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Workers in USSR Protest Impoverished Living Conditions

Complaints Bring Repressions, They Charge

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dissent in the Soviet Union has reached the working class. Disgruntled workers in the USSR, who have taken the first step to create an unofficial union to protect the rights of the proletariat, wrote a letter to the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe revealing the impoverished living conditions they are faced with, said the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The workers, who came to Moscow in January to bring their grievances before Soviet officials, are led by Vladimir Klebanov, a Ukrainian coal miner from Odessa. Twenty-five laborers signed a 23-page open letter about working conditions in the Soviet Union on September 18, 1977, and since then, five have been arrested and Klebanov reportedly went underground to escape seizure.

The signers of the appeal come from all strata of society, they said in the letter.

"We are middle-aged people, who have worked at least several tens of years at different trades, and were the top in our fields. We are the massive

armies of the Soviet unemployed, who were thrown out of our jobs for demanding the right to complain, criticize and seek justice," wrote the workers.

They began their appeal by explaining that no one in the Soviet Union has listened to their gripes. They wrote that it is the obligation of "officials, press and party and government organs to listen to our problems and solve them."

The workers feel that their ranks number upwards of 10,000 persons, possibly reaching 100,000.

"Today we are suffering, and tomorrow any citizen of the USSR may join our group and share our ideas," they wrote.

The group feels that all of them are in danger of being arrested. They said that people who listen to their complaints do not base their decisions on the law but on their personal interpretation of the constitution.

"Arbitrary rule and violence are reaching mass proportions. They are not infrequent," they charged, adding that anyone who seeks justice or refuge in the law will be persecuted.

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Kiev Group Releases Memorandum no. 18

Scores Discrimination Against Ukrainians in Emigration

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In its latest memorandum, the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords scored the Soviet government for discriminating against Ukrainians and other non-Russians in its emigration policies, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The Ukrainian Helsinki monitors wrote in their Memorandum no. 18 that while the Soviet government allows Soviet Jews and Russian dissidents to emigrate to the West, Ukrainians and non-Russians are oftentimes incarcerated for their attempts to leave the USSR.

"The Soviet government signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords. Both of these famous documents guarantee the right to emigrate for all people, without regard to their national origin, but the leaders of the USSR approach emigration from a different standpoint, based on national origin," said the Kiev group members.

They said that they were "most outraged" by the fact that discrimination

is based on nationality and, according to them, "not one non-Russian free-thinker was given permission to leave the Soviet Union."

Memorandum no. 18 was written sometime last fall and was signed by Oles Berdnyk, Ivan Kandyba, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Lev Lukianenko, Oksana Meshko, V. Striltsiv, and Nina Strokata.

The Kiev group members theorized that non-Russians are not allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union because the Kremlin does not want them to spoil the myth about the USSR which the government has created over the past 60 years.

In citing examples of discrimination against Ukrainians, the Kiev group members interestingly enough wrote that "not one Ukrainian has been given permission to emigrate for permanent residency beyond the Soviet borders." No mention was made in Memorandum no. 18 about the arrival of former Ukrainian dissident, Leonid Plushch, in the West in January 1976.

Among Ukrainians who have declared their desire to emigrate, but have not received permission, the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors listed: Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Yevhen Hrytsiak, Oles Berdnyk, Nadia Svitlychna, Nina Strokata, Ivan Kanbyda, Lev Lukianenko, Volodymyr Zatzvatsky, Hryhoriy Prokopovych, Pavlo Kampov, Mykhaylo Lutsyk, Yosyp Terelya, Vasyly Ovsienko, Vadym Smytyhel, Apoloniy Berniychuk, Oleksa Murzhenko, Vasyly Fedorenko, Yuriy Dziuba, Yuriy Shukhevych, Ivan Svitlychny, Vasyly Romaniuk, Dmytro Basarab, Dmytro Verkholiak, Oleksander Serhiyenko, Hryhoriy Herchak, Volodymyr Vasylyk, Zinoviy Krasivsky, Ivan Shovkovy and Andriy Turyk.

The Kiev group members gave several examples where Jewish or Russian dissidents have been allowed to settle in the West, while Ukrainians, such as Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych and Heli Snehiriiov have been arrested and sentenced.

They explained that Russian dissidents are struggling for civil rights, while Ukrainian dissidents are concerned with that "plus our national question." The Ukrainian human rights advocates went on to write that this added concern in Ukraine threa-

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Chicago Businessmen Contribute to UNIS

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Monday, January 16, 1978, a privately initiated meeting was held in Chicago, attended by prominent Ukrainian businessmen and representatives of such Ukrainian financial institutions as Self-Reliance and the Security credit unions.

A lengthy discussion touched on a number of issues, including the need for broader and more intensive involvement of Ukrainian youth in the community life.

It was also acknowledged that the Ukrainian economic sector should be closely related to other manifestations of Ukrainian cultural and political life in the United States.

As a result, five Ukrainian firms contributed \$5,000 for the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, D.C. They were as follows: Mykola Senchyshak ("Herbarium")—\$1,000; Ivan Derkach ("Alfa Products")—\$1,000; Ihor Wyslocky ("Thermoplastics")—\$1,000; Alex Sokolohorsky and Stephen Borysevych ("Injector-Mold")—\$1,000 and Volodymyr Bratkiw ("Rem Builders")—\$1,000.



During the meeting in Chicago, seated, left to right, are: M. Senchyshak, O. Pleshkevych, R. Mycyk, and I. Derkach; standing, left to right, are: W. Derkach, W. Bratkiw, A. Sokolohorsky, S. Borysevych, I. Wyslocky and Dr. J. Kulas.

"This exemplary generosity should encourage other Ukrainian businessmen and establishments which operate with large capitals to follow suit, and contribute to the maintenance of the Ukrainian information bureau. By sending donations through the UCCA, they can be deducted from the firms'

income tax returns," said a representative of the UCCA Main Office here.

The National Economic Council of the UCCA was established in Chicago, consisting of the following organizations: the four Ukrainian fraternal associations; the Association of Ukrainian

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Helsinki Monitor Fears Lukianenko Faces Up to 15 Years Imprisonment

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Oksana Meshko, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, wrote in an appeal to the West that she fears that Lev Lukianenko faces up to 15 years incarceration if, as she said, he is convicted of belonging to the Ukrainian Helsinki group, said the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Meshko's personal appeal was written on December 13, 1977, a day after Lukianenko was arrested. The Kiev group, in a separate appeal, signed by members of other Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union, have since issued a worldwide S.O.S. for Lukianenko.

Meshko is the mother of Oleksander Serhiyenko, a Ukrainian political prisoner, and because of that, she wrote, she feels it her "personal need and public obligation to save Lukianenko."

Lukianenko was described by Meshko as an intelligent lawyer, a trustworthy friend, and a person who would never betray his beliefs.

"The greatest characteristic of Lev Lukianenko, this wonderful person and citizen of our times, a representative of the new generation of Soviet political prisoners of the post-Stalinist period, is the combination of his intellect and spirit with outward attrac-

tiveness and gentleness in his relationship with other individuals, and his boundless tolerance of all weaknesses and imperfections," wrote Meshko.

According to her, Lukianenko frequently offered legal advice to arrested dissidents, among them Petro Ruban, the Ukrainian woodcarver who was sentenced for making a statue to mark the Bicentennial of the United States, and Bohdan Chuyko, whom she called a "Bandarite." This assistance, she wrote, was free of charge, but he was harassed for it by the secret police.

"Lukianenko, as a professional and person, believes that justice can be achieved only through the use of laws," wrote Meshko.

She said that despite already suffering from seeking implementation of the law, Lukianenko continues to be unwavering in his desire to "fulfill the letter and logic of the law."

"This thesis was most important in his life's activity," wrote Meshko.

Meshko said that the Soviet officials will try to mask the real reason for his arrest, which she feels was his membership in the Kiev group. She fears that because he is considered a recidivist, he will receive a 15-year-sentence if convicted.

"I feel that it is my personal need and public obligation to turn to the world, to cry out about his tragedy, seek help, and hope that the world community will not be apathetic," wrote Meshko.

Terelya's Wife Seeks Support From Psychiatric Association

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Olena Terelya, the wife of the Ukrainian political prisoner, Yosyp Terelya, has appealed for help from the World Psychiatric Association, claiming that her husband has been confined in the Dnipropetrovsk Institute of Forensic Psychiatry unjustly, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Terelya, 34, has already spent over 14 years in prison for his beliefs.

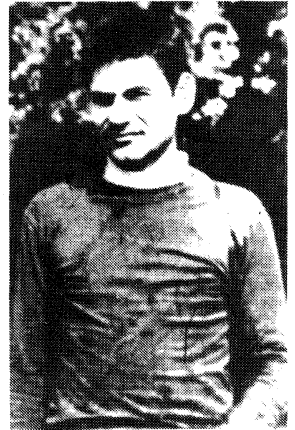
His latest arrest came in April 1977, after he wrote a strongly worded indictment against the Soviet Union. On April 28th he was confined in the psychiatric asylum in Berehova in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine.

On June 10th, his trial began and midway through the month the prosecutor notified his wife that an earlier decision by the court to have Terelya committed to an asylum had been overturned. The prosecutor explained that the decision was reversed due to a miscarriage of justice at Terelya's previous trial.

He did say that a new trial was being planned, but he added that Terelya will still be sentenced to a psychiatric asylum.

At the beginning of July, a judge told Terelya's wife that she will not be notified when and where the new trial will take place. He said that the law does not require such notification.

Toward the end of the month she



Yosyp Terelya

was told that the trial was already held on June 27th and that her husband was incarcerated in the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric asylum.

In her letter to the WPA's committee to review psychiatric abuses for political purposes, Mrs. Terelya wrote that her husband has been a frequent target of political repression for his religious and other beliefs.

Mrs. Terelya, a surgeon, said Dr.

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Lukianenko Wants to Leave USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Citing numerous instances of injustice and harassment against himself, Lev Lukianenko, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, told the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet that he wants to leave the USSR.

In a letter to the Soviet governing body, written by Lukianenko before his arrest in December, the 50-year-old Ukrainian jurist said that he will never renounce his views and does not see an end to repressions against himself.

"The perspective of working for the rest of my life as an electrician, of not being able to see my native country except from within the limits of Chernihiv, together with my latest imprisonment, does not please me, and therefore I request that you allow me to emigrate from the Soviet Union and to live beyond its boundaries," said Lukianenko.

A copy of the letter was received here and made public by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Lukianenko began his letter by defending his actions 15 years ago, when he was arrested and convicted for advocating the secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the Soviet Union.

"The secession of union republics from the USSR does not contradict the Marxist theory on the question of nationalities; the exit of the Ukrainian SSR from the USSR cannot be considered an anti-Soviet act because the right of secession is guaranteed by Article 17 of the Constitution of the USSR; the activity of a person or a group of persons directed at implementing constitutional rights cannot qualify a person as a criminal — this is an elementary principle of Marxist theory and Soviet rights," argued Lukianenko. "Nonetheless, I was sen-

tenced for this and spent 15 years suffering in bondage."

He said that for 15 years the Soviet authorities tried to convince him that the constitutional right to secede does not mean that a republic actually has the right to withdraw from the USSR. He said that Soviet officials considered his activity as an "act against the territorial integrity of the Soviet Union."

Lukianenko wrote that because he could not agree with this interpretation, he was exposed to numerous instances of degradation, torture and psychiatric examinations at the Rubinsk psychiatric hospital.

Lukianenko ridiculed the life he was living by saying that even though he was released from incarceration, he still is faced with house arrest.

"From the hands of prison wardens I was placed under surveillance of the militia. Under this surveillance I do not have the right to travel beyond my city without permission of the militia, from night to morning I do have the right to leave my apartment, I can not frequent hotels, cafes, bars, restaurants, and I am obliged to appear before the militia everyday between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. My apartment is oftentimes visited by militia and other officials. I am observed at work. This is the official surveillance. Then there is the unofficial surveillance, which gives the government organs the ability to follow all my moves — is there no limit? I have been denied privacy for the rest of my life," said Lukianenko.

He went on to say that his mail is opened, friends threatened, and telephone conversations listened to.

"The so-called privacy of telephone conversations has gotten to such a point that when Ivan Kandyya dialed my number, the militia responded and said that the number 3-39-13 (my number) is the militia," he said.

Lukianenko foresees that this harassment will never end. He explained that, normally, for former convicts probation ends in six months. In his case, however, a court order can only rescind the probation.

"Such a decision by the court is possible only when I renounce my views. I will never renounce my views, therefore I will be under probation until my death," he declared.

Lukianenko's letter is also replete with references about his love for Ukraine.

"I love Ukraine more than my life, and when for the first time I was eligible for an 18-day leave, and I attempted to visit Kaniv to pay tribute to Taras and tour the Kiev museum, I was denied permission to travel out of fear that I may meet with other dissidents," he said.

He was also barred from a forest preserve in Trostianets and Kachanivka.

Lukianenko wrote that when he attempted to attend the Druzhkivka trial he was detained for the duration of it

by the militia and subsequently escorted to the train station in Kramatorske.

"In this manner they do not allow me the right to meet with friends or see the beauty of my native land. And this is called life? This will continue until I die," he said.

Lukianenko believes that the KGB will stop fabricating evidence against him, and he has reconciled himself to the fact that the secret police may again sentence him.

"The secret police is able to do anything it wants to, except one thing — to convince me of wrongdoing. I feel that I was right, just as Taras Shevchenko was right, as Ivan Franko was right, and as Valentyn Moroz was right," declared Lukianenko.

This letter was written by Lukianenko on August 24, 1977. On December 12, 1977, he was again arrested and the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords feels that he faces renewed conviction, unless the West immediately comes to his assistance.

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Baptists in Ukraine Protest Against Repressions

ELMHURST, Ill.—Registered Baptist Churches in Ukraine reportedly are becoming increasingly indignant over the cooperation of their high-ranking leaders with the Soviet government which persecutes Christians.

Christians in large numbers are applying for exit visas because the All-Ukrainian Council of Evangelical Christian and Baptist (AUCECB), which is supposed to represent them, is a stated collaborator with Soviet officials in ways that place additional hardships on Christians who practice their faith.

The All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, headquartered here, received the information in a letter from Ukraine, according to the Rev. Oleksa Harbuziuk, president of the fellowship, which represents Ukrainian Baptist congregations in the free world.

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Commemorative Plaque Adorns UNA Building

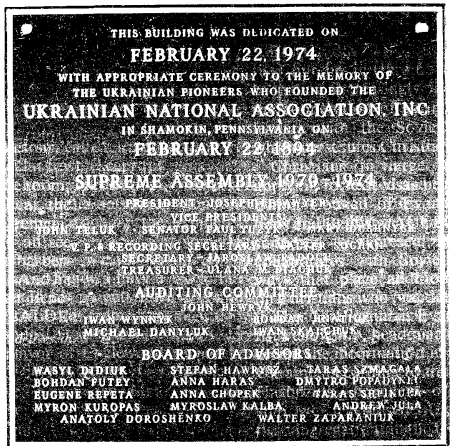
JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A commemorative plaque, with the names of the 1970-74 UNA Supreme Assembly members and a statement of dedication, was placed on the wall of the 15-story UNA building on Wednesday, February 22, the day the organization marked the 84th anniversary of its founding and the fourth anniversary of the structure's dedication.

The inscription on the 2x2-foot bronze plaque reads: "This building was dedicated on February 22, 1974, with appropriate ceremony to the memory of the Ukrainian pioneers who founded the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. in Shamokin, Pennsylvania on February 22, 1894." The lettering and the names are bronze on a black background.

The names of the supreme officers follow under the heading "Supreme Assembly 1970-74." Because of technical reasons, usually the symmetrical arrangement of names of various legions, the names of Supreme Advisors are not given in the order in which they were elected at the 1970 UNA convention.

The plaque is attached to the wall to the right of the main entrance.

The bronze plaque on the wall of UNA's "Ukrainian Building" just to the right of the main entrance.



U.N. Commission on Human Rights Seeks Improvement in Procedures

by Boris Potapenko
"Visti" News Service

UNITED NATIONS.—The Commission on Human Rights, meeting in Geneva, has begun considering ways to improve its own performance in promoting human rights. While all speakers stressed their desire to review United Nations programs and policies on human rights in a straightforward and objective manner, political disparities once again became the focal point of the discussions.

Western representatives clearly indicated their concern with the work of the commission in dealing with reported human rights violations in the world, the emphasis being placed on opening up the commission to violations in all areas where they occur.

Yvon Beaulne, of Canada, pointed to the problem of dual morality in the commission's actions. He said that each year the commission devotes half of its time to the examination of violations of human rights in three countries, while closing its ears to cries for help from other parts of the world. This is a reference to United Nations actions being limited to human rights violations in South Africa, Chile and occupied Arab territories.

As regards confidential procedures for handling complaints to the United Nations about violations of human rights, Mr. Beaulne said that the public must not have the impression that the commission tries to hide atrocities. This is an allusion to the procedure for dealing with confidential complaints on human rights which is conducted in complete secrecy and has yet to result in any meaningful actions. He called for the gap to be closed and for the commission to be vigilant in protecting the victims rather than the oppressors. The appeal to public opinion is an effective weapon in the struggle against violations of human rights, he declared, and everyone should be able to see the commission act.

On the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, he indicated that national sovereignty should no longer be used to protect massive violations of human rights.

He agreed that regional human rights machinery should be encour-

aged, such as the human rights commissions established in Europe and the Americas, but cautioned that the existence of such commissions should not prevent the United Nations from taking steps on vast and flagrant violations of human rights. The commission and the General Assembly have both tabled a draft resolution introduced by Canada dealing with human rights violations in Uganda. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), the regional organization of Africa, has refused to take any action and its members maintain that dealing with the situation in Uganda should be left up to OAU rather than the United Nations.

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Archbishop of Canterbury Visits Kiev

KESTON, England.—During a tour of the Soviet Union, Frederick Donald Coggan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressed an interest in dissident Baptists and the family of Georgi Vins, an incarcerated Ukrainian Baptist leader, reported the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism at Keston College here.

The Centre reported that Archbishop Coggan insisted on visiting Vins' church in Kiev. While there he "questioned quietly but persistently" about the plight of dissident Baptists, the welfare of Vins' family and the condition of Vins.

The entire visit was filmed by the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Everyman" program.

"To many, Vins is a figurehead representing the churches' fight for freedom from state interference; to others he is merely a troublemaker. Without compromise the Archbishop squarely aligned himself with Vins and those

who suffer like him," wrote the Centre in its bulletin, "The Right to Believe," no. 4 of 1977.

Kiev Group...

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tens to destroy the Soviet myth about its solution to the nationality problem. The emigration of Ukrainian dissidents to the West, they wrote, would acquaint the free world with the problems in Ukraine, and the Kremlin fears this.

The Kiev group members believe that true peace in Europe can be achieved "through just treatment of human beings, including respect for the right to emigrate."

The Kiev Helsinki watchers requested the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to review discrimination against Ukrainians in emigration so that the Soviet government will justly resolve this problem.

U.N. Hears South African Speak on Human Rights

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Donald J. Woods, a longtime advocate of the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, advised the United Nations Security Council that the decision-sharing process must be opened up to the people of the world and that the strongest power which mankind can harness to achieve the goal of human brotherhood is the power of moral force.

Mr. Woods was extended an invitation by the Security Council, an honor granted rarely to private individuals, to deliver a statement concerning the apartheid policy practiced by the South African government. He escaped from South Africa on December 31, 1977, following a banning order imposed by the Pretoria government removing him as editor of The Daily Dispatch of East London and placing him under virtual house arrest, apparently as a result of his outspoken opposition to the government's racial policy.

Mr. Woods' escape has created somewhat of a sensation in the West. He had close contacts with black leaders in South Africa, virtually all of whom have been imprisoned by the go-

vernment, and was a close friend of Steven Biko, considered to have been the most influential leader of Black South Africans, who was killed allegedly by the government's police while under detention.

"I speak in several capacities," Mr. Woods stated, "firstly, I speak to you as an African, as a descendant of several generations of Africans and as one who by commitment as well as by birth is proud to be a son of Africa."

He then departed from the norm of limiting the discussion to the situation in South Africa, when he said: "But I also speak in another capacity, as one of the many millions all over our globe who are separated from our territorial birthright. We answer to many names. We are called refugees. We are called exiles. We are called displaced persons. Driven from our homes by hatred and made travelers by tyranny, we wander beyond our boundaries in search of brotherhood and justice."

His appeal also stressed that crimes against humanity are committed in other states as well, and that complaints from citizens of such states should be

accepted and acted upon by the General Assembly.

Mr. Woods indicated his admiration for "Western ideals of democratic liberty," but simultaneously underlined that the hesitancy on the part of the West to take positive action against South Africa is the single most dangerous factor which can lead to civil war in his country. He pointed out that by blocking meaningful sanctions in the Security Council against South Africa the West encourages Prime Minister Vorster to resist genuine negotiations and therefore raises the specter of racial war.

Western members of the Security Council have consistently vetoed any meaningful sanctions against South Africa. But after 18 years of refusing to go along with mandatory sanctions, the West voted for an embargo with regard to military trade with South Africa during the recently completed 32nd General Assembly. The United Nations is now setting up machinery to monitor the embargo relying on the threat of public exposure to ensure compliance.

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Inheritances Left to Persons Behind Iron Curtain— Do They Get Their Share of the Estates?

American Lawyers, Community Leaders Voice Doubts on Amounts Received

DETROIT, Mich.—As a teenage girl, soon after the start of this century, Julia Babak left her family and her small village in Ukraine. She made her way to Detroit looking for the better life in the United States she had heard about.

When she died here last April at the age of 78, she had found that life. She left Julia's Bar, a landmark in east Dearborn, plus 18 properties — an estate valued at \$1.5 million.

It hadn't come easily. In 1933, according to Watson Zdrozdowski, her lawyer, she didn't have a dime. "She owned a 2 by 4 restaurant on the same spot where Julia's is now," he said. But when Prohibition was repealed, Julia applied for one of the first liquor licenses, turned her restaurant into a bar and expanded until it now takes up most of one block.

"She never had any time to spend her money," Mr. Zdrozdowski said. "She was a real workaholic."

In 60 years, Julia took three vacations. Right up to the time she died, friends said, they would see her closing the bar each night at 2:00 a.m., then sweeping the sidewalk the next morning at 9:00.

She died alone in the bar, after telling her waitress not to come in — she could manage it herself that day.

The will filed in Wayne County Probate Court shows that she left most of her estate — about \$900,000 after taxes and local bequests — to the families of the seven brothers and sisters she left behind in Ukraine.

"That's too bad. She wasted her life. She wasted her money," said Wasyl Kolodchin, who heads the Ukrainian Committee of Metropolitan Detroit.

To Mr. Kolodchin and to some other leaders who work with Detroit's large ethnic populations, Julia Babak's case is an example of what they see as an unfortunate and unfair situation.

They say people who die here, thinking the family they left in the old country will benefit from their years of hard work, would be shocked to know that most of their money could be going to the government they deliberately left.

"I've shipped a lot of money over there," Watson Zdrozdowski, the lawyer, said. "And I get mad every time I get one of these (cases). I always feel they're not going to get the money."

Mr. Zdrozdowski, who wrote Julia Babak's will, although he tried to advise her against it, said her family will be lucky

(The articles on this page about leaving inheritances to persons behind the Iron Curtain and the disagreement on whether the estates are actually transmitted to the heirs were prepared by Judy Rose of the Detroit Free Press. They appeared in the Sunday, February 5th edition of that daily.)

if they end up splitting 10 percent of the money transferred to Soviet Union.

Mr. Kolodchin's view is gloomier: "They will not see one red cent and that is a fact."

What's more, he said, the loss was unnecessary. He said if Julia Babak and others like her had understood how the inheritance laws work, they could have arranged for their families to benefit from their estates.

He is joined in this view by a number of lawyers who work with the Jewish and Eastern European communities here. They say the current inheritance laws let foreign governments take over estates meant for private citizens.

But Marijana Relich, a Detroit attorney who represents the Soviet Union in Michigan cases, calls such accusations "red herring." Mrs. Relich blames anti-Soviet prejudice in the ethnic communities here.

She says she is satisfied that the heirs in the Soviet Union get the inheritance to which they are entitled.

She admits some lawyers and judges don't believe the estates are fairly settled. "I can almost feel sorry for Christopher Columbus' problem," she said, "trying to prove that ships were not going to fall off a sharp edge."

Proving either side in the argument is difficult.

"It's all legal," said Vernon Leopold, a German-speaking Southfield lawyer whose practice includes many German-Jewish clients. "You couldn't call it stealing." But other lawyers representing clients of Eastern European extraction are less diplomatic. The talk about inheritances which are "plundered" or "confiscated."

The families which they say are being victimized include people from the countries which are now part of the Soviet Union — the Russian Jews, Ukrainians, Armenians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Georgians and Estonians — and from Soviet satellite countries; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and East Germany.

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How to Be Sure Your Will is Fulfilled

DETROIT, Mich.—Lawyers and community leaders who work with Detroit's Eastern European families want to see reform in the laws and treaties governing foreign inheritances. But, in the meantime, they are trying to help their clients here understand the inheritance system so they can arrange for their estates to be used as the benefactor wants.

Some suggest alternatives to leaving an estate to heirs in Eastern Europe. One is to leave the money to charities or scholarships here to help people of the same ethnic group.

Both Wayne State and Harvard have Ukrainian studies programs financed by money left through wills, according to Wasyl Kolodchin, head of the Ukrainian Committee of Metropolitan Detroit.

If Julia Babak, for example, had left her estate of about \$900,000 not to her Ukrainian relatives but to a university, he said, "Her name could be written in gold letters over a building at Harvard or Wayne State University."

Many people, however, are determined to try to help their relatives directly. These people, say lawyers who mistrust the way money is conveyed to Eastern Europe, need to know that they should not leave a sum of money. Instead, they can set up a trust here, picking someone to send parcels of goods to their heirs. Disbursing an estate this way can take several years.

"The important thing is not to worry about money itself, but to get them the value," says Vernon Leopold, a lawyer with many German-Jewish clients.

Mr. Leopold has successfully transmitted inheritances to East Germany by paying each year for a new East German car which is delivered to the heirs there. East Germans legally can sell one car a year. They get more than the car cost in dollars paid here, he said.

"That's value," Mr. Leopold said. "That's how you can beat the system. The Germans let it happen because they want the hard dollars you pay for the cars."

Some countries, like East Germany and Poland, have a system by which items can be bought from this country and delivered there.

Prices are low by U.S. standards. From the small authorized Polish catalogue for example, an American can order a white bathtub for \$27, a manure spreader for \$735, a sewing machine for \$78, 100 concrete blocks for \$35 and a two-cylinder Fiat for \$1,150. The items will be delivered in Poland within a few weeks. Apartments and houses, paid for in advance, also can be ordered through the catalogue.

Another way of transmitting value is to send packages of American goods which are hard to get in the other country. The beneficiary either can use them or sell them.

Many items common here — blue jeans and calculators are classic examples — bring high prices in Eastern European countries.

The drawback of this method is that

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Jews Thank Ukrainian for Saving Their Lives During World War II

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Thirty-five years after saving the lives of 23 Jews in Pidhaisi, a Ukrainian man was thanked for his deeds by the survivors of that group.

The celebration was indeed unusual, as reported by Bernard Rabin in the Thursday, February 16th Queens edition of the New York Daily News.

The 23 survivors of the Nazi pogrom in Pidhaisi dwindled down to 18 over the years with most of them living in the New York City area, some in Canada and one in Israel. Roman Biletski, who with his father aided the Jewish refugees in 1943, lives in Pidhaisi. To express their gratitude, the Jewish refugees brought Mr. Biletski to the United States for a month-long thank-you party. The last reception was held Wednesday, February 15.

The following is Mr. Rabin's article on the reunion:

"This has been a wonderful trip and reunion," said the 52-year-old railroad foreman through interpreter Sabina Schnitzer, a former refugee in whose home at 65-58 Alderton St., Rego Park, the farewell was held.



Sabina Schnitzer bids farewell to Roman Biletski.

At noon Thursday, February 16, Mr. Biletski, loaded down with gifts from the survivors for his wife, three daughters and four grandchildren, left aboard an Air Canada plane for Montreal. There he will transfer to a Soviet Aeroflot plane for the return flight to

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Baptists in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 3)

To deal with this unrest, leaders of the AUCECB were dispatched from their Moscow headquarters into several provinces of Ukraine, including Volhynia and Polisia at the behest of Soviet officials, according to the letter.

In at least one province, Volhynia, senior presbyters were sent to the towns and villages to quiet the protests. However, in one village church the visiting senior presbyter was turned away from the service and was not allowed to speak.

Baptists and Pentecostals are most heavily represented among the Christians applying for visas "to any capitalistic country." Such visa applications are also being submitted in Byelorrussia.

Rev. Harbuziuk pointed out that this action is particularly significant because the registered Churches are protesting. In the past, the most vocal pro-

testors against the state-approved AUCECB were from the underground Churches which refuse to register with the government.

The letter says that although the current protesters are members of registered churches, their sympathies lie with imprisoned Georgi Vins and other underground Christian leaders, according to the Rev. Harbuziuk.

The Rev. Harbuziuk said he appeals to all Christians who "pray for our brothers and sisters in Ukraine so that our merciful Lord will protect them in this situation as they contend for the faith."

Pastor Harbuziuk noted that the Fellowship has designated March 12th as a "Day of Prayer" among its churches for persecuted Christians in Ukraine and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

Terelya's...

(Continued from page 2)

Nelia Budkevych, a psychiatrist at Dnipropetrovsk, told her that her husband's only illness was his desire to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

"I assure you that my husband does not need psychiatric help," said Mrs. Terelya.

Mrs. Terelya asked the WPA to defend her husband and to "do everything possible to help him."

Chicago...

(Continued from page 1)

Cooperatives in America (TsUKA); the League of Ukrainian Credit Unions in the U.S.A.; Association of Ukrainian American Merchants, Manufacturers and Professionals in Chicago; Ukrainian Medical Society of North America in cooperation with other Ukrainian professional organizations in America.

At a meeting held August 13, 1977, in Chicago, representatives of these organizations adopted the following decision:

"Participants of the meeting unanimously decided that their first task is to raise \$25,000 for the maintenance of UCCA's Ukrainian information bureau in Washington, which is essential to successful operations in this country."

It was further agreed that each of the five constituent groups of the National Economic Council would contribute \$5,000 a year.

Consequently, the executive board of the Council is attempting to see to it that each group fulfills its obligation as promised.

Minister Cafik Scores Opposition Leader on Multiculturalism

OTTAWA, Ont.—Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, has unequivocally rejected the Opposition Leader's suggestions that the Department of Multiculturalism be scrapped.

During the Christmas break, Canadian Press conducted a 90-minute interview with Joe Clark at his parents' home in High River, Alberta. In the story, featured in The Toronto Star of Friday, December 30, 1977, Mr. Clark vowed to reorganize and trim the federal bureaucracy.

According to the Star, "He (Mr. Clark) said he would take a hard look at abolishing the departments of Fitness and Amateur Sport, Multiculturalism, and Urban Affairs."

Mr. Cafik strongly criticized Mr. Clark's lack of understanding of the multiculturalism policy and on the television program "Spotlight on Ottawa" called Mr. Clark's idea "an absurdity."

"There are two building blocks of this nation and two concepts that are fundamental to holding this nation together" stated the minister, "the concept of two official languages and the concept of multiculturalism."

The minister regretted that Mr. Clark has not yet fully recognized that "we live in a free nation."

"In a free nation," noted Mr. Cafik, "we do not have to reject our cultural traditions, our religion, our heritage or our family ties. Canada is a free land because we recognize that human beings can more fully achieve their own potential if they are free to retain their cultural backgrounds. Canada is also a better land because we encourage all Canadians to share their richness and vitality with all other Canadians. This is what multiculturalism means."

"Canada will be more united if all Canadians, regardless of their backgrounds, are free to integrate, not assimilate, into Canadian society while retaining and sharing their cultural richness and vitality," concluded Mr. Cafik.

Also speaking out against Mr. Clark's statements on multiculturalism was Sen. Paul Yuzyk, the original architect of the concept, who has championed it in and out of government for years before its adoption as an official policy.

Workers in USSR Protest ...

(Continued from page 1)

The workers quoted in their appeal a statement made by Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB, who alluded to the possibility of the arrest of dissident workers.

Andropov said that while genuine complaints will be listened to, workers who attempt to use the law for their own ends will be dealt with in the same manner as intellectuals and dissidents are dealt with.

Among those who have been harassed by the KGB, the workers listed: V. Klebanov, Anna Fufayeva, Valentyn Poplavsky, Ohanesian, Huryev and others.

They also listed some 50 workers in the Soviet Union who have been incarcerated in psychiatric asylums for protesting Soviet violations of workers' rights.

Workers in Ukraine who have been confined in mental hospitals include: Nadia Haydar, Anna Vats, Yakiv Levut, Oleksandr Savynkov, Fedir Diatlov (who is 19 years old), M. Nykitenko, Boyko, Petro Shylovy, Viktor Havrylenko, Viktor Boloniuk, Ivan Popov, Tatiana Kravchenko, Mykhaylo Cherkasov, Hryhoriy Priadkov, Mykhaylo Hudz, Olena Soroka and Viktor Nechyporuk.

The dissident workers also listed 23 other laborers who have renounced their Soviet citizenship to protest what they call Soviet injustice towards the proletariat.

"Our press, radio and television widely report on arbitrary rule and injustice around the world, but no one in our country wants to stand up in our defense, to speak openly about the hunger and poverty of our children," they said.

The dissident workers said that they are not afraid to make their demands public. The said that they are willing to stand trial for their views, but only an open trial attended by workers.

"We believe that workers will not condemn us," they said.

U.N. Commission on Human Rights...

(Continued from page 3)

Owen Davis, of Australia, discussed the two most prevalent views on the priorities of the commission. The first emphasizes the need for appropriate procedures and sanctions to prevent violations, while the other places priority on analysis of the cause of such violations. He agreed with both approaches, but questioned the capacity of the international community to deal with breaches of human rights or the feasibility of enforcement machinery in the international sphere. He concluded that not enough consideration had been given to the point of view that breaches of human rights should be seen as creating tensions and potentially violent reaction, which in the long run was contrary to the real interests of the government.

Felix Ermacora, of Austria, pointed out the growing shift of emphasis by the commission to economic and social rights. He stressed that economic and social rights in the developing countries could be protected only on the basis of international economic cooperation, (policies which are developed by United Nations bodies other than the Commission on Human Rights). But he concluded that civil and political rights are quite different; there, violations often stemmed from the lack of legal order. He suggested

that in the absence of the ability of a government to establish such a system, international legal instruments be applied.

He supported the proposal for establishing the office of a High Commissioner for Human Rights. This proposal was made in the Third Committee of the General Assembly, but was then referred to the commission. The High Commissioner would have the authority to investigate human rights violations on his own initiative and to make available his good offices for mediation — a sort of ombudsman for human rights. Mr. Ermacora did not think that the creation of such a post would go against the Charter of the United Nations.

Oluymei Adeniji, of Nigeria, one of the developing countries, said that only through the establishment of a new international economic order could the conditions be created for the universal enjoyment of all human rights. He proposed that the commission be linked directly to the General Assembly rather than working through the Economic and Social Council, but that this would entail expanding the membership of the commission.

He felt that the commission was right to give priority to the situations in Chile, South Africa and occupied

Arab territory, because only these situations had received a consensus from the entire international community concerning mass violations of human rights. He was convinced that many United Nations members were in favor of the present procedures for dealing with confidential complaints on violations of human rights, that they should not be changed and that the aim of the commission should not be to persecute any particular regime simply because its policies or ideologies were not palatable to some members of the commission.

Valerian Zorin, of the Soviet Union, said his delegation could not agree with the general tone and conclusions of the statement by Canada, which, he concluded, gave the impression that the commission had erred in its ways and methods of work. His delegation would be only delighted if mass and flagrant violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, Chile and South Africa were to stop. The commission might devote more of its time to other tasks before it, but he concluded, that unfortunately, the massive violations of human rights in those countries did not cease and it was the duty of the commission to deal with them first.

He maintained that the General Assembly called for the promotion of human rights throughout the world, but that it was the obligation of states and not the United Nations to do all possible in this regard, in mutual cooperation.

Furthermore, he said it was not possible to single out some rights in contrast to others. In the view of the Soviet Union, economic and social rights should be accorded the greatest importance. The enjoyment of human rights was possible only in an atmosphere of detente and under the circumstances of lessening international tensions, he added. The development of international cooperation is indispensable, he said.

The creation of the post of High Commissioner on Human Rights would not be useful for a number of reasons, he said. The creation of such a post would, in fact, be contrary to the Charter, because such a person would be put above sovereign states and this would be tantamount to a revision of the Charter.

The general line of the commission's work was correct, Mr. Zorin stated. His delegation could not agree with the contention that the commission was wrong in its choice of priorities.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА І СВЯТОБДА
FREEDOM AND HOLINESS

A Gross Error

The United States is scheduled to open an agricultural exhibit in Kiev next April, which will demonstrate the implements that make American farming one of the most advanced in the world today.

The decision to open the exhibit in Ukraine, for ages known as "Europe's bread-basket," is quite appropriate as Ukrainians are known the world over as excellent tillers, having proven this not only in their own country but in Canada, the U.S. and other lands that have benefitted from their work and dedication. Now Ukrainians will be exposed to some of the most sophisticated machinery that only the American know-how and a free society can produce.

Most disturbing and incomprehensible, however, is the announcement that the United States Information Agency has prepared a 57-page brochure for the exhibit in Russian. Moreover, the announcement says that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is joining the exhibit with its own pamphlets, as are manufacturers of farm implements. We do not know in what language that literature will be prepared, but it is logical to assume that the USIA cue will be followed.

We feel it is unconscionable for Americans to go to Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, and speak to Ukrainians in the language that stands for everything hideous to them. It is for the defense of the Ukrainian language as one of our people's fundamental human rights that thousands of decent human beings are languishing in jails and concentration camps. It would indeed be ironic if the photo of President Carter, the very man whom many incarcerated Ukrainians have called the greatest of Presidents for his advocacy of human rights, were to be captioned in the brochure in Russian. It would be a painful disappointment to the Ukrainians and an affront to the Americans.

We feel there is too much at stake for this gross error not to be corrected. While the USIA of all agencies should be the last one to have made such a faux pas, it is possible that it was the result of erroneous judgment. But it must not be allowed to stand. And we should say so by writing to: Mr. John E. Reinhardt, Director, U.S. Information Agency, Room 7000, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20547.

Now It's Five

The news that Lev Lukianenko was arrested last December 12th now brings the number of incarcerated members of the Kiev monitoring group to five, confirming earlier fears on both sides of the Iron Curtain that the body will be decimated by the Soviet Secret Police into total annihilation.

An outcry of protests has been seeping from Ukraine by other members of the Helsinki watch group, including the latest by Oksana Meshko, doubly dramatic because her own son, Oleksa Serhiyenko, is dying of tuberculosis in one of the Soviet prisons.

It appears that the case against Lukianenko was close to a year in preparation while he was being harassed and his apartment searched several times. The 50-year-old Ukrainian lawyer had earlier served a 15-year sentence for entertaining the idea of Ukraine's separation from the big brother. His latest "crime" was the defense of Petro Ruban, a Ukrainian artist who was arrested for having etched out a gift for America on the occasion of its Bicentennial. That act, as well as Lukianenko's defense, have earned them the charge of being "extremely dangerous state criminals."

Rudenko, Tykhy, Matushevych, Marynovych and Lukianenko, as well as their colleagues in the Kiev and other monitoring groups, have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. While it is a noble action in their defense, others must be initiated immediately to save them and prevent the KGB from arresting others. It is a task that rates high priority.

Ukrainians Between Nazis And Communists, 1941-1945

by Dr. Stephan M. Horak

(4)

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

This scenario of human bestiality, totally unknown to the outside world at that time, must be recalled in order to understand the motives of Ukrainian political leaders who on July 6, 1941, assembled in Lviv to set up the Council of Seniors, which subsequently increased its membership to 40 and became known as the Ukrainian National Council. This miniature provisional-parliament emerged on the initiative of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, a moderate faction under the leadership of Col. Andriy Melnyk (OUN-M) and Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who became the Council's honorary chairman.

The Council's members represented the religious and political elite of western Ukraine. It's emergence followed the dramatic events of June 30, 1941. On that day, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, a faction led by Stepan Bandera (OUN-B) and representing the young, revolutionary-oriented wing of the OUN, proclaimed the restoration of the independent Ukrainian State in Lviv and set up a provisional government under Yaroslav Stetzko. This was done without prior German knowledge and approval and in complete disregard of Hitler's political program in regard to Ukraine.

Berlin responded quickly and decisively — Bandera, Stetzko and several dozen OUN-B members were arrested and imprisoned in German jails and concentration camps. While OUN-B survived the first German purge and continued to be the most active Ukrainian organization for the entire war period, the liquidation of this first political body nevertheless created a vacuum which under given circumstances could have become fatal to the national interest. It also provided reasons for setting up the Council based on a broader political representation, in the hope that the Germans might accept such a body willing to face realities without a radical program.

Since the minutes of the Senior Council and the Ukrainian National Council for their entire period of existence (July 6, 1941 to February 27, 1942), are available, it is possible to gain insight of the members' thinking and analyze the complex problems in the internal as well as the external context. To begin with, all 13 original members, including the ailing Dr. Kost Levytsky and Rev. Dr. Josyf Slipyj, now Cardinal and titular head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the free world, had been born in former Austria-Hungary and had experience with the Germans, and some of them had been active participants in the government and administration of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in 1918-19.

Most were champions of political democracy and none of them was ever involved in radical movements. These well-educated and respected clergymen, professors, political activists and professionals could hardly be suspected of harboring ambitions of becoming minor "fuhrers". None of them were born for that and none of them intended to become Nazis' enthusiasts. Their motives resembled perhaps more close-

ly those of Josef Pilsudski, who initially collaborated with the Central Powers. Indeed, a critical examination of the minutes only confirms such intended similarity.

The minutes of the Council's meetings permit the following summation: (1) from its very inception, that body was realistically aware of its limits, its intended role in a new situation, and the strength of German power; (2) the members felt a deep concern about the fate of the people and hoped that the Nazi authorities could be persuaded, if not to change their policy completely, at least to accept some compromises and minor concessions which would relieve the people of many hardships; (3) the Council was aware that the Ukrainians were caught in a vise between the enemies of their national statehood. The members reasoned that Moscow could never be expected to become receptive to Ukrainian goals; on the other hand, Berlin, if not for Ukrainians' sake, certainly for its own, might revise its attitude and become a tolerable partner in the absence of a better one; (4) the Council did not lose touch with the Ukrainian masses and their prevailing mood, and it thereby served as an accurate barometer which reflected the general alienation mixed with desperation, a feeling which demoralized the whole nation; (5) though not officially recognized by German authorities, never in its existence did the Council approve or participate in the execution of Nazi orders affecting Jews or of oppressive measures imposed upon others, nor could it in any other way be accused of being an instrument of Nazi Germany; (6) the Gestapo's forcible dissolution of the Council in February 1942 offers sufficient proof of its resisting attitude toward Hitler's Germany, which had rejected the Council's demand for political independence and its insistence on representing the Ukrainian nation.

Ukrainian moderates made another futile attempt to set up a national representation in Kiev, the Ukrainian National Council, on October 5, 1941, and to force the Germans to deal with them. This Council, composed of Ukrainians from eastern Ukraine declared itself for an independent Ukraine and despite German refusal to acknowledge its existence, continued to act clandestinely as a coordinator for political activities until the fall of 1943.

As the Soviet army occupied Kiev, most of the Council's members went to Lviv where on April 22, 1944, they merged with the former western Ukrainian Council and proclaimed a unified National Council headed by Prof. Mykola Velychkevsky with Metropolitan Sheptytsky and Prof. Avgustyn Shtefan as vice-chairmen. In both cases, the Councils remained loyal to the idea of national independence, rejected Soviet legality, and challenged Hitler's colonial policy in Ukraine.

Neither the Councils nor the Ukrainian people at large are responsible for the failure to bring about a German-Ukrainian partnership in war and for the most tragic consequences that followed. The entire responsibility rests with Hitler, a fact well documented by

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News Quiz

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

1. Who was appointed Chief of Voice of America's Ukrainian Service?
2. Who was appointed press secretary for the Austrian Federal Minister of Social Services?
3. Which Ukrainian Catholic parish recently dedicated a new school gymnasium?
4. Which Ukrainian vocal-instrumental ensemble will appear in concert in New York City in April?
5. Who was nominated by U.S. legislators for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize?
6. Who was promoted at the U.S. State Department?
7. Which three Ukrainian political prisoners has the American Philosophical Association defended?
8. Which U.S. Senator attended the Kruty commemoration in Chicago?
9. When was Ukrainian Independence Day marked in the U.S. Congress?
10. Which university in the eastern U.S. sponsors the Ukrainian Forum each year?

Answers to previous quiz: Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty; University of Michigan; Kung-Fu; Mordovia; Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.); "A Prayer for My Daughter"; Col. Nicholas Krawciw; Battle of Kruty; recently arrested Georgian dissident; Valentin Turchin.

Gen. Jaskilka: Proud to be Ukrainian

(Below is the full text of remarks of Gen. Samuel Jaskilka, Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, at the banquet marking the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation, held in Detroit, Mich., Sunday, January 22, 1978).

Dr. Zukowsky, distinguished guests, my fellow Ukrainian Americans, ladies and gentlemen. Last summer when Dr. Zukowsky invited me to speak before you I must confess I had precious little information on the Ukrainian independence movement. To be sure my mother told me lots of stories about it when I was a boy. Meanwhile, I became totally engrossed in my Marine Corps career and all those stories my mother told me about Ukraine were dimmed in my mind with the passage of time.

Recently, Dr. Zukowsky kindly sent me a good deal of written material. It sparked great interest and reminded me that the stories my mother told me in her own way were more formally stated in the excellent material Dr. Zukowsky sent to me. It is quite a story. It's one of which you are all proud or you wouldn't be here. Indeed, it is a story of which all Americans are proud as witnessed by the several statements entered into the Congressional Record in recent years on the occasion of the anniversaries of Ukrainian independence.

Now, I know that I need not instruct you on the history of the great Ukrainian people except to note that theirs is one of the great struggles for freedom in all of mankind. That history tells the story of brave and independent people who wish to be left alone; to be free of foreign dominance; a people who wish to pursue their own language, culture, religion, music and all those things that civilized people the world over cherish.

The story of their struggle for independence in the 1917-21 time era during which the National Ukrainian Republic was created and later subjugated by the USSR is especially moving.

As a boy I remember reading about some 7 million Ukrainians who were starved because they resisted their Russian masters. To this day, Ukrainians resist; and Ukrainians all over the world remind their fellow citizens that full human rights are not available to those who live in Ukraine. These facts and more are only too well known to you who continue by your diligent and persistent efforts to remind the world that back in Ukraine are some 48 million people who do not enjoy the human rights and the freedom and independence that we enjoy in the United States and in other Western countries.

On this occasion, I would ask that you would permit me to share with you some of my innermost thoughts on being the son of Ukrainian immigrants. Again, this may be nothing new to you but I would like to give living testimony to what it has meant to me personally.

I grew up in a small milltown in Connecticut, for three years in my elementary school days I attended a Ukrainian school after public school classes were dismissed. It was then that I learned some of the language, and some of the customs, and something about the nature of Ukrainian people.

I must confess that my linguistic ability has been lost due to over 40 years of no use at all. However, I always remember with great affection my Ukrainian teachers and people of my generation who attended the Ukrainian schools part-time with me. They are good people and as some of Dr. Zukowsky's literature so proudly states, thousands of us have served the

United States well in its armed forces. I think of them as kind and honest people, peace-loving and law abiding but ferocious when their freedom is challenged or their human rights violated. In short, I am very proud to call myself an American of Ukrainian descent.

As a general officer in the Marine Corps, I make frequent public appearances. The most common question asked of me is, "what kind of a name is that?" And of course, I am proud to tell them where my parents came from.

Recently, the Polish American Veterans wrote me a letter claiming me as an American of Polish extraction. I assure you it took a long time to convince them that my parents came from Ukraine.

Speaking of my mother, who died in 1961, it used to rattle me that she never seemed to know or care that there was a difference between the Army and the Marine Corps. Whenever I came home to visit, she would always ask me how things were in the Army. I always said "Mom, I am not in the Army, I am in the Marine Corps." Looking back on it, I think she really knew the difference and was really pulling my leg. I am now confident she knew all along of the good, wholesome competition that exists between soldiers and marines. My mother died when I was a lieutenant-colonel. I have since learned that she used to brag about me to all of her Ukrainian immigrant friends. Of course, she never let me know that. My father died when I was 21 months old. And looking back on my life I must tell you that I deeply regret that my father did not live long enough to see me become a U.S. Marine Corps officer, or that my mother did not live long enough to see me achieve the rank of General. But my brothers and sisters have seen it, and I just know that they are as proud of me as my parents would have been had they lived.

Further, I am confident that my friends in Connecticut would be proud to know that you have invited me here today to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

I believe that you of the Ukrainian National Council serve a very real purpose to mankind by constantly reminding the American public and the world of the need for full human rights of Ukrainian people and others. Surely you must be encouraged by the stand President Carter has taken in this respect. I could not help but note that when our President first announced his stand on human rights, the loudest protest came from the governments in those countries whose political way of life does not provide full human rights to all their citizens.

In my career I have travelled to many lands and fought in three wars. Despite the different languages, cultures, and histories, it has been my experience that people the world over treasure freedom and independence as much as life itself. Because of this basic fact, I sincerely believe that somewhere in the course of time — somehow — full human rights, freedom, and independence will surely be restored to the people of Ukraine and to the several other peoples of the world who long for it.

Thank you for inviting me to be with you today.



Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella



Home at last. Two weeks' accumulation of mail, a stack of newspapers that high, and a column to write for The Weekly.

The mail bag brought surprises to cheer the patient on her return home: many Valentine cards, letters, and UNA Association of Seniors membership checks. Thank you all for your lovely greeting cards; thank you especially for the nice things you have written to the Corner. They are sincerely appreciated.

Those who recently mailed in their membership dues from June '77-June '78 (this is the fiscal year for the Association) include: Ewhen Browar, Walter Cizyk, Peter J. Majnich, Mary Stadner Nagurney, William Nagurney, Anna S. Shmulak, William Shmulak and John Zwarycz.

They, and those members listed in previous editions of the Corner, are already assured of room accommodations for the June 4-9 Conference at Soyuzivka. "Chy teper, chy v chetver," dues must be paid prior to Conference IV. So if you plan joining us at Soyuzivka in June, please do not procrastinate; mail in your dues.

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

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

Glancing through the February 6-7-8-9 editions before me, it is as though one were reading the January newspapers. Who can ever forget the blizzards of January-February 1978?

According to a letter received from Olympia Waskiw, a wall of six-foot-high snow imprisoned her son-in-law Dr. Myron Kuropas, her daughter Lesia and grandsons, Stephen and Michael, in their home in DeKalb, Illinois, for all of three days! Poor Lesia! The refrigerator door never remained closed for all that time.

It would be a good idea to set aside one night at Conference IV so that our seniors could share with each other what went on in their communities and how they survived the "winter show."

A resident of Kirkwood, a region near Carson Pass in Alpine County, California Sierra, surveyed the two feet of snow piled atop the previous gift of two feet, and, in desperation, exclaimed. "We've had enough!!!" It wasn't made clear with whom he was registering his complaint.

Wouldn't it be a relief if it snowed pink or yellow or possibly green? Even the kids are sick of the white stuff.

Back at the New Jersey Sierra, kindly neighbors formed a "Save Marion from the Blizzards" committee. The place now looks as though the Alps moved to New

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New Law for Bill Collectors

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

A new federal law designed to prevent mistreatment of debtors in financial distress and to protect consumers who are dunned through error will become effective March 20, 1978, preempting existing state laws.

The Fair Debt Collection Protection Act will prevent collection agencies from using harassment to collect debts, and will protect consumers who are billed through error or who have not received credit for a paid bill.

The law prohibits bill collectors from making false statements such as "you will be put in jail" or "all your property will be taken," making a misleading or false representation such as posing as a lawyer, policeman or government official, publication of "shame lists," using abusive language, making threats of violence, and calling a debtor at work if the employer doesn't permit personal calls.

In the past, some collection agencies have resorted to collecting debts by these "strong-arm tactics." Debt collection agencies bring in approximately \$5 million each year. Since agencies are paid by commission, the more debts they collect the higher their incomes will be.

This new law applies to about 5,000 collection agencies but does not apply to banks, hospitals or stores which col-

lect for their own delinquent debts.

The new federal law requires collection agencies to send a written notice to the debtor within five working days after first contacting him. The notice must state the amount of the debt, the name of the creditor, and that the debt is assumed valid unless the debtor contests it in writing within 30 days after getting the notice.

If the debt is disputed, then the agency must get a certification of debt and amount from the creditor. A copy of this must be mailed to the consumer.

A collection agency can contact a debtor's employer or friends only to help locate the debtor. The agency cannot reveal that it is seeking the person to collect a debt.

An agency may not contact a debtor if he demands not to be contacted, but the case can be taken to court. Suits must be filed where the consumer resides or where the contract was signed.

The law is administered by the Federal Trade Commission.

Penalties for violating the law may include payment of debtor's fees and damages of up to \$1,000 per action plus any losses the debtor has suffered. Class action suits of up to \$500,000 or one percent of the collector's net worth, whichever is less, are also permitted.

Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Cleveland, Ohio



Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, center, presents Atty. Bohdan Futey, president of the Cleveland UCCA branch, with her Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. Also seen in the photo are Illinois State Rep. Boris Antonovych, second left, and members of the branch's board.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—A concert and proclamations by local, state and federal officials rounded out the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence here.

The concert, sponsored by the local UCCA branch, was held Saturday, January 21, at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall.

Appearing in the program was tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky from Philadelphia. The principal address was delivered by Illinois State Rep. Boris Antonovych. Greetings were also delivered by Rep. Ronald Mottl (D-Ohio). The American and Ukrainian national anthems were sung by George Oryshkewych.

Following the concert, a dance was held to the tunes of "Tempo" under the direction of A. Kaldun.

In issuing the January 22nd proclamation, Cleveland Mayor Dennis J. Kucinich cited the Ukrainians for their efforts to regain independence.

Parma Mayor John Petrushka wrote in his proclamation: "I call upon all its (Parma) people to join with those of Ukrainian descent on this anniversary celebration in the hopes and prayers that all people of Ukraine will soon en-

Rockland County, N.Y.

NEW CITY, N.Y.—The January 22nd anniversary was observed here in the Rockland county seat with a flag-raising ceremony and presentation of the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation, on behalf of the Rockland County Legislature, by County Legislator James Damiani to a delegation of area Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian delegation was composed of the congregation of St. Peter and Paul Church in Spring Valley, which traveled to the county seat after attending Divine Liturgies honoring those who died during the Ukrainian liberation struggle; Ukrainian American Veterans under the leadership of Commander Mike Tymoch, and other area Ukrainian groups.

The principal speakers at the flag-raising ceremony were Mr. Damiani, County Legislator Ted Dusanenko and Dr. Oleh Wolansky.

A commemorative program was held later that day at the hall of UNA Branch 16 in Spring Valley. The con-

joy the freedom and dignity to which they are rightfully entitled."

Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes wrote: "I call upon all Ohioans to recognize the spirit of independence and freedom demonstrated by the Ukrainian people."

Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio) wrote that the lack of freedom in Ukraine is protested in the free world. She also wrote in her statement that "The Congress of the United States wishes to congratulate the people of Ukrainian descent on their 60th Anniversary Commemoration Day, and thank them for keeping alive the fight."

While unable to attend the observances, Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) wrote in a letter to Atty. Bohdan Futey, president of the UCCA branch, that Ukrainians can take "pride in its achievements in the field of human rights."

"The 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence is a truly historic occasion and cause for celebration," wrote Sen. Metzenbaum. The Ohio Senator also read into the Congressional Record a statement on the occasion of Ukraine's independence.

cert program featured the choir directed by Dr. Wolansky, Ukrainian school students and their brothers and sisters who presented skits and speeches in both the Ukrainian and English languages, and the junior dancing troupe directed by Myron Blahy.

Celebrations of Ukrainian independence continued for several weeks. Two films, one about the death of Stefan Bandera, the other about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), were shown Sunday, January 29.

On Thursday, February 9, representatives of the Ukrainian community were invited to attend the New York State Legislature's presentation of the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. The presentation was organized by Mr. Dusanenko and State Senator Linda Winnikow, and took place in the county legislative chambers with the participation of legislators and Dr. Wolansky, Mrs. Docia Kondratsky and UAV Commander Tymoch.

Binghamton, N.Y.



(Photo by Chuck Haupt)

Area Ukrainians sing the Ukrainian national anthem during the flag-raising ceremony at Binghamton City Hall Monday, January 23. The photo above appeared in The Sun-Bulletin the following day.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—Ukrainian residents of the Triple Cities — Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott — observed the 60th anniversary of the Fourth Universal's proclamation of Ukraine's independence with flag-raising ceremonies at the three City Halls and a banquet in Johnson City.

Film clips of all three ceremonies were shown during the local evening news broadcasts at 6 and 11 p.m. News stories with photos appeared in The Sun-Bulletin and The Evening Press.

A Ukrainian Independence Day banquet was held at St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Center in Johnson City Sunday, January 29, with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former Special Assistant on Ethnic Affairs for President Gerald R. Ford, delivering the keynote address.

The participants of the banquet adopted by acclamation a resolution urging congressional leaders to support

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's efforts at the Belgrade conference "to obtain a commitment from the Soviet Union to improve its human rights record in compliance with the dictates of the Helsinki Final Act."

The concert program that evening featured the St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir and the students of the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church "Ridna Shkola."

Among the guests at the banquet were: Binghamton Mayor Alfred Libous, Johnson City Mayor Thomas Williams, Endicott Mayor Wendall Soltis, N.Y. State Assemblyman James Tallon, the Very Rev. Mitred Frank Lawryk and the Rev. Philip Bumber of the local Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic parishes, respectively.

Reports of the banquet and interviews with Dr. Kuropas were carried by WBNG-TV and The Sun-Bulletin.

Miami Ukrainians Have Fine Exhibit

MIAMI, Fla.—"Pysanky" and ceramics, a hand-crafted wooden inlaid Ukrainian table, embroidery everywhere...it all could be found at the 2nd annual Ukrainian Folk Art Exhibit held at the Ukrainian American Club of Miami February 11-12.

Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike spotted the ads the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Miami, who sponsored the exhibit, placed in the various south Florida newspapers. They came from miles away to be part of the festive weekend, including

Miami's new District Attorney, Janet Reno.

What made the show memorable is what makes everything that's Ukrainian great — lively music, good Ukrainian food, laughter, vibrant dancers and singers.

There were slide shows, trios, duos, and soloists, and once even a casual, impromptu choir; items were on sale for those who had money to spend.

Ukrainians in Miami are already planning a bigger and better exhibit for next year.

Philadelphia "Tryzub" Acquires Land

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Ukrainian Sports Center "Tryzub," one of the largest Ukrainian sports clubs in America, whose soccer teams copped four national titles in the 1960's, is acquiring a 32-acre stretch of land with the intention of eventually turning it into a sports facility.

The land, which includes a four-acre wooded area, is located in Horsham Township, Montgomery County, between Rtes. 309 and 611, some 17 miles from the Sports Center's clubhouse in Philadelphia.

Since the project will entail substantial costs, "Tryzub's" board of directors and purchasing committee have asked its membership and the local community for contributions and interest-free loans which will be paid off within the next ten years.

Both the contributions and loans can be deposited in "Tryzub's" account at the local Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association or given to "Tryzub's" treasurer, J. Kuchtyk, owner of the "Cosmos" store at 4944 Broad St.

Chornomortsi, Kozhumiaky Win Annual Volleyball Tourney

by Roma Sochan



After closing ceremonies and presentation of awards, winners pose with their trophies. Standing left to right are representatives of SUMA Irvington, third place, men; "Kozhumiaky", first place,

(Photos by R.S.)

women; "Chornomortsi," first place, men; "Khrestonostsi," second place, men; "Sitch," second place, women; SUMA Yonkers, third place, women.

NEWARK, N.J.—The "Chornomortsi" and "Kozhumiaky" teams took home first place trophies in the men's and women's divisions, respectively, after winning the fourth annual indoor volleyball tournament staged by the "Chornomortsi" Plast unit Saturday, February 18, here at the new Rutgers University gym.

Fifteen teams — 10 Plast, 3 SUMA and 2 "Chornomorska Sitch" — competed in this year's tournament.

The second place men's trophy was awarded to the "Orden Khrestonostsi" Plast unit team, and the third to the SUMA Irvington team.

In the women's division, the "Sitch" team took second, and SUMA Yonkers took third among the five teams competing.

The tournament was played in round robin fashion in three groups — two men's and one women's — of five teams each. The two top teams from each of the men's divisions then entered the semi-finals, while the two top women's teams proceeded directly to the finals.

The highlight of the tournament, no doubt, was the semi-final match which pitted the "Khrestonostsi" (with a mediocre record of 2 wins, 2 losses in the preliminaries) against SUMA Yonkers (with a 4-0 record). At match point, with SUMA leading 14-8, the "Khrestonostsi" decided they'd had enough. What followed was a stunning come-from-behind 16-14 victory for the underdogs.

In the other semi-final match, the "Chornomortsi" (with a 4-0 record) defeated SUMA

Irvington (with a 3-1 record) by a score of 15-8.

With adrenalin still running high from their semi-final victory, the "Khrestonostsi" hoped to take the "Chornomortsi" in the men's final. The third set was up in the air after the "Chornomortsi" won the first set 15-8, and the "Khrestonostsi" defeated them in the second 15-12. The final score, however, was 15-11 in favor of the "Chornomortsi."

In the men's playoff for the third place trophy, SUMA Irvington beat SUMA Yonkers.

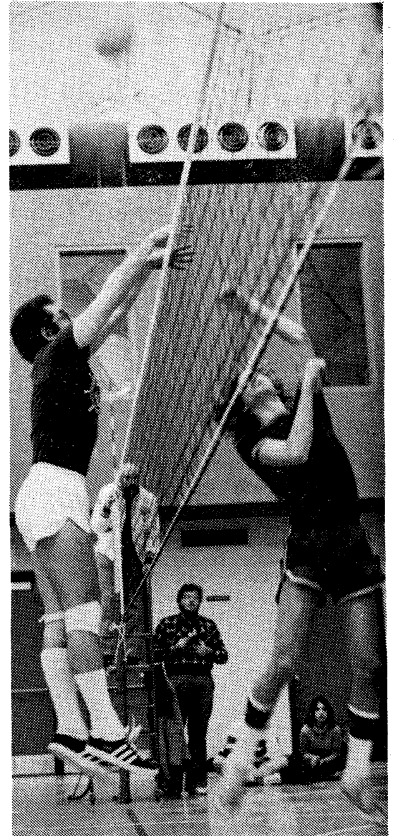
Passaic Plast's "Kozhumiaky," last year's women champions, succeeded in retaining their title by defeating the "Sitch" team in two sets, 15-9, 15-11. In the preliminaries, the results were the other way around, with "Sitch" beating the "Kozhumiaky" resulting in a 4-0 record for "Sitch," and a 3-1 record for the Passaic team.

Third place went to the SUMA Yonkers team on the basis of their point record during the round robin preliminaries.

Other teams competing in the men's division were: Plast Passaic, "Khmelynychenky," Plast New York, "Chervona Kalyna," the National Plast Command/"Lisovi Chorty," and "Sitch."

Two women's teams from New York Plast also participated in the tournament.

Contributing to the success of the tournament were Vlodko Temnycky, tournament organizer, Hilary Cholhan, tournament director, and the following sponsors who donated funds to cover tournament expenses: the Ukrainian National Association, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Unions



During the men's final game, a "Khrestonostsi" (right) spikes the volleyball, while a "Chornomortsi" (left) attempts to block.

in New York and New Jersey; Kobasniuk Travel Agency, Kurowycky Meat Products, East Village Meat Market, Orchidia Restaurant, Cosmos Parcel Express Corp., Brody Meat Market, Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union, Charles E. Howard, Richard Pattison and Danylo Dobriansky.

The use of the new Rutgers gym was made possible through the efforts of Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history and coordinator of the volleyball program at the university.

N.Y. Plast to Stage Ball for Youngsters

by Pavlo Tscharskyj

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York City Plast branch will hold its annual masquerade ball for children Sunday, March 5, at 2 p.m. in the auditorium of St. George Ukrainian Catholic School, 215 E. Sixth St., between Second and Third avenues, here.

The highlight of the annual event is a pantomime play in which all the children take part. The idea of a pantomime play was conceived by Mrs. Eustachia Hoydysh, a longtime Plast activist, who felt that if all the children at the ball were involved in some activity at all times, they would be much more interested in what was happening, would be better-behaved, and would be able to use their imaginations to the fullest.

The only speaker in the play is a narrator, and the children must listen to him carefully in order to act out their assigned roles. Mrs. Hoydysh has written such plays for all the Plast branch's masquerade balls since 1948, and to-

gether with Plast counselors, has planned and directed the balls.

This year's play takes place during the Kozak period, and is about a boy named Pavlus who decides to journey to the hetman's court.

The girls' and boys' dance numbers have been prepared by Roma Pryma and Daria Genza, respectively. Musical portions will be conducted by Alexander Majeviskyj, Roman Jacuszyn and Oleh Kuzyszyn. Decorations will be prepared by Mr. Skipka, and the children's costumes, as usual, by the parents themselves.

The program will also include games for the children.

A new Plast orchestra, "Lubystok," will make its debut appearance at the ball. Its members are S. Wojcickij, A. Sonevitsky, D. Dobrjansky, M. Prymak and P. Strutynsky.

Admission to the ball is \$1 for children, \$2.50 for adults.

Shust as Dracula is 'Blood Tingling'

NEW YORK, N.Y.—William Shust starred as Count Dracula here in a production by the same name at the Equity Library Theater at 103rd Street and Riverside Drive. The engagement ended today.

In his review of the play in the February 17th edition of The New York Times, Thomas Lask wrote:

"As the bloodthirsty nobleman, William Shust is enticingly sinister. He

has an eerie presence, a curling lip and a laugh that will turn the milk sour in the icebox. And he pursues his victim, the beautiful Mina, with a diligence worthy of loftier goals. Mr. Shust is not afraid of broad gestures, either of avuncular concern or snarling defiance. He is not a man to invite for tea and scones."

"In a cold season, this 'Dracula' will set the blood tingling," concluded the reviewer.

Announce Poetry Contest

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A \$1,000 grand prize will be awarded in the Poetry Competition sponsored by the World of Poetry, a bimonthly newsletter for poets.

Poems of all styles and on any subject are eligible to compete for the grand prize or for 49 other cash or merchandise awards.

"We want to encourage poets — even poets who have written only one poem," said contest director Joseph Mellon.

Rules and entry forms are available from World of Poetry, 2431 Stockton Blvd., Dept. B, Sacramento, Calif. 95817.

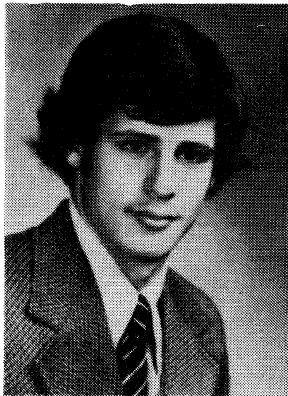
Youth Is Congressman's Assistant

WASHINGTON, D.C.—John Hewko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lubomyr Hewko of Port Clinton, O., has been appointed by Congressman Robert Lagomarsino (R-Calif.), to serve on his staff as research assistant for international affairs. Preceding this appointment, John participated in Hamilton College's "Experience in Washington" program, first as an intern working on International Relations Committee hearings, and then continued his internship with the State Department's Soviet desk office.

He is a junior at Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y., where he made the dean's list in the past two years. He also was a member of the varsity soccer and lacrosse teams and was named to the New York All-State lacrosse team.

Majoring in history and political science, John was nominated by these departments as the Harry S. Truman National Fellowship Scholar for Hamilton College. He advanced in that competition and was chosen one of seven finalists in the Ohio. Earlier in the year, John was awarded the McKinney Award for first place in a public speaking contest.

Minorning in Russian studies and East European history, John recently completed a four-week study tour of



John Hewko

the Soviet Union. This summer he studied Ukrainian language, church history and introduction to international law at St. Clement Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, Italy. Earlier, he studied Ukrainian language and history at Harvard University.

John's future plans include studying law and diplomacy. He is an active member of Plast in Washington, D.C., and a member of UNA Branch 174.

Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 7)

Jersey. According to one man on the committee, he thinks they'll be shoveling right into June.

Rest your weary shovels, dear readers, and listen to A Tale of Three Cities: Bayonne, New York City and Kiev. That's right, Kiev, the beautiful capital of Ukraine. If the Alps can move to America, why not Kiev?

The hospital form showed Monday, February 6, as admittance date, Tuesday, February 7 — Chinese New Year 4676 — as surgery date. The weather had already decided not to cooperate. Early Saturday morning radio commentators and TV weather forecasters warned of an imminent blizzard — a big one.

In Bayonne, a son worried that once the blizzard invaded northern New Jersey, his mother would never reach the hospital in New York City on time.

A surprised mother was greeted at mid-day Sunday by the unannounced coming of the worried son. "I've come to take you to the hospital today. The approaching storm sounds ominous."

Thus began unfolding the story of a patient's patience...an upheaval at a hospital of great renown...a devoted son...a Jewish schoolteacher turned Ukrainian baker...Ukrainian Paska...Kiev...and an instant Ukrainian celebrity.

It was 4:30 Sunday afternoon when the writer entered the famous hospital in the upper 60's of New York City. An explanation for the early arrival was made to the admitting clerk. Politely, he acknowledged that admitting time was 8:00 a.m. on Monday. The guard on duty was apprised of the facts.

Politely, the patient retired to the waiting room. The long night's wait began. The Rosary was prayed...the beginning of Lent on the following day was dwelled upon...the storm was studied. The night wore on.

At 5:00 a.m., a nurse asked, "May I ask what you're doing here?"

"I'm waiting to be admitted."

Formal admittance procedures commenced at 5:30 a.m., thirteen hours from the time of arrival.

Apparently, this was a case of loss of communication with the hospital network. The patient female Job wasn't in her room more than thirty minutes when the director came into the room to hear the story from the patient's own lips.

"Incredible," said the exasperated director.

News traveled fast and soon nurses and aides were dropping by to apologize for the unfortunate situation.

The doors of O.R. had barely closed at 9:15 the morning of February 7th when a nurse approached: "How terribly unfortunate. It has been the topic of every meeting. I heard about it at this morning's session. How can we ever make it up to you?"

The following day, still groggy from the effects of anesthesia, and with half the face bandaged, the attending surgeon flew into the room: "You're the hospital celebrity. Not only for February, but for all of 1978."

Some people spend a lifetime writing novels, others dance away their lives, still others sing a lifetime — all in the name of stardom. This was the first time that a woman sat her way to fame, never opening her mouth once. Who said that patience wasn't rewarding? The hospital's previous waiting record of one hour had been shattered by a new 13-hour one...by a Ukrainian woman.

Something definitely had happened downstairs. When Fredericka arrived on Wednesday to share the room, she related how she waited merely five minutes to be admitted and three nurses were on hand to tend to her needs as soon as she entered the room. "I'm looking at the one responsible for it all," she acknowledged.

The storm howled. There were no visitors. Except for one: the son from Bayonne. It had taken him the better part of the day to fight his way through canyons of snow, from New Jersey to New York City. No doubt it would take him the better part of the night to return home. Teaching his class would have been easier. He left the hospital. A mother's tear fell...in blessing.

Lise, a schoolteacher, came directly from school to visit mother-in-law, Fredericka, who at 5:00 p.m. was still under the influence of that morning's anesthesia. We had a bedside chat. "I'm starved," she confessed, pulling out a slice of cheese.

"Wait, I have something that will go with the chesse."

"Lise stopped in mid-bite. "What is that?" she asked, savoring the first bite.

"That is Ukrainian 'paska'."

"Oh...you must tell me how to make it."

"I don't think you'd want to spend 11 hours, from the yeast preparation to putting away the last utensil on Ukrainian 'paska'."

"Yes I would, if I could make it taste like what I'm eating."

Fifteen minutes of note-writing, minute details given, questions asked and answers given, and a deliriously happy Jewish schoolteacher from Forest Hills hugged her notebook, kissed her instructress fervently and vowed that, if necessary, she would harness her son to help with the kneading for the second rising. With the mention of a third rising, Lise's eyes rolled. The aroma of Ukrainian "paska" permeating her home was all she wanted.

"Please give me your telephone number and I'll call you and let you know how my Ukrainian 'paska' turned out!"

The first venture of a walk down the corridor, one eye covered, brought the writer on a collision course with a visitor who had come to see his Jamaica-born mother. (Try it. Cover one eye and see how straight you can walk down a hallway.) While conversing with the visitor, he was apprised of the fact that the speaker was of Ukrainian descent. This bit of ethnic identity is always worked in somehow when speaking to someone for the first time. The result is amazing.

"Do you know any Ukrainians?"

"Ah, yes," he said, smiling wistfully as though beholding the pearly gates of heaven. "Kiev...Kiev...what a beautiful city. I visited there this past summer. That river, what's the name of that river?"

"You mean the Dnieper River?"

"Yes, yes, the Dnieper River. What beautiful terraces on the banks of the Dnieper River. Ukrainians — such a beautiful people. Kiev, Kiev, the beautiful city..."

A call from the nurse cut short our conversation.

Far into the night, the black man's enchantment with the capital of our beloved Ukraine echoed and re-echoed:

Kiev...oh Kiev!

Graduates Club Elects Officers, Plans Activities

DETROIT, Mich.—The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor held their annual meeting here Saturday, January 21, and elected the following officers for 1978: Dr. Michael Kachnykewych, president; Alexander List, vice-president; Dr. Walter Yaworsky, secretary; Gregg Trendowski, treasurer, and Michael Wichorek, executive secretary.

Also elected to the board were: Heller Gill, Tito Marzotto, Tamara Shydrowsky, Dr. Will Sosnowsky and Andrew Wick.

The 39th annual dinner-dance of the Ukrainian Graduates will be held at the Lochmoor Club in Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., Saturday, October 28.

In addition to awarding the usual 10 scholarships and the "Ukrainian of the Year" plaque, the organization will present a special \$500 scholarship in memory of Joseph Gurski, former Central Laboratory Services manager for Ford Motor, Co., who died on March 3, 1977. The scholarship will be given to a Ukrainian high school graduate who intends to major in engineering.

Catholic Schools Week At St. Basil Academy

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Catholic Schools Week was celebrated at St. Basil Academy with activities January 31st through February 3rd. The school was open to parents and other visitors each day.

Activities were initiated with a Divine Liturgy offered by the Rev. Richard Seminack Monday, January 31.

The science department held its second annual Science Fair which was exhibited on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Sister Bohdana and Mrs. Marianne Samuels of Manor Junior College were the judges. First place ribbon winners were Terry Gallagher, senior; Helen Mathis, junior; Mary Wagner, sophomore; Donna Durmala, freshman.

Thirty-one students under the direction of Sister Jonathan, biology teacher, took and passed the cardiopulmonary resuscitation performance test on a mannequin in basic life support for

unwitnessed and witnessed cardiac arrest in adults and infants and the new airway obstruction maneuver.

The Student Council sponsored a banner contest among the clubs. Banners were to show Catholic education through the eyes of the particular club. The Athletic Association won first place; the French Club, second; and the Music Organizations, third.

On Thursday, February 2, Sen. Charles Dougherty from the fifth district of Philadelphia addressed the student body. In his talk concerning young women in politics, Sen. Dougherty said that young women are the soul of American society, that they are needed in government, and that they must have the courage to serve.

The week of activities ended with a basketball game that was a victory for St. Basil Academy over Melrose Academy. The varsity score was 34-22; junior varsity, 29-26.

How to Be Sure...

(Continued from page 4)

either the sender or the heir has to pay duty to the foreign country. If the heirs are located in the Soviet Union, transmitting the value in goods is more difficult. Two years ago the Soviets discontinued their pre-paid service similar to the Polish one. One year ago they raised duties on imported items almost 100 percent.

Soviet duty has to be paid in advance by the sender before the package can be shipped.

Paying Soviet duty can eat up a large part of an estate, according to Peter Rohatynskij of Globe Parcel Service in Detroit. Globe is one of the companies authorized by the U.S. government for international parcel shipping.

For example, on a wool shawl with fringe, a woman's blouse, a tablecloth or a pair of men's trousers (including blue jeans) duty is 10 rubles (\$14.30) for each item. Fabric is taxed at 3 rubles (\$4.25) a yard. Duty, of course, is in addition to the purchase price.

A typical receipt for a parcel, picked from those Globe shipped to the Soviet Union last month, showed about 30 routine items of clothing and sewing supplies. Checked against an American mail-order catalogue, the items probably cost between \$230 and \$250.

Duty on the parcel was \$257. Other shipping charges brought the cost to \$319, which didn't include buying the items.

Still, some people who deal with the Soviet Union say the recipients get more value for the money this way than if cash were sent.

The notable exception is Marijana Relich, the Detroit attorney who handles cases for the Soviet consul in Michigan. In one of her cases, the heirs, Lithuanians, wrote to the court here and asked that no more parcels be sent. They wanted the money.

Mrs. Relich, who is convinced she is protecting the interests of the heirs in the Soviet Union, always asks the court to transmit the estate in cash, not goods.

The important thing to know is that to take advantage of any of these ways of getting an estate to families in the old country, people here have to arrange for it ahead of time. They can set up a trust or leave the estate to a trusted friend who will convey it.

Mrs. Michael Bochnewski of St. John's Ukrainian Church and the Rev. Robert Witkowski, pastor of St. Mary Magdalen Parish, say churches often perform this service for parishioners. So do some of the lawyers who practice in the ethnic communities.

Some nationality groups have agencies which will help. For example, Ukrainians can get the service free from the Ukrainian National Women's League or the Self-Reliance Association of American Ukrainians. Both have branches in Detroit.

Jews Thank Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 4)

his hometown of Pidhaitsi, deep in Ukraine.

Among the gifts he will carry will be several pairs of dungarees for himself and three "fun fur" coats for his daughters. He would have brought home even more gifts, all of which had been purchased by his Jewish friends, but, he said, he was unable to carry much more.

The joyful reunion, explained Mrs. Schnitzer, assistant manager of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Rego Park, had been long in planning and was a strongly emotional occasion.

"In the spring of 1943, the Nazis had invaded deep into Ukraine and overwhelmed our little village," she said. "At first, they only badgered and beat the Jewish inhabitants. Soon my father, Harry Grau, who passed away in 1965, heard rumors that the Nazis were rounding up all the Jews in other villages and towns and sending them to concentration camps."

Mrs. Schnitzer, who was nine years old at the time, said her father gathered her mother, Zeldia, and herself and fled to a cave he had prepared in a large forest several miles from town. They left behind her six-year-old sister with her grandparents intending to pick them up the next day.

The following day when her father went to pick up his youngest daughter and his parents, he found they had been gunned to death by the Nazis earlier, along with most of the other Jews in town.

The family would have starved in their cave after their first few days in hiding except that their friends, Roman Biletski and his father, Levko, both de-

vout Christian Evangelicals, discovered where they were and brought them food. Little by little other Jewish refugees found the cave until soon there were 23 hiding there together.

The Nazis discovered the cave, but the refugees had been warned in time and were able to escape to new caves deeper in the forest. After each move, the Biletskis found them and supplied them with food.

In 1944, the Nazis were thrown back and eventually Mrs. Schnitzer and her parents emigrated to Austria. In 1949 they came to this country. The woman eventually met and married Henry Schnitzer, a five-year inmate of concentration camps, and they now have two children, Steven, 23, and Susan, 19. Mr. Schnitzer is a businessman in Manhattan.

Bought Round-Trip Ticket

The 23 survivors of the caves have diminished in number to 18. Most of them live in the New York area, although some live in Canada and one lives in Israel. They all have wanted to bring Mr. Biletski and his father to this country. The elder Mr. Biletski died some years ago and finally circumstances enabled them to buy Roman a round-trip plane ticket and bring him here on January 18th.

"Roman was overwhelmed by our big buildings and department stores," Mrs. Schnitzer said. "When the two big snowstorms came along, it didn't faze him in the least. When we complained about the slow snow plowing of our streets, he just laughed and grabbed a shovel and cleaned our driveway and sidewalk."

IRS Says Delay Does Not Pay

NEW YORK, N.Y.—If you are expecting a federal income tax refund, delay doesn't pay.

According to the Internal Revenue Service, taxpayers due refunds who file their return soon, can expect to receive their refund checks in four to six weeks. Taxpayers who file later in the filing season may have to wait up to eight weeks to receive refund checks.

To help speed up the processing of their returns, taxpayers should use the

peel-off address label from the cover of their tax package and mail their return in the coded envelope from their tax package, the IRS advises.

This year many more taxpayers will be able to use the time-saving 1040A Form. In addition, many taxpayers can have the IRS calculate their tax for them.

So check the instructions in your tax package for further information. This year, according to the IRS, filing your return will be easier than you think.

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Admission: Students: \$5.00

Adults — in Advance \$6.00 — at the door: \$7.00

Tickets may be purchased in advance at Arka, Surma, Eko

"Iskra": New Sound on the Scene



The "Iskra" quartet: Leader and organizer Oles Kuzyszyn (foreground), behind him, left to right, Jaroslaw Palylyk, Oles Bundziak and Bohdan Kuzyszyn.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Although the "Iskra" band has only been in existence since autumn of 1977, it is quickly and steadily gaining popularity both in its native New York Metropolitan area and in other, more distant cities.

"Iskra" has appeared at the TUSM congress in Philadelphia, the SUSTA congress at Soyuzivka, and at the SUMA resort in Ellenville. In 1978 "Iskra" will appear at numerous affairs in places such as New York City, Yonkers, N.Y., Hempstead, L.I., Passaic, N.J., and Boston, Mass.

"Iskra's" organizer and leader, Oles Kuzyszyn, is a graduate of the Ukrainian Music Institute, where he studied piano for 12 years under the instruction of Prof. Melania Baylowa. He had his diploma recital in April of 1975 in New York. In 1970, at the age of 12, he gave his first independent recital, once in New York and once in Irvington, N.J. He won an international contest and was the recipient of a diploma from the National Guild of Piano Teachers. There, after 11 years of high scoring auditions, he also won the Paderewski Gold Medal and a scholarship for further study in the music field. In 1976 and 1977 he accompanied the "Young Dumka" choir. He is a second-year pre-med student at Columbia University, majoring in music. Before organizing "Iskra" he was the organizer and leader of his own band for two years. In "Iskra" Oles sings, plays the electric piano and electric guitar. He arranges the band's repertoire and writes original compositions of which "Sumerk" (Dusk), "Lyst" (Letter), "Vechirne Tango" (Evening Tango) and "Zahublena Liubov" (Lost Love) appear in the band's repertoire.

Jaroslaw Palylyk also began his study of music when he was a small child. First he studied piano, then accordion with Wasyl Bosyj, and finally the organ with Mykola Syvyk. Presently he takes voice lessons as well. Before joining "Iskra," Slavko was the organizer and leader of his own band. He has also played in several

other bands, and for a long time was the accompanist for the SUMA dance ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y. As a member of "Iskra," Slavko sings, plays the organ-synthesizer and the accordion. He also contributes to the arrangements of the band's repertoire. His own compositions, such as "Spomyny Lita" (Memories of Summer), are also included in the repertoire. Jaroslaw is a sophomore at St. John's University, where he is studying pharmacy.

Oles Bundziak studied piano with Miss Halyna Klym. For the past five years, however, he has concentrated on the bass-guitar, studying with Mr. M. Syvyk. Naturally, Oles is "Iskra's" bass player. Before that he was a bass guitarist in another band. Presently, he is in his freshman year at Manhattan College majoring in business administration.

The other member of the rhythm section, Bohdan Kuzyszyn, brother of Oles, is the youngest musician in "Iskra." He attends Regis High School in New York. A former student at the Ukrainian Music Institute in New York, Bohdan studied violin with Raphael Wenke. He is "Iskra's" drummer, having played drums in his brother's former band. He belongs to the Drama Studio of Mrs. Lydia Kruhshelnytsky.

The unusual combination of two keyboard players, Oles on the electric piano, and Jaroslaw on the organ-synthesizer, gives the "Iskra" band an original and distinctive sound. This enables the band to present new interpretations of both contemporary and traditional Ukrainian songs. For the sake of variety, Slavko occasionally switches to accordion and Oles to guitar, making possible a variety of combinations and sound variations. Together with Oles and Bohdan, "Iskra" has a very rich and full overall sound.

"Iskra" will be joined by the "Izmarahd" orchestra in providing continuous music at a dance in New York Saturday, March 4, at the Armenian Center, 630 Second Ave.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

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Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 6)

many, including Josef Goebbels, Reinhard Gehlen and Nikita Khrushchev.

Goebbels wrote in his "Diary" on April 25, 1942: "The population of Ukraine at the beginning was more than willing to recognize the Fuehrer as a liberator of Europe, and with open arms greeted the German armed forces. All this changed completely after a few months. We hit the Russians extremely hard and especially the Ukrainians, with our system of domination. Hitting on the head is not always a convincing argument, especially where the Ukrainians are concerned."

General Gehlen, head of Branch 12 of the German army's General Staff (Foreign Armies East) observed: "Ukrainians, Caucasians and the tribes of Turkish origin believed that in addition to being liberated from Stalin's yoke they would see their own nationalist aspirations fulfilled — even if these did not always go so far as many of their former leaders, now living in exile, would have liked...It is in Hitler's failure to exploit the psychological potential of the Russian peoples, most of whom had shown the greatest warmth toward us in the opening phases of the campaign, that we can see the real mistake he made. We can see it again in the brutal way he imposed his satraps Koch, Sauckel and Kube on the conquered Russian provinces and converted the people's frustrated hopes into blind hatred of the Germans. These mistakes counted more heavily against us than many a strategic blunder, because Hitler had stirred up moral feelings."

Khrushchev, from the other side, commented: "Bandera himself was an outright agent of German fascism, and later he gave us a lot of trouble. It is true that when Bandera realized that the Hitlerites did not intend to keep their promise to sponsor an independent Ukraine he turned his units against them. But even then he did not stop hating the Soviet Union."

Of course, Bandera was not an "agent of German fascism," as Lenin was not an agent of "German militarism." On this score there is no need to debate Khrushchev; however, his candid admission of UPA's action against Nazi Germany is worth remembering.

The reference to Ukrainian military activities necessitates at least a short mentioning of two specific units — the Ukrainian SS Voluntary Division "Halychyna," which subsequently became the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army under the command of Gen. Pavlo Shandruk, and of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army within the triangular confrontation of Nazis-Ukrainians-Soviet Russia.

Sufficient literature is now available on the Division "Halychyna" to trace its history from the inception in 1943 to the last days of front-line action in May 1945, including its deployment against the Soviet army at Brody in July 1944, a most embarrassing event for Moscow and a subject of unceasing Soviet indignation. There, after the breakthrough from the Soviet encirclement, a large number of Divisioners joined the UPA operating in that area, thus confirming the presence of unity in purpose among anti-Soviet Ukrainians.

UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION INC.

AN APPEAL

Ukraine has a long history of struggle, not only for its independence, but also for its culture and scholarship. During the second decade of this century, a fierce struggle was taking place in Lviv for the right to exist of the Ukrainian University. At the same time, under the Communist occupation, the brutal and merciless annihilation of even the smallest attempt at free thought and free speech was taking place.

It was then that the Ukrainian Free University was established in Vienna. In the fall of 1921 it was moved to Prague and after World War II to Munich, where it exists to this day. The seemingly insignificant spark, kindled by the enthusiasts of the Ukrainian free scholarship some 56 years ago at Vienna, grew into the powerful beacon of a truly free and independent Ukrainian scholarship in the Free World.

The Ukrainian Free University, while in Prague, was fully accredited and recognized by the Czechoslovakian Government. Since moving to Munich, it has also received full legal recognition and accreditation by the Governments of West Germany. Moreover, it has enjoyed, from its very inception, the full recognition and the rights and privileges of equal partner in the Free Academic World.

In this brief appeal it is impossible to enumerate all of the scholarly achievements of the UFU, and its significance to the Ukrainian nation. It should be noted, however, that UFU, throughout its existence, has published numerous volumes of scientific and scholarly works, which helped to fill dire needs in Ukrainian scholarship. Hundreds of Ukrainian students have graduated from the UFU. Practically every branch of Ukrainian scholarship, culture and Ukrainian life in general, have been effected by the UFU. For example: Such institutions as Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and Ukrainian Historical Society, are headed by UFU professors or graduates. The University itself can be found in the pages of leading directories and reference books.

Currently, the teaching staff of the UFU consists of some 80 professors and lecturers, many of who live in the USA and Canada and are engaged in scholarly and scientific work in their respective universities and colleges.

The continuing existence and development of the UFU will be impossible without sound financial help from Ukrainians in the Free World. To make sure that Ukrainian Free University survives, the exponents of a free and independent Ukrainian education organized the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, Inc., chartered in the State of New Jersey as a nonprofit educational foundation. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that all donations to the Foundation are fully tax deductible.

The UFU Foundation is the only all-Ukrainian institution whose purpose is to help preserve free Ukrainian scholarship and to help Ukrainian students in their endeavors to learn more about their fatherland. This foundation differs from other Ukrainian foundations in its structure. The accumulated capital is owned by the Foundation, only the interest may be used. Any person who contributes \$100, or more, to the UFU Foundation becomes a member with all rights and privileges, including the right to be elected to the Governing Body of the Foundation. Membership is extended to all adults, organizations, institutions, or businesses.

We hope that today's Ukrainians will recognize the Ukrainian Free University's 56 years of service to Ukrainians all over the world and continue to support it through generous contributions to the Foundation.

Let there be no Ukrainian family whose name is not on the roster of those who donated to the support of the only truly Ukrainian University. We ask you to fill out the application and return it together with your check to the Foundation.

Remember — it is our Foundation, and our University that invites you to participate in the preservation of the Ukrainian free and independent education, the Ukrainian Free University.

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Cleveland Paper Prints Article on Solidarity Day

CLEVELAND, O.—An article about the Day of Solidarity, January 12th, by Andrew Fedynsky, an active member of "Smoloskyp" and the Cleveland-based Ukrainian Council on Human Rights, appeared in the January 9th edition of The Plain Dealer.

The article and an accompanying map of Eastern Europe were printed in the newspaper's Forum column.

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ВЕСЕЛКА

The Town without a Barbershop

by Mykolaia Sawycky

Once there was a town called Englewood. It was a regular town except for one thing: it didn't have a barbershop. The people of Englewood did not mind until their hair started reaching the ground.

One boy, Steve Boyer, wanted to find out why Englewood didn't have a barbershop. He asked his parents but they didn't know. Nobody seemed to know. Steve was almost 11 so he asked: "Can I visit the mayor of Englewood for my birthday?" "It's funny you should ask, Steve," answered Mrs. Boyer, "your father is having a meeting with the mayor three days before your birthday." "Really?" asked Steve. "Sure," said Mrs. Boyer. "I'll ask him if you can go along." "Oh, SUPER!" exclaimed Steve.

The next day, Steve asked his mother about visiting the mayor. "I have bad news for you," said Mrs. Boyer. "I can't go, right?" asked Steve sadly. "Right on target," answered Mrs. Boyer not exactly thrilled herself. "Why not?" asked Steve. "Your father thinks you wouldn't have anything to do there when the meeting is in session," explained Mrs. Boyer. "Oh, darnit," said Steve.

That same day in school, there was a special announcement from the principal on the loudspeaker. The principal said: "Attention fifth graders. Exactly a week from today every fifth grader will go on a little trip to visit the mayor. Ask your parents about the trip; if they permit you to go, the bus fare is 75 cents only because it is only across town. Thank you." When Steve jumped for joy his books went all over the place.

After school, Steve asked his mo-

ther: "Can I go on the trip to visit the mayor?" "What trip?" asked Mrs. Boyer. After Steve explained about the announcement in school Mrs. Boyer smiled: "Your dad and I were hoping something like this would come up."

On the morning of the trip, Steve was buzzing with excitement. He was so happy that he almost forgot his 75 cents for the bus fare. In school, some kids weren't as excited as Steve was, but when he explained about what he was going to ask the mayor they were rather interested. One girl, whom everybody called "BB" (short for Brainy Brenner) told Steve that she knew the answer to his question. "What is it, Nancy?" asked a small group of girls. Answered Nancy with a little smile: "You'll all see why our town doesn't have a barbershop when you see the mayor, Mayor Walter Benedict." Now Steve was sure Nancy should be called "BB." From then on Steve made sure everyone addressed her as "BB."

As the children boarded the bus they kept saying over and over: "I wonder why, I wonder why."

When the bus was almost there, Mrs. Carlino (Steve's teacher as well as head of the trip) told all the children about how quiet they were to be in City Hall. They nodded.

Steve and the other children felt important as they entered the building quietly. Several people said "hello" as they walked through the halls. Mrs. Carlino turned around a number of times to make sure that the children would stay quiet as well as stay together.

Finally they reached a door marked MAYOR. Mrs. Carlino knocked on the door. A woman's voice answered:

"Come in." "I never knew the mayor was a lady," said Steve. "That's just the secretary," answered Nancy. Mrs. Carlino opened the door and led the anxious children inside. The lady behind the typewriter said: "I am Miss Wheeler, the mayor's secretary. You may go right in, children; he has been expecting you."

Steve followed his classmates into the large office of Mayor Benedict. "You must be the kids from Rosemont

School, right?" he asked. "Yes sir," answered the children.

Steve was glancing around the room, and just now turned to look at the mayor for the first time. He remembered Nancy's words: "You'll all see why our town doesn't have a barbershop when you see the mayor." And he did see why, right away. Walter Benedict, Englewood's mayor, was BALD!!

Mykolaia Sawycky is 10 years old and lives in Crenford, N.J.

Verse

by Mykolaia Sawycky

The Hotdog Stand

*In New York on the corner
Hotdogs juicy and plump,
On the rack ready to be eaten,
From the heat they jump!
Yummy, yummy! For my tummy!*

My Kittens Whiskers

*My kitten's whiskers
Hang down to her feet;
They're rather long
But she keeps them neat!*

*There are no rules,
There are no laws,
That my kitten can't have whiskers
Down to her paws!*

Happiness

*Happiness is getting a birthday present.
Happiness is having a day that's pleasant.
Happiness is having tunafish for lunch,
Or hearing a potato chip go CRRRUNCH!*

Autumn

by Maggie Sajdak

*Summer is going,
Fall leaves are blowing.
Jack Frost is here,
Winter is near;
Snow on the ground,
with children running around.*

*But back to the topic:
Put leaves in your pocket.
The color this season
is mighty pleasin'!
O Autumn's the best
of all of the rest.*

Maggie Sajdak is 12 years old and lives in Milwaukee, Wisc.

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



Брат

Ой, на брата я сердитий:
завжди митись мене кличе.
Міє шию, міє вуха,
втирає дуже сухо.
А навіщо мити шию, —
я ніяк не розумію.

Сестричка

Знаєш, в нас є зараз дівчинка,
Сіроока, як і я,
Мама каже на ту дівчинку,
Що сестричка то моя.

Мама каже: — Моя донечко!
Прийде літо золоте,
Поведеш її на сонечко,
У садок, де під віконечком
Наша яблунька росте.

Буде весело вам бавитись,
Буде любо вдвох дружити!
— Ой, матусю, мамо, мамочко,
Як до літечка дожить!



THE RAINBOW

The Spoiled Child

(Ukrainian Folk Tale)

Once there was a man and his wife who had an only daughter. As she was gay and lovely and they were rich, they taught her no work but spoiled her. When a young man came to woo her, her parents said,

"We give her an abundant dowry, but pray, do not force her to do any work."

The young man went away on hearing this and so did many others. But one day the girl's father met an old friend who had a young son.

"So I have a son and you have a daughter. It would be fine if they got married."

"Why not?" said the girl's father. "But my daughter does not know how to work."

"And what if she learns?" asked the boy's father.

"Let her learn, but don't force her." So the young girl and the young man were married. Next day, after wedding celebrations, everyone arose early at the bridegroom's house and his father commanded every member of the family to do some work. Only the old mother and the young bride were left at home. The mother busied herself with preparations for dinner; the young bride just sat quietly by the window and did nothing.

When dinner time came, the family assembled at the table and the father asked each one in turn what work he had done during the day.

"I plowed the field," said one son. "I went to town," said another. "I weeded the vegetables," said the daughter-in-law.

One of the old man's daughters kept silent.

"What did you do today?" asked her father. "Nothing," answered the girl.

"If you did nothing, you eat nothing," said the old man.

The girl got up from the table and went and sat down on a stool by the door. No one asked the young bride any questions and she ate her dinner in peace. The next day another daughter went without supper and the young bride asked, "Is it always like this at this house?"

"Yes, indeed, if you don't work — you go without food."

"And why does no one ask me anything?"

"Because you are still a guest?" On the third day the young bride asked: "Perhaps I could do some work?"

"Yes dear," said her mother-in-law, "take the broom and sweep the floor."

When they all gathered together for dinner, the old father asked them what each has done. The bride, seeing that no one asked her a question, said, "I swept the floor, dear father."

"My dear child," said her father-in-law, "I don't ask you anything, for I know you are child of wise and respectable parents and would not waste your day doing nothing."

The next day the young bride again asked her mother-in-law what to do.

"Go and bring some water from the well."

So she did. When all came to dinner the father-in-law kissed the bride for working so hard.

As the days went by the young bride learned to do all the housework happily and cheerfully.

Many weeks went by. The young bride's parents decided that her father should visit her.

The father found his daughter busy with cooking and baking. She greeted him happily.

He sat watching her, and asked: "How is it, my dear, that you can cook and bake?"

"Well, dear father, I learned. In this home he who does not work, doesn't eat."

"Is that so? You must have starved at the beginning!"

"Oh no! They teach slowly and kindly here."

"So, so," said her father. "A different home, a different custom."

As he said this, he looked out the window and saw his old friend coming into the house, so he snatched up his coat and began to brush off the dirt.

The bride's father-in-law, who had seen his friend come in, had not rushed to greet him at once, wanting father and daughter to have a hearty talk. Now, thinking that they had enough time for talking, he entered the house, and noticed his guest brushing his coat.

"Dear friend, what are you doing?"

"Well, old friend," answered the bride's father, "I had no dinner today, so I have to do some work if I want to eat."

"Yes, dear friend," answered the host, "such is the custom of this home."

"It is a fine custom indeed, and there's no sense in changing it."

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of imprisoned members of non-Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Groups in the USSR. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

Imprisoned members of non-Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Groups in the USSR

- SONETLIGD _ _ _ _ _
- VLORO _ _ _ _ _
- SKYASHARNCH _ _ _ _ _
- EPTAKS _ _ _ _ _
- VRABSEO _ _ _ _ _
- BINGRUZG _ _ _ _ _
- IDRAMKHASGUA _ _ _ _ _
- KOASTAV _ _ _ _ _
- KRAMECHON _ _ _ _ _

This member of the Moscow group is in exile:

Answers to last week's jumble: Boychuk, Poltava, Tarnawsky, Chirovsky, Rubchak, Barka, Lesych, Kaczurovsky, Cherin.

Mystery word: Slavutych.

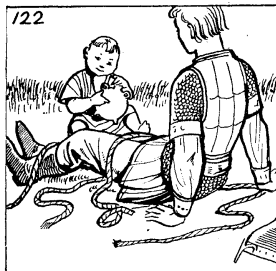
HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Choldny



Bohuta opened his eyes and saw a little Pecheni boy sitting on the ground at his feet and playing with the empty flask.



"Well, you've gulped up all of the potion from the flower of youth," said surprised Bohuta looking at the child.



"I don't know who you really are," said Bohuta, "but it's not very good that you tried to tie me up. I won't give you any more potion, because I don't have it myself. Well, I guess you belong to me."

Розплющив очі Богути, а коло його ніг мале печеніженокотко сидить і порожньою пляшкою грається.

"Е, та ти мені весь напій з юноцвіту вижлуктав!.." — каже здивований Богути, поглядаючи на дитину.

"Хто ти насправді, не знаю, — каже Богути, — а що мене хотів зв'язати — це не гаразд. Не дам тобі старозілля, бо вже не маю. Нічого робити, будеш мого!"

U.N. Hears South African...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Woods praised efforts by Black African and Scandinavian states, but did not mention the Communist countries who have long been the backers of the more radical organizations — African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), who advocate war against the whites. While not rejecting the legitimacy of ANC and PAC, Mr. Woods said his statement represented "the real case for the real South Africa." Calling for the release of all political prisoners, many of whom are held on Robben Island off the coast of South Africa, Mr. Woods stated that black South Africans should be allowed to choose their "real leaders." These statements drew a charge of demagoguery from the PAC representative who claimed that his organization is the genuine representative of all black South Africans.

Mr. Woods called on the West to "bring Vorster to his senses" by disengaging from all diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and economic ties with the regime, thereby forcing the government into meaningful negotiations. The three African members of the Security Council have submitted a draft resolution which would prohibit all U.N. members from making loans to or investments in South Africa. The resolution is designed, in the words of Mr. Harriman of Nigeria, to stop the flow of money "which abets and encourages the apartheid regime in its criminal policies."

Over the years billions of dollars have been invested in South Africa by Western companies, making its economy, as well as its military, one of the most powerful and modern in Africa. The draft resolution comes on the heels of a decision by the International Monetary Fund to grant South Africa a \$436 million loan.

Proponents of the resolution do not plan to push for a vote on the matter until March 21st. The delay in forcing a vote appears to be based on a decision to allow the Western countries to complete their mediation efforts, being conducted by British Foreign Secretary Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Young, who are trying to negotiate a settlement in Rhodesia as well as South Africa. If, as expected, the negotiations fail, the West will be under considerable pressure to go along with the resolution.

Mr. Woods supports economic sanctions against South Africa despite the contention that blacks would suffer most under an economic embargo. He argues "that the most authentic black spokesmen in South Africa have consistently stated that they would prefer such hardships to a continuation of a policy which they regard as a negation of their humanity."

Further developing his concept of the power of moral force, Mr. Woods proposed that the United Nations establish a register of criminals guilty of crimes against humanity.

Under the proposal:

- * such crimes would not be considered the domestic concern of the violating state;

- * in censuring such crimes governments would place the interests of humanity above the particular interests of their national populations;

- * punitive measures would be aimed at the criminals themselves rather than at population groups under their influence;

- * such measures would be based on

moral rather than physical force;

- * the accused would be allowed to defend themselves before an international tribunal;

- * crimes against humanity, would be based on U.N. categories (i.e. genocide, torture, denial of self-determination and independence);

- * the International Court of Justice would be granted jurisdiction of adding names to the register;

- * all international travel would be denied to such criminals under the threat of prosecution;

- * since crimes against humanity are committed in countries other than South Africa, complaints from citizens of these states would result in appropriate indictments.

- * the proposal did not draw any comments from U.N. members and it is doubtful that it will be given serious consideration.

American Lawyers, Community Leaders...

(Continued from page 4)

Millions have relatives in the United States. It is estimated that about 100,000 first-generation Ukrainian immigrants or their children and even more Poles live in southeastern Michigan.

Most of their estates are not nearly as large as Julia Babak's, but the amount adds up. The office of the public administrator for the state of Michigan estimates that each year inheritances of \$3 million to \$5 million are sent from this state alone to Eastern Europe. A figure for all 50 states is not available.

Michigan law requires that when heirs to an estate live in another country, the state's public administrator must notify the consul of the other government.

Ken Phillips, a Detroit attorney, says this is usually just a courtesy. "With other governments, the consul just says, 'Thank you very much,'" Mr. Phillips said. "But with the Iron Curtain countries, the government steps in. They demand that the money be paid to them."

In cases involving those countries, the foreign consul appoints a local lawyer. The lawyer appears in Probate Court with a power of attorney signed by the heir. A check to settle the estate is made out to the local lawyer, who forwards it to the other country's consul.

Attorneys disagree on what happens next. Lawyers who represent the foreign consuls insist the heirs receive the full amount.

In the Soviet Union, the heir has the choice of taking the inheritance in rubles, at the official conversion rate, or as credits toward hard-to-buy consumer goods, available only through special stores.

A spokesperson for Wolf, Popper, Ross, Wolf and Jones, a New York law firm which has represented the Soviet consul here for many years, says, "There isn't a court in the United States that hasn't determined that the heirs get full use and value for their money."

But in a recent New York case, that state's assistant attorney general has moved to block the court from paying an inheritance to an heir in the Soviet Union on the grounds that the heir will not receive the money. One of the expert witnesses called by the attorney general's office is Denys Kwitkowski, a Detroit lawyer who also practiced law in Ukraine. Mr. Kwitkowski has been involved in several cases in the Wayne County Probate Court in which he filed challenges to the disposition of estates with foreign heirs.

Mr. Kwitkowski said, "The families don't get any benefits from the estates, just probably troubles."

Inheritances involving heirs in other countries are controlled by treaties, which override any state or federal laws. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department, which oversees the relevant treaties, said the department is certain the money is transmitted intact to heirs.

On the other side are recent immigrants and some of the lawyers, priests and ethnic leaders who work with them. They say most of the money never reaches the heirs and instead is pocketed by the other government through huge taxes, bad exchange rates or out-and-out stealing.

In Poland, which does not officially levy tax on inheritances handled by the Polish consul, the U.S. dollar has three exchange rates. The official exchange rate is four zlotys to the dollar; the tourist rate is 33 to 1; the black market

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rate is 140 to 1. The government can pay the heir four zlotys to the dollar, insisting full value has been given the heir.

Lawyers for U.S. estates also point to the powers of attorney given to foreign consuls as a source of controversy.

"Czech, Romanian, Russian, Polish, they all operate the same way," said Watson Zdrodowski. "They always have a signed power of attorney. We can't even find the heir's address, but they will be carrying a paper signed by someone with that name."

One woman in the Soviet Union was told by Injurcollegia, the Soviet lawyers' association, that her brother in the United States had died without a will. As closest relative, she was his heir.

According to a neighbor, who now lives here, Injurcollegia told her she would have trouble collecting the inheritance unless she gave them the power to handle it for her.

She refused, according to the neighbor, falsely saying she couldn't write her name. Her daughter gave the same excuse. Shortly afterward, government officials informed the two their land needed surveying — they perhaps had more than they were entitled to.

Then the daughter, who held a better than average job, was told her job would be re-evaluated.

The woman signed the power of attorney. There was no survey and no job evaluation.

Powers of attorney are important because a person carrying them virtually "stands in the shoes of the heir," said Irving Feldman, an assistant attorney general for Michigan and the state public administrator.

He said foreign powers of attorney are rarely challenged in U.S. courts. "We have to give full faith to them," he said. "The State Department isn't much help here."

He acknowledges the difficulty in being sure the estates reach the heirs abroad. "Sure, you have feeling," Mr. Feldman said, "but what can you base it on?"

Why would those governments bother to concern themselves with small estates? "Once the mechanism is put together, it's as easy to go after ten \$10,000 estates as one \$100,000," Mr. Feldman said. Also, U.S. dollars are much sought after in Eastern Europe.

It is almost impossible to dig up solid records after the money leaves this country. However, in two Wayne County cases, sketchy reports were found.

The first is an \$8,000 inheritance handled by Mike Mazola, an attorney in Hamtramck. When he wrote, asking the heirs how much they have received, the response was: "Two cars."

Figures from experts in handling transactions in the Soviet Union indicate the two cars would be valued at about \$3,000 in U.S. money. In that case, about 37 percent of the estate reached the heirs — a higher rate than many attorneys quote.

The other case involved an auto worker's small estate. Probate records show that after U.S. fees and taxes, \$2,100 was sent to his relatives in Ukraine. That amount is about 1½ times a Soviet worker's annual income.

According to a friend of the family, who now lives in Detroit, the family felt they had not received their full share, but they could not read the attached explanation written in English.

Whatever amount of money arrived, it was just enough for them to hold two wakes for their dead relative.