under God.

We thank You for having made it possible for us to form in this land blessed by you such an organization as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and to allow us to assemble here in this beautiful Ukrainian hall, in this town governed by a Ukrainian mayor, in order to celebrate the reawakening of the Ukrainian people sixty years ago.

We pray to You, God of might, wisdom and justice, through Whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enact-

(Continued on page 11)

Recycle Your Patterns

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

As the price of commercial patterns continues to rise, don't make the mistake of using your favorite pattern only once.

Many patterns will produce a different fashion look simply by making them in different fabrics.

For example, a simple dress pattern can be made in striped fabric with a matching pastel collar for summer, lightweight wool for winter, and silk, velvet or velveteen for evening.

One thing to keep in mind when recycling patterns is that fabrics react differently to the same pattern. Some fabrics will have more stretch than others and may require a closer fit. Extra fabric will be required for striped and napped designs.

More mileage can be gotten from a shirt pattern simply by adjusting its length. It can be made hip length to wear over pants, cut below the knee for a dress or tunic, made floor-length for a caftan, or a shirt-tail effect can be created by leaving slits on the sides and rounding the edges.

Pattern details can make a difference in the look of a garment. The use of buttons or toggles, braid, trim or piping can change the look of a garment. Cutting certain pattern pieces on the bias or using bound buttonholes in

contrasting thread can produce a different fashion look.

The more experienced home sewer can create new fashions by combining pattern pieces from several patterns. When this is done, be sure the patterns are the same size and, preferably, the same brand. This will eliminate unnecessary alterations, since many patterns have more ease than others. Don't combine pattern pieces from patterns that are designed for stretch knits with those designed for woven fabrics.

Pockets, collars and sleeves are the easiest pieces to interchange. When using collars and sleeves from another pattern be sure to compare the new sleeve and collar pattern with the original pattern pieces. Some sleeves and collars may look similar, but there may be differences between the corresponding pieces, and shouldn't be used.

Patch pockets don't create a problem, but consideration should be given to the size of the pocket in relation to the area of the garment where it will be placed. Pockets that are too large or too small look awkward. Before stitching the pocket, pin it in place to check the proportion.

With a little imagination, it's possible to create new fashions as the seasons change without spending a lot of money for new patterns.

Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Omaha, Neb.



Omaha Mayor Albert Veys (left) signs the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation in the presence of (seated left to right) Oleksa Prodywus, Michael Goszulak, (standing left to right) Christine Galenda, Mrs. Jaroslawa Prodywus, Anna Semaczyn and Mrs. Stephanie Worobec.

OMAHA, Neb.—Omaha Mayor Albert Veys signed a Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation here at the Omaha-Douglas County Civic Center Wednesday, January 18.

The Ukrainian community of Omaha was represented at the ceremony by a delegation composed of Oleksa Prodywus, president of the local UCCA branch; Michael Depa, branch treasurer; Michael Goszulak, Mrs. Jaroslawa Prodywus, Mrs. Stephanie Worobec, Christine Galenda and Anna Semaczyn.

The signing of the mayoral proclamation was televised on the 6:00 evening news on WOWT-TV (channel 6). The telecast was prepared by associate news director Ray Depa (the son of Michael Depa).

On Sunday, January 22, after the Divine Liturgy, the UCCA branch held a brief program in the Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. The program was presented by Oleksa and Alex Prodywus.

Watervliet, N.Y.



Watervliet Mayor Leo O'Bryon, seated, presents the municipal proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Day to Rev. Dr. Bohdan Voloshin, pastor of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church. The ceremony was attended by representatives of local community organizations. Standing, left to right, are Maria Skaliy, Mykola Fil, president of the Watervliet UCCA branch, Paul Harko, John Romanyshyn, Rev. Voloshin, Luba Mokey, Diana Shewchuk, John Karabyn and Bohdan Demchar. Local Ukrainians also attended the state-wide Ukrainian independence program at the State Capitol in Albany. News of the Watervliet ceremony was reported in the Times Union.

Carteret, N.J.



Carteret Mayor Dr. John Fenick, who is of Ukrainian heritage, joined his fellow Ukrainian Americans in a municipal Ukrainian Independence Day program here Saturday, January 21. Dr. Fenick signed the proclamation in the presence of many Carteret clergy and representatives of community organizations. Also present was Archbishop Mark Hundiak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Demetrius. Ukrainian flags were raised atop the City Hall on January 22nd, as well as on all Ukrainian buildings in the community. Photo above shows Dr. Fenick, seated, holding Dr. Myron Kuropas's book "Ukrainians in America." He is flanked by O. Kushnir and M. Ulhursky. Standing, left to right, are: Mrs. Alles, Mr. Bilas, D. Seniuk, O. Shmanko, Rev. Peter Melech, Archbishop Mark Hundiak, Archmandrite Victor J. Pospishil, Wolodymyr Janiw, president of the Carteret UCCA branch, I. Rachynsky, N. Dycybus, B. Seniuk and W. Matlaga.

Bridgeport, Conn.



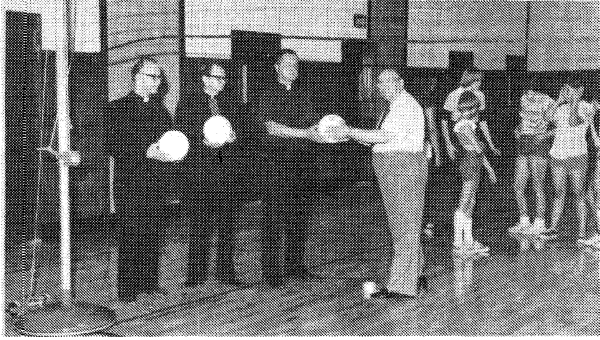
Bridgeport Ukrainians surround Mayor John Mandanisi, seated, during a City Hall ceremony Thursday, January 19, in commemoration of Ukrainian independence. Mayor Mandanisi signed the traditional proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Day in Bridgeport. He also received several gifts from the local Ukrainian community representatives. Standing, left to right, are Mykola Boyarsky, Wolodymyr Bolonny, Maria Cap, Nadia Katrechko, Anna Babij, Jaroslav Hura, Christine Katrechko, Oksana Tromsa, Maria Bolonny, Rev. Jaroslav Shust, Stephan Tarasiuk, president of the Bridgeport UCCA branch, and Taras Slywinsky.

Jersey City, N.J.



On Sunday, January 22, Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith, in the presence of local Ukrainian Americans, raised the Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag atop City Hall in recognition of Ukrainian independence. Present were, left to right, Mrs. Genie Kufra, Sam Kufra, John Tynda, Michael Lewko, Mrs. Paraska Scheremeta, Mykola Scheremeta, Eugene Kotyk, Stanley Stine, Stefan Genyk-Berezowsky, Mayor Smith, Al Blahitka, Mrs. Mary Wasko, Peter Zapple, Peter Wasko, Michael Warchol, Mrs. Helen Bilyk, Walter Bilyk, and Atty. Robert Cheloc.

Newark Parish Opens School Gym



(Photos by Bohdan S. Polanskyj)

Frs. Byblow, Stuchliak and Syrota and church committee member John Burda (left to right) are testing the volleyballs they are just about to give to the youngsters on the court.

NEWARK, N.J.—St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church here officially opened the newly constructed school gymnasium on Sunday, February 5, before a capacity crowd of 500 parishioners. The Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, CSSR, pastor, assisted by the Rev. John Syrota and the Rev. John Stuchlak, officiated at the blessing ceremonies.

Toastmaster, Dr. Nestor L. Olesnycky, introduced the entertainment part of the program which featured the singing of the kindergarten children, directed by Mrs. V. Kowblansky; grades 1 to 8, under the direction of Miss Maryanne Fesio; the dancing of the young Ukrainian "Hopak" dancers, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Salabun, and the Bandurists, who rendered Ukrainian songs, under the direction of Wolodymyr Yurkewych.

Honored guests, who were introduced to the audience, included Newark Councilman Michael Bottone; Newark Councilman-at-large Anthony Guilianno; Essex County Freeholder James Zanzari; Newark President of the Board of Adjustment Clyde Kuemmel; Irvington Councilman Roman Pitio who is a member of St. John's parish council committee; and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer.

Councilman Bottone, who represents the Vailsburg area where St. John's Church is located, commenting on the gym project, said: "As the representative of the West Ward and particularly

the area that the Ukrainian people have designated as their home, I'm very, very proud to again, as in the past, to have been in a position to help them gain city approval for this new building. I thank them for having faith in the area and for the future they offer the city. Certainly they have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep this area of Newark alive and viable. The whole city should be proud of the faith they have placed in it."

Dr. Olesnycky spoke on the background of the construction of the gymnasium and asked all parishioners to make their contributions for liquidating the gym debt. He also gave an explanation of the planned sports activities and introduced all the instructors who will participate in the program.

Rev. M. Kuchmiak, speaking in Ukrainian, thanked all those parishioners who contributed their time and effort to this vital project.

Andrew Keybida, trustee, speaking in English, expressed the gratitude of the parish council to all those parishioners who cooperated in the successful accomplishment of the gymnasium.

Prior to the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, the audience spontaneously sang "Mnohaya Lita" for Rev. Kuchmiak on the occasion of his birthday.

St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church was granted approval by the

Newark City Council in 1976 to begin its school expansion program. The project involved the complete reconstruction of the former A & P supermarket, adjacent to St. John's School and was purchased in September 1975. The parish council committee decided that the proposed new building would include a kindergarten room, an all-purpose room, a full kitchen and a modern gymnasium for the school's gym classes and fully expanded to accommodate basketball, soccer, volleyball, tennis and gymnastics activities. The area also would be used as an auditorium for all school and church activities. The basement would include rest rooms, shower and locker rooms for the participants. The external changes would include a complete facelift of the building to match the facade of the present school building and the roof would be raised 24 feet from its present height.

The gymnasium was designed by

from the Providence Association and \$200,000 from the Ukrainian National Association. The gym was built at a cost of \$450,000. Assisting the Rev. Kuchmiak as pastor are: the Rev. John Syrota, the Rev. Demetrius Byblow and the Rev. John Stuchlak. Trustees are Andrew Keybida and Damian Korduba. The school principal is Sister Neonilia, OSBM, assisted by Sister Myron, Sister Lucy, Sister Carmela, OSBM, is the superior.

The fund-raising committee is headed by Walter Salabun, assisted by Fred Nichols, Ihor Laszok, Andrew Keybida, Rostyslaw Robak, Orest Ciapka, Ihor Hapij, Walter Hoszko, George Prowe, Stepan Gerula, Stephen Kerda and Jaroslaw Iwaseczko.

The maintenance and property committee is headed by John Burda, assisted by John Lavook, George Drebycz, Stephen Kerda and Steve Hrycshyn.

The gymnasium committee is headed by Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, assisted by



Reception inside the gym following its blessing.

Lubomyr Kalynych who was ably assisted by two professional engineers, Roman Halibey and George N. Chuchra, who were engaged to prepare the project. All are members of St. John's Church. After all the bids were received, the parish council decided to hire George Chuchra, P.E., consulting engineer, as the contractor. As a result, 80 percent of the actual construction was performed by Ukrainian building and electrical firms, all members of the parish. A loan of \$95,000 was obtained

John Burda, Eugene Chyzowcyh, John Hamulak, George Hrab, Gregory Hywel, Ivan Kalynovych, Adrian Lapychak, Lubomir Luzniak, Roman Myhal, Fred Nichols, Ted Ponos, Myron Stebelsky, the Rev. Syrota, Omelan Twardowski and David Whitaker.

The banquet committee consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gienga, Mr. and Mrs. George Prowe, Ann Archer, Ann Hrycshyn, Stefania Prezimirska, members of the St. John's Mother's Club, and J. Burda.

Yonkers, N.Y.



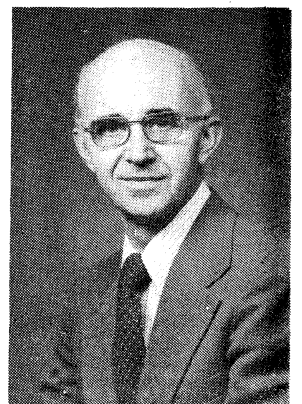
Following a Divine Liturgy at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Yonkers, N.Y., local Ukrainians attended an outdoor ceremony on the steps of the local City Hall Sunday, January 22, to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day. Mayor Angelo Martinelli attended the ceremony and also read the municipal proclamation about Ukrainian statehood. Msgr. Basil Feddash, pastor of St. Michael's delivered an English-language invocation in tribute to the Ukrainian people. While the crowd sang the American and Ukrainian anthems, the respective flags were raised atop City Hall. Myroslaw Futala delivered the keynote address. Photo above shows Mayor Martinelli, at the podium, addressing the participants.

Heads PPG Industries Research Unit

ALLISON PARK, Pa.—PPG Industries has announced the appointment of Dr. Rostyslaw Dowbenko to the new position of manager of polymer research, at the Allison Park Research Center of the Coatings and Resins Division. He previously held the position of manager of radiation-cured coatings. In his new position, he will be in charge of polymer research and development programs.

Dr. Dowbenko joined PPG Industries in 1957 after receiving his Ph. D. from Northwestern University, and has held various positions in the Research Center, including that of senior scientist. He has written about organic polymer chemistry and research management and has authored nearly 100 U.S. patents and journal articles. He is a member of several professional societies, and has recently served as the 1976-1977 chairman, polymer group for the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Dowbenko and his wife, Katery-



Dr. Rostyslaw Dowbenko

na, reside in Gibsonsia, Pa., Mrs. Dowbenko is a member of UNA Branch 53.

Revitalizing New York City—Ukrainians Are Leading the Way

by Roma Sochan

Many Ukrainians began to flee the area in the 1960's because of the neighborhood's decay, the hippies, and crime, but the organizations, church, schools and stores remained. Those Ukrainians who moved away found themselves commuting to and from the area to attend meetings, Sunday Divine Liturgy and other community functions.

In recent years, the Ukrainian population of the area has "stabilized," according to Rev. Gavlich. "After the hippies moved out, the area became better, and some people returned. We want people to return and to stay — the fear has passed," he said.

Crime in the area (Broadway to the East River and 14th to Houston streets) "is generally down," according to Patrolman Joseph Di Liberti of the Ninth Precinct's Crime Analysis Unit. "This is because of a decline in population on the eastern end," that is, east of Avenue B. "Buildings there are unlivable" — many have been condemned or have burned down.

The number of crimes in each of the categories set up by the police department (homicide, rape, robbery, felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, etc.) has gone down in general since 1973, said Officer Di Liberti. "This type of analysis may or may not be valid, however, since the criteria for classifying the crimes change."

Another way of studying the crime rate is through the number of UF 61's (general complaint forms) filed. For example, in 1975, 1,464 such forms were filed; in 1976 the number was down to 1,322, and by the last week of December 1977, the number had reached only 1,211, explained the police officer.

Big problems in the whole area covered by the Ninth Precinct are the so-called victimless crimes — prostitution and narcotics, he said.

"In the Ukrainian area there is no outstanding problem with crime" — it's mostly in the fringe areas, or caused by people coming from the outside, from decaying areas to the east and south, explained Patrolman Di Liberti.

"The Ukrainians have a great deal of self-respect and pride. They're keeping the neighborhood clean and respectable, and they're holding on," he said.

Those in the Ukrainian area who are most concerned about crime, the shopkeepers, take various precautions. Dr. Mykola Sydor-Chartorsky of Howler Books keeps a German shepherd in the store; Roman Iwanyckyj of Delto Europa Corp., a store which carries imported clothes and gifts, has equipped it with a silent alarm system plugged into the police precinct; Konstantyn Szonk-Rusych of the Norm Enamel Art Gallery keeps his doors locked, and patrons must ring a bell to enter; Julian Baczynsky of the East Village Meat Market and Delicatessen pulls down a heavy metal gate and locks it at closing time.

The oddest solution to the crime problem is implemented by the Veselka Coffee Shop and newsstand. The shop is open 24 hours a day because the owners are afraid of being robbed. According to Mykola Sawczyn, a cashier, the owners "make sure there is always someone in the store."

After 1:00 a.m., however, only familiar customers are allowed to enter. Others may buy newspapers, candy or

cigarettes through the newsstand window.

Some residents, like Andrew Hadziewicz formerly of East Third Street, cope with crime by joining block associations, which in addition to arranging block parties and clean-up campaigns, and advising tenants of their rights, set up patrols and discuss what to do in cases of burglary or when someone needs help.

Andrew Lastowecy of Second Avenue has even joined the auxiliary police.

Most of the Ukrainian residents interviewed shared the sentiments of Irena Hoszowska, owner of the Eko gift shop at 145 Second Ave. and a resident of 30 years, who says the crime problem is "the same everywhere, who's not afraid?" She, too, believes that the crime rate has decreased since the peak in the 1960's.

Irene Kurowycy has lived "downtown" since 1952 and claims that she was "never afraid of crime. I feel safer here than in my sister's neighborhood in Queens — here there are always plenty of people around."

Mrs. Kurowycy, a resident of East Seventh Street, belongs to five Ukrainian organizations headquartered in the area, and is president of the New York City branch of Plast.

Ludmila Kaniuga, 21, of East Fifth Street, echoed Mrs. Kurowycy's words. "It's safer here than in the suburban areas — there are more lights and people here," she said.

Miss Kaniuga is getting married in May, and is moving out of the area where she's lived for 19 years since arriving from Brazil. "If I could find an apartment I would stay here, because it's closer to all community life." The rents are high for new tenants, while rent control keeps costs down for the older residents, she explained.

Michael Juzeniw lives in what he described as a beautiful six-room apartment on East Ninth Street with his wife and two sons. The rent, he said, is low because of rent control. "Where isn't there fear?" he asked in response to a question about residents' feelings about crime.

Mr. Juzeniw, who has lived in the "ghetto" since 1949, agreed with others interviewed that the worst has passed. "In the 1960's we had the most crime and decay. It's much better now, and the area is still improving. Some families are returning because of the Ukrainian school. Others would come back if they could find suitable apartments," he said.

"Second Avenue was once a real dump — now there are new facades on the buildings. In the last three or four years the area has improved most noticeably," said Oksana Sydoriak of East Fourth Street. She has lived "downtown" all of her 21 years.

"Normally I'm not afraid of crime. During the day, I don't think about it. At night, I just don't walk around alone," she said.

Stephan Chuma, a resident of the area since 1949 now living on Second Avenue, said: "The most important thing is that the neighborhood is the center of all Ukrainian life. I felt it was my duty to have my children grow up in a Ukrainian environment."

"It's also important for our ethnic group to work as a whole, so that others will take us into account," he added.

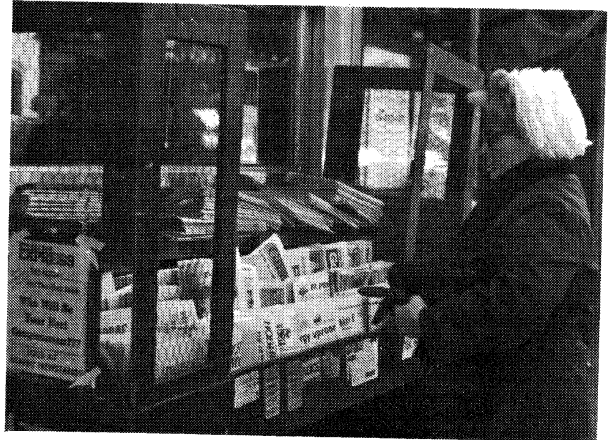
In fact, it is this concern with being a

(2)



Surma Book and Music Co.

(Photos by R.S.)



The newsstand outside the Veselka Coffee Shop

part of the Ukrainian community, according to all the residents interviewed, that overrides all others.

They agree that there is crime, that

there is urban decay surrounding their area, but they plan to stay and keep at least their part of the city vital.

(To be continued)

International Press Freedom...

(Continued from page 7)

this area, I feel, will greatly contribute to reducing future Soviet attempts at installing government control over the press, and to mollifying the charges of Third World countries.

American assistance, both technological and moral, will help underdeveloped countries establish their own free press.

Originally, due to regional circumstances, such as poverty and illiteracy, people in underdeveloped countries could not afford to maintain a free press and also to purchase its product — news.

The populace, to the governments' ire, was forced to hear about itself from outside sources, which oftentimes centered on the sporadic and sensationalistic aspects of their lives. This news was transmitted throughout the world, and the particular country could indeed have been misrepresented in the reports.

That misrepresentation is wrong, just as much as is government-spon-

sored news for internal and external consumption.

First with economic aid, then with truthful reporting of life in Third World countries, the U.S. could upstage other countries' attempts to become heroes in the eyes of underdeveloped nations. Once the people of the Third World raise themselves economically, the United States, together with other Western countries, could channel aid to Third World media institutions, assist them in developing their own communications capacities, and create an information-sharing system for all media representatives covering the Third World.

As with other aspects of U.S. foreign policy, if America withdraws from certain considerations or programs, there are other countries or concerned individuals, possibly dangerous to democratic views, that will step in and fill the void. It is up to the U.S. to conduct an active foreign policy that would make it a true leader and not leave breeding grounds for future "Item 69's."

School of Bandura Thrives in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.—There is hardly an event in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan area that goes by without the presence of New York's School of Bandura.

Over 80 Ukrainian youths are learning how to play the instrument, sing to its accompaniment and perform at both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian events, thus popularizing this Ukrainian national instrument as well as contributing to the enhancement of the Ukrainian image. The School has received extensive exposure in non-Ukrainian media and enjoys popularity whenever the ensemble performs.

Goal of the School

In keeping with the tradition of the bandura, the school aims to uphold the rich heritage of the bandura in its students. It hopes to achieve this goal by establishing a sound basis from which it can nourish an ever-growing interest in Ukrainian music and songs.

Eighty-six students are currently enrolled in the school. They are divided into eight branches: New York, Jamaica, Brooklyn, Astoria, Flushing, Yorkers, Ozone Park and Jersey City.

Since February of 1973, the monthly publication of the Bandura Newsletter provides the young students with a greater understanding of the art of bandura playing. The students learn not only the technique of playing, but the instrument's history and its place in the development of Ukrainian culture.

Accomplishments

In a short time, the young bandurists have developed a high proficiency with the bandura. Larysa K. Pastukhiv, Irene Czorny and Jaroslav Stachiv are the first graduates of the school. The school takes great pride in these young student graduates, who through their own example, carry on the tradition of the bandura.

Over the past five years, the students performed in 74 programs. A letter from the U.S. Department of the Interior, dated October 25, 1973, addressed to administrator Nick

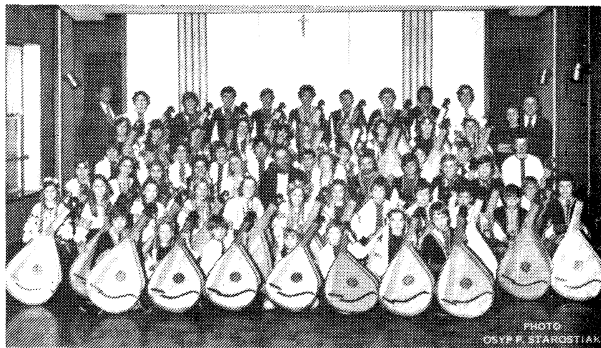
Czorny, states: "You and the members of the Bandura Ensemble who took part in the Ethnic-American Music Festival, have made a real contribution toward a better understanding by our public of Ukrainian cultural tradition."

A spectacularly successful program was held at the Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree-Lighting Ceremony on December 5, 1974. Twenty-six young Ukrainian American bandurists in colorful Kiev and Poltava costumes participated in the ceremony. They were led by their conductor Rev. Pastukhiv. The group came on stage about half-way through the program and remained seated until the end of the ceremony. In addition to the thousands of spectators, some 15 million viewers were able to watch the program live on NBC-TV. Both the CBS and ABC networks also showed brief footage of the event to viewers across the United States and Canada. According to an official of the Rockefeller Center, this program was "the best we've put on in five years."

Because of the Bicentennial events featured by the media and business corporations, the bandurists received a good share of attention from the citizens of New York. Channel 5, WNEW-TV, spotlighted our bandurists on its Midday Live program, aired June 20, 1975. Host Bill Boggs interviewed Rev. S. Pastukhiv outside the WNEW-TV station.

The bandurists put on a good show in New York during the June 4, 1975, festival. Thousands of New Yorkers viewed the Ukrainian plaza where the bandurists performed. Later they marched in the multi-national festival parade. Cries of "Slava Ukraini" or "Long live Ukraine!" occasionally greeted the Ukrainian marchers as they walked with banduras from Federal Hall on Wall Street to Battery Park.

During 1976, the ensemble participated in numerous Bicentennial festivities. The Ukrainian segments were also taped by Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America for transmission behind the Iron Curtain.



The New York School of Bandura

The Bandura School received a certificate of appreciation from the American Bicentennial Committee of New Jersey.

Bicentennial Parade

"New York Bandura Ensemble" proclaimed the signs on the big white float. On it sat pretty young girls and boys in Ukrainian costumes, holding banduras. The float was viewed by some 6 million people who lined both sides of the street as far as the eye could see. No doubt, no one has ever seen so many people in one spot. Over the group's public address system, Laryssa Kukrycky-Lysniak, the well-known TV and stage actress, proudly announced, "Fellow Americans, the Ukrainian American community salutes the Bicentennial of American independence! We are happy to be here on these beautiful shores of America!" A big roar rose from the crowd. Ukrainians in the crowds were choking with pride. Mrs. Kukrycky-Lysniak kept rousing the masses to repeated accolades.

The moving spirit behind the Bandura School is Nick Czorny, who has devoted an immeasurable amount of time and energy to the school. His

seemingly inexhaustible enthusiasm carried over to individual members.

The Bandura Handbook

In order to put together all the knowledge of the mastery of this instrument, Rev. Pastukhiv, one of the foremost authorities on bandura playing in the West, has compiled "The Handbook of the Bandura." Soon to be published, the handbook is written in both English and Ukrainian. It will be a useful source of information to all.

The Ukrainian community prides itself in having a man like Rev. Pastukhiv. For two years now his name has been listed in "Who's Who in Religion." He also has the honor of being listed in "Who's Who in America," and will be included in the directory of the International Biographical Centre in Cambridge, England. His accomplishments are numerous and impressive; he is a well-known theologian and religious activist with many published works to his credit; he is also a translator of classical and ancient languages.

The bilingual book will be printed in a deluxe edition. It will further popularize the Ukrainian national instrument.

Manor Faculty Member to Speak At Mt. St. Joseph Academy

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Mrs. Marion Samuels, coordinator of the Medical Assisting Program at Manor Junior College here, was recently a guest speaker at Mt. St. Joseph Academy in Flourtown. Mrs. Samuels' topic was, "Medical Assisting — A Growing Profession."

Joanna Finley of Hatboro, a student in the Manor Junior College Medical Assisting Program accompanied Mrs. Samuels.

According to Mrs. Samuels, recent statistics show that job opportunities

for medical assistants are very promising. By 1985, the total employment in the medical assisting field is expected to increase by 40 percent in Pennsylvania. An expansion of medical services and emphasis on preventive medicine will continue to create a demand for medical assistants.

Mrs. Finley spoke about her externship experience at Northeastern Hospital, a part of her college training. She also emphasized the necessity for a medical assistant to be versatile, understanding and amiable.

Manor Offers Presidential Scholarships

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College offers presidential scholarships, which consist of partial tuition awards of up to \$1,000 to students of Ukrainian lineage who have strong academic records and show evidence of financial need. The requirements are as follows: the student must be of Ukrainian parentage, or have at least one parent of Ukrainian heritage; must produce a document of academic excellence; must demonstrate financial need.

The maximum award is \$1,000, but it may be less, since the amount is determined partially by the student's financial need. Students who are requesting this type of scholarship are required to submit the following applications by May 1, 1978.

Applications may be obtained by writing to: Christine Stelmach-Bruno, Financial Aid Officer, Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, or at the Admissions Office of Manor Junior College.

"Grant Solace, Consolation and Strength"

(Continued from page 8)

ed and judgment decreed, assist with Your counsel and fortitude all those who work throughout the free world for the welfare of the Ukrainian nation, the men and women in the numerous political, national, cultural and religious organizations, the bishops, the clergy, the religious and the faithful of the Ukrainian churches, that their labor and toil be conducted with patriotic zeal and selfless fervor, in a spirit of brotherly unity, understanding, patience, forgiveness, and love.

We pray to You also to grant solace, consolation and strength to our bro-

thers and sisters in Ukraine, that they may find comfort and hope in the knowledge that we here in the Free World will unceasingly and untiringly hold high the Ukrainian flag, adorned with the Ukrainian trident, surmounted by the holy cross, all in the firm expectation of Your blessing and everlasting help in our aim: a glorious future in a free Ukraine.

All this we ask in the name of Your Son, Jesus Christ, Our Savior, through the intercession of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, and all the Ukrainian saints. Amen.

Sen. Percy...

(Continued from page 5)

sent the enslavement of people... We resent the Russification in the USSR... When we are talking about human rights, we mean human rights for all people..."

Sen. Percy said that he would forward his speech to the Soviet delegation, which is now touring the U.S.

After the commemoration, Messrs. Percy and Antonovych took time to talk with the young participants of the gathering.

Sen. Percy and Rep. Antonovych also toured the local community and visited the following Ukrainian clergymen: Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk at the First Ukrainian Baptist Church, Very Rev. Canon Marian Butrynsky at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, Very Rev. Msgr. Jaroslav Swyschuk at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, and Very Rev. Theodore Bilecky at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

Obituaries

Nicholas Dawyskyba, Former UNA Supreme Advisor

BOSTON, Mass.—Nicholas Dawyskyba, a veteran UNA and local community activist, who served in the post of UNA Supreme Advisor from 1937 through 1962, died here Friday, February 3, at the age of 84.

Mr. Dawyskyba was born December 16, 1894, in the village Ozirna, Zboriv county, western Ukraine, and came to the United States as a youth prior to World War I. He joined UNA Branch 238 in Boston in 1926 and held various posts in the Branch's executive board, as well as in the local community and in the Ukrainian Orthodox parish there.

He was elected to the post of UNA Supreme Advisor at the 19th Convention in Washington and was re-elected at each subsequent convention through 1958, reflecting his dedication and services to the organization. At the 1962 Convention, Mr. Dawyskyba declined to run and was named lifetime honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Surviving are his wife, Mary, daughter,



Nicholas Dawyskyba

Stephanie, two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Monday, February 6, from the church in which he was an active communicant. The remains were interred at a local cemetery.

Youngstown Youth Killed

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—William Volinchak, 18, of 753 N. Glenellen Avenue was shot dead shortly before 2:30 a.m., Saturday, January 28, during a melee outside the West Winds Lounge at 3003 Mahoning Avenue.

A 44-year-old Austintown Township man was arrested about two hours afterward for questioning. Youngstown and Austintown police stopped his car on Meridian Road, near Four-Mile-Run Road.

At 7:00 a.m. the suspect, who had heart surgery several years ago, took ill in City Jail. He was admitted to the intensive-care unit of St. Elizabeth Hospital Medical Center in serious condition. A police guard was posted.

Mr. Volinchak was pronounced dead at St. Elizabeth Hospital Medical Center. William Melago, Mahoning County coroner's investigator, said Mr. Volinchak was shot once at the base of the head.

Coroner Nathan D. Belinky ruled the death homicide. He said Mr. Volinchak died of a gunshot wound of the neck at the base of the skull.

Patrolmen Daniel Olbrych and Phil Rogers found Mr. Volinchak lying on the ground near the front door.

One witness told them he saw several persons fighting outside the bar entrance, heard a shot and saw the victim lying on the ground near the door.

Another witness said two bar employees were attempting to break up the fight.

Suddenly, she said, she heard a shot and saw Mr. Volinchak fall. The crowd scattered, and, shortly after, a car pulled away from the curb and drove south in Matta.

Police said no murder weapon was found at the scene or in the suspect's possession.

Mr. Volinchak was a member of UNA Branch 239. He is survived by his parents, Michael and Patricia Volinchak.

Read The
Ukrainian Weekly

ACADEMIC COURSES

The Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Affiliation of the Ukrainian Free University, with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Educational Council of UCCA, announce

THE CONTINUATION OF ACADEMIC COURSES FOR THE 1978 SPRING SEMESTER

Classes in the following subjects will be held: Ukrainian Language and Literature, History, History of Culture, Journalism, Elements of Law, Pedagogy and Ukrainian for English speaking students.

The aim of the studies is to prepare and raise the qualifications of Ukrainian teachers, as well as for general public participation.

You may register, as a credit student or as an auditor.

Registration and additional information can be obtained in the office of the Society: 302-304 W. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10014 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call (212) 929-7622 weekdays.

Or by mail, give your:

Name _____
Address and tel. _____
Subject of interest _____
Education _____

Classes will be held in the Society and the Plast Home.

P.S. Additional information from members of Board:

Dr. E. Fedorenko (201) 887-9048, Dr. B. Lew (212) 845-3672, Dr. I. Huryi (201) 569-4030

Peter Fedyk, Branch 292 Secretary

DETROIT, Mich.—Peter Fedyk, secretary of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit, longtime Soyuz activist and 12 time member of the organization's exclusive Champions Club, died here Sunday, December 5, of an apparent heart attack. Mr. Fedyk was 68 years old.

Born in the village of Opaka, Liubachiv county, western Ukraine, Mr. Fedyk came first to Canada as an 18-year-old youth and worked on a farm in Saskatchewan. He later moved to Toronto, before settling permanently in Detroit in 1937.

Active in various phases of Ukrainian community life here, Mr. Fedyk served as secretary of UNA Branch 292 for the past 26 years. In this capacity, he rendered innumerable services to the Branch's membership and to other Ukrainian organizations in which he was active, as well as to the UNA as a whole by helping in its growth.

Surviving are his wife, Stephanie, two daughters, Mrs. Ivanna Orlyk and Mrs. Slawa Sears, and three grandchildren, Jane, Julianna and Gregory.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, February 8, from the Ukrainian



Peter Fedyk

Catholic Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help to St. Jadwiga's Cemetery. In addition to the family, many local UNA'ers and members of the community attended the services.

The family asked that contributions in lieu of flowers be made to the Patriarchal Fund and to the Ukrainian Studies Fund, which the late Mr. Fedyk supported for many years.

Mary Fedan

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Mary Skweir Fedan of 1040 Knollwood Rd. died here Thursday, January 12, at the age of 81.

A resident of the area since 1923, she was the widow of the late John Fedan, a prominent businessman and civic leader, who died in 1945.

Mary Skweir was born in McAdoo, Pa., a daughter of Andrew and Eva (Yonkovig) Skweir. She was educated in the public schools of the Hazleton area Bloomsburg State College and McCann's Business College.

She served as Assistant Postmistress in McAdoo, and later worked in the mercantile trade. She was a life member of Citizens General Hospital, a member of the New Kensington Quota Club, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church

Paid pol. ad.

in Arnold, UNA Branch 296, and many Ukrainian cultural and civic organizations.

The deceased's two sisters, Helen Skweir and Anna Postupack, and three brothers, the Rev. Anthony Skweir, Dr. Michael Skweir and Dr. John Skweir, died earlier.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Irene Bravo of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Mrs. Justine Schmitt of New Kensington, her sister, Mrs. Joel Stec of Scranton, eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Nesevitch at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and burial was at the Union Cemetery in Arnold.

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ELECT

JOHN B. NUSBAUM
STATE SENATE

Special Election — February 14 — Row B

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GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

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MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:

day month year

J.C. National Home Holds Elections

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Walter Bilyk has been re-elected to his third consecutive term as president of the Ukrainian National Home here at the organization's recent annual meeting.

Mr. Bilyk, a former controller for the National Home, will be joined on the club's new governing body by vice-president Michael Pylypczak, secretary Nicholas Petryshyn and treasurer John Fritz.

In other balloting, Hryhory Bura, Mildred Milanowicz, Adam Tizio, Wa-

syl Bojko and Olga Barna were elected to the Home's five-member board of directors.

Luba Lahosky, Mykola Scheremeta and Harry Ileczo were elected controllers.

The Ukrainian National Home is a non-profit civic organization which sponsors Ukrainian cultural and educational programs, and supports fraternal, religious and youth organizations.

"Syny Stepiv" to Appear In New York Concert

Luba Kowalchuk to Perform Also



Montreal's "Syny Stepiv"

MONTREAL, Que.—For the "Syny Stepiv" ensemble of Montreal, the year 1978 has already brought change, with the eight-year-old group setting a new course for itself.

The most prominent change is the addition of a new member, Roman Karpyszyn, who previously headed his own group. Mr. Karpyszyn, an accomplished musician, has added new dimensions to the group's music through the use of a string synthesizer and an electric piano.

The ensemble is also producing a new concert-oriented stage show, prompted mainly by an invitation from the Federation of Ukrainian Organizations in Australia to perform in several concerts across the country. "Syny Stepiv" will be the first modern Ukrainian ensemble from North America to tour another continent.

The group's three record albums have also been successful in Europe, especially in England, Belgium and France.

"Syny Stepiv" will perform in a series of concerts this year. The first will take

place at the Fashion Institute in New York City on 24th Street, Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9.

Also appearing will be the "Yaseny" vocal-instrumental group and vocalist Lubomyra Kowalchuk. The concerts are being produced by Wladyslaw Kuszniir.

"Syny Stepiv" have also been invited to perform at the Ukrainian Festival held annually in Dauphin, Manitoba.

J.C. PTA to Hold Auction

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Parent-Teacher Association of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School will hold its fifth annual Chinese Auction here at the Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet St., Sunday, March 5, at 3:00 p.m.

Chairlady of the event is Mrs. Debbie Gabourel, assisted by Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Elain Mehos and Mrs. Beth Carry.

SELF-RELIANCE (J.C.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

558 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

will be held on

February 19, 1978 at 3:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian National Home

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ВЕСЕЛКА

„НА ДВА ПАЛЬЦІ“ АБО АНДРІЙКОВІ МІНІ-МАКСІ ШТАНИ

В. ДАНИЛОВИЧ

Ілюстрації Ю. КОЗАК.



Тиждень тому Андрійко вернувся з літнього табору.

Ой, та й гарно ж було! Андрійко був завжди перший між юними спортсменами. Видряпатись на самий верхок стовпа й дістати звідти нагороду зумів тільки він — Андрійко!

Привіз Андрійко нагороду додому, а з нагородою привіз подерті штани. І нічого тут дивного — спробували б ви лазити по стовпу і не подерти штанив!

Купила мама Андрійкові штани. Завтра піде в них до української суботньої школи. Це ж перший день науки!

Увечері приміряв Андрійко штани — трохи задовгі.

— Отак на два пальці задовгі, — сказала мама.

Мінати в крамниці на короткі було вже запізно.

— Скорочу тобі їх сама, але не тепер. Поспішало на жіночі збори. Зроблю тобі це пізніше.

„Пізніше!“ Андрійко знав, що мама вертається з зборів завжди коло півночі, коли він уже спить. Але Андрійко не турбується. Старша сестра Галля часто виручає маму в хатній роботі й помагає Андрійкові, коли треба.

— Галлю, може ти скоротиш мені штани? На два пальці — казала мама.

— Не могу тепер, Андрійчику, якраз біжу на сходи гуртка. Попроси Оленку!

Пішов Андрійко до Оленчиної кімнати.

— Скороти мені, Оленко, оті штани! На два пальці — так сказала мама. Сам не вмію.

— Дорогий Андрійку, дуже радо, але, бачиш, уже виходжу. Іду з товаришками дивитись на український фільм „Ніколи не забуду“. Завтра по полудні підеш і ти з своїм гуртком. А штани скорочу тобі пізніше.

Знову „пізніше“! Андрійко трохи зажурився, але пригадав слова впорядника: що хочеш мати, зроби собі сам!

Знайшов голку й нитку, засилив і взявся до штанив. Віл же ж уміє пришити гудзика — зуміє й штани скоротити!

Та дарма, ніяк не дається Андрійкові кравецтво! Рад-не-рад повисив штани на кріслі й пішов спати, щоб завтра завчасу прокинутись. Адже порядний учень до школи ніколи не спізнюється.

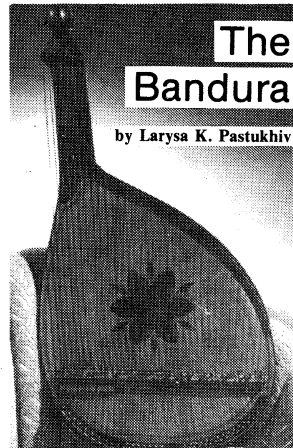
За деякий час прийшла із сходин Галля. Побачила штани — зразу взялася до роботи. Скоротила „на два пальці“, повисила знову на крісло й пішла до своєї кімнати.

Опісла прийшла Оленка з кіна. Дивиться — висять штани на кріслі.

„Добре, що побачила — треба скоротити новгавиці!“ — подумала. Скоротила „на два пальці“, випила склянку молока й пішла спати.

По півночі вернулася з жіночих зборів мама — змучена, сонна.

— Ах, ще оті Андрійкові штани! Нема ради, мущу скоротити! Не піде хлопець до школи в старих штанах.



The Bandura

by Larysa K. Pastukhiv

The bandura is the Ukrainian national instrument.

It belongs to the lute family, and dates back to the 14th century, since which time it has acquired about 50 strings. Its nature embodies the flowing melodic lines characteristic of Ukrainian music. Since its very birth, the bandura has been an integral ingredient of all types of Ukrainian music, from deep and emotional ballads to light-hearted dances. So, it is not too surprising that today the bandura is often considered a symbol of the Ukrainian musical heritage.

From my own experiments in composition, I have discovered that the bandura is equipped with a potential range of unmatched fullness. Its five-octave span encompasses tonal colors not found in any other single instrument, and often otherwise created only in full orchestral arrangements.

From my performances before diverse audiences I know that the bandura can touch the hearts of many non-Ukrainians unacquainted with the lyrical content of Ukrainian ballads and songs. The bandura is capable of stirring the heart and then soothing it with a tranquil, delicate calm; of taking its listeners through moods of gloomy submission and into an intensely excit-

(Continued on page 15)

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

Ранком

Сьогодні був морозний ранок. Ідучи до школи, я поглянув на озерце в парку. Лебідь, що завжди плавав там, тепер сидів біля кущів у побілілій від паморозі траві. Озерце замерзло. На самому березі стояв Олег і пробував ногою лід. Я підбіг до нього.

— Потримай мене за руку, я буду ковзатися! — гукнув мені Олег і став на лід.

— Трісь-трісь! — затріщав лід і на ньому з'явилися білі тріщинки.

Олег відскочив, вдарив закаблуком

і пробив лід. З пробоїни вихлюпнулася вода.

— Ні, ще не можна ковзатися — сказав Олег і кинув на озеро камінця. Камінець відскочив від льоду й покотився на другий берег. — Дзюр, дзюр! задзвеніло по льоді.

— Завтра прийдемо ковзатися! Прийдеш? — запитав Олег.

— Прийду, — відповів я, і ми побігли до школи.



THE RAINBOW

The Moth

by Lesia Ukrainka

Once upon a time there lived a poor, gray moth behind a barrel of sauerkraut in the corner of a dark and damp basement. He lived there by himself, warming himself with his own wings. And while he did have one neighbor, a bat, it was still a sad life for him. The bat did not talk, kept to himself, and for some unknown reason looked upon the little moth with scorn, as if he was unworthy of the bat's company.

The bat sat quietly in his corner, never feeling sorry for anything or wanting anything, except a darker corner where he would not be able to see that awful light.

As a matter of fact, the light that did creep into that corner was not very bothersome. Occasionally someone would come to get some sauerkraut and would leave his candle on the barrel. This would irritate the bat to such a degree that if he had the strength he would put it out forever.

The moth, on the other hand, did not see much light in his short life, but merely heard of its existence. He felt in his heart that there must be a better place, a brighter place than his basement corner. Sometimes, through one of the tiny cracks, a ray of light would find its way to the moth's corner, but the ray, hardly thicker than a strand of golden hair, was barely visible. To search for the source of light was too strenuous for the moth.

Who knows, our little moth could probably have died in that corner in the dark and damp basement if he hadn't been met by a different fate.

One day the servant went to the basement to get some sauerkraut. She placed the candle right in front of the moth. "Wow," thought the moth, "how big and bright that light is." He wound up his wings and was about to throw himself on the lamp when the servant picked it up and headed upstairs.

The moth could no longer restrain his desire for light, and he forgot about his weakness and ignorance of the outside world, and followed the light.

The bat merely looked at him in amazement and crawled deeper into his corner and fell asleep.

But the moth pressed on, flying as fast as his little wings could carry him.

All of a sudden he found himself in a large room where there were many people seated behind a long table. A large and bright kerosene lamp was on the table, which at first blinded the moth, making him lose his direction and fall on the table.

Before someone could swat him, he was off again, heading straight for the lamp. He flew around the lamp in ever diminishing circles. The little moth wanted to see what this lamp was like.

Little did he know that he would lose his life there. But how could he have known? The little moth saw the bright flickering light and only thought that it was a source of life.

The moth continued on his circular course, coming closer to the center of the lamp with each revolution. All the

swinging of flyswatters in the world could not keep him from exploring this lamp.

Then, all of a sudden, he flew right into the center of the flame — crack! He was dead. The lamp fluttered for a second, but quickly regained its original intensity.

"What a stupid thing," someone said, "Who told him to fly into a lamp. We tried to scare him off, but no, he went only closer. A senseless death for a senseless thing."

But was it so? Would his death have been that much smarter if he died in the dark and damp basement. That lamp killed him, but he yearned to explore the outside world. He searched for the

The Bandura

(Continued from page 14)

ing, esthetically suspenseful climax.

The bandura is a unique instrument with unrecognized potential. As a living instrument, that is, one which is still an important part of a contemporary musical culture, the bandura is in a constantly changing state. Just as it acquired those fifty strings, so it has consistently acquired new music, new techniques, new interpreters, and new audiences.

This is not to suggest that I am the innovator or discoverer of the bandura's potential. A basic source of my ideas, knowledge and skill is the instruction of my father, the Very Rev. S.K. Pastukhiv, who at present teaches the School of Bandura in New York City. But as a Ukrainian American, I would like to share this rewarding experience with all those who search for new possibilities in musical ventures. I encourage and welcome others to explore the bandura.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the locations of the Original Member-Brotherhoods of the UNA. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Locations of the Original Member-Brotherhoods of the UNA

- KHASINOM — = — — — — —
- TLYPOHAN — — — — — = —
- CRAMTELM — — — — — = —
- ODAMCO — — — — — = —
- FLAYIDEM — — — — — = —
- REJYCITEYS — — — — — = —
- CRISTAL — — — — — = —
- TLIARECAN — — — — — = —
- LEMARI — — — — — = —
- GRIPSTUBTH — — — — — = —

The first Ukrainian brotherhood was founded in this city:

Answers to last week's jumble: Buchach, Ternopil, Kolomyia, Mazepa, Stryi, Yaroslav, Petliura, Ukraina, Halych, Borshchiv.

Mystery word: Shevchenko.

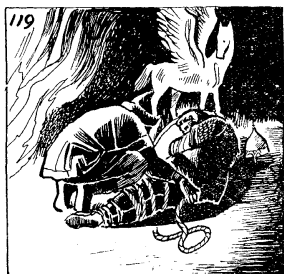
HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

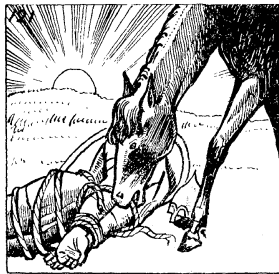
Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholidny



And the Pechenih tied the arms and legs of the sleeping Bohuta.



The Pechenih found a flask tied to Bohuta's belt. "It's probably wine, I guess I'll try it..."



The loyal horse chewed through the ropes and awakened his master.

The moth continued on his circular course, coming closer to the center of the lamp with each revolution. All the

І зв'язав печеніг сонного Богуту на руках і ногах.

Знайшов печеніг у Богуті прицеплену до пояса бокату пляшкучку: „Вино, мабуть — покуштую...”

Вірний кінь пута розкусив, господаря свого розбудив.

UCCA Washington News

* Setting the theme for the "60th" of Ukrainian independence, the UCCA President sent a message on January 16th to every Member of Congress. Quoting from Vice-President Mondale's recent speech, the letter accentuated the theme "Human rights know no boundaries — Human rights for Ukraine." The message read in part: "In sharp contrast to the '60th' of the Russian Bolshevik revolution — in itself a historical tragedy and curse upon humanity — this 60th symbolizes national freedom, human rights, and surcease of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism."

* Received in Washington is the November issue of the East-West Digest. The periodical is published in England. This issue devotes an extensive commentary to "The Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations," a Congressional Bicentennial publication, and also the last Congressional reprint on "Human Rights Are Old Hat for Captive Nations." As the commentator says in part: "But the most rigorous and outspoken denunciation...of Soviet colonialism over the captive nations came from Professor Lev E. Dobriansky..."

* On January 2nd, the UCCA President was called back to the Alan Courtney Show over CBS-WINZ in Miami, Florida. This second program was billed as "Dominant Issues in '78." The UCCA President covered a wide range of issues in the three-hour program. The captive nations, Ukraine, Helsinki and Belgrade, and economic issues were discussed. There were several sharp exchanges with listeners calling in.

* As in yesteryears, extensive preparations have been made for the observance of the 60th Anniversary of Ukraine's independence in the U.S. Congress. An order has been placed by Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania for the celebration in the House on January 25th. The UCCA President has been preparing materials for members and making arrangements for a successful "60th."

* On January 23rd, the UCCA President sent a message to Dr. Ku Cheng-kang of the Republic of China on that country's celebration of World Freedom Day. The message stated in part: "We join our free Chinese friends and allies in a renewal of efforts and determination to realize human rights, freedom and justice on mainland China."

J.C. Girl to Sing At Local College



Helen Steblecki, a mezzo-soprano, will perform at a "Town and Gown Concert" at the Ingalls Recital Hall, Jersey City State College Sunday, February 19, at 3:00 p.m. Admission is free. Miss Steblecki is a native of Jersey City. The Ingalls Recital Hall is located at 2039 Kennedy Blvd.

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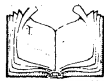
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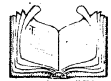
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